Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

NUMBER 30.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate on the 14th Mr. Plumb introduced a bill for the disposition of certain funds in the treasury, which he explained in a brief speech and the bill was referred. A message from the House announcing the A message from the House announcing the death of Mr. Randall was received and, upon motion of Senator Cameron, a committee of five, consisting of Senators Quay, Allison, Dawes, Voorhees and Eustis was appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral and the Senate then additional. When the House met Mr. then adjourned...When the House met Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) announced the death of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and upon his motion rescontions of sorrow were passed and a committee of nine consisting of Messrs. O'Neill, Carlisie, Harmer, Holman, Cannon, Forney, Springer, Reilly and McKinley appointed to attend the funeral and the House adjourned.

SEVERAL petitions were presented in the Senate on the 15th and several bills reported by the second of the s

Senate on the 15th and several bills reported from committees. A resolution offered by Senator Sherman was agreed to asking for the report of Jesse Spaulding, Government director of the Pacific railways, as to the general management of such roads. After the disposition of other minor business debate on the Montana case was resumed and occupied the Senate until adjournment... The House further considered the Naval Appropriation bill and finally passed it. A resolution for the immediate consideration of the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts in the United States, was adopted after a brief fight and the bill passed, yeas 181, nays 13, the Speaker counting a quorum, and the House adjourned. Soon after assembling on the 16th the Sen-ate resumed debate on the Montana con-

ate resumed debate on the Montana contest. A vote was finally reached and the Republican claimants, Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas F. Powers, seated by a strict party vote—yeas 32 nays 26, and they were sworn in... During the morning hour in the House a bill was called up amending the Alien Land law so as to permit foreign capital to be invessed in mineral lands, but was not considered. Mr. McKinley, from the Ways and Means Committee, introduced the Tariff bill, and it was ordered printed. Mr. Carlisle, from the same committee, presented the views of the minority. The Military Academy bill was then considered until adjournment.

When the Senate met on the 17th the new Senators from Montana were assigned to

Senators from Montana were assigned to the classes whose terms expire in 1893 and 1895. After disposing of routine business the House joint resolution for the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the Pension Bureau without reference to the Civil-Ser-Bureau without reference to the Civil-Service law was taken up and a warm debate followed. An amendment was finally adopted requiring the appointments to be under regulations prescribed by the President, and before taking a final vote the Senate adjourned... As soon as the journal was read in the House on, motion of Mr. Butterworth the House adjourned as a tribute of respect to the late Samuel J. Randali, it being the day of his funeral.

day of his funeral.

In the Senate on the 18th Senator Platt, by request, introduced a bill for the admission of New Mexico, but said that in doing so he did not commit himself one way or the other. Senator Plumb moved to take up the Senate bill to forfeit certain railroad lands, which was antagonized by Senator Dolph with a motion to go into executive session, which was agreed to. When the doors were opened Senator Plumb again attempted to day of his funeral. bill was given precedence. After passing several private bills the Senate adjourned. ...In the House Mr. Lawler (Ill.) presented a protest of the Hardware Association of the United States against the proposed tariff rate on cutlery and guns, and Mr. Peters (Kan.) presented a protest of citatrans of the Market and Mr. Peters (Kan.) presented a protest of citatrans of the Market and Mr. izens of Kansas against any reduction of the revenue until a service pension has been granted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar and got into a wrangle over the Court of Claims bill, no business being completed. Pension bills were considered at the evening

WASHINGTON NOTES. A court martial has been ordered to

try Commander McCalla, of the Enterprise. This is a result of the recent in-

THE President has approved the act to admit free of duty articles imported for the St. Louis Exposition from Canada, Mexico and other American repub-

THE funeral services of Mr. Randall, ex-Speaker of the House, took place in Washington on the 17th, after which the body was taken to Philadelphia and buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, many distinguished persons being present at the ceremonies.

the Postoffice Department at Washing- | gled. ton that many newspapers received in Germany from the United States are found undelivered because of the illegibility of the labels thereon. The labels have been mutilated by being cut from the slips and the German officers suggest that they be made larger.

