W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Progrietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESSIONAL. Is the Senate on the 12th Senator Hoar, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House amendment to the Senate Anti-Trust bill with an amendment. The Senate bill fixing the times and places for holding Federal Courts in Kansas was re-ported and passed. The Silver bill was then taken up and Senator Jones, of Nevada, opened the debate in favor of his bill. Before the conclusion of his speech the Senate ad-journed....The House had a lively session in Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, which was still under consideration at the

in Committee of the whole on the Tarin bil, which was still under consideration at the time of adjournment. Is the Senate on the 13th a petition was presented from Philadelphia business men remonstrating against the increase of duty on dress goods made wholly or partly from wool. After reports of committees Sena-tor Davis, from the Pensions Committee, reported back the House substitute for the Dependent Pension bill and moved a non-concurrence and conference, which was agreed to. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Silver bill and Senator Jones (Nev.) continued his remarks in favor of the bill, at the conclu-sion of which Senator Jones (Ark) addressed sion of which Senator Jones (Ark.) addressed the Senate in opposition....After the dis-position of routine business in the House debate on the Tariff bill was resumed, and debate on the farm bill was resumed, and Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) created somewhat of a sensation by his peculiar remarks and vlews on the tariff question. But little pro-gress was made before the House adjourned. WHEN the Senate met on the 14th Senator Wilson (Iowa) reported a bill from the Judi-ciary Committee subjecting imported lignors Wilson (Iowa) reported a bill from the Judi-ciary Committee subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States. The bill is intended to meet the late decision of the Supreme Court. After sev-eral Senators had expressed their views on the subject, the regular order was demanded, and the Silver bill was taken up and Senator Teller spoke in its favor. Several bills, of a local or private nature, passed and the Sen-ate adjourned..., when the House met, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, the House insisted on its amendments to the Depend-ent Pension bill and asked for a conference. The Tariff bill then came up as unfinished

The Tariff bill then came up as unfinished business and was debated until adjourn-AFTER the reporting of bills in the Senate on the 15th the Silver bill again came up as unfinished business and Senator Teller continued his remarks in favor of the free coin-

unintshed business and Senator Teller con-tinued his remarks in favor of the free coin-age of silver. Senator Coke also spoke in favor of the free and unlimited coin-age of silver and against the bill as reported. The debate occupied the entire session.....When the House met Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing for the consideration of the Tariff bill each day until Wednesday noon, in Committee of the Whole, when the bill and all pending amend-ments shall be reported to the House. This was antagonized by the minority but the previous question was ordered and the resolution adopted. A Conference Com-mittee on the Dependent Pension bill was ap-pointed, and debate on the Tariff bill con-tinued. Pension bills were considered at the silver bill, the question being on Senator

the Silver bill, the question being on Senator Plumb's amendment that no funds available for the payment of the public debt shall be retained in the treasury in excess of \$110,000,-000. Senator Plumb in a vigorous speech ad-vocated the amendment, and Senator Sherman opposed it. After a long discussion the bill went over and the Senate adjourned.... After passing the Senate bill authorizing the registration of census mail matter the House resumed the Tariff bill and a lively discus-sion was kept up during the entire sitting. At the evening session seventy-one private pension bills passed.

NELSON H. DAVIS, Brigadier-General United States army, died on the 15th. He had just arrived at Governor's Island, N.Y., to visit friends, and was apparently in good health. On entering General law. Tomkins' office he was stricken down by

an apoplectic fit and expired. CLINTON G. REYNOLDS, a lawyer, of 69 Wall street, New York, was shot and mortally wounded in his office by Alphonse J. Stephanie. Reynolds was the legal adviser of Stephanie's mother and had placed certain property out of the reach of the assassin, who was a division. The Government's usual supspendthrift.

THE Republicans decided not to put up a candidate in Randall's district. leaving the election a walk over for Vaux.

THE suspension of the extensive brokerage firm of Doran, Wright & Co., of New York and elsewhere, has been formally announced. Liabilities to its bucket shop patrons, \$300.000; assets, nil.

THEFE Italians were killed and several others severely injured by the collapse of a coal bank at Olyphant, Pa., recently.

THREE men were drowned near York-

ville, Pa., while fishing from a boat. Two river drivers near Moose river, Maine, were recently killed and three others were terribly injured by the explosion of a keg of powder in an old cabin in which they had taken refuge from a storm and built a fire.

THE WEST.

THE American Society of Mechanical Engineers held its annual convention in Cincinnati on the 14th.

THE report sent out from Oklahoma City stating that a bloody battle oc-curred on the Canadian between farmers and cowboys, wherein five farmers were killed and several cowboys wounded, was wholly without foundation.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has decided that the Snell toll gate in Chicago, recently burned by citizens, was illegal.

Two engines were demolished and two train men injured by a collision between a passenger and a gravel train at Elgin, Ill.

ALL the newspapers of Fort Wayne, Ind., have granted the demands of the Typographical Union for an increase in the price of composition. THE Typographical Unions of Minne-

apolis and St. Paul have demanded ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, which has been refused.

FIRE in San Bernardina, Cal., de-stroyed the West Coast Lumber Company's mill and lumber, causing \$90,000 loss.

C. M. WHITTAKER and J. M. Stubbs were crushed to death under a huge piece of granite near Monrovia, Cal., by

the breaking of a derrick. ourmillo

GENERAL. KANSAS STATE NEWS. MINING riots are reported in Portugal and Spain. The whole province of

Biscay has been placed under martial THE Austrian Agricultural Exhibition

opened at Vienna on the 14th, the Emperor presiding. France and Germany were well represented. THE Parnellites snatched a victory in

Chase County

the House of Commons on the 14th, the second reading of the Irish Agricultural Laborers' bill being agreed to without a port was absent when the measure was sprung.

THE ocean steamship Parisian ran full into an iceberg in a fog off Newfoundland, but was not seriously injured. A panic was narrowly averted. A PLAGUE of locusts is devastating trans-Caucasia. A quarter of a million of acres of agricultural land at Tiffis, Ellisavetpol and Baku have been ravaged by this insect.

THE striking miners at Bilbao, Spain, iudulged in another riot on the 15th. THERE was a small outbreak against the Brazilian Provisional Government at Porto Allegro recently. It was suppressed after a number of persons had been wounded.

THE case against James Campbell, president of the Window Glass Union, for importing English workmen in violation of the Alien Contract law resulted in an acquittal.

THE Irish tenants' defense fund has eached £60,000 and has been closed. County Cork people subscribed £8,000. THE Independence Belge denounces Minister Terrell for his action in the Anti-Slavery Conference as tending to increase slavery in Africa.

A BERLIN dispatch says that France and Germany have agreed in order to avoid disputes on the frontier to strip a wide space of ground on either side of the boundary line and place at frequent. intervals large stones marking the line of delimitation conspicuously.

THE Berlin Tageblatt says it is a significant fact that visits of foreign newspaper writers and other recognized visitors to Friederichsrue have been very frequent of late.

On the river Oder, near Ratisbon, Silesia, a ferryboat loaded with passengers was crossing, when it suddenly capsized and thirty-six of the people were drowned before assistance could reach them. All the passengers were children who were returning home from confirmation service. IT is said that Henry M. Stanley is

engaged to Miss Dorothy Tennant, a young English artist. TOMSKI, in Western Siberia, has been

almost destroyed by flood and fire. CUBA is troubled with drought. THE French Board of Trade returns

for April show an increase in imports of cendiary. an a million dollars an an in-

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Courant.

Some of the diamonds and jewelry The Minnesota Meat Inspection Law Unconstitutional. Johnson, the Chicago bride, on a Rock

> The Law Intended to Restrict Commerce and Therefore Invalid-The Mormon Church Loses Its Suit Over the Edmunds Law.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an opinion holding unconstitutional the law of Minnesota requiring all fresh meats sold in the State to be cut from animals slaughtered within the State and inspected twenty-four hours before slaughter. The case is entitled "State of Minnesota against Henry D. Barber" and is of great interest to dressed beef men, who win the case.

Barber was convicted of selling fresh beef slaughtered in Illinois and which had not been inspected before slaughter as required by the law of Minnesota. He alleged that the law was an unconstitutional interference with Inter-State commerce

The court in an opinion by Justice Harlan says: "The enactment of a similar statute by each one of the States composing the Union would result in the destruction of commerce among the several States, so far as such commerce is involved in the transportation from one part of the country to another of meat designed for human food and entirely free from disease. This act provides that all cattle, sheep and swine shall be inspected within twenty-four hours before the animals are slaughtered and that (if such be the fact) the inspectors shall certify that the slaughtered animals were found to be healthy and fit for human food. The sale of meat not taken from an inspected and certified animal is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment. As the inspection must take place within the twenty-four hours immediately, preseding the slaughtering the act, by its necessary operation, excludes from the Minnesota market practically all fresh beef, yeal. mutton, lamb or pork-in whatever form and although entirely sound, healthy and fit for human food-taken from animals slaughtered in other States; and directly tend to restrict the slaughtering of animals whose meat is to be sold in Minnesota for human food, to those engaged in such business in that State. "When to this is added the fact that

the statute, by its necessary operation, prohibits the sale in the State of fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork from animals that may have been inspected carefully and thoroughly in the State where they were slaughtered, no doubt as to ite merce among the several States. "It will not do to say-certainly no judicial tribunal can with propriety assume-that the people of Minnesota not, with due regard to may Mankato; secretary, Dr. Lindsey, of their health, rely upon the inspec-McPherson; treasurer, Dr. Robertson, of tions in other States of animals Hutchinson. Wichita was selected for there slaughtered for purposes of human food. If the object of the statute had been to deny altogether to the citizens of other States the privilege of selling within the limits of Minnesota for human food, fresh beef, yeal, mutton, lamb or pork, from animals slaught-ered outside of that State, even those who are free from disease when slaughtered, and to compel the people of Minnesota desiring to buy such meats, either to purchase them, when desired for their own domestic use at points beyond the State, that object is attained by the act in question. Our duty to maintain the Constitution will not permit us to shut our eves to these obvious and necessary results of the Minnesota statute. If this legislation does not make such discrimination against the products and business of other States in

BURIED ALIVE.

A Number of Miners Entombed By the Caving in of a Mine is Pennsylvania-Rescuers Driven Away By Fire Damp. WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 16. - A cave

NUMBER 34.

in occurred yesterday near Ashley in No. 8 mine, operated by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, by which twenty-five men were entombed.

Soon afterward not only relatives of the twenty-five imprisoned mine laborers but thousands of others gathered upon the spot discussing the best methods of effecting their rescue. The company took prompt action toward liberating the imprisoned men, but things were in such a chaotic condition that results were by no means certain. Many believed that the rescue of the men alive was well nigh an impossibility, while others, as they watched the continual movement of the surface and extensive workings of the mines, shook their heads in grave doubts.

The present cave in is in the workings of No. 8 slope of the Lehigh & Wilkes-barre Coal Company, immediately adjoining the mine in which the extensive cave in occurred twelve years ago imprisoning ten men for over a week, but who were finally rescued alive. The present cave in extends over a half mile square and includes a portion of the thickly settled village called Maletta Patch. A large number of houses have gone down with the surface but only a few of them have been badly damaged.

The following is a list of men who are known to be imprisoned: John Hanson, Anthony Froine, Michael Schalley. John Allen, assistant fire boss; Michael Henry, Charles James, Frank Gallagher, Robert Roberts, Harry Jones, Ellis Williams, Owen Williams, Daniel Sullivan, Thomas Williams, John Banning, Anthony Frale, Harry Perry and son, Thomas Clauss, John James and four Hungarian laborers.

FARMERS' REVIEW.

Crop Bulletin Based on Reports From Thirteen States—Complaints of Drought. CHICAGO, May 16.—The Farmers' Re-

view says: The report from correspondents in the thirteen States covered. by our crop bulletin indicate that the general condition of winter wheat in this territory is 20 per cent. lower and of spring wheat 10 per cent. lower than the usual average of condition at this season.

Relative to winter wheat, Wisconsin and Kansas reports show some improvement in condition since April 30. In Kansas this is due to the prevailing drought having been broken by local showers in many parts of the State. In Wisconsin, on the other hand, the previous excess of moisture has dried out to some extent and conditions have become more favorable to growth. In Michigan and Ohio the condition of wheat has not changed since our last report. A few correspondents in Missouri report improvement in the condition of wheat, but the general average for the State indicates a marked decline during the past ten days. Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky reports also show a decline, caused probably by cold weather and an excess of moisture. We summarize as follows the reports of correspondents relative to the condition of wheat: Winter wheat-Illinois, 71 per cent., Indiana 64. Ohio 85, Kentucky 85, Missouri 791/2, Kansas 93, Michigan 77, Wisconsin 79. Spring wheat-Illinois, 91 per cent., Wisconsin 94, Iowa 91, Nebraska 99, Minnesota 89, South Dakota 88. North Dakota 84.

for Congress on the 82d ballot. THE other afternoon a man named Frederick Shafer, who was trying to beat his way out of Leavenworth, attempted to board a north-bound freight train, and in doing so got his legs caught between the cars, crushing them

in a horrible manner. He died in a short time. THE Senate has passed Mr. Plumb's bill to fix the times and places of holding Federal courts in Kansas. It divides the State into two districts, to be known as the First and Second division of the district of Kansas. The terms of court

which were stolen from Mrs. W. S.

Island train a few weeks ago, were found

in a sewer in Topeka. THE Republican Congressional con-

vention for the Sixth district, recently

held at Colby, nominated Webb McNall

in the First division are to be held at the time and places now prescribed by law, and those of the Second division at Wichita on the first Monday in March and September in each year. GEORGE W. CRANE & Co., printers and

bookbinders of Topeka, recently made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are \$120,000. THE other morning an aged colored man, Peyton Burleigh, was found dead in White Clay creek, near the Missouri Pacific shops at Atchison, with a deep gash just above the left temple, evi-dently made with a car coupling pin. He was seen with another negro man the night before, with whom he had been quarreling, but the man denied all

knowledge of the crime. THE ladies who were recently elected to the municipal offices of Edgerton have resigned.

THE people of Hutchinson propose to go into the manufacture of beet sugar and expect to build a factory having a capacity of 300 tons of beets per day. A Boy named Hegmer, riding on the

side of a freight car, had an arm cut off by a switch target at Augusta the other JOHN HART, who is accused of swindling the farmers of Southern Kansas by

claiming to be a State live-stock inspector, has been arrested at Burrton. PROF. GEORGE B. PENNY, of Emporia, has been elected dean of the music department of the State University, to succeed Prof. MacDonald.

A BARN belonging to John R. Taylor, in Shawnee County, was burned the other morning. A trotting stallion valued at \$1,500 and six other horses were lost. Two boys, who were sleeping in the barn, barely escaped. The fire was supposed to be the work of an in-THE Kansas Medical Society, re

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR GORMAN has been chosen chairman of the Democratic Senators in place of the late Senator Beck.

SENATOR BROWN, Georgia's Senator, has failed to appear during this session and it is generally understood that he will resign on account of continued ill health. The present Governor of Georgia, General John B. Gordon, will, it is said, succeed him. THE Senate on the 14th confirmed all

the Oklahoma nominations.

THE President has approved the Okla homa Townsite bill.

THE sentence on Commander McCalla. of the Enterprise, was three years' suspension. The pecuniary effect was loss of half pay, or about \$1,400 a year.

THE EAST.

Chicago Anarchists were condemned unjustly, they not being present in the Supreme Court when sentence of death was pronounced. He has been retained report. in habeas corpus proceedings. THERE was a cloudburst at Greens

burg, Pa., on the afternoon of the 18th.

THE heirs of Paul Spofford, of New York, who left several millions, have petitioned for the removal of J. L. Spofford as executor, alleging that \$2,000,000 is unaccounted for.

A COMPROMISE has been effected between striking granite cutters and the employers at Quincy, Mass.

THE general convention of the Order of Railway Conductors at Rochester, N. Y., decided by a very decisive vote to eliminate from its constitution the clause prohibiting strikes.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, of Colorado, was married at Buffalo, N. Y., recently to Mrs. F. M. Bass, daughter of the late-James H. Metcalfe

THE wife and daughter of President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, were found dead in their bed at Worcester, Mass., recently, accidentally suffocated by illuminating gas.

A CAVE in occurred in mine No. 8 at Ashley, Pa., on the 15th. A number of miners were entombed with no hopes of their recovery alive as choke damp ac-mulated.

A COLLISION occurred in the East river, New York, between the ocean steamship State of Georgia and the ferryboat Pacific. Considerable damage was done, bnt no one was hurt.

EDWARD VALVIS, an artist, was struck by a train in New York City and killed. CASTAWAY II., a rank outsider, won

the Brooklyn handicap on the 15th. THREE children playing in an excavaby falling earth recently.

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(Minn.) Company was burned recently. The loss was \$365,000. millions.

POISONED sausage caused the death of Mrs. Clem Ehlers, of Ivanhoe, O. Two of her children are seriously ill. CHARLES RANDOLPH, ex-secretary of

the Board of Trade of Chicago, who dis- ing week of last year were 242. appeared some time ago, is at Portland, Ore. He could not tell how he left Chicago, his mind being a blank.

JUDGE DRUMMOND, who was succeeded by Judge Gresham in the United States Circuit Court, died recently at Wheaton, Ill., aged eighty years.

By a collision between a pay-car special and the rear end of an accom modation train at Tuscola. Ill., a lady was fatally and other persons slightly hurt.

ALPHEUS BULL, president of the Gould & Curry mine, was drowned near San Francisco recently.

THE union stonemasons and bricklayers of Joliet, Ill., have struck for eight hours and increased wages.

THE report concerning three actors of the Nat Goodwin Company being killed GENERAL B. F. BUTLER thinks the in a railroad wreck in Montana proved unfounded. A member of the company. Miss May Duffee, had died and this had delayed the company, causing the false

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE STEWART, of Baltimore, Md., has delivered an opinion in the case of Stevenson Archer, ex-State Treasurer, in which he held that Archer can not be tried for embezzlement.

TEXAS Prohibitionists have nominated a full State ticket.

JOHN MORRIS, for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, has offered the State Legislature, now in session at Baton Rouge, \$1,000,000 a year for the extension of the charter of the company for twenty-five years, or \$25,000,000 for the entire term.

THE Kentucky Derby at Louisville of the 14th was won by the Kansas City horse Riley, owned by Corrigan and ridden by Murphy, defeating the favorite, Robespierre, by nearly two lengths.

A CAISSON accident occurred at Louisville, Ky., on the 14th. A hawser parted and a pier turned over, bringing down the scaffolding. Three men were killed, one of them being C. H. Mitchell, of Kansas City, second assistant superintendent of construction.

HARMON WILLIAMS and William Spivey, two reputable white farmers of Fitzpatrick, Ala., got into a row over a og eating some chickens. Spivey hit Williams with a club and the latter shot

Spivey through the bowels. Both men will die. REV. SAM SMALL has announced him-

self as a candidate for the Georgia House from Fulton County. HON. J. G. CARLISLE was nominated to

succeed Senator Beck by the Democratic caucus at Frankfort, Ky. All the cantion for a cellar at Seventh avenue and didates withdrew, excepting Carlisle Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, were killed and Lindsay, the final ballot resulting as follows: Carlisle, 72; Lindsay, 43.

crease in exports of more than four

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended May 15 numbered 212, compared with 209 the previous week. The failures for the correspond-

THE LATEST.

THE conspiracy case of Callighan vs. owderly and others of the Knights of abor at Greensburg, Pa., was decided n favor of the defendants.

A FIERCE storm passed over the vicinty of Wooster, O., on the 18th. Hunreds of sheep were killed by hail. FIVE lives were lost in a recent ex-

plosion in the powder factory near lelsingfors, Russia.

STANLEY denies having had frequent uarrels with Emin. The Queen has gratulated Stanley on his approach-

ng marriage. ARABS have been pillaging Jewish hops in Algeria.

THE British House of Commons has assed the budget.

REPORTS from Dahomey to the Paris papers state that in a recent battle with he French the natives lost 1,250-all of heir combatants. The French lost 125 cilled and 50 wounded.

COLLAERS at Pitzen, Bohemia, have one on strike.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie is said to be terrible sufferer from rheumatism. BLACKLEG has appeared among cattle Schoharie, N. Y.

CHICAGO waiters belonging to the ulinary Alliance struck on the 19th.

DR. HAYGOOD and Dr. Fitzgerald are the new Bishops of the M. E. Church lowing officers: President, James A. south. THE Presbyterian Church South has

dopted resolutions denouncing the Louisiana lottery.

JUDGE CALDWELL, of the United State ourt at Denver, Col., has decided in avor of the company the big suit of Theodore C. Henry vs. The Travelers' Insurance Company. The judgment head and instantly killed. vas nearly \$90,000.

EX-SENATOR JONES, of Florida, has een adjudged insane at Detroit, Mich., the State Prohibitory law unconstitunal. and committed to St. Joseph's Retreat. THE steamer Ohio has been sunk and he steamer Siberia has been beached near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The Si- others to give information under beria and another vessel were racing oath as to violations of the Prohibitory when the Siberia struck the Ohio, which law. They refused to give testimony was moving in an opposite direction. and were committed to jail for con-

at \$120,000. LARGE numbers of young English ser-

Australia, at the expense of the Govrnment of Queensland.

THE German East African Company has published its accounts, showing a summon persons to testify as to violayearly loss of \$150,000. The entire as- tions of the law. ts amount to only \$100,000.

The Silver bill was before the Senate on the 10th. The House was in commit-tee on the Tariff bill. Funston's amend-ment for free silver-lead are was de-feated by 126 to 94.

in session at Salina, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. E. Minney, of Topeka; first

vice-president, W. A. Phillips, of Salina; second vice-president, Dr. Peters, of next year's convention.

MRS. LUCY HENDERSON, an old resident of Atchison, committed suicide the other morning by drowning herself in a cistern. She had been in poor health for two years, and about three months ago was taken with a severe attack of la grippe, which left her mind in an unbalanced condition. A GERMAN tailor named Bartholomew

Burger dropped dead while at work at Emporia the other afternoon. His former home was in Springfield, O., where he is said to have a family of nine children, his wife being dead. He had been at Emporia only a few weeks. THE livery stable of F. E. Fryer at Runnymede, Harper County, was burned the other day 'together with eleven horses. Robert Walmouth, a prominent business man of the place, was in the stable and was burned to death. PRESIDENT CLOVER, of the Farmers'

Alliance, has issued a call for a State convention of the Alliance to be held in Topeka, Thursday, June 12. The only object stated in the call is to discuss matters of importance to the Alli-

ance. It will be a delegate convention and the president urges each Alliance to

send a representative. THE State Temperance Union, recently in session at Topeka, elected the fol-Troutman, of Topeka; vice-president, D. C. Milner, of Manhattan; secretary, Thomas H. Bain, of Topeka; treasurer H. W. Lewis, of Wichita: with an ex-

ecutive committee of fourteen members. WHILE recently trying to catch a colt, Leslie, the twelve-year-old son of A. B. Fleiner, of Atchison, was kicked on the

In the District Court at Leavenworth Judge Crozier recently declared part of The decision was rendered in a case where the Assistant Attorney-General summoned the street commissioner and The two damaged vessels were valued tempt. Habeas corpus proceedings to secure their release were begun before Judge Crozier, who handed down a long ants are being sent to Queensland, decision ordering their discharge from tional.

custody and declaring unconstitutional the provisions of the law conferring power upon the Attorney-General to

THE April report of the warden of the penitentiary showed the aggregate expenses for the month to have been \$10,293, and the total cash receipts \$9,501.51.

avor of the products and business of Minnesota as interferes with and burdens coromerce among the several States, it would be difficult to enact legislation that would have such a result.