PETITIONS from Oho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, North and South Dakota and Washington were recently presented by Senator Cullom, asking among other things, for a few strings of their clothing. a fifty per cent. reduction in the tariff

on all woolen, cotton and linen fabrics. PRESIDENT HARRISON has refused to pardon Henry A. Schmidt, of Missouri, convicted of violating the Alien Contract Labor law.

AFTER a stirring discussion the New England presbytery voted twenty-nine to eighteen against the revision of the

THE Loval Legion celebration at Philadelphia closed on the 16th with a that Jay Gould has purchased the Fort reception at the Academy of Fine Arts. The affair took the shape of an ovation to ex-President Hayes and for three hours a solid stream of people poured through the doors of the academy and paid their respects to the guest of the evening.

EXTENSIVE forest fires were said to be raging on the mountains north of Pine

Evening Post, has been arrested for the third time in connection with the Post's biographies of Tammany leaders.

WILKINSON BROS. & Co. have attached the postal cards works at Ansonia, Conn., on a claim of \$40,000 under instructions from Washington. The Government officials have recently found A. L. Daggett and he was forced to pro-

cure a new supply.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was stated to be under treatment by Dr. Gibbs, of line, which sailed from New York De-New York, with a view to reducing his cember 28 with 700 head of cattle aboard flesh. He had been advised that his increasing bulk might become a source of danger. He was otherwise in good health.

DR. EDWARD BEDLOE, the new consul at Amoy, China, was recently dined in people. true Chinese fashion by the Clover Club at Philadelphia. A Chinese band from New York played Chinese music and a Chinese actor entertained the guests. The rooms were decorated in Chinese style and each of the guests wore Chinese flowers. Birds' nests soup and other Chinese delicacies were served.

THE Massachusetts Senate has adopted a resolution addressed to Congress declar.ng in favor of a thorough revision of the tariff and the reduction of duties upon the raw materials of manufactures and upon the necessaries of life, as far growing. The Government did not dare as the same can be made with due regard to laboring and manufacturing in-terests. three battalions of infantry to embark for the southern provinces. The muti-

Among the passengers on the steamer Trinidad, which sailed from New York on the 17th for Bermuda, were ex-President R. B. Hayes and his daughter, Miss Fannie B. Hays. The ex-President appeared to be in the best Dictatorship" were posted throughout of health.

It was discovered the other morning at Castle Garden that of 1,403 French and Italian immigrants on board the steamship Caichemere, the majority were bound for Pittsburgh, Pa., under

contracts made in Italy.

CASTLE GARDEN, the noted landing place of immigrants at New York, was permanently closed on the 18th.

LEM SING, the Chinaman who was refused entry to Canada or the United States for forty-eight hours, which he spent on the Niagara Falls suspension bridge was allowed to enter Canada.

ABRAHAM BOGARDUS, superintendent of mails in the post-office at Rochester, N. Y., has been arrested for robbing letters. He was caught by decoy letters.

DAVID SINTON, of Cincinnati, has increased to \$58,000 his gift to the Y. M. C. A. of that city on condition that it raises \$75,000 for a new building.

COLLECTOR PHILLIPS, of San Francisco, has received a dispatch from Secretary Windom revoking the privilege of transferring Chinamen to Panama steamers allowed by instructions of his predecessor.

A REPORT reached Milwaukee, Wis., that the propeller City of New York had burg by the announcement that the opened Senator Plumb again attempted to foundered near Manitowoc on Lake get the bill before the Senate as un. Michigan. The vessel was known to have had at least twenty persons on board.

THE Detroit (Mich.) Steel & Spring Company has suspended with liabilities of \$300,000.

A JOINT meeting of miners and operators at Columbus, O., have agreed upon the following scale of prices, to rule from May 1, 1890, to May 1, 1891: For Hocking valley, 70 cents per ton, and for Pennsylvania, 79 cents per ton. This agreement averted an immense strike.

MARCUS C. STEARNS, ex-Mayor Harrison's father-in-law, of Chicago, who committed suicide, left an estate of \$2,000,000 and gave it all to members of his family, bequeathing nothing to any public institution or charity.

On the 18th, Lee F. Wilson, ex-Representative of Shelby County, was arrested at Indianapolis, Ind., charged with pension frauds. His father, William T. Wilson, was also similarly indicted. Edward Majors, successor of Wilson in the Pension Bureau, was arrested for perjury, and Charles J. Fastleabon,

captured for conspiracy. THREE men were instantly killed by the premature explosion of a blast at a cement mill near Sellersburg, Ind., the THE German authorities have notified other day. All were horribly man-

> N. P. CLARK's stock barn at Brookway, Minn., burned the other morning and twenty-one imported breeding mares perished. They were valued at \$25,000. The barn cost \$3,500. There is an insurance of \$10,000.

A wagon loaded with nitro-glycerine shells, used in shooting oil and gas wells, exploded recently with terrific force at Cygnet, O. Two men who were on the wagon were blown hundreds of yards, and nothing was left of them but

THE SOUTH.

A Boy named Holland, aged fourteen, is said to have killed two regulators in Randolph County, Ark., who were engaged in whipping his father. The boy used a double-barreled shotgun. The remaining two regulators fled in dis-

Two negroes cutting levees in Luna guards.

A RUMOR has circulated in Fort Worth two. pleted to Dublin, and that he will make it a part of the Texas Pacific system.

THE corner-stone of the new Federal building in Piedras Negras, Tex., was rules for want of the necessary twothe other night dislodged from its bed thirds.

stolen. It was the work of Mexicans.

Fire in Nashville, Tenn., the other day destroyed the factory of the Grubb mines at Bleiberg, Austria, have gone Cracker Company, causing \$90,000 loss lout on a strike.

THE Bank of Bengal has fixed its rate of discount at 12 per cent.

THE people living in the Northwest Territory have petitioned the Canadian fault with the cards made by Contractor | Parliament to change the name of that region to the Western territories of

> THE steamer Erin of the National has not since been heard from, and the managers of the line feared that the vessel had been wrecked.

PRESIDENT CARNOT was given a grand ovation in Marseilles on the 17th by the

THERE was a rumor that on Stanley's return to England he would again become a British subject, resuming his nationality, which he relinquished twenty-five years ago in America.

PRINCE BISMARCK is preparing his memoirs. He will be assisted in the work by Dr. Schweninger and Herr Young, a prominent writer of Hamburg, whom the ex-Chancellor has known intimately for many years.

A LATE letter from Brazil said that the discontent among the military was to enforce the order that was issued to nous battalions resisted the order and during the nights of March 22 and 23 the barracks were guarded. Finally the authorities yielded. On the 26th placards bearing the words "Down with the

By an explosion on the Harmonia estate in Cuba the other day three persons were killed and fourteen injured.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 17, numbered 166, against 157 the previous week, and 191 the corresponding week of last year. THE German Government has agreed

to pay Emin Pasha \$50,000 a year. THE Government seized 35,000 dice in New York the other day for the nonpayment of custom dues.

THE National Federation of Labor Unions of Great Britian, in a manifesto, urges workingmen throughout the kingdom to abstain from work on May 1. THE schooner Annie May was wrecked lately off Newfoundland and the captain

and three men drowned. HERR HEUSNER, Secretary of the German navy, has resigned because of heart disease.

THE King of Dahomey, Africa, with a large army, is now at Lagos, West Africa, ready to attack the French. Eight villages have been burned. An American syndicate is reported to

have purchased a controlling interest in all but one binding twine factory in Canada. A SENSATION was created at St Peters-

young woman arrested recently for attempting to bribe a Government official to surrender a copy of the Government's mobilization schemes and the plans of the Russian frontier fortifications acted upon the orders of Baron Von Plesson. naval attache of the German Embassy.