"The judgment of the lower court is affirmed."

THE MORMON CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.-The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an opinion of vital interest to the Mormon Church in the suit of the Church of Latter Day Saints against the United States, which came here on appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Utah in favor of the United States. The court affirmed that judgment.

The case grew out of the passage of the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy law by the Forty-ninth Congress. This law among other things dissolved the Mormon Church corporation, and killed its charter, directed the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs and escheated to the United States all the real estate owned by the Church in excess of \$50,000 which was not on the date of the passage of the act held for purposes of worship or burial. When the United States, under the terms of this act, began proceedings to confiscate about \$250,000 worth of prop erty belong ng to the Church, the Mormons immediately entered suit to have the Edmunds law declared unconstitu-

Marriage Freaks.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 20 .- While the guests were assembled awaiting the marriage of Jacob Dieffer to Miss Marion Post the groom eloped and wedded Henrietta, the fourteen-year-old sister of the intended bride. Frank Fulton, a colored butcher, has married Miss Ella of Catholic parents.

S. All

A MILD SENTENCE.

Commander McCalla Put Upon Furlough For Three Years.

WASHINGTON, May 16. - Secretary Tracy has issued a general order promulgating and approving the findings and sentence of the court martial in the McCalla case.

The court martial found Commander McCalla, of the Enterprise, guilty of the five charges preferred against him. which included the striking and cutting of Seaman Walker with his sword; putting other seamen on board the Enterprise in irons in violation of naval regulations; maltreatment of subordinates, and "conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy," in threatening to kill Seaman Meyer for smiling at him. The sentence is that McCalla "be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years and to retain his present number on the list of commanders while so suspended."

The pecuniary effect of the court martial and the Secretary's order is to place Commander McCalla on furlough or half pay for three years, reducing his pay from \$3,500 to about \$1,400 a year.

Big Mills Burned. WINONA, Minn., May 16.-The Winona Mill Company's immence flouring mill and elevator burned early this morning. The flames leaped hundreds of feet into the air while the heat was almost unbearable. Loss, \$300,000; insured for \$200,000, mostly in mutual companies. There were 25,000 bushels. of wheat in the elevator and 1,200 barrels of flour in the mill. The company employed 100 men. The mill had a capacity of 2.500 barrels, and was the finest equipped building of the kind in the world.

The Balistite Explosion

ROME, May 16 .- The explosion of balistite at Aveglino was more disastrous. than at first reported. Nineteen per-sons were killed or have since died and thirty were seriously injured. Of these several are hurt beyond recovery. There were 300 workmen present and scarcely one escaped without a mark of some kind. This is the fourth explosion that Dudrof, an attractive white girl, daughter has occurred in the wrecked factory since 1873.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

Why Miss Julia Didn't Want the City Attacked.

still in a low voice:

summed up as follows:

out.

cluded.

. The little incident in the war of the rebellion that I am about to relate has the merit of being true, and-as a natural sequence, perhaps-will be brief. To substantiate this latter statement, I will at once begin my story. After fighting through the fierce bat-

tle summers of 1861 and 1862, our regiment was ordered into winter quarters near a pleasant city in the South. Soon after we had settled down for a

good resting spell, our senior Captain received orders to report with his command at headquarters for "provost marshal's" duty. In a city of the size of the one where

our Captain was "provo'," his duties were multifarious. He issued all passes to civilians to go out of the city, regis-tered all permits to trade granted by the General commanding, regulated the hours of opening and closing all places of public resort, administered the oath of allegiance, or took the "parole" of applicants. He held a police court every morning, opened a general intelligence office in the afternoon, in the evening received a report of the officers of his guard, and later in the night gave secret audience to his paid spies and volunteer informers.

During the day his mind was mostly taken up in dealing with applicants for passes. The greatest number who asked for them were colored people, and as it was very seldom that they were found abusing this privilege by carrying beyond the lines any thing "contraband of war," they were allowed to go and come freely. Among those who called on the Cap-

tain quite often for a pass was a young, sprightly mulatto girl, a servant in a very high-toned family living in the fashionable part of the city. Mary, as the young girl was named, always prefaced her request for a pass to go and see her friends in the outskirts of the city, just outside the provo' guard, by the offering of a bouquet of the flowers that were to be seen in every garden plot, or, as the season grew later, by bringing one of the superb magnolias for which the city was famous.

The other staff officers used rather to envy the provo' those creamy-white, deliciously-fragrant blossoms, surrounded by glossy, dark-green leaves, and they chaffed him about Mary's decided preference for himself; but he took their jokes-as he did the flowers-with goodnatured indifference.

One day, however, as Mary handed him her customary offering he was seen to gaze at it more intently than usual, and then to drop it into his desk, which he locked and then to appear somewhat confused. The next morning he was as cool as ever, and handed Mary the pass she asked for with a smile and pleasant: "Yes, certainly."

Some of the younger staff officers, night and have done us a great service. "postesses" (as Mary called the pillars) noticing the captain's curious care for Let me, therefore, before I go, ask you with my legs. the flowers, agreed that he-the quiet, staid provo-had "an affair" on foot; and they would have tried to find out all about it, but during the next few days -There was a complete change in the disposition of the forces guarding the city: and in the hurry and bustle of carrying orders here and there and in placing some heavy re-enforcements that uneypectedly arrived, the episode of the magnolia was forgotten. And still, between the reception of that flower and the movements of troops, there was an intimate connection, which many years afterward the captain explained as fol-When Mary handed me the flower that day I looked up to thank her as usual, and was surprised to see her frown slightly and point slyly toward the blossom.' Then I looked at it more closely and saw that there were some characters -scratched with a pin, I judged-on one of the smooth green leaves. Pretending to admire the flower I managed to make out the words: "To-nighteleven o'clock-walk up Blank street. Say 'yes' to Mary if you can come." On the impulse of the moment I tossed the flower into my desk, wrote Mary the pass she asked for and as 1 gave it to her said: "Yes, certainly." When I was alone that evening I took out the flower and re-read the message. Mary, I knew, could not read or write so it wasn't from her! The writing, and in fact the whole device was too delicate to be a man's, so I was puzzled. I was not vain enough to think that I had made what would now be called a "mash" of any fair one, so I concluded that the ready to close. Then Mary said to her sender really meant "business" with the provost marshal.

watchfulness; it is all a piece of care But just then my thoughts were interrupted by feeling some one-thank lessness on the part of the servants. I'll Heaven, it was Mary!-take my hand and lead me forward. Soon a door was you good night."

The sergeant, as he moved away, of pushed opened and I found myself in a The sergeant, as he moved away, of sort of library or sitting-room lit by a fered in the handsomest manner to single lamp. On a sofa opposite me sat search the house to see if some stranger a young lady, who, as the door closed was not lurking on the premises; but behind me, started up, and advancing to much to my relief the offer was dewhere I stood, exclaimed, excitedly, but clined. As the patrol went down the steps the

"Pardon me, sir, I do not know what uncle banged to the door, locked and bolted it, and seizing the lamp he had you must think of this strange meeting; but, indeed, I could not speak in any brought from his room ascended the other way with any of you at head-quarters, and yet I felt I must tell you what I know! Mary told me you were "Julia," he called, "are you np? I

kind, and she knew you would never let know you must be awake, that Yankee it be known how or when you learned soldier made so much noise.' "Yes, uncle," answered Julia, "I'm up,

what I shall tell you, or of this meeting. You will not, will you?" I hastened to tell the young lady that but I'm not dressed."

"Well, then, I won't come in," continued the old man, "that is, if you're whatever was the nature or the result snre no one has slipped in to steal." of what she wished to disclose, she "Oh, I'm quite sure of that," answered would never be known in the affair, Miss Julia. provided-I could not help adding-I "I have not been asleep. left the house as unseen as I had entered In fact, I only turned down the light a

few minutes ago." "Very well, then," responded the uncle. "But, Julia, speaking of the She reassured me on this point by informing me that her uncle and auntuncle. with whom she lived as their adopted light reminds me-don't open that wardrobe at all, my dear. I'm very nervous daughter--had retired an hour ago; that about that lot of fulminate-the per-Mary, her own maid, whom she could trust implicitly, would let us know if cussion powder-I put in there to-day." any one was disturbed while I was in (I held my breath). "It's terribly dangerous stuff, you know" (a cold sweat the house, and would finally see me safe started out all over me), "and I've not out again. And then, we having seated had time to repack the bottles so they ourselves on the sofa, she told her story. would be safe." It was a long one, but it may be

I shivered, and I believe my knees Her uncle and aunt were secessionists would have knocked together had I not been afraid that one of those infernal -as, in fact, were almost all the resipackages might have got between them. dents of the city-and their house was a sort of headquarters for all sympa-Miss Julia assured her uncle there was no danger, as she would not disturb any thizers. It was from there that most of the mail was exchanged, and from there thing there was in the wardrobe (I packages of quinine, gun caps and other hoped I wouldn't!) and the old man resupplies of great value but small bulk treated down-stairs, and all was quiet were made up and sent through our once more.

lines in charge of small farmers and When I did open the wardrobe door others who were always passing in and and cautiously stepped out, Miss Julia and Mary were standing with the light With such operations I was tolerably at the other end of the room. 1 assured familiar, having seized many such ar- them that though there was probably ticles while in transit; but I now enough fulminate in the wardrobe to learned that in spite of all our precau- blow the roof off the house, yet unless tions the rebels were well informed in it was stepped upon or otherwise crushed regard to our numbers and the disposi- there was no danger of exploding pertion of our forces in and about the city, cussion powder. "I dunno nawthin' 'bout de cussin'

and that a well-arranged attack on our defenses had been matured, and while powda," said Mary, "but massa's done this was taking place a concentrated gone locked de doah an' took de key to effort would be made by certain resi- bed wid him-and heah you is yet, dents to burn the city over our heads! massa Cap'n." "It is this attack upon the-the-the

Here was a new complication, but -the defenses of the city I wish to pre-Mary-that invaluable Mary-was equal to the emergency. "Can you climb a vent, if possible," the young lady con-"I do not hesitate to say that tree?" she suddenly asked me.

up to this time I have aided my friends "Of course I can," I replied. "I'm up in the Confederacy as much as I could; one now, ain't I?" I couldn't help addbut in this plan to attack-you-alling. "But what has that got to do with here-to burn the city-I can not sympathe present situation?"

"Why," answered Mary, "I'll let you thize. I want to prevent it if possible." It took me a long time 5 note down out de glass doah at de end dis hall on the particulars of the plot, and when I to de top of de po'ch ober de front doah. rose to go a church clock near at hand Den you let yo'se'f slip down de postesses an' out de gate, and dah you tolled the hour of one a. m. The young lady started at the sound and hastening | are.'

to the door outside of which Mary was The plan was practicable, and was at supposed to be on watch, found her once carried into effect. Bidding Miss Julia a hasty good-night I groped my When she was fairly awake again and way along the hall, stepped on to the ready to pilot me out, I turned to her flat roof of the porch, and lying flat down allowed myself to slip over the "You have shown great courage to- edge until I could clasp one of the

SPORT IN MISSOURI. Great Tracts of Game Country Still Un-spolled by Hoaters. "Northern sportsmen certainly can't

know any thing of Southern Missouri as a game country, or more of them would visit that garden spot of the Southwest," said George P. Stanley, of automatic motor fame. "I spent four weeks in that region last fall, and I give you my word that I never saw, heard or read of such a quantity and variety of wild gamy as makes its home in that country, and the contiguous one of Northern Arkansas. The Southern Missouri country is more especially favored by small game-wild turkeys, grouse, quail and rabbits, although there are a great many deer there-so many, in fact, that one day I saw a native hauling into one of the towns a wagon load of deer, just as the countrymen here in the North haul in loads of wood. The deer were stacked on the wagon till the load was all the team of mules that pulled the wagon wanted to draw. I was told that such a sight was common in that country, and that the venison was purchased for almost nothing by local dealers and shipped to St. Louis and other markets. Just out of curiosity I asked the owner of this load of venison what he would take for the immense fiveprong buck that was one of a dozen others just like it in the load. Its antlers were simply magnificent. And what do you think the man said I could have the deer for? He almost took my breath away when he told me. Two dollars and a quarter! There were 200 pounds of venison in that carcass if there was a pound, and the head and horns alone would have been worth \$20 here in New

York. "I'll bet I saw fifty flocks of wild turkeys within a circuit of ten miles. You see wild turkeys as you pass through that country on the cars, and not being birds that can make long flights they frequently drop down by the score on the track in front of the trains, and the railroad men told me that hundreds were killed by the cars in that way every year. The little lakes that dot the prairies are literally covered during the fall months with wild ducks and geese, and these naturally timid and cautious fowl have grown so familiar with the cars that it is seldom that any of them takes wing as trains pass where they are feeding. Quail and rabbits are so numerous and so tame that they seem like domestic birds and animals. Such is the case within a few miles of Springfield. Beef-and-beans is more of a lux-

ury down there than quail on toast. "The wilds of Northern Arkansas are so well adapted to the necessities of large game that the bear, the badger and wild cat are abundant, and even that savage American beast, the panther, still hunts his prey in that wilderness. They hunt bear there on horseback, and don't use guns. With trained dogs they trail bruin to his lair or compel him to seek safety in some big gum or sycamore tree. If he is tracked to his

lair he is routed out by the dogs, and the hunters kill him with keen, longbladed knives, which they handle with wonderful skill. When bruin is treed the tree is felled, and when the tree and bear come crashing down the dogs are ready, and the fight is between the bear

and save the dog for hose trained hear

MARRIAGE A FAILURE. Great Men Who Did Not Know How to Choose Fitting Wives.

The question has been recently discussed, "Do able men make wiser marriages than other people?" and the impression seems to be that the question should be answered in the negative. Instances are given of rulers who had the faculty of choosing men by the eye who made bad blunders in the choice of wives. For example, Justina had the keenest eyes for able agents; witness his choice of Belisarius and Narsus-a choice which the Palace must have regarded as a mere caprice of despotismand the men who codified Roman law; yet Justinian picked Theodora out of the whole world, and that lady, even if, as is probable, Procopius libeled her, can hardly have been a success, either as wife or Empress.

Henry VIII., who must have had wonderful eyes for men fitted to carry out his will, who picked out Wolsey and made Cranmer, and gave a start to the first Cecil and the first Russell, and used exactly the right parliamentary agents. made a complete muddle in choosing wives, even if we deduct Katherine of Arragon as imposed on him and consider the divorce of Anne of Cleves only a brutal expression of personal repugnance. Charles II., who knew thoroughly every man about him, from his brother down to his valet, and whose judgments history has never reversed, has never secured even a faithful mistress, unless it were Nell Gwynne, and once admitted to that lofty post a paid spy and agent of the foreigners.

Marlborough was not only the great est General of the age, but the most successful diplomatist, both characters married a termagant who was certainly Talleyrand, who made it the business of his life to read men, and who never fail-butter on each one, and a light sprinkle ed, reading as we believe, even Napoleon his court did, chose for his wife a fool! at once.-Boston Herald. and Metternich, who managed three "-This, from the "Sanitary Engineer," generations of difficult characters, is will interest housekeepers: "Just be-

JEWELRY JOTTINGS.

Chatter.

Excavations of Ornaments at Cyprus Gives Many New Designs.

After a recent examination of some of the jewelry excavated at Cyprus, we are almost forced to confess that the ornaments worn by the Cypriot ladies were equal in quality and design to those of modern times. Their ear-rings were of a thousand forms; their necklaces the perfection of good taste. The designers of to-day have profited by the discovery. More than one unique design has been purloined from those in vogue centuries

The last new smelling bottle is a direct copy of one in use during the First Empire, at which time it was called the 'rose-bud." It is made of gold enameled in colors, with a tiny central rose worked out in small pearls.

While speaking of pearls, we might and dogs. If a dog is in danger the state that they are rapidly rising in hunter stands ready to knife the bear value in the European market, and we are not surprised "hay and hanutiful simple, chaste; their shy, moonlight, satiny luster wins upon us more than gems that are bright in their sparkle or rich in their coloring.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Milk keeps from souring longer in: a shallow pan than in a milk pitcher.

-It is asserted that the tying of a band or handkerchief over the mouthif the subject can breathe easily through the nose-is an effective cure for snoring.

--Dried mullen leaves, smoked in slay pipe that has not been used for tobacco, are excellent for a cough, as is also sage used in the same way, but mullen is good for all troubles of throat and lungs.

-A piece of oil-cloth about two feet square is a useful thing to keep at hand in the dining-room; kept in an adjacent. closet, it may be used to stand jars upon, or any damp article likely to soil the table-cloth

-A cement for mending glass that is. not affected by hot water may be made with five parts of gelatine and one part. of a solution of acid chromate of lime. Cover edges with the cement, press together and expose to sunlight.

-Grease may be removed from whitemarble by applying a mixture of twoparts washing soda, one part ground pumice-stone and one part chalk, all first finely powdered and made into a. paste with water; rub well over the marble, and finally wash off with soap and water.

-A simple corn-plaster, which usually gives much relief, is obtained by boiling a potato in its skin, then taking a piece of this skin, and laving it over the corn, the inner side against it. It should be kept on for twelve hours. This usually eases the pain even of an obstinate corn.

-Eggs and Asparagus.-Cut two or three dozen stalks into inch pieces, usinvolving rare judgment in men: and he ing care in removing all the hard part: boil in salted water until tender, drain able, and who may possibly have loved them and put into baking dish, pour him, but who kept him in constant fear. over them one cupful of drawn butter, them and put into baking dish, pourof salt and pepper, put in a quick oven more accurately than any other man in and cook until the eggs are firm; serve

-This, from the "Sanitary Engineer," said to have been twice mistaken in the fore retiring at night, pour into the ladies he choose for wives—at least, if clogged pipe enough liquid soda-lye to it is understood, as in the last case, to fill the "trap" or bent part of the pipe. chose a wife who disbelieves in you .- Be sure that the water runs into it until the next morning. During the night the lye will convert all the offal into soft soap, and the first current of water in the morning will wash it away and clear the pipe clean as new.'

-Meat Salads .- Mince veal or white meat of turkey or chicken, or cut with a knife and fork, or slightly chop, the meat of a lobster, adding fat, coral, etc.: moisten either of these with salad dressing to the right consistency; add lettuce. picked in pieces, or celery, cut in thin slices, or both; garnish with lettuce leaves or hard-boiled eggs, and to the latter can be added pieces of olives. Good salad may also be made in similar manner of fresh or canned salmon .-Christian At Work.

COSTLY NEGLIGENCE.

How Tr mps and Convicts Are Made Out of Many Promising Boys.

If an observer will take a stroll about Boston and the other cities and large towns of the State, he may find at street. corners, railroad stations, and other places, many idle men.

If he should mingle with these men he would find that they may be divided into two classes-laborers who expect employment later in the spring, when work of one kind or another usually begins; and young men, mostly graduates of grammar or high schools, who feel lesign can degrade a gem. The diamond a little too nice to work at common labor, yet have not acquired the skill to do any thing else. And, though there and accentuate other gems like the ruby, ings of many skilled mechanics stand aimlessly about because they have not had the opportunity to learn some trade for which they are adapted. It is this latter class of idlers that. would arouse the concern of the thoughtful observer: for among them he would with small diamonds. The crescent of the horse-shoe, the fleur-de-lis, maiden-hair fern and the sprays of holly are po-ing its youth book learning is concerned, society does much of its duty; but in the equally important matter of teaching them how to make an honest living society does little or nothing. "Twenty per cent. of the men engaged. in mechanical industries," said a prominent builder, "are really skilled mechanics; the other eighty per cent. are boxes are seen in engraved silver. They fair or indifferent workmen." At first. thought it seems strange that only one in five of these men is really skilled, but when we consider the mere matter of chance by which boys are drawn into. mechanical industries it would seem strange if this were not the case. A green boy, seeking a chance to learn a trade, but ignorant of what he is adapted for, is more likely to drift intothe wrong trade than into the right one. He may make a poor carpenter when he might make a good mason, or a poor machinist when he might make a good. architect. Or, if he does know what he is adapted for, the chances are that unless he is of unusual perseverance ha can never obtain the chance to learn it. well; for master mechanics and their foremen do not want to bother themselves with teaching green boys. It is for this class of boys that a public industrial school system is much needed. A little practical instruction. would develop a boy's taste to such an extent that if he desires to learn a trade he will know which one he is best. adapted for, and be taught accordingly. The tendency of such a system would be toward placing youths where they can do the most good for themselves and society. And the people would be repaid for the extra burden of maintaining the system; for who can estimate the present loss to society in the waste of the genius and powers of so many of its

Being a little lame from a wound in the ankle, I always carried a stout cane, and with that and my pet pocket revolver I did not hesitate to keep the appointment.

It was quite dark that night as I walked up Blank street, and very quiet. I met no one for several blocks,' and was wondering how far I should have to go when I came to where the front gate of the yard to a handsome residence was partly open, and Mary stood in its shadow. I recognized her in a moment, as she did me and pressing her finger to her lips motioned me to follow her. We quietly mounted the steps to the front porch. Mary pushed open the front door, which was not latched, and I followed into the hall.

Once inside it was so dark I could see nothing; but Mary grasped my arm and hurried me up a flight of thickly-carpeted stairs. Reaching the landing the upper hall, she whispered "Wait," and I heard her glide away.

"Thunder," thought I, "here's a pret ty go! Here am I, the provo' marshal, in some body's home, without his leave or knowledge! It's as likely as not. that I have given them a 'protection' against just such an intrusion, and I have no excuse for being here except that a pretty colored girl brought me! Suppose I am found here! Suppose -"

9

one question. Why have you, a Southern girl, taken this great risk to tell me of this affair?"

asleep on the carpet.

mistress and said:

She drew her hand away (somehow, I had got hold of it), and said in a low the point of a bayonet! voic

"Von must not ask me that please. I can not tell you now. Perhaps-before long-I hope before long-you may know. I am a Southern girl, as you say. | there. All-yes, all-I love are in the South now. But one-the dearest-has not algrinning a little. "You smile," she continued, blushing prettily. You must not

added. "some one in the lower hall?" There was without doubt, for the tramp of heavy feet was heard and the sound of a rough voice. As the young lady and I gazed blankly at each other,

Mary hastily entered and whispered, excitedly: "Lawd sabe us!-de patrool's at de doah! Dey's banging away to wake up de ole massa; and heah you is, cap'n, and dah's Miss Jooly an' heah I is-un -an'-oh! do hide you'self, cap'n!"

Then she ran to a sort of wardrobe at one side of the room. "Heah," she whispered, "you scrooge in dah! de key's inside. You hol' de doah fas' shut: dey won't look in dah fo' anybody ef dey do come up heah."

Knowing that it would never do to be found where I was by any one. I stepped into the wardrobe (it was a tight squeeze to get in!) and held the door mistress:

"We'll make b'lieve we's jest got up. I'll pull off some my cloze-turn de light down, please-now den!" And making some hasty change in her toilet she ran into the hall in her bare feet. By this time the uncle and aunt had

been fully aroused, and we could hear the voice of the former angrily demanding the cause of the disturbance.

"It's the patrol, sir." (I recognized the voice of one of my sergeants). We were going the rounds-saw your gate open and the front door ajar. Orders are, sir, from the provo' marshal, (that was me!) to look out for the safety of all private houses. Thought it strange to see the house open this time o' night-came to see if any thing was the matter, sir.' "The door open, you say?" exclaimed the uncle. "How's that? Where's

Mary? O! there you are"-as Mary, half dressed, came part way downstairs. "What's the meaning of this, you jade?"

"Bless us, massa," answered Mary, in a terrified voice, "I mus' a done gone forgot dat doah! Pears to me, too, dat I did fast'n 'em 'bout lebben o'clock. I'll go ask Miss Jool," And she retreated upstairs.

"About eleven!" roared the old man. "What the D-ickens were you doing he checked himself and turning to the Marcy a \$1,000 sergeant said: "I thank you for your to a poor man!

Sliding down to the rail I stepped from there on to the veranda floor. glided softly down the steps, slipped through the gate and ran--almost on to

"Halt!" a stern voice commanded, and I could see that I had been stopped by one of the patrol that the sergeant. as a matter of precaution, had left

"Halt!" he repeated. crowding me before his bayonet a little closer against ways been here. He-" I began to the gate post; "don't you stir or I'll pin suspect something and could not help ye where ye stand. What y'doin' here? And who the dickens are ye?" And he leaned forward curiously. "Blowed ask me to say more. Good night. if it 'taint the Cap'n!" he exclaimed, as Heavens! What's that?" she suddenly he brought his rifle to his shoulder. "Yes. Harrington." I said. "it is your

Captain. It's all right. Provo' marshal's duty, you know." (I could see him grin at that.) "All you have to do is to stay here until you're relieved, and then report every thing quiet. Mind you, no more than that," and I walked off, while Harrington resumed his beat,

whistling softly: "The girl I left behind me.

I made my report at once to the General, who sat up in bed to receive it, and the disposition of troops and the reinforcing of the outposts followed that prevented the contemplated attack and incidentally stopped further investigation on the part of my brother staff offiers into the episode of the magnolia

I saw Mary once more. She came into the office, and finding me alone, drew from the folds of her dress my cane. "You done leff him in de wahdrobe." she said. "te-he!" and vanished.

"Miss Julia" I saw several times after ward. An artillery company that at the time of the contemplated attack on the city was stationed at an exposed point in the suburbs joined our brigade the next year in a town we were occupying in another State. The Captain of the battery, a noble fellow, brought with him on her way North his bride, who was no other then the "Miss Jooly" of my night's adventure.

While laughing over the incidents connected with the interview, she said; "I think, Captain, when I tell you as 1 an now, that I was then very much in love with the one who is now my husband, and that he was then with his battery at a post outside the town that would be first attacked in the proposed assault, you will understand why I, though I am 'a Southern girl,' was so anxious to prevent the attack on the eity."-F. L. Clarke, in Overland Month-

Merely a Suggestion.

Why should not the United States notes be known by the name of the statesmen and soldiers whose portraits are engraved on them? Why not call a \$1 bill a Washington, \$2 a Jefferson, \$5

a Jackson, \$10 a Webster, and so on? we wish to keep our great men in mind family eighty-nine years, the other a down here at that hour? 1711----" then there can be no easier way. And what a be checked himself and turning to the Marcy a \$1,000 silver certificate would be

dogs are valuable animals. If a panther is heard of anywhere in the region he is also hunted on horseback and with dogs, but no hunters have yet appeared who venture to dispatch this fierce ani-

mal with knives. The rifle finishes up the sport of a panther-hunt. I am no hunter myself, but if I were I wouldn't waste any time among Northern hunting grounds. I would make a break for Southern Missouri and enjoy myself .--N. Y. Sun.

Blood as a Medicine.

Blood drinking is rather an unsavory medication. Every morning, however, fashionable ladiessuffering from anæmia go to the monumental slaughter house of La Villette, just as if it was a drinking-room at Aix or Vichy. They there drink bullock's blood at 30 centimes (6 sous) a glass, and observers say that the blood cure is often efficacious. Raspail, the real precursor of Pasteur, noticed that the butchers and even the women book-keepers in butchers' shops, are singularly healthy and that their blood is, as a rule, purer than that of people plying other trades. Mlle, Rosita Mauri, the famous opera danseuse, once

sprained her foot upon the stage. The doctor ordered her to go to La Villette every morning early and to bathe her ankle in hot bullock's blood. dainty The habit of blood-drinking, like hot water drinking, is nauseous at first, but the patients think no more of it after a time than they would of gulping down an ovster or a glass of absinthe. The animals ought, naturally, to be healthy: but this can easily be tested by experts. Although the practice appears to have spread in France, the "blood-cure" was really invented by an English doctor .-Paris Letter.

-Every watch and clock on Govern or's Island is regulated by bugle call. Just before noon two enlisted men are stationed at a point commanding an unobstructed view of the tower of the Western Union Building in New York. One of these is the post bugler, the other a trained signalman, equipped with a powerful field-glass. The noncommissioned officer is required to keep his glass fixed upon the time-ball. The instant it drops he gives the signal to the bugler, who immediately sounds the specified call.

-A book eight feet high, seven or eight feet thick and weighing halt a ton is the new volume of the New York Ballot Reform League, containing signatures and petitions of 50,000 New Yorkers and 20,000 Brooklynites, who ask the Legislature to pass the Saxton Ballot Reform law. The ponderous tome has been sent to Albany as Vol. I.

-A man living near Barning, Ga., has in his possession two family relics, one a seven-gallon jug that has been in the blowing horn which has been in the family sixty-eight years.

The ideality of a jewel is either marred or enhanced by its setting. An inferior has no claim for beauty over other gems, save for its excessive brilliancy. The really tasteful designers use it to set is a demand for skilled labor, the makthe sapphire and emerald, very much as a florist would use a circle of white roses to uplift the carnations and verbenas. Among the most beautiful fancies of the season are the curling orchids, frequently pink-enameled, and studded with small diamonds. The crescent of stical and appropriate.

Bon-bon boxes, made of Etruscan gold, are growing into favor. They are round in shape, and covered with blue enameled forget-me-nots studded with dianonds. The contrast of the yellow gold and the little blue flower is very effective. Cheaper but very dainty bon-bor are worn attached to the chatelains .-Keystone.

Subriety Among the Jews.

Dr. Richardson cites the Jews as a living example of the advantages of sobriety. The remarkable vitality of their race strikes him as something astounding. Oppressed by cruel laws in the past, and living in abodes where others have died, yet they contrived to exist. The explanation, according to this inde fatigable apostle of Hygeia, is that which was given by Haller, a leading German doctor of the last century. It is, that they lead, as a rule, simple lives, and are mindful of the expressive maxim in Proverbs, "Wine is a mock-er." Dr. Herman Adler has pointed out that, although Judaism does not denounce the taking of wine in moderation, there runs throughout the Hebrew literature the strongest condemnation of intemperance. It is, however, we are told, a mistaken idea that during Passover Jews are forbidden to take fermented wine. What is forbidden is the product of fermented grain, for which reason strict Jews at such a time are restrained from the use of such liquor as whisky .- London Daily News.

-A woman dressed in mourning called at a Montreal police station recently and requested that she might be given her son's picture. When told that there was none there she answered that it was in the rogues' gallery. "He was once accused of picking pockets," said the visitor. "but was discharged. This picture was taken at that time. I have none, excepting one showing him as a child, and now he is dead."

-A short-hand reporter in Placer County, Cal., charged for punctuation marks as if they were words, and the county want \$104.30 refunded.

members? For a people not to provide their youth with the means of obtaining an industrial education is indeed a costly negligence-a negligence that leaves eighty per cent. of our mechanics fair or indifferent workmen; a negligence that leaves great numbers of boys and young men wasting in idleness the best part of their lives; a negligence that tends to make tramps or convicts out of many once promising boys.-Beston Globe.

HER NAME

How shall I tell you? She has so many. As for her sponsors, how could they know In naming that baby, their worships may be, Entitled of women a score or sol When I see her where flowers are blooming Another blossom so fresh and sweet, I can compare her to nothing fairer; [call her my "Daisy," my "Marguerite."

When I see her with hands so busy, A rustic maiden in homespun dressed, A household fairy, with steps so airy, Homely "Maggie" describes her best. When she greets me with mirth and laughter. "Meg." 1 think, is the sweetest name. Of roguish Woffington she reminds me; Then she is "Peg," my merry dame.

Ah! there are hours of gloom and sadness, When earth is sown with cold, gray rain, When hearts are weary and life so dreary, One scarce dare hope for the sun agake. Then she comes with her mien so gentle, Calm, serene 'mid a mad world's whirl. Of jewels the rarest, the purest, fairest, There we why they named her 'Wargeret I know why they named her "Margaret, "Pearl."

Changeful lady! what sprite hath lent you This magie power that we see you wield? Now tears, now smiling, now fond beguling, None can oppose you, for all must yield. But stop! One name that I mean to give you Will fetter and bind you all your life You need not guess it: I will confess it: My love, my lady, I'll call you "wife." —Mary E. Vandyne, in Harper's Weekly.

CLEOPATRA

Being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian.

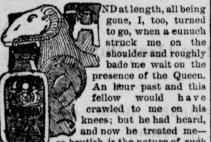
AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

Author of "King Solomon's Mines." She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOOD-VILLE and JREIFFENHAGEN.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE REPROACH OF HARMACHIS; OF THE STRUGGLE OF HARMACHIS WITH THE GUARDS; OF THE QUICK BLOW STRUCK BY BRENNUS, AND OF THE SECRET SPEECH OF



so brutish is the nature of such slaves-as the world treats the fallen, with scorn. For to come low after great is to learn all shame. Unbeing therefore, are the great, for they happy, fall!

I turned upon the slave with so fierce a word that, cur-like, he sprang behind me; then I passed on to the Alabaster Hall, and dmitted of the guards. In the center of the hall, nigh to the fountain, sat Cleopatra, and with her were Charmion and the Greek girl Iras, and Merira and other of her waiting ladies. "Go," she said to these, "I would speak with my as-trologer." So they went, and left us face to face.

"Stand thou there," she said, lifting her face for the first time, "Come not near me, Harmachis; I trust thee not. Per-chance thou hast found another dagger. Now, what hast thou to say? By what right didst thou dare to break in upon my talk with the Roman ?"

I felt the blood rush through me like

Who knows, Harmachis, that thou shalt not and ever changing, as for years and years I seemed to toss upon a sea of agony. And through them a vision of a dark-eyed wom till call me 'wife?'

an's tender face and the touch of a white hand soothing me to rest. Visions,

too, of a Royal countenance bending at times over my rocking bed-a countenance that I could not grasp, but whose beauty flowed through my fevered veins and was a part of me-visions of childhood and of the

Temple towers of Abouthis, and of the white-haired Amenemhat, my father-ay!

and an ever-present vision of that dread

the Spirits clad in flame! There I seemed

to wander everlastingly, calling on the Holy

Mother, whose memory I could not grasp;

scended upon the altar, only from time to time the voice pealed aloud: "Strike out the name of Harmachis, child of Earth,

s and Shall Be! Lost! lost! lost!" And then another voice would answer:

"Not yet! not yet! Repentance is at hand; strike not out the name of Har-

machis, child of Earth, from the living

Book of Her, who Was and Is and Shall

I woke to find myself in my own chambe

in the tower of the palace. So weak was I that I scarce could lift my hand, and life

seemed but to flutter in my breast as flut ters a dying dove. I could not turn my

darkness of my death-like sleep and rent

Be! By suffering may sin be wiped away!

calling ever and in vain! For no cloud de

hall in Amenti, and of the small altar and

Then no longer could I bear her falsehood for I saw that she but played with me. And so I spoke that which was in my heart. "Cleopatra," I cried, "thou didst swear to

protect Egypt, and then art about to betray Egypt to the Roman! Thou didst swear to use the treasures that I revealed to thee service of Egypt, and thou art for the about to use them to be her means of shame -to fashion them as fetters for her wrists! Thou didst swear to wed me, who loved thee, and for thee gave all, and thou dost mock me and reject! Therefore say-with the voice of the dread Gods I say itthat on thee shall fall the curse of Menka-ra, whom thou hast robbed, indeed! Let me go hence an work out my doom! Let me go, O, thou fair shame! thou living Lie! whom I have loved to my doom, and who hast brought upon me the last curse of from the living Book of Her, who Was and doom! Let me hide myself and see thy face no more!"

She rose in her wrath, and terrible she was to see.

"Let thee go to stir up evil against me? Nay, Harmachis, thou shalt not go to build new plots against my throne! I say to thee that thou, too, shalt come to visit Antony in Cilicia, and there, perchance, I will let thee go!" And ere I could answer, she had struck upon the silver gong that hung nigh to where she was. Ere its rich echo had died away there

entered from one door Charmion and the waiting women, and from the other a file of guards-four of them of the Queen's body guard, mighty men, with winged helmets and long, fair hair.

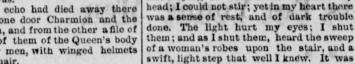
pointing to me. The Captain of the guard -it was Brennus-saluted and came toward

me with drawn sword. But I, being mad and desperate, and little

throat, and dealt him such a heavy blow that the great man fell headlong and his

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

ND at length, all being



"Seize that traitor!" cried Cleopatra, that of Cleopatra! She entered, and her footfall drew nigh. I felt her come! Every pulse in my poor frame beat an answer to her footfall, and all my mighty love and hate rose from the

caring if they slew me, flew straight at his

me in their struggle! She leaned over me; her ambrosial breath played upon my face. I could hear the beating of her heart! Lower she leaned, till at last her lips touched me softly on the brow. "Poor armor clashed upon the marble floor. And as he fell I seized his sword and target and, meeting the next, who rushed on me with a man!" I heard her murmur. "Poor, weak, dying man! Fate hath been hard to thee! shout, caught his blow upon the shield, and in answer smote with all my strength. Too good wert thou to be the sport of such The sword fell where the neck is set a one as I, the pawn that I must move in into the shoulder and shearing through the my play of policy! Ah! Harmachis! thou shouldst have ruled the game! joints of his harness slew him, so that his knees were loosened and he sank down dead. And the third, as he came, They could give thee learning, those plot 1 caught upon the point of my sword before he could strike, and it ting priests; but knowledge of mankind they could not give thee, nor fence thee 'gainst the march of Nature's law. And thou didst love me pierced him and he died. Then the last

rushed on me with a cry of "Taranis!" and I, too, rushed on him, for my blood was with all thy heart-ah! well I know it! Man like, thou didst love the eyes that, as a aflame. And the women shrieked, only pirate's lights, beckoned thee to ship-Cleopatra said naught, but stood and wrecked ruin, and didst hang doting on the watched the unequal fray. We met and I lips that lied thy heart away and call thee struck with all my strength, and a mighty slave'! Well, the game was fair, for thou blow it was, for the sword shore through wouldst have slain me; and yet I grieve! the iron shield and shattered there, leaving So thou dost die? and this is my farewell to thee! Never may we meet again on earth; me weaponless. With a shout of triumph the guard swung up his sword and smote and perchance, 'tis well; for who knows down upon my head, but with my shield I when my hour of tenderness is past, how caught the blow. Again he smote, and again might deal with thee didst thou live? Thou [parried ; but when a third time he raised dost die, they say-those learned, long-faced fools, who, if they let thee die, shall pay the his sword I saw this might not endure, so with a cry I hurled my buckler at his face. price! And where, then, shall we meet again when my last throw is thrown? We shall be equal there, in the kingdom that Glancing from his shield it struck him on the breast and staggered him. Then, before he could regain his balance, I rushed in be-Osiris rules. A little time, a few years-perchance to-morrow, and we shall meet; tween his guard and gripped him round the middle. For a full minute the tall man and 1 struggled furiously, and then, so great then, knowing all I am, how wilt thou gree me there? Nay, here, as there, still must was my strength in those days, I lifted him thou love me; for injuries can not touch the like a toy and dashed him down upon the marble floor in such a fashion that his bones immortality of such a love as thine! Conwere shattered so that he spake no more. But I could not save myself and fell upon tempt alone can, like acid, eat away the strong love of noble hearts and reveal the pitiful truth in its poor nakedness. Still must thou love me, Harmachis; for whathim, and as I fell the Captain Brennus, whom I had smitten to earth with my fist, ever my sins, yet am I great and set above thy scorn. Would that I could have loved having once more found his sense, came up behind me and smote me sore upon the

thee as thou lovest me! Almost did I so head and shoulders with the sword of one of those whom I had slain. But I being on the ground the blow fell not with all its when thou slewest those guards; and yet, not quite. weight, also my thick hair and broidered "Oh, what a fenced city is my heart, that cap broke its force; and thus it came to pass that, though sore wounded, the life was yet none can take it, and e'en when I throw whole in me. But no more could I struggle

wide open the doors no man may win its citadel! Oh, to put away this loneliness and lose me in another's soul. Oh, for a Then the cowardly eunuchs, who had gathered at the sound of blows, and stood huddled together like a herd of cattle, seeyear, a month, an hour to quite forget policy, peoples and my pomp of place, and be loving wo achis, fare the well! Go join Great Julius whom thine art called up from death before me, and take Egypt's greetings to him. Ah, well I fooled thee; and I fooled Cæsar-perchance before 'tis done fate will find me and myself I shall be fooled! Harmachis, fare thee well!" She turned to go, and as she turned I heard the sweep of another dress and the light fall of another woman's foot. "Ah! 'tis thou, Charmion. Well, for all thy watching, the man dies." "Ay," she answered, in a voice thick with "Ay, O Queen, so say the physicians. grief. Forty hours hath he been in stupor so deep that at times his breath could hardly lift this tiny feather's weight, and scarce could my ear, placed against his breast, take no-tice of the rising of his heart. For ten long days I now have watched him day and night, till mine eyes stare wide open with want of sleep, and for faintness, scarce can keep myself from falling. And of all my abor this is the end? The blow of that ac cursed Brennus has done its work, and Harmachis dies!" "Love counts not its labor, Charmion, nor can it weigh its tenderness in the scale of purchase. That which it hath it gives, and craves for more to give and give, till the soul's infinity be drained. Dear to thy heart are these nights of watching; sweet to thy weary eyes is that sad sight of strength brought so low that it hangs upon thy weakness like a babe unto its mother's breast! For, Charmion, thou dost love this man who loves not thee, and now that he is helpless thou canst pour thy passion o'er the unanswering darkness of his soul and cheat thyself with dream of what yet might be !" "I love him not, as thou hast proof, O "Spare his life, Queen!" he cried, in his barbarous Latin. "By Jupiter, he is a brave man! Myself felled like an ox in the shambles, and three of my boys finished by a man without armor, and taken unawares! "Pity is love's own twin. Wondrous wayward are the paths of woman's love, and thou hast shown thins strangely, that I know. But the more high the love the more deep the gulf whereinto it can fall-ay, and thence soar again to heaven, once more to fall! Poor woman, thou art thy passions' plaything; now tender as the morning sky, and now, when jealousy grips thy heart, more cruel than the sea. Well, thus are we made. Soon, after all this troubling naught will be left thee buttears,

WASHINGTON ZOOLOGICAL PARK The Single Tax Idea Before Congress-Hot Discussion as to How the Park Shall Be Paid For.

The single tax idea came up again the other day in the House of Representatives, and though the debate was short, it took a somewhat wider range than the previous debate. The question under consideration was whether the House should or should not insist upon its amendment to the Senate bill providing

that half the expense of organizing, improving and maintaining Zoological park, situated in Washington, should fall upon the District of Columbia, instead of the whole burden falling upon the United States, as the Senate proposed. Zoological park should not be confounded with Columbus park, over which debate arose in the House recently. The land for Zoological park was purchased by an appropriation made in the last Congress. The question now was upon its improvement.

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, took the ground that the object of the park was not local. It was for the shelter of animals, for the preservation of fishes and for the maintenance of specimens. He admitted that "if this was a question where the people of the District of Columbia were interested in the advancement of real estate, or interested for speculative purposes in this proposed establishment," it would be "well worthy consideration." But where was the man who could "rise up in his place and assert that the citizens of the District of Columbia had ever asked him to advance the interests of this park or have a bill passed for either of these

purposes?' Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said ical park was to beautify the district, add to its wealth, and give a place where the people could go and enjoy themselves. Incidentally and supplehave a park of one hundred and fiftyeight acres, with animals, that will not attract public attention. They will no doubt attract public gatherings, but that is purely accidental." Its real object was to foster science, to add another branch to that great public institution -the Smithsonian. He, therefore, maintained that the United States should pay the whole expense.

Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, wanted to know if the proposed park was not in the nature of a local improvement to the property of the district. Mr. But-terworth, of Ohio, answered that every building put up by the general Government, whether in the District of Columbia or in the district of his honored friend of Massachusetts, was, "in a sense, local in its influence and a great advantage to the locality where the building was erected; but the people of the locality are not, therefore, taxed for its construction or maintenance." The erection of a large building in his own city, costing eight or ten millions of dollars, "was an incalculable advantage to all the property within the range of the building," yet his people were not. taxed any more than his honorable friend

from Massachusetts to pay for the build ing But Mr. Cogswell wanted to know if

there' was no distinction "between an ordinary Government building and a great zoological or other park within

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. the fact that Zoological park is under the supervision of Smithsonian institution, and might, therefore, in a sense,

be deemed a governmental affair, when it came to a test, the House by an overwhelming vote refused to see that the people of Washington would not be greatly benefited, and it, therefore, insisted upon its amendments to the Senate bill, that half the expense of the improvements should fall upon the District of Columbia, and called for a conference with the Senate on the subject.

RIPE FOR THE SINGLE TAX.

What Mr. Edward Osgood Brown Learned in Winnipeg-They Are Single Taxen. Without Knowing It.

Legal business took me for a few days' stay to this modern and progressive city on the frontier of civilization. Winnipeg, Man. Everywhere, when talking with its representative citizens, men of prominence and influence, and men of humbler position, I have heard the same complaint. "The growth of Winnipeg and the development of this province," they say, "is hindered and thwarted by the fact that scores of thousands of acres of fertile and useful land immediately surrounding the city are held out of use by syndicates at Montreal and Toronto and in Scotland, who bought them as soon as it became ap parent that there was to be a great city. here and are holding them at prices which intending settlers will not pay, preferring to go farther away and get cheaper lands. The syndicates are in no hurry to sell, for though the growth of Winnipeg is delayed, it can . not be prevented, and hereafter they feel sure of reaping a golden harvest.

"But they may after all fail in their reckoning," my informants, with hardly an exception, go on without any prompting from me to say, "for there is practhat it was a mistake to suppose that the chief motive in establishing Zoolog- of taxing this land to an extent that will compel these gentlemen to improve or sell, and this will certainly come very soon. When this is done we shall have a neighboring farming population mentarily this may occur. You can not and conditions of life will thereby be improved both for the farmers, who will not be so isolated, and for the citizens of Winnipeg, who now have to import from long distances supplies that should be furnished near at hand. Winnipeg will thereby be much improved in pros perity and as a place of residence.

I am more than surprised at the constant repetition of these ideas in but slightly varying words. They are certainly firmly fixed in the minds of the people. "Do you know," I asked my friends, "that you are advocating the most essential part of the theories of Henry George?" Some of them said 'Yes;" but the greater part have but a vague idea of what the "single tax" dogtrine is. But when it is explained they all declare that it is precisely the system for Manitoba to adopt. "Encourage improvements," they say, "and discourge locking up land for a rise. If you do this you will wonderfully benefit this part of the country."

From this belief I beve not heard here a single dissentent voice. Wouldn't 1 be well for Mr. George to supplement his Australian campaign with one in the "new Northwest?"-Edward Osgoon Brown.