THE LATEST. A TORNADO ravaged the upper part of

Geneva County, Ala., recently.

THE Darling river in New South Wales has submerged a large expanse of country.

THE Fall River line steamer Puritan has been damaged \$40,000 by grounding on the rocks at Hell Gate, New York. Forests were ablaze near Gloucester,

Mass., on the 21st. HARRODSBURG, Ky., has been severely scorched, the damage amounting to \$150,000. The origin of the fire was in the opera house and was laid to the

charge of small boys. THE schooner W. H. Brinsfield was sunk recently off Point-on-Point, Md. Four men were drowned.

By a collapse of the amphitheater at Guadalajara, Mexico, during a bull fight, hundreds of persons were hurt, though no deaths were reported.

HENRY D. PUROY is Tammany's new rand Sachem. THE Pan-American excursion to the Southern States ended rather abruptly on the 21st, but few of the delegates

desiring to continue the trip beyond Richmond. THE cases of Woodruff and Kunze,

Cronin suspects, have been stricken from the docket at Chicago. THE celebrated Pan-Electric case of

Rogers vs. ex-Attorney-General Garland and others has been dismissed at Washngton, each party paying his own costs. FIFTEEN persons have been lost by the wrecking of the steamer Bilboa in the North sea.

THE Crown Prince of Italy was se verely shaken up and contused by the breaking of an axle on the car in which he was traveling in Southern Russia.

THE anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was celebrated on the 21st at Fort Worth, Tex. Two hundred veterans of the Texas war of independence County, Miss., have been killed by the were present, the youngest of whom was seventy-two and the oldest ninety-

THE Senate on the 21st was occupied Worth & Rio Grande railway, now com- with the Chicago World's Fair bill, which was finally passed by 43 to 13. An amendment was adopted to provide The Rio Grande is building into terri- for a naval display. The House accepted tory that is tributary to the Texas Pa- the Oklahoma conference agreement. The bill to pension prisoners of war failed to pass under a suspension of

Grove, Pa., and hundreds of acres of timber were being destroyed.

EDITOR GODKIN, of the New York stolen. It was the work of Mexicans.

THE carrying trade of Cork, Ireland, is paralyzed owing to a strike of shipping and railway men.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

In a mandamus case brought by the colored people of Olathe against the board of education to compel the admittance of the colored children to the white schools, Judge Burris, of the district court, recently decided in favor of the colored people, holding that under the law and decisions of the Supreme Court cities of the second class could not refuse colored children admission to any of the public schools, nor can such cities maintain separate schools for white and colored children.

THE livery stable of Crilly & Cranston at Leavenworth was destroyed by fire the other morning. The firemen returning from another fire, discovered the flames and barely rescued several hostlers. William Gilman, Phillip Fischer and James Flynn were taken out in an unconscious condition. They had been suffocated nearly to death. shooting, is in jail, but expresses no Thirty horses and all the contents of fear of not being acquitted. the stable were destroyed. The loss

MISS MYRTLE HILL, a teacher in country school about eight miles from Ellsworth, was brutally assaulted the other morning by one white and two negro tramps. Her assailants filled her mouth with acid so as to prevent her outcry. During her struggle with the flends three of her ribs were broken. The tramps robbed her of her jewelry, but the approach of the school children frightened them away. She was found onscious.

METTMAN, who was held at Leavenworth for the murder of his wife, has been discharged on bail. The case against him was very weak. Suspicion now points strongly to a man by the

name of Benson, who has disappeared. THE mystery surrounding the recent murder of Mrs. Mettiman at Leavenworth, possibly may yet be cleared up. Benson, the pattern maker against whom suspicion has lately been directed, is known to have visited the home of the murdered woman on the night of the murder, when he disappeared. The other day Mrs. Benson received a letter from her husband, in which he confessed to having sustained criminally intimate relations with Mrs. Routzahn, Mrs. Mettiman's daughter, and stated that Mrs. Routzahm knew all the circumstances of the murder. Mrs. Routzahm acknowledges a relation with Banson, but says she knows nothing of the crime. Benson's letter was written from Kansas City, and intimated that he might commit suicide.