PERSONALTY IN CITIES. New York State Finds it Impossible tu

Reach It. In their annual report to the Legisla-

ture of New York, the State assessors declared that the personal property in this State liable to taxation is fully in value to the real estate assessment. plied that he drew a distinction: One but that notwithstanding real estate pays more than ninety per cent. of the taxes. This is as complete a confession of absolute failure as could be put into language, and these assessors, and the officials of this State generally, persist in attempting the impossible, and think

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or con titutional disease, and in order blood or con titutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal reme-dies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-nally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, com-bined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The per-fect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F.J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

An exchange says: "Don't blame the world when things go wrong." Most men do not. They simply raise a row in the family and meet the world smiling.—Atlanta Constitution.

I HAVE myself used, and known others to use Buil's Sarsaparilla with entire satisfac-tion. I believe it calculated to relieve much suffering and earnestly recommend it to the afflicted.—Rev. E. W. Sehon, Louisville, Ky.

LAWYERS are men who work with a will. Doctors often put them in the way of it.-

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U.S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

A THOUSAND-DOLLAR engagement ring is no bar against a ten-thousand-dollar divorce.

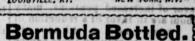
"SERIAL" buildings are what they call those high oncs, because they are continued stories.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, heade aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances. its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c

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"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsi-ble for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S

OF PURE NORWECIAN

COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bot tled, and many cases of

tled, and many cases of **CONSUMPTION,** Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensi-tive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hy-pophasphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

To Restore Tone

and Strength TOINTBIO

La Grippe av modualt & adol

Illness, or o'l & seed't H now

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to the System when

weakened by

storm, bitterness and burning anger took hold upon my heart. "What hast thou to say, Cleopatra?" I answered boldly. "Where is thy oath, sworn on the dead heart of Menka-ra, the ever-living? Where now thy challenge to this Roman Antony? Where thy oath that thou wouldst call me choked and ceased.

"Well does it become Harmachis, who never was forsworn, to speak to me of never was forsworn, to speak to me of oaths!" she said, in bitter mockery. "And yet, O thou most pure Priest of Isis; and yet, O thou most faithful friend, who never didst betray thy friends; and yet, O thou most steadfast, honorable and upright man, who never didst barter thy birthright, thy country and thy cause for the price of woman's passing love; by what token knowest thou that my word is void!"

"Thy taunts I will not answer, Cleo-patra," I said, holding back my heart as best I might; "for I have earned them all, though not from thee. By this token, then, I know it. Thou goest to visit Antony; I know it. Thou goest to visit Antony; thou goest, as said that Roman knave, 'tricked in the best attire,' to feast with him whom thou shouldst give to vultures for their feast. Perchance, for aught I know, thou art about to squander those treasures that thou hast fliched from the body of Menka-ra, those treasures stored against the need of Egypt, upon wanton revels which shall complete the shame of Egypt. By these things, then, I know that thou art forsworn, and I, who, loving thee, believed thee, tricked; and by this, also, that thou who didst but yesternight swear to wed me, dost to-day cover me with taunts, and even before that Roman put me to an open shame!"

wed thee? And I did swear to wed thee? Well, and what is marriage? Is it the union of the heart, that bond beautiful as gossamer and than gossamer more light, which binds soul to soul as through the dreamy night of passion they float, a bond to be, perchance, melted in the dews of dawn? Or is it the iron link of enforced, unchanging union whereby if sinks the one the other must be dragged beneath the sea of circumstances, there, like a punished slave, to perish of unavoidable corruption. Marriage! I to marry! I to forget free-Marriage! I to marry! I to forget free-dom and court the worst slavery of our sex, which, by the selfish will of man, the stronger, doth still bind us to a bed grown hateful, and enforce a service that love mayhap no longer hallows! Of what use, then, to be a Queen, if thereby I may not escape the evil of the meanly born! Mark thou, Harmachis: Woman being grown hath two ills to fear, death and marriage; and of these twain is marriage the more and of these twain is marriage the more vile; for in death we may find rest, but in marriage, should it fail us, we must find hell. Nay, being above the breath of com-mon slander that would blast those who of true virtue will not consent to stretch affection's bonds, 1 love, Harmachis, but I marry not!

thou wouldst wed me and cail me to thy side before the face of Egypt!"

"And yesternight the red ring round the "And yesternight the red ring round the moon did mark the coming of the storm, and yet the day is fair! But web knows? that the tempest may not break to-morrow? Who knows that I have not chosen the eas-ier path to save Egypt from the Roman? I make the tempest may not break to-morrow? The tempest may not b

L. M. MOTOMENT AVE.

ng that I was sp t. threw themselves upon me, and would have slain me with their knives. But Brennus, now that I was down, would strike no more, but stood waiting. And the eunuchs had surely slain me, for Cleopatra stood like one watches in a dream and made no sign. Al-ready was my head dragged back and their 'husband' in the face of Egypt?" And I knife points at my throat, when Charmion, rushing forward, threw herself upon me,

I DASHED HIM

and, calling them "Dogs!" desperately thrust her body before them in such a fashion that smite they could not. Now Brennus, with an oath, seized first one and then another and cast them from me.

"Spare his life, Queen !" he cried, in his a man without armor, and taken unawares! I grudge them not to such a man! A boon, Queen! Spare his life, and give him to me!"

"Ay, spare him! spare him!" cried Charmion, white and trembling. Cleopatra drew near and looked upon the dead and him who lay dying as I had dashed him to the ground, and on me, her lover of two days gone, whose head rested now on Charmion's white robes.

I met the Queen's glance. "Spare not!" I gasped; "vor victia/" Then a flush gath-ered on her brow, methinks it was a flush of shame! "Dost love this man at heart, Char

mion," she said, with a little laugh, "that thou thrustest thy tender body 'twist him and the knives of these sexless hounds?" and she cast a look of scorn upon the

"Nay," answered the girl, fiercely. "But I can not stand by to see a brave man mur-dered by such as these."

"Ay!" said Cleopatra, "he is a brave man, and gallant!y he fought; never have "And yesternight thou didst swear that I seen se fierce a fight even in the games nou wouldst wed me and call me to thy at Rome! Well, I spare his life: though

ABABAA *

se and memory. And she went forth. TO BE CONTINUED.

California's Fir Trees

They have big fir trees in California as well as redwoods, if the following item going the rounds of the press can be given credence: A citizen of Alma, Cal., has finished working up a fir tree which grew on his place. He received \$12 for the bark; built a frame house 14x20 feet, 8 feet high, with a kitchen 8 feet wide and 20 feet long; built a wood-shed 14x30 feet; made 330 fence rails'10 feet long; made 334 railroad ties, 500 boards 6 inches wide and 2 feet long, 'tis weak of me, womanish weak. Take and 15 cords of wood. All this him to his chamber and guard him till he is tree, and a part of the tree is left. and 15 cords of wood. All this from one

ree miles of the residence property' Washington. Mr. Butterworth rewas "a scientific institution for educational purposes, the other a building in which to transact public business," Both were "equally national in character and each in the interest of the whole people of this country."

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, in order to show that the question was a local one. asked if "the city of Cincinnati or Chicago, or any of the considerable cities of the country would not contribute very liberally for the location of a national park there." Mr. Butterworth admitted that "they might," but he thought that did not affect the question "whether they ought to contribute to the establishment of such a national enterprise." Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, said that attention has been drawn to the low rate of taxation prevailing in Washington. He thought it ought to be low. "If you wish to be economical in the salaries of the employes of the government you should be careful not to enter upon the policy of extravagant expenditures that will lay heavy burdens upon

them." Mr. Hill, of Illinois, saw no good reason for making the people of the district bear a part of the proposed expense. This zoological park was very different from the Columbus park. The former was to belong to the United States, and was for the advancement of science, the latter "directly for the benefit of the people of the locality where Columbus

park is to be inaugurated or established." Toward the close of the debate Mr.

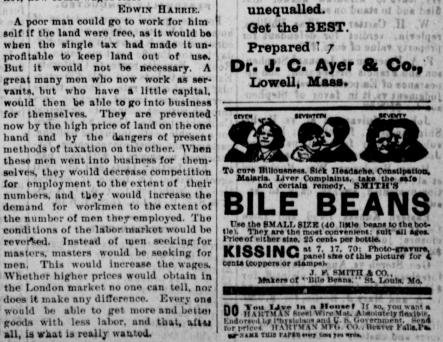
Hopkins of Illinois got the floor, and declared that Zoological park would not be less a national park if the wealthy residents of the District of Columbia were

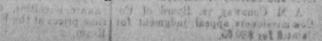
compelled to bear their fair proportion of the expense. For it went without argument that the establishment of the park | when the single tax had made it unhad "largely enhanced the value of property in all sections of the city of Washington." "As a matter of equity," then, great many men who now work as ser-"as a matter of just law," he could see no reason why the people "who have these little advantages" should not "pay for themselves. They are prevented correspondingly." No such advantage now by the high price of land on the one cold be said to arise in favor of the tax hand and by the dangers of present payers throughout the country. Would methods of taxation on the other. When any gentleman say that a resident of these men went into business for themhis (Mr. Hopkins') district had the selves, they would decrease competition same advantages and could enjoy this for employment to the extent of their park as well as a person residing in numbers, and they would increase the Washington city? If not, then why demand for workmen to the extent of should Congress compel outside people the number of men they employed. The to pay for it? In view of this, the House conditions of the labor market would be of Representatives should stand by its reversed. Instead of men seeking for former action and should say to the Dis- masters, masters would be seeking for trict and the country that it proposes that men. This would increase the wages. this expense "shall be equitably divided Whether higher prices would obtain in between those who enjoy the results as the London market no one can tell, nor special advantages and those who can does it make any difference. Every one only enjoy them for a brief season while would be able to get more and better goods with less labor, and that, after here on pleasure trips." Despite the complication arising from all, is what is really wanted.

that thereby they are showing some sort of wisdom. It is here, in the city of New York, and in the other large cities. that the failure to obtain any adequate assessment of personal property is most complete. Out in the country districts the task is a compartively easy one. You can not hide hay and cattle and vehicles, and so they do not escape the eye of the assessor. Nevertheless it is these countrymen that the politicians seek to conciliate by keeping up their clamor for taxing personal property. while they declaim against the escape of the rich from bearing their fair share of the public burdens. If such people by any possibility could be compelled to stop talking about taxation long enough to think about it five consecutive minutes, they would understand that the more wealth you pour into New York city the greater will become the annual value of its lands, and that if all taxes of this State were assessed on land values, the cities would bear their fair proportion of such taxation, while the

burden on the poverty stricken farmers would be proportionately lightened. A Question Answered. How is a poor man to go to work for

himself on the land without money or credit? Would the single tax enable the producer to obtain higher prices in the London market? If so, how, and if not, how could wages rise? EDWIN HARRIE.





The Chase County Courant. WE TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher firmed. Issued every Thursday.

official Paper of Chase County.

The failure to answer truthfully or to auswer at all, the questions of a ceasus enumerator, exposes the party so offending to a fine of \$100.

The Republican State Central Com-ittde will meet May 27th, to call a State Convention, which will proba-bly be set for an early date. It is the evident intention of the politic-ians to make the torture incidental to a political campaign as long drawn out as possible.

City Treasurer Wm. Peake, of Kan-san City is short in his accounts from \$17,000 to \$20,000. The superiority of Missouri over Kansas is never so apparent as when a conparison as to size is instituted between the jackpots of the two commonwealths. For par-ticulars see Noland, Peake, et al.

The hero of Nashville ought not to talk about the portrait of Cleveland being attached to the "grand old em-blem of liberty and progress;" espec-ially since it is a notorious fact that he (the hero) has had the banner of another county represent him in a parade which he, said hero, expected would benefit him financially. We know that converts are generally vory zealous; but do please to give us a rest on this fulsome loyalty of some men, and the trying by them to belit-tle the patriotism of American born eitizens.

The Farmer's Alliance of the Sixth Congressional District, threw down the gauntlet to the "powers that be" in that district Monday, by the nom-ination of Capt. R. S. Osborne. Capt. Usborne is a representative farmer and an able orator and should this ac-tion of the Allianse be followed by the endorsement of the Democratic Convention, the "cliff dweller." as McNall, the Republican nominee, is familiarly called in his own bailiwick, will find the duties of the candidate for Congress a good deal more exact-ing and expensive than those of a Capitol policeman.

At the special election at Edgerton Monday, called to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of the female mu-nicipal officers. The other fellows made a "clean sweep" and the lords of creation now control the legislation of that village. The apparent cause of the resignation of the peticoat gov-ernment was the failure of the citi-rens of the town to co-operate with ernment was the failure of the cill-zens of the town to co-operate with them in their efforts to regulate mu-nicipal affairs, but it is suspected that possible domestic exigencies, which would have kept the members of the council at home at critical periods of the administration, had much to do with their section with their action.

There is one thing that should be remembered by the soldiers who are in favor of increased pensions, many of whom are in favor of a reduction of There is one thing that should be followed by music from the male quar-tette. Then will be given the oration of of whom are in favor of a reduction of the revenues : that if the revenues are reduced there can be no increase in pensions; if pensions the revenues are reduced there can be no increase in pensions; if pensions the revenues are reduced there can be the procession will then form with G. A. R. Post, Releif Corps and Sons are ingreased there can be no reduction of the revenues.- Rep. Ex. And yet Mr Butterworth, (Rep) of Ohio, in speaking before the Commit- the graves with flowers will be made tee of the Whole, in the House, on Wednesday of last week, on the Mo-"Protection?" said he, "why the country, in such cases, could better afford to keep these men in the Fifth Avenue hatel, pay their board and expenses and set them up in the bank. ing business." *** "The time has come when some little courtesy should be shown to the American homes and American firesides." So mote it be!

M. F. Herwick vs. H. E. Norton foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed Hubert E. Ball vs. R. C. Johnston et al., foreclosure; Sheriff's sale con-

Wm. Blosser vs. E. A. Kinne, re-plevin; judgment for defendant for return of property or its agreed value, \$605

A Williams vs. I. N. Gordon admin-istrator of the estate of Theodore Gordon, deceased; jndgment vs. administrator for \$535.45

H. E. Vanlear vs. Wm. J. Wilson and Mary E. Wilson, foreclosure; mo-tion to set aside sustained.

Henry Brandley vs. J. P. Meyers and R. A. Meyers, foreclosure; judg-ment for plaintiff for \$259.17.

Kansas Manufacturing Co. vs White and White; judgment for de-lendant for \$1,657.50.

Catherine Trundley vs. Wm. Trundley, divorce: judgment for plaintiff with custody of children. Court adjourned Saturday.

CARTTER-HEMPHILL.

CARTTER-HEMPHILL. Married, in this city, on Thursday evening, May 15 1890, at the resi-dence of the bride's mother, by the Rev, W. F. Mathews, of the Presby-terian Churct, Mr. David K. Cartter and Miss Marian Hemphill, daughter of Mrs. L. A. Hemphill, Mr. Chas. M. Gregory and wife, nee Libbie Cartter, attendants, and the ceremony being performed in the presence of the im-mediate relatives of the bride and groom and a few invited guests; and at the coclusion of which a sumptuous repast was served, and a number of costly, elegant and useful presents be-stowed upon the happy couple, who started on the midnight train for Washington, D. C., to visit the grand-mother of Mr. Cartter, and other rela-tives and friends in the East. The groom is a young man who was reared tives and friends in the East. The groom is a young man who was reared in the immediate vicinity of this city, educated in our public schools, and who is highly respected by both the old and young of this community, while his companion is one of the most charming daughters of Chase county, also educated in the public schools of this city, who grew into womanhood in the very atmosphere of her shield and protector in the com-ing years, and whom she learned to love while trying to explore the fields love while trying to explore the fields of learning. In behalf of this entire community, the COURANT extends to each and both of them its most heart-ful congratulations, and wishes them a most happy and prosperous future down the path of time, and a blissful reception into eternity.

MEMORIAL DAY.

At 9.30 a.m. – Decoration of graves of Union soldiers in Strong City cemetery, by McDonald Post and Corps, and Dan McCook Camp S. of

At 1 o'clock p. m.—John W. Geary Post and Corps and McDonald Post and Corps. Dan McCook Camp S. of V. will meet at the G. A. R. hall in this city, and march to the court house.

At the court house the program will open with prayer, after which the Cottonwood Falls band will furnish music. Misses Anna Williams and Lillie Mann will each give a recitation

HOLMES & CO.

Exclusive Clothiers And Furnishers.

The season has come when a change from the heavy weight clothing of Winter to the lighter weight for Spring and Summer must be made. This change is not only destrable because of the comfort it affords, but the eye is also gratified by the brighter, livelier pattern and colors. This is especially true of

THIS SPRING'S GLOTHING.

We have used the greatest care in selecting our Spring Stock, and havesecured more desirable lines in every department, and have prices that suit the closest buyer. We call special attention to our line of

Nobby Suits For Young Men

NECKWEAR. • • •

Our neckwear comprises the newest styles in silks, made up in the latest shapes in all shades and colors, and is admired by all

UNDERWEAR. . .

It will be a pleasure for customers to select their Underwear from our line. We have just the thing and at a bargain.

SHIRTS. • • •

Remember that we sell the "Gold and Silver" dress shirt, the shirt that pleases all who wear it.

GLOVES. • • •

We have just received a large assortment of gloves, and show lines in kid, castor buck, dogskin, etc., also a lot of working gloves.

HATS. . .

We are confident from our large hat trade that every man and boy in the county know about our hat stock and feel assured that by coming to our store they can get the correct styles at bottom prices.

SHOES. • • •

A more stylish or better line of shoes cannot be found anywhere than we now have in stock, and we guarantee the prices to be the lowest. We carry .

'CONE'S BOSS' WORKING CLOTHES

Every garment warranted "never to rip." Just received a big lot of

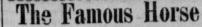
Trunks and Travelling Bags

From one of the best trunk factories in the East. We invite an inspection of our stock and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

-×00000

E. F. HOLMES & CO.,

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands. 'Vill buy sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS





CLYDE.

Known as the Taylor Horse,

Will stand during the season of 1890 at the stable of S. J. Evans, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no risks will be assumed. TERMS.-To insure mare with foal, \$5.00, payable when mare is known to be with foal. mch20-15w S. J. Evans, Groom.

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder,

Wm. H. HOLS . WGER,

-DEALER IN-

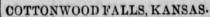
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,





<u>anen 0 99</u> DISTRICT COURT.

P. DOSTER, JUDGE.

John J. Harbour vs. E. A. Kinne, motion to set aside Sheriff's sale; motion sustained.

E. A. Kinne vs. J. D. Rider, recov-ery; leave to withdraw answer first filed and to stand on second.

W. H. Cartter vs. Chas Phillips, replevin; verdict for defendant for property value of corn, \$70.

F. A. Freeman vs. Leonard Stephen-son and Francis Stephenson; non-ap-pearance of Emporis Investment Co.; judgment vs. it in favor of Stephen-non for \$508.52.

John R. Mulvane et al. vs. Rachel Shipman et al., foreolosure; leave to substitute copy for cost petitioned; John V. Sanders appointed guardian.

Hiram Bender vs. Wm. Rockwood et al., foreelosure; demurrer to peti-tion overruled; twenty days to an

Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Co. vs. James McLanan et al. fore-closure; judgment for plaintiff for \$2,198 26.

Geo. Storch vs. August Berlin et al., foreelosure; verdict for plaintiff for \$11.80; and for Clark W. Drummond vs. A. and Mary J. Berlin, for \$70.59.

Amelia F. Scals vs. Lewis M. Scals, divorce; judgment for plaintiff for di-vorce and custody of children.

A. M. Conaway vs. Board of Co Commissioners, appeal; judgment for plaintif for \$30.65.

of Veterans, followed by citizens in carriages and on horseback.

At the cemetery the decoration of by sixteen young ladies, daughters of veterans.

A team belonging to A. S. Howard ceeded those of all the agriculturists of any State in the Union, that he had known of an industry that had been able to make \$60,000,000 in div-idends on a capital of \$1,250,000. "Protection?" said he, "why the source John Ryan and Mary Ryan must take no-tice that they have been sued in the Dis-trict Court of Chase ounty, Kansas, by Pat-rick W Ryan; that his petition is now on file in said Court; and that the tille of said cause is Patrick W, kyan, plaintiff, vs. John Ryan and Mary Ryan, defendants. Therefore, you, John Ryan and Mary Ryan, as defend-ants in the above entitled cause, must take notice that you nave been sued as above set forth and you must answer, plead ordemur to said petition on or before the 4th day of July A. D. 1800, or the matters and things alleged in said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you, quieting the tille to the southwest quarter of section twenty two (22), in township twenty (20), south of range eight (8), east, in Chase coun-ty, Kanass, as prayed for in petition of plain-tiff. By Thos. H. GRISHAM, Att'y for Plaintiff. Attest: GEO M. HAYDEN [SEAL] Clerk of the District Court. to cheek them in their mad career. The prisoner on the rock pile interpos-ed himself as an obstacle in their ed himself as an obstacle in their pathway and was thrown down, badly bruised, and his face considerably dis-figured. They rounded the corner of Broadway and Pearl streets; struck the sidewalk at the postoffice and pro-ceeded thereon as far north as Friend,

where they abandoned the pavement for the boulevard, and were finally recaptured in the west part of town.

H. J. Radcliffe leaves Friday of this week for Hutchinson, where he will engage in the practice of law, and in the real estate and insurance and in the real estate and insurance business in conjunction with Scott E. Winne. Mr. Kadeliffe is amply en-dowed with the necessary qualifica-tions toshine as a star of the first mag-nitude in any body of legal lumina-ries with whom he may be associated, and his host of friends in this vicinity with in the form in the hone

lemon in such large quantities and so delicately flavored. It is also the home of the grape, the olive, the fig and the English walnut. All the Gee. W. Chase & Co. vs. Wisherd & Drake, astachment; judgment for defendant. at a full measure of success be meted out to him.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

climes are successfully raised. Cali-fornia offers unusual inducements to the small farmer who has some capi-tal to start with, and who is willing to For the special accommodation of home- and health-seekers, weekly ex-cursions leave Kansas City every Fri-day for the Pacific coast via Santa Fe Route. Favorite route to California. Koute. Favorite route to California. Excursion tickets cost only \$35—reg-ular second-class rate. These trains carry Pullman tourist sleeping cars through without change, to principal California points. Only \$3 charged for a double berth, including bedding, A., Topeka; Kansas, for additional information.

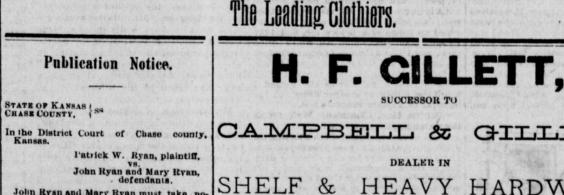
curtains, and other conveniences. Ex perienced managers go with each par-

ty. For further facts, call on local agent. Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kan.

YOU CAN GET Three dozen clothes pins for 5 cents

24 sheets of writing paper 25 good envelopes 12 good lead pencils 12 boxes matches 96 hair pins

96 hair puts 31-pint cups Table linen, towels, hosiery, wood-time prices at the East Side Bargain Room, C. B. HAGER. 10 " 28 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of lo-cal agent, Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., To-peka, Kas.



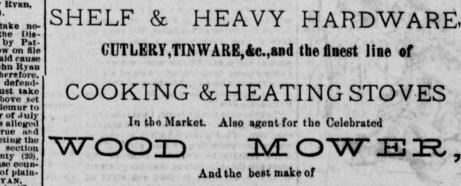
A CITRUS PARADISE California has been called the Cit-

us Paradise, because no other State

in the Union produces the orange and

grains common to the more northern

Where and What is it?



Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

SUCCESSOR TO

DEALER IN

GILLETT

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK,BOTTOM PRICES.

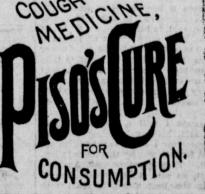
COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - - - KANSAS J. A. GOUDIE, FURNITUR E. STRONG PICTURE

CITY. FRAM ES. ETC., ETC. K ANSAS. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIR-It is at Fort Worth, Texas—that's "where." It is the Spring Palace an-nual fair—that's "what." This show INC AND ATTEND will give in miniature what would oth-ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

will give in miniature what would oth-erwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hos-pitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa Fe Route has liberally arranged for a ONE-FARE round-trip rate to Ft. Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 28 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of lo-B. U. SCHLAUDECKER. ROLAND ROBERTS ERIE MEAT MARKET. SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors. All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- - - - KANSAS.



FARMEENCING



It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hope-less. If you have premonitory symp-toms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggiats 25 cents. immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

A LADY'S PERFECT COMPANION. A LADY'S PERFECT COMPANION. Our new book, by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New Yoik's most skilliul physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth, but results from causes casily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any wo-man may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to overcome and prevent morning sickness and the many other evils attending pregnancy. It is highly endorsed by physicians every-where as the wife's true private companion Out this out, it will save you great pain, and possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circulars, testimonials and conf-dential letter sent in scaled envelope. Ad-dress Frank Thomas & Co.. Publishers, Bal-timore, Md



wait for results. In going to California you should travel via the A. T., & S. F. R. R., the great middle route to the coast. Ad-dress Geo. T. Nich olson, G. P. & T

die Bause County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and , rop

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fail where they may."

ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, For aix months, \$100 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. |2in.|Sin.|5in.|% col.|1 eol

Clydesdale Stallions,



Drumore Boy, No.2063, S.C. S.B. Rockford, No.4,339 A C.S.B. And SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,

Allo Sin Willink Willink WALLACE, Will stand for a limited number of mares' this season, ending July 1, 1890, at the follow-ing places; On Mondays and Tuesdays, at my home, on Diamond creck; on Weinesdays, at william iDrummond's, on Diamond creck; on Thu: sdays, and on Fridays, till noon, at Eandale, and on Saturdays, at the Eureka stable. Cottonwood Falls. TERMS:-Drummore Boy. to Insure a mare with foal, \$12, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal. Roc. fori, to insure mare with foal, \$12, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal. Site William Wallace, to in-sure mare with foal. Site William Wallace, to in-sure mare with foal. Site with foal. I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no responsibility is assuned Partiag with a mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money. Persons failing to return mare at the regular times forfeit the insurance morey. mpr24-1mo GEO, DRUMMOND.

HUMPHREYS

DE. HUMPHRETS' 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 Spe-cific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purg-ing or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

CURES. IST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. Businesslocals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequentinsertion. Mr. John Bell has been appointed

Notary Public. Mrs. S. D. Breese has been quite sick for the past week.

Master Eddie Kirk, of Strong City was yery sick last week.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. J. I. Hey has returned from her visit at Bushnell, Ill.

Miss Hulda Hegwer has returned to her home at Pratt, Kansas.

Mr. John Bardill, of Illinois, is visiting his Rock creek ranch.

Mr. Isaac Matthews is painting the Catholic church in Strong City.

Mr. Dan Reifsnyder, of Strong City,

was visiting in Peabody last week. Mr. Howard Grimes, of Matfield Green, is at Atchison, on business.

Mr. Pearmen, of Strong City, has ting in electric lights. returned from Tacoma, Washington. While holding a post

County Attorney Cochran has been appointed City Attorney for Strong City.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jackson were down to Plymouth, Lyon, county last week.

Mrs. Hattie E. Dart and daughter left, Thursday, for a visit at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. C. Johnston has gone to Pine ville, Ky., where Mr. Johnston is now located.

Mr. Geo. Young is studying law he office of Messrs. Rightmire & Radeliffe

R. D. Howden will occupy his new esidence in Strong City the last of his week.

Mr. Jas O'Byrne, of Strong City, vas over to his farm, near Dunlap, ast week.

ast week.

Capt. J. B. Rowley, correspondent of the Kansas City Journal, was in town Friday.

Attorney T. H. Grisham was out to Newton, Friday, attending to some legal business.

Miss Carrie Breese is taking pain ing lessons at the Presbyterian College, Emporia. Johnnie Ingalls visited relatives at

Hartford, Lyon county, the fore part of the week.

Mr. C. H. Kline, of Elmdale. took four car loads of cattle to Kansas City last week.

Mr. Joe Livery, of Strong City, 1e-turned home from the Pike's Peak work, last week.

Messrs. Carson & Frye will close their store on the afternoon of Me-morial Day, May 30.

relatives and friends.

R. B. Evans, the traveling repre-sentative of the Emporia Republican, was in town yesterday.

Johnnie Ingalls left Tuesday night,

Kansas City, this week. Miss Nettie Smith, of Strong City.

Messrs. F. L. Hatch and H. B. J. VERNER. Roberts were down to Emporia Tues-

The members of the congregation and the G. A. R. of this city will hold a Memorial service in the Presbyter-

ian church, next Sunday May 26th. Mr. J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City last week, on business. He expects to move there, with his family within a couple of weeks.

The exterior of the Union hotel has been treated to a fresh coat of paint by Artist R. F. Gottbehuet, which adds greatly to the appearance

thereof. Mr. W. B. Slaughter brought eight car loads of cattle from Magdalena, New Mexico, last week, and put them on the J.C. Farrington ranch, near Matfield Green.

C. I. Maule is painting and repair. ing his storeroom in Stong City, pre-paratory to separating his dry goods and grocery business. He is also put

While holding a post, last week, for a man who was driving it in the ground with a sledge hammer, Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, got one of his fingers badly mashed,

Mrs. J. J. Massey, who has been a Kansas City for some time past, re-turned Sunday, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. O. L. Hulbert, who will make an extended visit here.

On Tucsday of last week, Mr. Thomas B. Smith and daughter, Miss Clara, of Newark, New Jersey, visited Dr. C. M. Smith, of Strong City, on their way to Denver, from the East.

Mr. J.C. Farrington having purchas-ed the J. C. Lyeth property, on the hill, in Strong City, is having a num-

ber of improvements made on it and may occupy it as a residence, next fall. Miss Alta Rice closed her school in the Simmons district last Friday. last week. Mr, Chas E. Houston shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, token of good will and esteem of her

pupils. Chas. P. Gill, of Strong City, is giving his lunch room a thorough overhauling in the way of painting and decorating. It will present a neater, cosier appearence than ever, when completed.

A slight change has taken place in the Strong City station force; Mr. A. P. McMinds, has taken charge of the express business, and Messrs. Wm Martin and Thos. Boylan divide the night work.

L. S. Myler came in from the West, Sunday morning, and left Monday for Iola, where he will visit a few days prior to his departure for Perkin. Ill., at which place he will engage in the practice of law.

Mr. Wm. Foreman has bought of Messrs. S. F. Jones and Wit Adare, the house and lots known as the Hilmorial Day, May 30. Mr. Geo Winters, of Solomon City, was at Strong City last week, visiting in Strong City.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give the first ice cream and strawberry social of the season, tomorrow (Friday) evening, in the building south of the Central drug store. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

his parents now reside. Miss Bertie Gassett, of Morris coun-ty, was visiting Miss Dora Vose, of Strong City, last week. Hagans & Fritze, of Strong City, shipped three car loads of corn to Kansas City, this week. Hagans & Fritze, of Strong City, shipped three car loads of corn to Kansas City, this week. Hagans & Fritze, of Strong City, shipped three car loads of corn to Kansas City, this week. Hagans & Fritze, of Strong City, shipped three car loads of corn to Kansas City, this week. Hagans & Fritze, of Strong City, shipped three car loads of corn to Kansas City, this week. The Chase counts Dentities (Contraction is extended to all. Mr. Geo. Topping, of Cedar Point. Shipped to Kansas City twenty-one has own feeding recently. The Chase counts Dentities (Contraction is extended to all. Mr. Geo. Topping, of Cedar Point. Mch. 27, 2m. For SALE.—A cupboard and Vic-tor sewing machine. Apply at Eure has on feeding recently. The Chase counts Dentities (Contraction is extended to all. Hitte Frymour rock eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. ALF. THISTLETHWAITE, Mch. 27, 2m. For SALE.—A cupboard and Vic-tor sewing machine. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood



the second

and in less time than any other Warranted five years, and if it do ACENTS WANTED can show proc that agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmet hat agents are making from and whether. Ladies have great success make \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success belling this Washer. Retail price, only \$5. Sample to those lesiring an agency \$2. Also the Gelebrated KENSTONE WEINGERS at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for

LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

CARSON

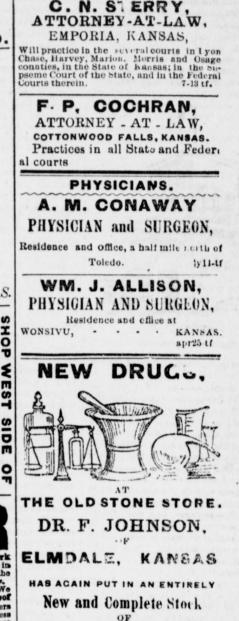
æ

FRYE.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans

large and small. White Plymoth rock eggs \$1.50 per

20, the highest price of the season. The Chase county Republican Central Committee will meet at the court house, Saturday, May 24, at 1 Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi



DRUGS AND MEDICINES



SPECIFICS ver and Ague, Chilis, Malaria... les, Blind or Elecding. hthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes, tarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. thooping Cough, Violent Cougha. thma, Suppressed Breathing... rofula, Enlarged Gianda, Swelling nersi Deblity, Physical Weakness oppr, and Scanty Secretion....

d by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt rice. DR. HUMPHERYS' MANUAL, (144 pages) y bound in cloth and gold, malled free, mphreys' MedicineCo.109 Fulton St. N Y.

HUMPHREYS MITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.-Used by all owners of Horse and Cat-tle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterlary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals-Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poulty – Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE Co., 100 Fulton St., N.Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

'Just as Good as the Frazer' alers offer cheap stuff, because there ey in it to them. Do not be imposed up

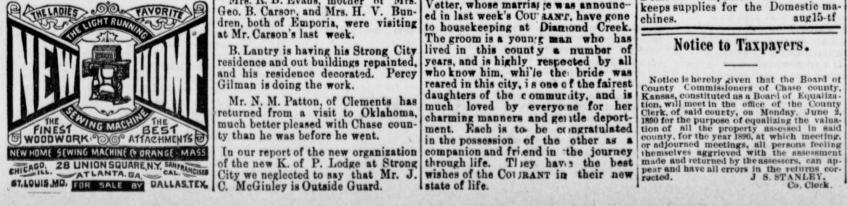
but insist on having THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received Arst medal at the Centennial and Paris Exposi-tions. Bold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the





9

BALDSPOTS TALLING HAIR H. A. FECHTER & CO., New Haven, Coss. Bend this to some hald headed friend



has gone on a month's visit to her old home at Sterling, Canada. Mr. Albert Berry of Strong City

made another shipment of horses to Ft. Worth, Texas, last week.

Little Dottie Scroggin, of Kansas City. Kansas, is here visiting at her grandfather's, Mr. John H. Scribner. Mr. Joseph Edwards, of Alfred. N

Y., was at Strong City last week, visit-ing his sons, Prof. and E. J. Edwards. The German night class meets Shaft. every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock p. m. in the High School

noom Mr. W. C. Handy, of Bazaar, has 250 acres of corn, put in with a check rower, which he has already plowed once

J. M. Tuttle and Miss Anna Rockwood left Tuesday, for Chicago, where Miss Rockwood will spend her vaca-

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Jones and Mrs. Barbour, of Strong City, left on Wed-nesday of last week for a visit in Texas.

Master John Williams, the typo, of Strong City, has returned home after an extended tour of the country, esat and west.

The first Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church for the present confer-ence year, will be held in this city, next Sunday.

Dr. C. M. Smith and family have moved into the house recently vacat-ed by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, in learn to speak and 'ridays of each

ed by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, in Strong City. Mr. R. G. C. Talbott, of the Hop-kins Bridge Co., of Kansas City, was here last week, inspecting stone in this vicinity.

ing a contempoary it had better look to its laurels, you may soon expect to read an obituary.

Mrs. E. A. Kinne left Monday. for a visit with her sister at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Kinne accompanied her as far as Kansas City.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, mother of Mrs. Geo. B. Carson, and Mrs. H. V. Bundren, both of Emporia, were visiting at Mr. Carson's last week. Mr. Chas. Hayden and wife, nee Ida Vetter, whose marriage was announc-ed in last week's Couraanr, have gone to housekeeping at Diamond Creek. The groom is a youn'r man who has

p. m., for the purpose of calling a con-vention to elect delegates to the Congressional convention, to meet at Em- Stone & Co.'s drug store. poria, June 24.

The delegates from this county to the State Sunday School Convention, to be held at Hutchinson May 22, 23 and 24, are: Revs. W. F. Mathews, W. T. Blenkharn, and Mr. J. H. Mercer, Mesdames Z. W. Morgan, M. E. Moore, P. P. Schriver and Miss Jessie Shaft.

The site selec ted by the committee for the new school house is south of

peka, Kas. major part of the children of the town.

On Saturday afternoon, May 10, Miss Bessie J Jagans, of Strong City, gave her you ag friends a most enjoya-ble entertain ment at which elegant re-freshments were served, and she was made the recipient of a caumber of handsome presents, the oc casion be-ing the 13th anniversary of her birth. M. P. Direc, a Scheme City, M. P. Direc, a Scheme City, M. P. Direc, a Scheme City, M. P. Directory, Strong City, M. Strong, Strong, Strong City, M. Strong, Strong

more.

The skirmish line of the phalanx of Chase county citizens cited to ap-Lt. Col. F. A. Agnew, of Newton, of Kansas Division S. of V., inspect-ed Dan McCook Camp, of Strong City, Tuesday night. When you hear another paper tell-ing a contempoary it had better look to its leurols you may toop expect to the skirmish line of the phalanx of Chase county citizens cited to ap-pear in the Stevens county nurder case, now on trial in the United States Court, at Paris, Texas, consisting of W. E. Timmons and VI. A. Mo.rgan, left over the Santa Fe road bed, Sun-to its leurols you may toop expect to the left over the Santa Fe road bed, Sun-to its leurols you may toop expect to the left over the Santa Fe road bed, Sun-

day morning. The reserve corpe, S. A. Breese, Jabin Jol inson, Geo. W. Hays and Wm. Wood, members, left Wednesday, and the rear guard in the person of T. H. Grisham fol-lowed this (Thursday) morning.

aug5-tf aliteat. PAINT, beautiful colors, at J. W.

Paints! largest assortment in the county, at Dr. Stone's drug

store. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in

horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give dec26 tf him a call.

EGGS-The Best Laying Fowls are Register and being the knoll south of the Brown Leghorns, good eaters and the Brown Leghorns, good eaters and healthy. Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 26. First-class stock. N. W. Laubach, 1300 Taylor street, To-peka, Kas.

Clover Lawn Stock Yard .-- Colonel

Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Stoong City, paint, to select from, at the 'Stone" has been quite sick for a week or drug store.

Mr. Adam Gottbehnet has opened a a German class for the little ones, at very moderate tuition, in the school house in this city, lessons to be given Kansas.

a German class for the school very moderate tuition, in the school house in this city, lessons to be given from 3 to 5 o'clock p. 10., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. If you want your little ones to week. If you want your little German, ey must go. J. W. McWilliams.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Paint! Paint! Fresh Stock, at the Stone Drug Store.

Paint, fresh and durable, at the 'Stone" drug store.

ert Wednesday, and the rear guard n the person of T. H. Grisham fol-owed this (Thursday) morning. Mr. Chas. Hayden a nd wife, nee Ida Mater whose married and wife nee Ida Vetter, whose marriagie was announc-ed in last week's Couraanr, have gone chines. Domestic ma augl5-tf aug15-tf

Silk Mitts.

When we start a thing

ont you may be sure it is at he popular price. Now is he time for silk mitts and we have them in all silk at 25 • cents a pair, and we show • better qualities at 35 and 50 cents; as good as you bought last year at 50 and 75 cents.

000

Jersey Ribbed Vests.

Here is a great bargain in ladies' jersey ribbed vests. They sold last year at 25 cents. We bought them cheap and they will go now at 10 cents. Don't miss them.

989

Hosierv.

We carry the celebrated "Albert Black" hosiery, and anything in our house that has the above brand on, we guarantee to be absolutely fast color. They range in price from 10 cents to 50 cents. If they fade the least particle, we refund the money

338

Shoes.

Look at our ladies' \$3.00 shoes.

CARSON

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. R. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Ad

How annoying it is to buy black hose and find, although you may have paid a good price, that they crock your garments and turn brown after a few washings. There is O.NE brand that we know are fast black in all grades. It is the Topsy Fast Black, for sale by the New York Cash Dry Goods Co., who will return to their customers the price paid for all hose that do not prove absolutely fast black. The prices are no more than you pay for inferior goods. When you are down town, call in and see them and learn the price.

New York Cash Dry Goods Co.,

S. F. PERRIGO & CO.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS., April 12th, 1890. 5 Notice is bereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his inton-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore the Clerk of the District Court, G aso county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kan-sas, on May 26th. 1890, vizi Elezenr Phileon, H. E. No. 7839, Wichita series, for the sw ½ section 2. tp 21, range 6, east of the sixth principal meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his contin-uous residence upon, and cultivation of, srid land, viz: William Pinkston. Ezekiet Jolly, and Frank Bernard. of Clemenis, Kansas, EENRY W. Scorr, Register.

Sealed Proposals.

SOON Soon

ALMOST TO THE CLOUDS! northwest there is but one spire that

A Visit to the Weather Office on the Auditorium.

An Elevator Ride of Eighteen Stories-Rooms of the Signal Service and Curious Instruments Displayed on the Roof-The Den of "Old Probs."

It was a close, foggy day, says the Chicago Tribune, when the tower of the Auditorium was for the first time thrown open to the general public. No announcement was made of the fact, as the applications from visitors to Chicago to ascend the tower were so numerous that an attendance quite as large as was desirable was assured.

Stepping into an elevator at the main entrance on Congress street, one glanced up through a shaft that pierced



IN THE UPPER REGIONS

in one straight line the eighteen stories. The tinkling of annunciator bells was heard, and at each tinkle an electric light flashed out indicating the floors at which the signal was given.

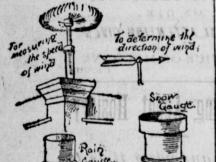
'I'll show you how that works," said the elevator man, who was evidently proud of the car which he manipulated. "The buttons of the bells when pushed lighta jet of electricity which warns me at what floor I am to stop. Then when the passengers step in the closing of the door extinguishes the light."

The ascent was rapid, but not breathless or distressing. "We go at a pretty good clip," said the elevator man. "Ou speed is 450 feet a minute. This is the longest 'lift' in the world."

"How about the Eiffel tower?"

"The shafts there measure only 175 feet. This one is as high as the tower. And this is an automatic elevator. See!" Helet go the lever and the car soared upward, stopping obediently at the eighteenth story and resting there as easily as a bird alighting on the branch of a

Stepping out on the roof, where a doorkeeper is always on guard to receive tickets and guard against New York bridge - jumpers and flying - machine



claims equality with the tower on which you stand. It is the slender and sanctimonious spire of the Board of Trade surmounted by its golden ship. From the wilderness of roofs and the Hades of smoke it is refreshing to face

eastward and breast the misty lake. What little is visible to-day of the water is serenely still, though an upper current of air going at forty miles an hour is blowing about your ears. The outlines of the breakwater are distinct and fine, like the column rules of a newspaper. Looking directly down you see what the railroad has left of the Lake Front Park-a narrow stretch of

green embroidered with walks and lying between Michigan avenue and the parallel tracks of the Illinois Central. Along these multiplied tracks between the park and the lake trains are moving to and fro at all times. Now an engine goes spurting along, racing with an express; and again a great freight, extending several blocks, drags its slow length along. And all these cars and engines from this distance look like the toy trains that a boy amuses himself with on the nursery floor. They are so minified that you feel you might pick up a whole train and hold it between your index finger and thumb. Looking around on the tower one

finds several things that attract attention, notably the little tower which rises two stories higher and excites surjosity when seen from the streets. It contains nothing but a spiral staircase, which winds up one story and opens on a little railed balcony. On the roof of this are kept several instruments of the Weather Bureau, the officers of which are on the highest floor of the tower proper. A little cup-like fan spinning around measures the velocity of the wind and records its work on a tiny electrical instrument housed in the rooms below. There are self-recording instruments of other kinds, such as the barograph, the thermograph, etc. There will be put up shortly the latest of inventions, a sunshine recorder. The rain and snow gauges on the roof are of primitive simplicity compared with the devices mentioned, being merely little

sheet-iron receptacles. The rooms of the Weather Bureau are cozy and inviting, although not yetcom-pletely furnished. "Here's where we do the guessing," said Sergeant Frankenfeld, the observer in charge, showing New Yorker. the way into the apartment opening to the west. "This is Lieutenant Beall's room." Maps and books decorate the walls.

In another room clerks were making out weather reports; and in the apartment looking out over the lake ma-chinery was being put up for the printing of maps.

'There are eight of us altogether up here," said the Sergeant, "in the serv-ice of Uncle Sam. We can hardly tell as yet how we will like our new quarters; but we expect to be more than satisfied with them."

Entering the elevator again the visitor shot downward eighteen stories. dropping from winter's cold into sultry weather.

The Message of the Resurrection.

is a word of cheer, a word of comfort, a treatment by giving a purgative dose into the common greetings of life. Its assurance, concerning the triumph of life over death, ought to break the last shackle of that bondage of dread in which too many are still held. As the pledge of our Lord's full and final triumph over every foe, it ought to quicken our pace and nerve us to bold and roots or other laxative food. believing speech as His witnesses .-Christian Inquirer.

FARM AND GARDEN. TREE TRAINING.

Methods of Making the Crooked Grow Straight.

Many fruit trees as they come from the nursery have crooked trunks, and if these are not made straight they are liable to grow into deformed trees. The proper time for doing this work is when the trees have been transplanted, but it is too often neglected, yet crooked trees not more than two inches in diameter set in the orchard may be greatly improved. If the trunk simply leans to one side in a gradual curve drive a strong stake into the ground about twenty inches from the tree; connect the top of this with the tree near the branches, drawing the tree so that it will occupy an upright position, as indicated by the dotted lines (b) in figure shown. A band of wire, leather or cloth can be used, but the place where it comes in contact with the tree should be padded with cloth or a twist of hay to prevent injury to the bark. When a bad crook occurs along the trunk, as shown in the middle figure, instead of using two stakes simply follow the plan shown at the left-hand figure. A strip of seasoned wood about one inch square or large enough not to bend readily and long

TREE TRAINING.

enough to span the crook is laid on a few thicknesses of cloth where it touches the tree; the crooked portion is then pressed up close to the stick and retained in position by a leather band. One season's growth is usually sufficient to correct any of the irregularities named, and then the guide may be

wholly removed. Remember, all these corrections of malformations will add to the tree's beauty as long as it stands-in many cases for several generations .- Rural

THE HORSE'S ENEMY.

Worms And How to Remove Them-Some Good Hints.

Of all enemies of the horse, worms ap pear to be the most frequent and formid-able. The most favorable condition for their increase and injury to the animal is where the mucous membrane of the horse's intestines is in a morbid condition. This must be corrected before any permanent advantage can be de-rived from treatment of worms. Many preparations expel worms, but this physical imperfection continued, more of these pests will soon be developed and the animal's condition worse than before.

With a view to correcting the unhealthy condition above alluded to, see The first words of Jesus, addressed to that the animal's teeth are in good group of His disciples after His resur- order, attending in the colt's case ection, conveyed a greeting, a solace, a especialy to the unshed crowns of the command: "All hail," "Fear not," "Go grinders. Place salt where it may tell," were His words to the company of be had when wanted by the aniwomen to whom He addressed Himself mal, feed only good sound oats, hay after His interview with Mary Magda- and roots, and let exercise and grooming

THREE GOOD DEVICES.

Some Home-Made Appliances That Every Farmer Should Have. We show this week cuts of some of the devices seen at the farm of Isaac Hicks & Son. They are not exact reproductions, but are as nearly such as our artist could draw from imperfect descriptions without seeing the implements, and are sufficiently accurate to show the principles of construction. their affairs, to come out from under appears in the "confidential" con These are all home-made. Fig. 1 repre- the overwhelming shadow of partisan cation. The letter is as follows: sents what is called a tow-cart. It



tongue is fastened solidly, and a seat for the driver, and is used for a variety of purposes.

Fig. 2 shows the structure of a silage cart. It is about sixteen or eighteen feet long: the axle-tree is six feet long. and on the under side are bolted, close to the wheels, two strong bed-pieces, approaching each other to a distance of perhaps a foot apart at the front end. Boards are nailed across these, each alternate one coming out flush with the bed-pieces, the others projecting some distance. A ladder behind, to hold the load in place, completes the rack. Two small, broad-tired wheels are used. When needed for use, the narrow end of the rack is chained under the towcart, which has high wheels, giving the appearance of a wagon with the front and hind wheels changed about. The rack is but a foot above the ground, and the alternate short boards allow a person to walk close to the center of the load to deposit his armful of corn or other fodder. This renders the handling of heavy silage corn a comparatively easy matter. In unloading, the wagon is driven alongside the cutter, and the unloading is easily ac-



complished. There are many purposes

for which such a wagon might be used about a farm in moving heavy materials which can be loaded on a high wagon only with difficulty. 'The whole rig can be constructed by any one having ordinary mechanical ingenuity. The Messrs. Hicks have a large silo built of brick in the form of a round cistern, sixteen feet deep, but they do not use it, as the milkman to whom they sell their milk refuses to purchase it if they feed silage.

Fig. 3 represents a cart for spreading liquid manure, not such a one as is now in use, but more like one that would be made were another required. The one now in use consists of three casks of the size of ordinary oil barrels, but a preferable device like the one illustrated, consists of only one holding from 150 to 200 gallons. As shown, the cask is rights-to give him justice, and friend-that Washington drinkers no longer wheels far enough apart to allow the cask to rest between them. The cask latest breath, he said, speaking of the N. Y. Voice. lene. The message of the resurrection be regularly attended to. Begin internal cask to rest between them. The cask has an opening at the top (not shown negro: "From the grave comes a voice in the cut) for pumping the liquid in, and at the bottom an opening closed with a valve controlled by the driver, his arms about me! Be his friend, as he which allows the liquid to escape into a pipe (an ordinary pump-log was world-strange to me as to him-dazused) which conducts it to a V-shaped zling, bewildering to both-I follow. trough, perforated with numerous small holes, through which it is spread they forget these!" as the cart is driven over the field. Here the tow-cart is again brought into use, the manure-sprinkler being beart of the white South. All that the chained to the under side of the axle- negroes have to learn is the simplest tree in a manner similar to the silage cart. The liquid manure is collected in a large cistern to which it is conducted

THE SOUTHERN NEGROES. A Sign Welcomed by the White People

The resolution adopted by the confer-Atlanta are worthy of the serious attention of the white people. For the first time in many years the negro leaders politics. It is not only a promising sign. consists simply of two broad-tired but it is one which the white people

wheels and an axle-tree to which a ought to welcome. It is an evidence that after many years of extreme, but excusable foolishness-after many years of political experiment-they have at last come back to the real starting point.

Heretofore the negroes have persisted in viewing their situation here as purely political in its character, and, following the cue of the white Republicans; who have no real sympathy with them, have abused the whites and held them responsible for the crimes and outrages committed by drunken or irresponsible

be expected that they would start on their new career of citizenship fully equipped with judgment, prudence and campaign purposes. We have adopted a plan knowledge: and we have often felt that which, if vigorously pushed, can not fail to the attitude of the negroes to-day is partly due to the fact that in the first days of function their add masters not days of freedom their old masters permitted them to drift away into the hands of alien adventurers and corruptionists.

It is, therefore, very gratifying to observe that the negroes who assembled in convention in Atlanta, instead of turning the gathering into a partisan political affair, and calling on the Republicans and the Government to rush to their aid, invoked the sympathy and protection of their real friends-the whites of the South. We may say that it is an appeal that will not be made in vain. The sensible and conservative tone of the resolutions will command attention and sympathy, and the appeal is one to which the responsible and representative people of the South will be quick to respond.

There has never been any doubt of the South's attitude in regard to the outrages committed on the negroes by irresponsible and cowardly whites; but the best friends of the negroes have been handicapped and obstructed by the fact that every collision of whatever nature between whites and blacks has been given a political flavor by the professed friends of the negro, and the Republican partisans have placed the whole South on the defensive against wholesale charges, the bulk of them manufactured out of whole cloth.

From first to last the Constitution representing the South, and voicing its feelings to the best of its ability, has the white people of this section are their best and truest friends, and we have never failed to denounce in fitting terms the cowardly spirit that prompts a white man to impose on a negro.

Henry Grady spoke for the whole South when he said: "As for the white people of the South, there is but one thing for them to do. That is Journal. aying, 'Follow him! Put your arms about him in his need, even as He put was mine!' And out into this new they forget these!" Here the eloquence of the orator, in a few burning words, has pictured the lesson of citizenship-namely, that his relations with the whites are far beyond and above partisan politics.-Atlanta Constitution.

QUAY'S LITTLE PLAN. An Assessment About to Be Levied on

All Good Republicans.

The following letter, addressed to a ence of Southern negroes in session in leading Republican of Detroit, explains itself. Inclosed were a number of handsome certificates, suggestive of the most artistic bank paper, decorated with a neat have seen proper, when assembled in convention for the purpose of discussing The use to which they are to be applied appears in the "confidential" communi-

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1860.-My Dear Sir: The Republican National Committee has es-tablished permanent headquarters in this city in order that the party's interests throughout the Nation may not be lost sight of between Presidential elections. We have found many

Presidential elections. We have found many opportunities since the close of the campaign of 1888 to aid in strengthening the party organ-ization in various sections of the country. We have recently ascertained that for months the Democrats have been engaged in a general and secret distribution of anti-protection literature in many doubtful States and Congressional disin many doubtful States and Congressional dis-tricts, and that they have employed a corps of agitators and organizers to travel among farm-ers and working-men preaching free-trade doo-trines and distributing free-trade pamphlets. Meanwhile, demands for documents pertain-ing to the tariff and kinded questions reach

individuals. That the negroes have been misled in this matter, and in va-rious other matters, has been the result of circumstances over which they have had little or no control. It was not to be expected that the result at the second the text of the second text of t good is accomplished by the distribution of po-litical literature during an exciting campaign. You know how difficult it is to raise money for

able at an early day to place them with some of

able at an early day to place them with some of the zealous Republicans of your neighborhood. Please fill up the coupons with fall name and address, cut them off and return them to us with the 5:0 for each. All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to F. W. Leach, assistant secretary, who has charge of this branch of the work. A record will be kept of all the subscribers, who will be known as registered contributors to the Republican Na-tional Committee. tional Committee. Believing you to be deeply interested in Re-

publican success and influential in the councils of the party, I very earnestly ask you to as-sist us. If we can not invoke the aid and co-operation of Republicans of your standing and activity, upon whom can we depend? If you conclude that you can not help us kindly return the certificates, in order that we may place them elsewhere. In such event, please name some one who in your opinion will be likely to aid us in the manner indicated. With the hope that your convenience may permit you to ac-cord us an early response I am very truly yours, M. S. QUAY.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

-Why should the Republicans not nominate Matthew Stanley Quay for President? He is a bigger man than Harrison, and would suit his party exactly .-- Charleston News and Courier.

-Mr. Clarkson's appeal to his followers to read none but Republican newspapers is like the mother's petition to her offspring to shut his eyes and swallow the castor oil at a single gulp. -Chicago News.

-----Matt Quay has been firmly established in the confidence of Republican leaders. His dishonesty has been so endeavored to convince the negroes that clearly proved that he will never again be distrusted by Republican statesmen. -Savannah (Ga.) News.

-Murat Halstead is again distinguishing himself as the most eminent fly-gobbler in the United States by giving his editorial indorsement to the political characters of Matthew S. Quay and Thomas C. Platt. -Providence

200 gallons. As shown, the cash a rights-to give him justice, and thend that washington drinkers no tongot strength to sustain the weight, this being supported by an axle-tree and the very last." Again Mr. Grady spoke at Shoreham," or, to put it more briefly

of the Former Slave States.



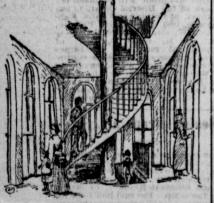
CURIOSITIES OF THE TOWER

cranks, the first thing noticed was the change in the atmosphere. It had been oppressively warm on the street, but here it was decidedly chilly and the wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. It was necessary to button an overcoat tightly to prevent it from transforming itself into a pair of wings, and one's hat did not feel secure until it was pulled over the ears.

It is with a sense of elation that the visitor finds himself at that great altitude, with his feet on stone as solid as terra firma and walled about with a parapet waist high.

What a splendid view there must be from this point on a clear day when there is just enough wind to tear the pall of smoke that hangs over the city! But to-day Dante might stand on this eminence and fancy himself suspended at a comfortable distance over the Inferno. Smoke, fog and clouds combine in a debauch of murkiness. Look to the east, the west, the south and everywhere you see miles and miles of chimneys spouting smoke, and each one belching as if it feared to be surpassed by its fellows. This enormous energy seems to be directed solely to the blotting out of the blue sky.

Look down eight stories and you the roof of the Auditorium Hotel, which is itself ten stories high. Look around and you see roofs everywhere,



THE DEN OF OLD PROBS

and in the fog you can hardly distinguish the streets, which are thin streaks of black: Out of the mass of chimneys the only structure that lifts its head up proudly and gazes at the overtopping Auditorium is the Pullman building to the north. Near it is the squatty Exposition Building, its domes looking like three inverted tumblers beside its soup tureen neighbor. To the Bazar.

9

The Way the Cat Is Jumping.

Why?

strikes me 'twould be a good plan to gether, as when the horse is put in a find out where she lives, and invite her to spend a week with us. Then, after the fair opens, we can take all the children and go to Chicago for a good long visit. See?-Puck.

Prudent, Though Pleasure Beckon.

Upson Downes-Well, this is a good | natural shape. start for the evening; I've just saved five dollars.

Rowne de Bout-How's that? Upson Downes-Iszacs offered me ten dollars on my watch, but I only took five. Where shall we skip to first?-Puck.

How Fortunate!

"A man in Nashville has just found five thousand dollars concealed in an old trunk," read Mr. Cumso. "How fortunate some people are!" exlaimed Mrs. Cumso.

"It was Confederate money, though." "John, you are a brute! So, there!"-West Shore.

A Legal Secret.

Lawyer-I have examined this will very carefully and I see no chance of breaking it.

Heir-But, sir, my uncle was no law yer and surely you ought to find some flaw in an instrument drawn by such a man.

Lawyer-You should understand, sir. that lawyers are the only ones qualified to draw a will that can be broken .-Judge.

A Misapprehension.

Young Widow-Mr. Preachley, will you marry me? Mr. Preachley-Woll, really, Mrs. Buckner, this is so sudden, and-Young Widow-Oh, well, take your time to think it over. Mr. Harkins and I thought we'd like to have you preform the ceremony for us .- Harper's

word of tidings so glad that it must of raw linseed oil-say one quart-beneeds be told; silence concerning it is fore breakfast, a bran mash having been selfish and sinful. The blessed event given the night before. After the oil hallows every temporal human relation- had ceased acting, begin giving a powship and puts a new world of meaning der containing dried sulphate of iron two drams, powdered barbadoes aloes one-half scruple, powdered gentian four drams: this powder to be mixed with the feed and its use continued until the animal is in a satisfactory condition. If the powder induces constipation, it must be corrected by feeding mashes,

After continuing the foregoing treatment for a few weeks, it may be well to give a half-ounce or an ounce of powdered santonine. This should be given Mrs. Longhed Bakstreet-Didn't your mixed with a pint of linseed oil, and bebrother Henry's second wife have a cous- fore breakfast. With an occasional in whose sister-in-law lives in Chicago? | repetition of the santonine- the tonic Mr. Longhed Bakstreet-I think so. powders being continued, cure is but a matter of time. Indeed, the santonine Mrs. Longhed Bakstreet -- Well, it | treatment may be dispensed with altohealthy condition .- Farm and Home.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Do not cramp the roots of trees or plants when re-planting. Dig a hole hig enough to receive the roots in their

DESTROYING wormy fruit that drops is a good thing, but it is only part of the warfare that must be waged against Insect enemies.

Now comes a writer who says that watermelons would not be good in winter. Never mind, they will never be plenty at Christmas.

It makes little difference what kind of fruit we grow, so that we grow good fruit, though it is a fact that the apple serves the most purposes.

CUT a hole in a potato and insert a flower bud that you desire to preserve, liquid being spread upon the meadow and there will be moisture enough to land. Mr. Hicks considers this the do it, some one says. The idea looks feasible.

It is trying to a tree when it is removed from the ground; and if no care is taken to protect it at the roots while it is out, we ought not to be surprised at our failure to make it grow.

A WRITER practically rejoices in the fact that some fruit growers grow poor fruit, as that prevents the market from being overloaded with good fruit. That man has a great head on his shoulders! WE see a steel trap recommended to be set in the fruit tree to catch thieving birds. If a greater blunder can be made than killing birds, because they eat a little fruit, we do not see how it can be made.

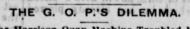
DELAWARE is not going to have any peaches again. We never knew Delaware when she expected any peaches. Still she generally makes out to produce about as many as she can hold in-side of her little self.



from the stables through a cement gutter. From this it is pumped into the cart without any inconvenience. The soiling the hands or the clothing. Mr. Hicks told of one of his neighbors who, convinced of the value of liquid manure, had utilized a cart for spreading it, dipping it up with pails, and allowing it to trickle out from the raised end-board after the field was reached. He regarded such a dirty job as this sufficient cause for a strike on the part of a hired man. The large cistern had been emptied but a few days before our visit, the most valuable part of the manure, and if he were to build another cistern he would build a much larger one.-Rural for the storage of silver bullion, and to New-Yorker.

Scraping Off the Bark of Old Fruit Trees. A correspondent writes from Westfield, Ill., of the success he has had in renewing the growth of his old fruit trees by scraping off all the old bark from their trunks, from the branches to the ground. He went to work June 21, 1880, and scraped the bark from his Seckel pear and apple trees, which were not growing thriftily, did not disturb the green, living bark at all. The result has been that they made a new start and have produced fine crops of fruit since, and he did not lose a single

to some extent in France to renew in the old bark .- Farm and Fireside



The Harrison-Quay Machine Troubled by Promises Made in 1888.

The Republican party came into pow-er burdened with obligations which it finds itself unable to discharge, and the most difficult problem it now has to solve is how to reward its friends and pay even a small part of its political debts without ruining the country. When out of power it promised every thing to every body; but there is not money enough to go around, and as no one is willing to be left out of the disodor is, perhaps, not quite so agreeable as that of the ottar of roses, but the whole of the work can be done without It has promised the tax-payers that it would reduce taxation, and it has promised the soldiers and the subsidy hunters that it would increase the expenditures. It can not do both, and it dare not refuse to do either. It has promised the friends of silver that it will help them to remove the restrictions now imposed by law upon the coinage of that metal, and it has promised the advocates of the gold standard that it would do nothing to depreciate the value or interfere with the stability of our currency. In a vain effort to keep both of these pledges, it proposes to convert the Treasury Department into a warehouse issue receipts to be used as money. This is the only new financial policy it has so far developed, but its resources are not yet exhausted, and if the de mands of the discontented become sufficiently strong, we may have paper promises to pay issued upon deposits of wheat and corn, or upon farm mortgages. It will be difficult to satisfy the plundered and impoverished farmer that his claim upon the bounty of the Government is notas just as the claims of the prosperous owner of silver mines or the wealthy owner of ships.-Ex-Speaker Carlisle, in Forum.

tree by the process. We know that a _____If Mr. Harrison could see himself similar plan to this has been employed as others see him there is one appoint--If Mr. Harrison could see himself ment he would make without an inthe life of old elm trees, and to destroy stant's delay. He would appoint a rethe eggs of insects which were lodged ceiver for his Administration .-- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

--- John S. Dunham, a negro of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President Consul at San Domingo. This is a small tub thrown to the colored whale. A negro in office is not a rarity in San Domingo. Why does not the President give the colored people a few good offices in this country?-N. Y. World.

---- If Mr. Harrison throws Mr. Quay overboard the, little man from Indiana might as well give up all hopes of ever being President again. Without the help of Fry-the-Fat Quay Mr. Harrison could not have been elected in the first place before his qualities were known. -Chicago Herald.

---- Murat Halstead has come to the defense of Senator Quay with the statement that "he is one of the quietest men he ever met." That seems to be an entirely safe estimate of the man. He is a little too quiet just now. A man who had any thing to say would be likely to say it under Mr. Quay's provocation.-Minneapolis Journal.

-The McKinley bill puts up the tax on chimneys for students' lamps from 45 to 450 per cent. This is not right but it is cute. The Republican party does well to discourage study. He who studies finds out what a fraud protection is. "The colleges," moan the pro-tectionists, "are engaged in manufact-uring free traders."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The Benjamin Harrison War Veteran Association of Brooklyn, 700 strong, has repudiated the Harrison Administration and changed its name to that of the Abraham Lincoln War Veteran Association of Kings County. The cause of this action was cited in a set of resolutions in which it was assorted that Harrison is only a dummy, and the whole Administration an enemy to the war veteran, in the matter of Federal appointments.-Chicago Post.

The Tax-Payers Be Hanged.

Senator Hoar and Congressman Lodge, of Massachusetts, are very anxious to put the control of Congressional elections, and, indeed, all State affairs, into the hands of the Harrison Administration. Apart from the revolutionary. autocratic, unconstitutional nature of the scheme, the taxpayers will be interested in knowing that Mr. Lodge's bill alone involves at each election an expenditure of \$3,000,000, and it would not influence the result of the election in more than half a dozen districts. Here is something for Republican Senators and Congressmen to ponder over. Is the game worth the candle, as the French would say? Yet this ruinous scheme is being vigorously pushed in Congress. The Republican leaders are committed to it. They do not care a straw how much it costs the tax-payers.-Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

How the Fair Cleopatra Penetrated Colonel Masher's Disguise

The masquerade ball was at its height. The tall, graceful young man who had arrayed himself somewhat hastily in a Diedrich Knickerbocker mask, a Napoleon Bonaparte coat, and a pair of Sir Anthony Absolute knee-breeches led the willowy maiden in the pale-green domino and No. two slippers, with whom he had been dancing nearly all the evening,

to a seat in a bay window. "Lovely shepherdess," he said, in a tender but muffled voice, "I have penetrated your disguise. You are the popular and beautiful actress, Miss Cleopatra Siddons-Rachel."

"You do me honor, Sir Mulligatawny," she replied, mockingly. "How have you been enabled to 'penetrate my disguise,' may I ask?"

"You can't deceive me," rejoined the young man. "Through all the little tricks of artifice, of feigned voice and simulated simplicity

"Simulated simplicity is good," interposed the lovely shepherdess in the palegreen domino, pensively. "I'll make a memorandum of it."

"Through all these," he continued, Impressively, "I recognize the unquenchable histrionic genius which nothing can hide."

"Just so," she murmured, "I am the beautiful and popular actress, Miss Cleopatra Siddons-Rachel, am I? Or was it the popular and beautiful actress? And who are you?"

"Who am I? Ab, fair enslaver," he answered, "I dread to tell you. The favor you have graciously shown me this evening, the acquaintance so happily begun, which it would break my heart to forfeit now, might come to a sudden end."

"You fancy you have made a favorable impression on the lovely shepherdess, the popular and beautiful, etc., do you, Sir Olla Podrida?"

"Why-

"And you think I have not penetrated your disguise, I suppose, Colonel Omnibus?"

"I am sure you do not know me," he said, with a chuckle. "You have never met me, although I am a humble member of your own profession."

"You are an actor, are you?"

"I am, lovely-"

'You are not, sir."

"Hey?"

"I say you are not an actor, sir! You are not even an amateur. I can penetrate your disguise to that extent, sir. You don't belong to the profession at all. sir.'

"May I ask how you know, fair maiden?"

"Your finger nails are clean, sir!" A deep groan burst from the lips of the young man and he rose and walked away

"Foiled again!" he hissed .- Chicage Tribune.

THREE AMERICAN FABLES.

Their Morals Are Plain Enough to Bo Guessed by the Dullest Intellect. THE SENATOR AND THE FISH.

A United States Senator of Undoubted Veracity, who had been Fishing for sev eral hours without any Luck, finally hooked a sun-bass Weighing about four Ounces.

"Kind sir, please spare my Life!" pleaded the Fish. "I am so small that it would hardly pay-

"Oh, you needn't feel any Anxiety on that point," replied the Senator. "There

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. The Curriculum of a Fashionable Female Institution Near Brussels. -The Provisional Government of Bra-

til has issued a decree suppressing re igious instruction in the State schools. -A British clergyman of note estimates that the Protestants have increased the last hundred years nearly fourfold, the Roman Catholics and the Greek church each two fold.

-The Italians of Boston have just held a meeting to take steps to establish an industrial school for young men and women of their race, in which also they can learn to read and write the English language.

-The traveler and ethnologist, Tushkuroff, points out the fact that there are 400,000 heathens and 50,000 Mohammedans in the Russian army, the latter forming 75 per cent. of the Cossack regiments, and also declares that Christianity is dying out in Southeastern Russia. .

-Several of the Southern States, notably Virginia, Florida and Arkansas, are developing good school systems, and the newspapers of North Carolina-a State which has not been as progressive in this respect as others-calls upon the people to make an increase of at least \$150,000 a year in the appropriation for educational institutions.

-The Illinois Supreme Court recently rendered a decision that will interest members of the Y. M. C. A. The court holds that the Y. M. C. A. is not wholly a religious body, but is largely a Christian and benevolent organization, and therefore the law restricting the amount of property to be held by religious corporations does not govern the Y. M. C. A

-In Odessa a recent decision of the authorities prohibits Jewish teachers from teaching in Christian schools. Furthermore, adherents of the Jewish faith are not allowed to give private lessons in Christian homes. The general public is warned against Jewish teachers in large posters on the bulletin for instance, they had an hours' lesson boards, which allege that Jewish teachers endanger morals and religion.

-School statistics for Paris state that there are 147.516 children attending the municipal or State schools; 61,294 attending schools directed by religious orders, and 33,000 attending free lay schools where religious instruction is dents then assembled on the stone steps, given. It is also stated that attendance and after preliminary explanations by at municipal schools has increased by only about 700 in the last three years. | in single file, entered the carriage after The annual expenditures for the municipal schools is 26,500,000 francs .- N. Y. Independent.

-Formerly the education of girls in France was entirely in the hands of the dinner was devoted to the giving of a convents, and was different in every reby turns receive their guests-their spect from that of boys. Secular schools for girls have been founded, especially since 1870, and there are now fifty-one them. Two or three male teachers exsuch high schools in France. One was opened last year in Paris whose build- man during the whole of the four years' ings cost about \$400,000. It has twenty- course. An extensive park surrounded two teachers, and takes girls from the institution, and in its shady lanes twelve to seventeen years old. Sewing and housekeeping are taught. The regular course is five years, and a teacher's also a butchery, to avoid any chance of diploma is given for the studies of the the girls catching a glimpse of such an sixth year.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-He that accuses all mankind of cor-

ruption ought to remember that he is sure to convict only one. -When a young man is running down

in health he should wind up some of his bad habits .- N. O. Picavune. -Often the man who does not know -I return you to your native Element his own mind has escaped a very disrep-

A FRENCH PENSION.

mental and moral development. A

dinner at half-past 6, and a little mouth-

ful of something or other before bed-time, which was 11 o'clock in the night.

The dejeuner consisted of bread and

butter, an egg, some cheese, cake and

coffee, with or without milk, according

to the propensities the ladies showed to

munched their tartines aux confitures,

being thin slices of bread with pre-

meal consisting of numerous soups,

In the morning they had a little

French, a particle of geography, taste

of history, a jot of arithmetic, a 'dream

of algebra and a little of Gallicized En-

studies.

[From the St. Louis Builetin.] DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRICAL BELTS. St. Lours, Mo., February 26, 1887.—Dr. A. Owen is the most successful inventor and manufacturer in the country of Electrical Appliances for the cure of acute, chronic and nervous diseases. They have received the unqualified indorsement of physicians of high standing, as well as thousands of sufferers who have been cured by them. The following indorsement, for instance, is absolutely convincing, and the writer is Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the American Medical College at St. Louis, Clinical Lecturer at the City Hospital, St. Louis; Editor of the American Medical Journal; Author of "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery," and Author of "Di-rect Medication."—Therapeutics. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1886.—I take pleasure in stating that I have examined and tested Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belt and Appliance, and do not hesitate to say that it is the most practical and efficient of all the Galvanic Belts I have used in my practice. It is a very useful device, and whenever electric belts or shields can be of any benefit, this will more than take the place of any thing of the kind I have ever seen. GEORGE C. PITZER, M. D. DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRICAL BELTS, The entire system of education of girls on the continent of Europe tends to check their bodily and of course their lady friend of mine has spent four years in Mme. P.'s boarding-school for young demoiselles, near Brussels. The school was situated at about half an hour's walk from the city, and P.'s rules and regulations appear queer enough to me now, though there was a time I used to consider them excellent. The ladies rose at 8 o'clock, had breakfast at 9, luncheon at 1, gouder (light lunch) at 4,

place of any thing of the kind I have ever seen. George C. Pirzzer, M. D. The Belts have a reversible current, and can be regulated to any desired power, and the current is under the control of the pa-tient. The Belt will completely cure nervous and general debility, humbago, paralysis, neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney and spinal diseases, indigestion, dyspepsia, erysipelas, catarrh, blood poisoning, asthma and all female diseases. These Appliances, in-dorsed (as the best made) by all dealers in electrical and surgical instruments, may be obtained from them or from Dr. Owen him-self. Parties living outside the city should address Dr. Owen for ilkustrated circulars, testimonial circulars, price-lists, etc, which will give them every possible information. Another wonderful invention of Dr. Owen is his Electrical Insoles. Their use will corpulency. At lunch they had some coid meat or fish. For gouder they serves, and at dinner they sat down to a potages, sauces, entrees, etc., etc., not to forget the deserts-every thing as exquisite as an experienced French cook knows how to prepare. But of meat there was little, because it makes one ruddy, and potatoes were prohibited because they make one fat. The beverage was de l'eau rouge-wine mixed is his Electrical Insoles. Their use will cure all diseases due to cold feet. Ladies Belts are made a little different from the Gent's Belt. The prices asked for all these with wate.r These five meals, consisting chiefly of sweetmeats, were none too many to give them strength for going Appliances are very low. Try them. Offices: 806 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.; 826 Broadway, N. Y. through the ordeal of their profound

WHEN a man goes home loaded there is ikely to be an explosion in the house.-Buffalo Courier.

Chronic Ill-Health.

glish. The afternoon was devoted to How many pass through life never know-ing what it means to feel well. How many continue to exist who would gladly lay down and rest forever. With some it requires more courage to live than to die. They live for those they love. They live to be a pro-tection and provide for helpless little ones Ah ! sad it is when a kind parent is afflicted with aches and mains. nervousness weakthe more important lessons. They must have been interesting to witness. First, about how to walk up and down the stairs, or how to pour out coffee. Then they had lectures on the art of how to enter a carriage. This mysterious lore with aches and pains, nervousness, weak-ness dyspepsia, etc. And yet, is not a pa-rent to blame who will thus suffer, when means of relief are right at hand. Many would be studied in the following manner: A carriage was rolled before the door leading to the garden. The stuwho long suffered in a state of chronic ill-health, whose lives were made miserable by their feelings of distress, and who found no relief from doctors, have quietly begun a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and found health and strength therein. A word to the wise is sufficient. Demand this rem-edy of your druggist. Take no other. the learned professor descended gravely the most approved fashion on one side, and tripped out of it on the other.

adhere strictly to the facts as related to In commercial circles they have what are me by my friend. Every evening after called cast iron notes. It seems as though it would be hard to forge them. sham party, when the students would

FROM the Herald of Faith, St. Louis, Mis

FROM the Herald of Faith, St. Louis, Mis-souri, August 10, 1887. Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the Her-ald of Faith would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant Intermittent Fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefen-braun, 1915 Papin street, and to police officer Meidenger, at the Union Depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several years' standing. Recently his wife, after fever of several days' duration, took a single dose and was perfectly cured. In view of these remarkable cures, and re-membering how much money is spent for fellow-pupils-entertain and dismiss cepted, the young ladies never saw a the ladies took daily promenades. A dairy was kept on the premises, as was awful creature as a milkman. The membering how much money is spent for quinine, so little to be depended upon, and often so injurious, we can only wish that Shallenberger's Antidote would come into girls were allowed to look out of windows upon condition that they should retire to the innermost recesses of their general use. rooms as soon as any person was seen approaching from afar. And this hap-

THE man who is too fond of his ante usu-ally makes the acquaintance of his uncle.--Boston Post.

Westward, the Course of Empire, &c.

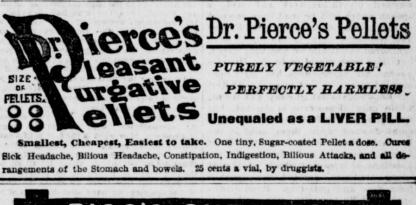


"There was a frog who lived in a spring, He caught such a cold that he could not sing.'

Poor, unfortunate Batrachian! In what a sad plight he must have been. And yet his misfortune was one that often befalls singers. Many a once tuneful voice among those who belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled by "cold in the head," or on the lungs, or both combined. For the above mentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was ever devised ; but we rejoice to know that all human singers may keep their heads clear and throats in tune by a timely use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, both of which are sold by druggists. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, no

matter of how long standing, while for all laryngeal, bronchial, throat and lung affections, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. It cures the worst lingering coughs and builds up the flesh and strength of those who have been reduced by wasting diseases. It is guaranteed to beh.fit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be refunded.

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The Most Wonderful Invention. [From the St. Louis Bulletin,]

in Safety, and may Peace go with you." MORAL: Then he went up to the hotel and swore he hooked a one-hundredpound Tarpon, but that it broke his line and got away.

THE TRAMP AND THE CONSTABLE. A Tramp who was sleeping on the southern edge of a straw stack after a hearty meal of cold victuals, was suddenly awakened by a voice calling in his ear, and he sprang up to be Confronted by a Constable, who exclaimed:

Prithe, sir, but this is against the Town Ordinance, and you must Explain your conduct!"

"Lands! but it is only a Constable!" gasped the Tramp as the look of Terror fled from his face and was replaced by a sweet, sad Smile.

"Only a Constable! But, sir, I represent the Law, and I can Restrain thee for Thirty days!"

"Go ahead with your Performance, old Man!" replied the Tramp. "For a moment my heart ceased to beat. I thought you were a Buck-Saw, come to lead me to a cord of Hickory Wood!"

MORAL: Even a tramp has lots of things to be thankful for.

THE GOAT AND THE HUNTER. A Goat who had Observed a Hunter beating a Thicket for Game went and secreted himself at a Favorable spot, and when the Hunter came near the Goat attempted to Growl in Imitation had better make some patient efforts to of a Tiger. The Hunter fired at Random, but the Bullet laid the Goat low. "Alas! but you might have known it was not a Tiger!" exclaimed the Goat in his Dying Agonies.

But how could I tell that it was not a Wolf?" replied the Hunter.

MORAL: A large and varied assort ment of Calamities may happen to the Man who was Intended for a Goat but wants the Public to think him an Elephant.-Detroit Free Press.

The Usual Description.

"Is the fellow what you would call a fast man?" "He certainly is fast in every respect

but one.' "What is the exception?"

"The matter of paying his debts."-Chicago Times.

-Near Boston, Ga., there lives an extensive family by the name of Groover. One peculiarity about them is their in-termarriage. Within a radius of five miles there reside seven separate families, and each head of the family married a lady of the same name, and the kinship of none run lower than the third cousin.

-The crow has been intely put forth by a correspondent as the cause of the decrease in game birds. He claims that the crow destroys the eggs of prairie hens, quails and partridges, besides killing the young birds, and suggests as a remedy a bounty on crow heads.

9

utable acquaintance.-Terre Haute Ex press.

-Coolness, and absence of heat and haste, indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene .--Emerson.

-It takes a small boy to see the im perfections in an old man, and an old man to see the faults in a boy .- Atchison Globe.

-There is no surer mark of the absence of the highest moral and intellectual qualities than a cold reception of excellence.

-Reason can not show itself more reasonable than to cease reasoning on things that are above reasoning .- Sir Philip Sidney. --It may be remarked, for the com-

fort of honest poverty, that avarice reigns most in those who have but few goel qualities to recommend them.

-In all things throughout the world the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight will see the straight.

-The innermost, unexpressed thought of every man is about this: If every other man had been created as nearly right as I am, the millennium might come almost any day.

-However good you may be, you have faults; however dull you may be, you can find out what some of them are; and, however slight they may be, you

get rid of them. -Once a Week. -Weak minds make treaties with the passions they can not overcome, and try to purchase happiness at the expense of principle. But the resolute will of a strong man scorns such means, and struggles nobly with his foe to achieve great deeds.

-To be true men and women, we must be self-poised, self-directing and self-respecting. We must never hang our opinions upon another's thoughts or a member that they are his own, and on CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 3. that account are of priceless value to

him

taken place.-Horace.

-Even the wild flowers that you mer's day, though they will die before to-morrow, have still their use, in their beauty and their fragrance, while they last. And if you do but get out of them the good that God has put into them, though they perish, they perish in the using.—Christian Union.

the most famous living inventor. His present wealth, which amounts to many millions, is as nothing compared to what it will be in the next few years; but he still works away in his laboratory, and comes forward to greet you in just such a suit of clothes as he wore twenty years ago. As compared with Edison's dingy little shop of twenty years ago, out at Menlo Park, in which he used to eat his bread and cheese seated on an old packing-box, talking over the work in hand with his two or three workmen, the present surroundings are fabulously luxurious. Every thing shows unbounded means, which may be shows unbounded means, which may be the case, when we remember that this famous laboratory costs \$200,000 a year to maintain. But the master mind is still the same. When he works it means work for his men. In the old days at Menlo Park it was no uncommon thing for him to remain at the bench for forty-cirble hours at a startich condition core. eight hours at a stretch, sending one of the boys for crackers and cheese when he felt hungry, and not giving up until his assistants had actually fell asleep standing up. To-day he is just as in-terested.—Pittsburgh Dispatch. THE GENERAL MARKETS.

pened rarely enough, the road to the institute being one of the loneliest, ug-

liest, and least frequented around the

Edison's Democraic Ways.

Edison is a Count, a millionaire and

city .- Pittsburgh Bulletin.

KANSAS CITY, May 20. 4 021 91 88 CORN-No. 2..... 2914 @ 294 2814

10 1042

61/2

5 @ 7 @ 642@ Shoulders..... Sides..... LARD..... POTATOES..... 35 @ ST. LOUIS.

8 50 @ 94 @ 341/2@ RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery .. 12 50 @ 12 55 and is happy, who can every day say, "I have lived." To-morrow the heavenly Father may either invade the world in dark clouds, or cheer it with clear sun-shine. He will not, however, render in-effectual the things which have already taken place - Horace. 400 content of the second 4 17% 94 @ 94 @ 84 @ 28 @ 51 @ 16 @

RYE-No. 2. BUTTEK-Creamery..... .. 12 00 @ 12 10 CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed...... BUTTER-Creamery..... 13 @ PORK

..... 12 00

We all know the quotation, but many emigrants westward bound do not know that upon their arrival they will have to en-counter that invisible foe of the frontiers-man-malaria. They should take an ample supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters along. Not only is it a certain safeguard against every form of malarial disease, but it erad-icates liver complaint, constination, dysnepicates liver complaint, constipation, dyspep-sia, nervousness and rheumatism.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to make it known that the compensation for fiction is a storied earn.-Washington Post

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you con-stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill

Some men have a dislike for their work. The probate lawyer is not of that-class; he usually works with a will.

ELEVEN children out of twelve need Dr Bull's Worm Destroyers occasionally. These dainty little candies are slways safe and

Frew men sow their wild cats without get-ting more or less rye mixed in with them. -Atchison Giobe.

LADIES who possess the finest complexions are patrons of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

WHEN the impecunious man takes his watch to the pawnbroker's he realizes that time is money.—Buffalo Courier.

Fon any case of nervousness, sleepless ness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills

The broker who married a pretty but penniless girl explained that he had taken her at her face value.—Boston Courier.

No Opium in Piso's Gure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail 25c.

WINKING at sin-lowering the eyelid at the druggist.-Leadville Herald.

PHYSICIANS recommend "Tansill's Punch." GENERALLY speaking-women .- Harvard

Sociery lions are generally men who are able to lie on their roars.-Elmira Gazette



an Electric Trues and Be

Whenever you visit

Secure the Clasp,

That holds the Roll

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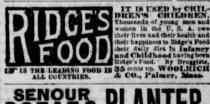
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BUTTERWORTH KICKS.

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The Ohio Congressman Surprise His Republican Colleagues.

A Fierce and Logical Denunciation of McKinley's Tariff Bill-His Arguments Indorsed by Many Western Republican Members.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The first open break in the ranks of the high taxers came yesterday when Congressman Ben Butterworth stood up in the House and denounced certain features of the Mc-Kinley tariff bill in a manner which paralyzed the Republicans and drew out ecstatic cheers from the Demo-crats. Though Butterworth had threatened to deliver just such a speech his colleagues supposed he had been gagged by the summary closing of the general debate on Saturday. Butterworth, however, was not to be choked off in this manner, and attacked the measure with a vigor bordering on fury. McKinley looked daggers, and even the Republicans smiled and even the Republicans smiled at his discomfiture. A peculiari-it all right. But will it? Is it not enough that ty of the situation was the presence of the Republicans during the denunciation of their bill, for they have heretofore boorishly absented themselves while the opponents of the measure were speaking. Speaker Reed fidgeted as if his chair were cushioned with thistles. Mr. Butterworth is always one of the best speakers on the Republican side, but yesterday his words rolled out in a torrent of eloquence that would have swept all before it in an unprejudiced assemblage. Mr. Butterworth's speech was as re

markable in manner as in matter. A Republican in good standing in his party and a leader in its counsels, Mr. Butterworth has the reputation of being a bold and honest man, a reputation which he well sustained yesterday by admonishing his party not to go too far in its work of sustaining the protective system. The members of both parties crowded around him and the Democrats cheered to the echo his warning to the high taxers not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs by overfeeding it. At first a little diffident, as if feeling his way, and somewhat diffident about casting loose from his moorings, he finally warmed up to his work and made a speech which will be read from one end of the country to the other. McKinley and the other high taxers would have been glad to cut him off had they dared. but they were afraid to do so. His eloquence, his earnestness, his logic commanded attention and respect. At first the Republicans sat gloomy and silent, while only Democrats applauded, but finally, when the full force of the argument dawned upon them, some of the low-tariff Republicans from the West forgot themselves and joined in the expressions of approval which, at almost every sentence, greeted the speaker from floor and galleries. Republicans applauded Butterworth who will next week bow down to the rule of King Caucus and vote for the McKinley bill to encourage monopolies and foster trusts. The news that Butterworth was tearing the tariff bill to tatters spread rapidly, and the lobbies were quickly filled with eager auditors. No speech in either House this session has created [La such excitement.

industry, whether it be manufacturing sulphurie acid or manufacturing plows or harrows or manufacturing any thing else, has a right to any advantage over any other industry in the Republic, because we know that it is the ten-dency of such an advantage, and not merely the try? make it indictable. [Applause]. "I have already indicated clearly and effi-ciently my view of the office and functions of the protective tariff, and I would rather resign

my place upon this floor than go one hair's breadth beyond that line if I could avoid it. [Sensation.] Of course I would not set up my judgment against that of the honorable gentle-men around me, but at the same time I desire men around me, but at the same time I desire prayerfully and earnestly to have it under-stood that the people are beginning to under-stand, or at least are beginning to in-quire, as to the reason why Paul is favored and Peter 'turned down.' [Applause on the Democratic side.] Why, in an industry where we hold the coigne of vantage against all competitors, whether in Canada or in England, should the rest of the community be made to add to the profits of that particular class of add to the profits of that particular class of every industry in this country stands on an equality with yours? And, when we have lift ed them all up by a protective tariff and thrown around them the shield of full and ad-equate protection, tell me why it is that we should draw from all the consumers of the country in order that the profits of a favored few may be increased?

"We all know perfectly well that there are industries in this country in which the dividends have been enormous. I can name upon my ten fingers men whose combined profits in the last decade have exceeded those of all the agricul turists of any State in this Union. [Applause.] turists of any State in this Union. [Applause.] I am not disturbed at this applause on the other side. I shall be exceedingly gratified, Mr. Chairman, if they shall come to a realizing sense that our countrymen deserve such pro-tection by the act of the National legislature as will give them fair vantage ground against all the competitors of the world. That is all we ask. If the time has come when my countrymen with equal opportunity can not hold their own, being the most brilliant, the most progressive, the finest people in the world, then we had better retire from the field. [Applause.]

"A great deal has been said in regard to doing A great deal has been said in regard to doing something in behalf of the farmer. But I do not think we shall find any special advantage by limiting the market of the farmer upon the one hand without extending it on the other. I have believed that so far as the Anglo-Saxon race is concerned that which is good for half of race is concerned that which is good for half of the continent is good for all of it. I have be-lieved that my countrymen hold the coigne of vantage against our neighbors of the North, and the policy of commercial non-intercourse can not result in the slightest profit or advantcan not result in the slightest profit or advan-age except to a few who have scandalized the industrial system of my country for their own profit; who, to gratify their own avarice, have filehed from the pockets of my countrymen, maintaining that there is great inequality between this side and the other side of an imaginary line just north of us. And in order to give the farmer a chance we have put a wall so high that the Canadian agricultural products can not cross it. Now, let us see.

"Facts are brutal things. There is nothing so utterly brutal as a fact. It yields nothing, it sympathizes with mobody's feeling. [Laughter.] Now, what is the fact in this case? During 1888 we bought from Canada agricultural products to the amount of over \$17,000,000, What did we sell them? About \$21,000,000, and the larger part of it corn and the products that we do not buy from them. To please the farmer of the country we have shut him out of the market where he sold his products to the amount of \$21,000,000 and kept out as a partial competitor nearly \$17,000,000 that we bought from the Canadian side. We have abut out from the Canadian side. We have shut out eggs, and that is paraded as an important matter. I made a little calculation as to how that would affect our people. We imported 21,000,000 dozen eggs, and by careful estimate that amounts to just one omelette a year to each of our people-one omelette a year. That is all. [Laughter.] This committee knows very well that my fellow citizens do not during one-half of the year tasts ergs at all Our friends of

The proceedings were opened by Mr. of the year taste eggs at all. Our friends of the committee have not inserted in the bill any

that every electrician in this country petitions to remove the duty on copper? Is it accessary to protect this industry? Is it an infant indus-try? Why, Mr. Chairman, it would be better if any advantage over any other industry in the Republic, because we know that it is the ten-dency of such an advantage, and not merely the tendency, but the fact, to draw blood from other industries to make fat and pussy that which has the advantage. And the giv-ing of such an advantage to any industry or class of industries is not sufficiently described by merely saying that it is unjust. It goes far it is not within the terms of the statute not because it lacks the quality which ought to make it indicatele. [Applause]. "I have already indicated clearly and effi-ciently my view of the office and functions of the protective tariff, and I would rather resign American copper cheaper than the American citizens buy it. [Applause.] Nor is that all, Mr. Chairman. Having control of the copper market, in 1887 they organized a combine by which the supply of American copper had to go back to American homes, sifted through the mercies of a French syndicate. [Ap-plause.] There are few men who have labored longer and harder in the interest of protection than I have; what I am saying is in defense of than I have; what I am saying is in detense of the system, and is submitted in order that it may not come tumbling down about our heads; as a result of our attempt to shut out all the world under a Chinese policy. [Prolonged applause.]

After further debate by Messrs. Hatch and Dingley, Mr. McMillin's amendment was rejected.

THE BOWIE KNIFE.

How the Famous Southwestern Weapon Had Its Origin.

John Sewell, the grandfather of the writer, came to Texas with DeWitt's colony, and, being a gunsmith and blacksmith, set up a shop at Gonzales and was operating there in 1830. At this time James Bowie was in Texas prospecting for gold and silver in the mountains west and northwest of San Antonio and often had desperate encounters with the hostile Indians who infested those regions. In one of these conflicts Bowie stabbed an Indian, and, the knife-blade glancing against a rib, Bowie's hand slipped forward, inflicting a wound upon himself in the hand. This accident, I have been told, suggested the idea of a guard to keep the hand from slipping forward upon the blade in making a hard thrust. There were a great many cypress trees along the margin of the Guadalope river, and the pioneers in the colonies often established shingle camps along the river to work this timber up. On one occasion as Bowie and his men

were returning from a trip they stopped at one of these shingle camps to rest. and recruit their horses, and while so doing Bowie whittled from a shingle a pattern of the knife now in question. It s amusing at this day and time to see some of the things now called Bowie knives. On arriving at Gonzales he went to my grandfather's shop, the only place then in west Texas where iron and steel was worked, and asked him if he could make one like it out of steel. The blacksmith at once went to work and soon produced an exact counterpart of the pattern, which was in every way satisfactory to Colonel Bowie. On presenting the knife my grandfather asked Bowie if he might give it a name, as it was a peculiar knife. Being answered

(Tex.) News THE MANNISH MAIDEN. A Queer Product of the Last Quarter of

the Nineteenth Century.

Have we not noticed within the last few years a change in the demeanor of ie audaciousness in co arsation with a soupcon of slangy chaff, an affectation of assuming to know more of what is what than their mothers and grandmothers were ever permitted or supposed to know. Do they not often go perilously near the border line which convenance prescribes shall not be overstepped? We do not mean this last in the sense in which it is alleged, and truly, that our ancestresses of the last century thought it no shame to call a spade a spade, and when young demoiselles of sensibility and vivacity used to sigh over the misfortunes of Clarissa Harlowe or divert themselves with the adventures of Tom Jones and Sophia Western. It is something quite different from that that the present race of young women affect. It is rather a total want of sentiment that prevails. In former days the sex were wont to appeal to men from their softer, gentler, weaker side. Now it is the reverse. They appear to aim at meeting men on their own platform, and consorting with them as like to like-from a man's standpoint rather than from a woman's. A girl nowadays will unabashed chaff her male partner, rally him, amuse him, in* his own coin, in his own manner, and in the way he would her. This is what we understand as the female mannishness so noticeable in the beau monde of today, and, we may add, so unlovely. It is forgotten that what a man desires in

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

An Extraordinary Scene in the House of Representatives—A Member Consured. WASHINGTON, May 19.—A disorderly scene was enacted in the House Saturday. Some days ago Messrs. Bynum, of Indiana, and Wilson, of West Virginia,

during the tariff debate, made charges that James Campbell, a Pittsburgh manufacturer who was charged with importing contract laborers, had in a certain affidavit sworn falsely in regard to an interview with them (Bynum and Wilson.) Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, defended Mr. Campbell, and on Saturday in the House produced a letter from Campbell reflecting very severely upon the gentlemen. The House being in Committee of the Whole considering the Tariff bill, Mr. Bayne sent the letter to the clerk's desk and had it read.

Mr. Bayne added that since the writ ing of this letter the suit against the parties for the importation of contract abor had been decided in favor of the defendants. The reading of the letter produced a profound sensation in the House. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, arose and called Mr. Bayne to order, saving that since he assumed to stand in the shoes of Campbell he was responsible for the language used in the letter reflecting upon members of the House. Bayne replied hotly that he (Bayne) was on his own feet and was equal in any particular to the gentleman from

Kentucky. Breckinridge replied with great vigor, but nothing could be understood of his response, owing to the great confusion which arose upon the floor.

Bynum attempted to get the floor, but Mr. Funston, who had a motion to amend the bill with reference to lead ore, was given the floor for a five minutes' speech. Bayne asked that Bynum be given all

the time he required in his reply. Bynum arose and said: "I want to say

now that I accept and am willing to believe that I have as great confidence in the character of Mr. Campbell as I have in the character of the man who makes this attack upon me." This statement produced the greatest excitement.

Cutcheon of Michigan, Republican, sprang to his feet, pale with suppressed excitement, and demanded that the words be taken down and reported to the House for its action. Twenty members were on their feet at once, shouting, gesticulating and demanding recognition of the chair. Morgan, of Missis sissippi, took a stand in front of the presiding officer and shouted his motion that the whole proceeding, including the letter, be expunged from the record. Chairman Grosvenor was powerless to obtain order, and for a long time the most intense confusion prevailed. Finally the language of Bynum was reported and the committee rose and reported to the House.

Cutcheon then offered a resolution re citing the facts and providing that Bynum be called before the bar of the House and censured. Speaker Reed then took the chair and soon got the House in order. After a long and dilain the affirmative, he said: "Well, I will tory discussion on the part of several call it the Bowie knife."-Galveston members of the House a resolution was passed that William D. Bynum be now brought before the bar of the House of Representatives by the sergeant-at-arms and there receive the censure of the Speaker on account of said language used by him. On this resolution the yeas and nays were demanded and "society" girls toward the other sex? | roll was called, resulting yeas 126, nays How shall we define it? A kind of 104. Mr. Bynum was escorted to the k by the sergeant-at-arms and nearly all the Democrats to receive his censure at the hands of the Speaker. The Speaker said it was impossible for the chair to preserve order in the House while in its present state of disorder and requested the members to resume their seats. This they refused to do, claiming they were in order. Thereupon the Speaker said the chair then would discharge its duty to the best of its ability. Mr. Bynum asked if the chair would not at this stage of the proceedings permit him to say something in his defense. The Speaker said he could not recognize the gentleman from Indiana, and then said:

STATE TEMPERANCE UNION. Regular Session of the Organization at Te-peka-Platform of Principles-How the Supreme Court Decision is Viewed. TOPEKA, Kan., May 17.—The State

Temperance Union, in session in this city, yesterday adopted resolutions congratulating the people of the State upon the successful enforcement of the Prohibitory law, and the report of the committee, which was adopted, further declared:

declared: Referring specially to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Iowa liquos case, we say that we promptly bow to the authority of the law of the land. Without hesitation we accept and obey the law as interpreted by the courts. Let there be no mistake nor misunderstand-ing on this point. Whether decisions by courts accord with sur opinions or not, we maintain our oid reastion-unswerving almaintain our old position-unswerving al-legiance to the law of the land We con-demn and abhor every grade of anarchy, and we insist that the American idea of government is liberty under law, liberty accord

While there may be a difference of opinion. as to the scope and meaning of said decision, we think that it is generally agreed that its effect may be to open in Kansas, under the authority of United States permits, the sale of liquor in the original packages. To what extent, if any, we may be able to reach and control this sale by our State laws is a ques-tion to be hereafter defermined by the prop-er authorities. In the meantime we stand immovably by our Kansas Prohibitory laws and we hereby serve notice on all parties in interest that, in all legitimate ways we shall seek the vigorous enforcement of our own aws

After reciting the fact that sovereignty eignty shall so express itself concerning the liquor traffic through legally established modes that the interests of the people shall be maintained, the report continues:

Resolved. That we urge the Kansas delegation in Congress to use all the means in their power to induce that body at once to declare an emergency and to take such action as shall prevent the Inter-State Com-merce act from all interference with the sale and traffic in intoxicating liquor in any State contrary to the laws of said State, and we call their attention to the fact that such legisla-tion is demanded not only in justice to States that have Prohibitory laws, but equally in justice to those that favor the so called reg-ulation or license of the liquor trafic. This resolution also urges Congress to forbid the sale of revenue stamps to citizens of States until such citizens shall conform to the law of the States, and it congratulates the United States Senate on its recent decision, and that we urge upon the House of Representatives the duty of passing the law forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors in army canteens, and that we also urge upon Congress the ap-pointment of the Alcoholic Liquor Commis-

Bointment of the Alcoholic Liquor Commis-sion already reported in the House. Resolved, That we deeply appreciate the indorsement given to Prohibition by that large and intelligent body, the teachers in the schools in the State, and we earnestly invite all farmers, mechanics, laboring men and all others overspirad or singly to the and all others, organized or singly, to join with us in determined efforts to prevent the reopening of a traffic which increases taxes, fills jails and prisons, squanders the wages of honest labor and builds up among us the most oppressive monopoly that ever cursed any community

any community. Resolved, That we renew and emphasize our arraignment of the saloons and the liquor traffic, "The saloon stifles progress, fosters pauperism, brutalizes husbands and fathers, breaks women's hearts, puts rags on the workingman's back, disease in his body and shame and despair in his heart." As John Wesley, 100 years ago, branded the African slave trade as the "sum of all villalmies," so we solemnly indict, as the sum of all villainies in this country the liquor traffic which is now attempting, with satanic audacity, to add to its own crimes the infamy of striking down and tramping under foot, in this State and in other states, the laws which effort to establish saloons which have driven from our borders by the higher civil-ization of Kansas, and we resent it as a second shameful invasion by Missouri rufflan-ism and we pledge ourselves to resist these efforts to the full limit of the law.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Calamity st Ashley, Pa.-The Assistant Boss Respon sible.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 17 .- The work of attempting to rescue the imprisoned miners at Ashley was interrupted by a heavy rush of gas at three o'clock yesterday morning, but at seven o'clock it was deemed safe to resume the efforts. and a large party of rescuers entered the slope and commenced work upon the cave beyond where three men were found Thursday night. They soon broke through and rushed into the chamber beyond where, in the semi-darkness, the men stumbled over yielding bodies. A close search revealed six blackened corpses near the opening, none of them recognizable. Further along at various places were found thirteen other bodies, all more or less burned, but most of them. could not be recognized. The sight was so horrible that two or three of the rescuers fainted away:

When the news of the finding of the bodies became noised about a scene ensued around the mouth of the slope which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. A strong guard of men held back the women who pressed forward madly to enter the mine.

Half an hour later four men appeared bearing a body on a stretcher. The women tore away the blanket, but only

saw blackened and charred remains. Other bodies were brought out as fast is in the people and that that sover- as possible and at noon all but six of those who were in the mine when the cave in occurred had been found. These bodies were conveyed in ambulances to undertaking rooms and prepared for burial. The excitement pervaded every part of the town, and the streets in the vicinity of the morgue were completely blocked with people, many of whom came from other towns.

At one o'clock two more bodies had been brought out and search for others was going on. The body of Michael Henry, known to be under an immense pile of debris, may not be found for several days. John Allen, the assistant fire boss, who fired the gas, is in great agony. His face and hands were but slightly burned, but he had inhaled fatal after-damp. Anthony Froine and Robert W. Roberts, the men rescued, are in a critical condition. It is believed they will also die.

General Superintendent Phillips in an interview said: "The men lost their lives through the negligence of Assistant Mine Boss Allen who insisted on relighting his lamp in the presence of large volumes of gas. Had he not done so the men now dead could all have been rescued alive as there was a good current of air going through the chamber where the men had taken refuge after the cave in had taken place."

Many of the bodies have no heads, others are entirely nude and most of them are mangled and disfigured.

At eight o'clock last evening all operations at the mines were abanoned. There are yet six men in the fatal chamber.

DUN'S REPORT.

Signs of Reaction in the Stock Market-Encouraging Reports From Most Cities-Business Failures.

NEW YORK, May 17 .- R. G. Dun & the people for their own protection have framed, and which have been declared con-stitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The proposed efforts of Mis-souri liquor dealers to establish "original package" houses in Kansas under cover of the Supreme Court decision is but another Substantially the same phenomena have been observed in wheat and corn and in the market for pork products. Each has at command a limited amount of money. When that supply is absorbed, whether by accumulation of stocks carried or by advancing prices, a reaction is natural. The tendency of prices during the past week has been downward. Wheat declined 2 cents on sales here of only 24,000,000 bushels, corn 1% cents on sales of 12,500,000 bushels, while oats are steady. The trade begins to comprehend that inside of thirty days a new crop of wheat will begin to come into the market and while winter wheat is certain to be short, the reports from spring wheat States indicate great increase in acreage and good condition. The reports from most cities are almost uniformly encouraging. At Philadelphia in the leather and bootand shoe trades there is activity, while the wool manufacture is hindered by apprehension of higher prices, and spinners take for immediate wants only. This is true of Boston also. The prices realized at the recent flannels auctions here have a depressing influence. At Chicago dry goods sales exceed last year's and payments are fair, but the clothing trade is dull and the fact that bank clearings are larger than ever before finds explanation in speculative activity in the grain and pork markets. St. Louis reports a good trade and supplies of money equal to the demand, while at Pittsburgh trade is rather dull; at Cleveland fairly active, causing some monetary stringency; at Milwaukee, only fair; at St. Paul, improved by recent rains in the Northwest where drought began to be feared: at Kansas City, rather quiet, and at Omaha good, with easy money. The monetary situation at New York has not been altogether satisfactory. The foreign trade of the port is more satisfactory than was expected, showing an increase over last year of \$4,900,000 in exports for half of May-more than 40 per cent. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number 212 as compared with 209 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 242.

duty on ammonia, saying he could see no reason why this article of necessity to the farmers should be so heavily Mr. McKinley stated that, taxed. since the tariff had encouraged competition in this country, the price of ammonia had been reduced from 20 to 71% cents per pound.

Mr. Butterworth was then, by unanimous consent, accorded permission to discuss the tariff at large, and spoke as follows:

"I insist that as we proceed with the revision of this tariff we shall proceed with reference to some fixed basis line of principle (applause) and bearing in mind that competition alone never reduced the cost of any thing, because it must be clear to this House that a shoe-maker can not make a pair of boots for any less be-cause there are nine others sitting by his side, cause there are nine others sitting by his side, each at work on a pair of boots. The increase of production results undoubtedly in improved methods. Competition reduces the selling prices of commodities to the lowest point con-sistent with profit. It could not go below that sistent with profit. It could not go below that of course, for if it does the industry is neces-sarily destroyed. That, then, is its limit. And we have got to so protect our manufacturers that in the fair, open field of competition they can hold their own and even have the coigne can hold their own and even nave the coughe of vantage. Competition never, of itself, orig-inated a new industry on God's earth. New in-dustries and new fields of employment are the result of the creation of new inventions.

"What is a new industry? A new device, new machine which may open up new employ-ments. The man who produced the harvester introduced a hundred new and diversified in-dustries for opening up new fields of labor. dustries for opening up new needs of labor. The man who produced the Corliss engine mul-tiplied the fields of labor. He produced hun-dreds of new industries. The acceleration of production is a result of new devices. If we had continued to weave in the old way the price of cotton goods would not have been re-duced one poor scruple in all these years; but with the creation of new devices we now turn out a thousand yards where in former years we made but ten. This reduces the cost. [Ap-plause on the Democratic side.] What else? They may use new machinery and improved machinery on the other side of the water as well as we can. Where is the advantage to us? Genius is not confined to our own countrymen, but our people have been given the grandest opportunity in the world. [Applause.] New fields are open to them.

"The oreation of new industries is the work of the brain of the workman. He gives you your new fields of employment. He gives you your new arts. He reduces the cost of produc-tion in our country. And yet we are constantly ascribing the reduction to influences to which it is in no doubt in part due, but to which ne elements of it are no more due than they are due to the direction of the trade winds. I desire to call attention to this matter because I am aware that we are expected to follow in the wake marked out for us by a committee chosen upon one line of thought. This is our bantling, gentlemen of the committee. It is no more yours now than it is that of the member from the First district of Ohio. This bill is a Re-publican measure, and is ours as well as yours. and the criticism which will keep it in the line of precedents which have prevailed in the ad-justing of our tariff with direct reference to the

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hens that they should lay regularly during cold weather as well as warm." [Laughter.] A member-Give them a bounty. "We might have offered them a bounty,"

continued Mr. Butterworth, "but I do not care to go into that. Strange, is it not-against our countrymen here on the north, in whose veins countrymen here on the north, in whose vains courses the same blood that courses in our own, united to us, by a destiny which is above the control of Kings or Congresses—we shut the door, we refuse even to accept their lumber, but send our children shelterless to bed rather than have a fair exchange with them. But that is not all. Behold we have just expended hun-dreds of thousands of dollars to establish unredreds of thousands of dollars to establish unre

stricted reciprocal trade with fifty odd million of people south of us of the Latin race. How stands the balance of trade with them dur-ing the last forty years? Two million one hun-dred thousand dollars against us! The five million of our kinsmen north of us have bought of us \$250,000,000 worth during that time in ex cess of what we purchased from them.

"Whence came the opposition to the com merce with the people north of us? What prevented it? Avarice in certain localities The opposition was dictated from the potato patch, from the cabbage patch, from the hop patch [laughter and applause], and before the ball is over you will see my honored friend in charge of the hop brigade associated with the cabbage cavalry endeavoring to persuade the former that his highest good is in contining ourselves to a market where we do not sell now within one-fourth of what we produce [Laughter and applause.]

"There was some controversy, Mr. Chair man, during the discusson here as to whether our manufacturers sell outside of the United States cheaper than they do at home. I assert here, if I can believe the manufacturers, that many of them do sell to all nations of the earth cheaper than they do at home. [Laughter and applause.] I could call the witnesses and if I could get them here and let them swear with a woman is contrast, not a caricature of uplifted hand they would so aver. [Applause.] Does not that proclaim to the world that we have the coigne of vantage in this country in the line of those industries?

"There are some items in this bill which to the average mind are peculiar, and there are some features of the bill which I hold not only to be not defensible, but not even passing the requirements of a very high morality. [Aprequirements of a very high morality. [Ap-plause and laughter.] Here is an item which is designed to establish the tin-plate industry in this country. Now, I have made a careful calculation and inquiry into this matter, and I find that it will cost the American people to day to do just what is proposed—that is, to es-tablish a plant to supply the Nation with the plate—from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000, which, if it can live at all under the circumstances, ought to live with the present tariff. In other words, take that item alone and there is not a home in America that will not contribute to the plant of this tin-plate establishment they propose to of this tin-plate establishment they propose to locate at Pittsburgh. There is not a family in the land, and there is not a person in the United States that will not contribute to it, and to whom it will not be a burden, although my friend from Michigan (Mr. Burrows) here my Friend from Michigan (mi. burrows) nere says that it does not amount to any thing, for there is only 1% cents on each small piece of tin, n very small piece of tin, 1% cents on each. I suppose he could be reconciled to fleas be-cause each one is so small. [Great laughter

and applause.] "There is another to which I wish to call

justing of our tariff with direct reference to the principle which ought to control is not out of place. "I am perfectly aware that my honored friends upon the committee havs tried to meet every phase of the situation. I am equally aware that it is unsafe to rely always upon the testimony et the beneficiary or to take his fig-ures. [Appiause on the Democratic side.] Now, I say to my friends on this side of the House that the Republican party is charged with no higher mission than the preservation of the equality of opportunity in this country. No

himself.-Blackswood' Magazine. Training of Girls and Boys.

Ruskin says-and it is one of his wisest aphorisms-that a girl can not be "hammered into shape." She must be allowed to grow as a flower or tree grows, while a boy seems to come up straighter for a certain amount of hardship and severity. Nor is this a fanci-ful distinction. Men and women are not alike, but complementary. The man, whose work in the world is to combat and to subdue, is by blows made stronger and more firm in his principles, while with the woman it is quite otherwise. Blows, hammering, simply crush her, or twist her out of shape, or harden and drive her inward upon herself. She must be juliciously let alone. Mind, I do not say she must grow up without discipline or training-far from it! But the hands must be gentle, the touch must be wise, and she must be allowed to develop in her own way .- Oliver Thorne Miller.

-Insanity and suicide are rapidly increasing in the United States. Insanity is largely confined to the rich, while the poor, as a Boston thinker expresses it, have the bulge on saicide. In extreme affluence and in extreme poverty lie our greatest ills. The intermediate state alone promises happiness; but unfortunately to most people this interme-diate state is like three drinks to a toper -promises greater happiness for continued indulgence. -Arkansaw Travelez

"William D. Bynum, you are arraigned at the bar of the House of Representatives for having transgressed its rules and violated its decorum by your remarks in debate, and for this offense the House has directed that you be censured. In the name of the House of Representatives, therefore, I pronounce censure upon you. The sergeant-atarms will release Mr. Bynum from custody."

Mr. Bynum replied: "Mr. Speaker, this censure just administered by you I receive and regard as a decoration conferred at the hands of the Republican party.'

MISS BLAINE MARRIED.

Marriage of Miss Margaret Blaine to the Son of Musician Damrosch.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-The residence of the Secretary of State on Lafayette Square, near the White House, was the scene of a beautiful marriage ceremony this afternoon, the contracting parties being his daughter, Miss Margaret Isabella Blaine and Mr. Walter Damrosch. of New York.

In view of the bereavements of the past winter it was intended to have the marriage conducted as quietly as possible, but the best efforts of the family in this direction were comparatively futile against the wishes of influential friends, and the ceremony was attended by a brilliancy and display that was not contemplated. The ceremony took place at one o'clock in the large drawing room on the second floor, and was performed by Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of St. John's P. E. Church, of which the bride has recently become a member.

Fatal Powder Explosion HAVANA, May 19.-At eleven o'clock

Saturday night a fire broke out in Ysasi's hardware store. In a short time the flames reached a barrel of powder in the building and a terrific explosion followed, by which the whole structure was blown to pieces and many persons were killed. Among the dead are four fire chiefs.

Senors Musset, Sensoviech, Oscar Conill and Francesco Ordenez and the Vene zuelan Consul. Senor Francisco Silva who happened to be in front of the building at the time of the explosion. Up to the present time the number of the dead is thirty-four.

Resolved, That we oppose the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, for the pur-pose of resubmitting the Prohibitory amendment. We do so for the reasons-that such extra session would make a needless a tion to our taxes, already sufficiently heavy; that the reopening of saloons, even if it could be effected, would be disastrous to the prosperity of the State; that we have the best grounds for believing that the attempt to reopen the saloons would be over-wheimingly defeated, and that, while many who at first opposed prohibition are now its friends, the most vociferous advocates of re-submission are those who voted against prohibition, and that we can not reasonably be required to resubmit at the demand of a faction which has not yet submitted to the

will of the majority. Resolved, That, coming as we do from all portions of the State and representing as we do a great variety of industries and callings we brand as misleading and false the state ment circulated by resubmission ists that the business interests of the State have been injured by Prohibition. The fact is that we are simply sharing the commercial and financial depression which unfortunately prevails in all parts of the country. The charge that hard times in Kansas are attributable to the clasing of the saloons is not only a calumny without a shad w of truth, but it comes with specially bad grace from those who in the same breath assert that the saloons have never been closed in Kan-sas. We distrust the integrity of those who seek to carry out their selfish schemes by shameless misrepresentations of the people and the business of the State in which they

Resolved. That in this extraordinary emergency we urge all county officers and munic-ipal officers to ncreased fidelity and courage in the enforcement of our laws closing the saloons, and we exhort all good citizens heartily to support the officers in their work. We also urge our citizens of all parties throughout the State to vigilance and activ ity in electing to the Legislature only trust-worthy men pledged to resist resubmission, and all the schemes for reopening saloons. Resolved, That we believe that the dissent-ing opinion filed in the lowa liquor case by Justice Gray of Massachusetta, Justice Har-lan of Kentucky and Justice Brewer of Kan-ses presents the doctrine that will ultimately be recognized as constitutional and safe, as-serting as they do the Federal authority, guarding the rights of the several States and making the safety of the people the supreme law. Resolved, That we treat with denial and derision the suggestion that the Supreme ity in electing to the Legislature only trust-

Resolved, That we treat with denial and derision the suggestion that the Supreme Court decision is fatal to prohibition in this State. Under God the people by their own act have driven the saloon from the borders of Kansas. No human power can secure its return.

Kansas State Charities

TOPEKA, Kan., May 17 .- Treasurer Jacob Stotler, of the State Board of Charities, has settled with the State April. The following warrants were drawn:

Topeka insane asylum......\$ 8 071.83 Topeka reform school...... Beloit building fund...... Beloit current expenses.... 2,533.12 362.00 Atchison soldiers' home...... Winfield imbecile school..... 1.348.87 1,686.87 5,785.24 Osawatomie insane asylum.... Kansas City blind asylum. 1.692.53 Olathe deaf and dumb asylum 3.504.2

\$26,434.84 Judge Drummond Dead.

CHICAGO, May 17 .- Judge Drummond, the venerable ex-judge of the United States Circuit Court, died at his home Treasurer for the current expenses of in Wheaton, Ill., at eleven o'clock last the various charitable institutions for night of old age. Judge Drummond was one of the longest in active service upon the bench of all the circuit judges in the country. He was appointed in 1850 and officiated continuously till 1884, when growing infirmity of body induced him to retire. President Arthur appointed Judge Gresham as his successor. Judge Drummond was eighty years and seven months old at the time of his death.