THREE years ago Herman Baumbach, the son of a wealthy Toledo (O.) coal dealer, ran away from home and all traces of him were lost until the other day, when the parents receivd word that was in Kansas City, Kan. The mother went to that city and found the lest son working as second cook in a restaurant. He was taken back home.

Lewis Goff, twenty-one years old, was probably fatally injured the other day while attempting to steal a ride on the Missouri Pacific road at Kansas

MRS. LEE JEROME, formerly Mrs. Zimmerly, died at Wichita the other morning. She was probably the wealthiest woman in Kansas, her property being estimated as anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Her first husband, Mike Zimmerly, died about three years ago and in less than one year afterwards she married Jerome, who was at that time waiter in a local hotel. He falls heir

to one-half of her property. In a late livery stable fire at Topeka five horses were burned to death, entailing a loss of about \$5,000. Plate glass windows in the Veale block across the street were damaged to the extent

of \$2,000. WHILE Frank Sanders was cleaning out a well at Atchison the other afternoon the wall caved in, burying him under rock and dirt. The well was thirty feet deep, and it took two hours to dig him out. His body was horribly cut and bruised, and his recovery doubtful. THE seven presbyteries of Kansas have voted on revision of the confession of faith. Five of the seven favor re-

vision and two oppose it. Kansas will, therefore, send to the general assembly, to be held next month, ten detegates in favor of revision and four against it. OVER three thousand pupils took part in the recent laying of the corner stone

of the high school at Lawrence. FRED. MENDENHALL was arrested at Topeka the other day for forgery. His father is a wealthy cattleman in Mexico. The young man bought a bill of goods at a store and gave a forged check on a Mexican bank in payment.

RECENT developments show that a big land swindle is being perpetrated in Kansas. Men claiming to own large tracts of Texas lands have been operating in the State for the purpose of trading for Kansas real estate. They have been doing a big business, and it now seems that they have been forging deeds and abstracts, and are selling land which they do not own.

WHILE some young men were careless ly handling a pistol at Kansas City, Kan., the other evening, and while the weapon was in the hands of Charles Morley it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the right breast of Adolph Gates and killing him almost instantly. Young gates had been married but a few months.

In the United States District Court at Topeka the case of Moses Harmon, editor of the Valley Falls Lucifer, was tried the other day and the brought in a verdlet of guilty. paper is a free love organ, and Harmon was charged with sending obscene matter through the mails.

CAPTAIN COUCH.

Death of the Oklahoma Veteran From His Wound.

A History of the Oklahoma Movement is Connection With the Life of Couch -His Connection With Payne.

OKLAHOMA, Ok., April 22.-Captain W. L. Couch died yesterday morning at three o'clock. His last words were: "Hurrah for Oklahoma."

Captain Couch leaves behind him a widow and five children, two girls and three boys. He died a poor man. Captain Couch was shot in the knee over a disputed claim near this city April 4 last and died of blood poisoning as a result. J. C. Adams, who did the

Captain W. L. Couch was born in Wilkes
County, North Carolina, November 20, 1850.
In 186 he removed with his family to Johnson County, Kansas, where he received a common school education. When twenty years of age he settled on the Osage Lity lands near Douglas, where he married in 1-71 and remained for six years leading the life of a farmer. In the fall of 1876 he removed to Wichita, entered the live-stock usiness and became very successful. He ext started a grocery and hardware store and also invested in real estate, and in a hort time accumulated considerable valua-le property in Wichita and 1,400 acres of and in Sedgwick, Sumner and Butler Coundistance of the season of the

exas horses. During these years Captain Couch was a warm friend of Captain Payne and aided the latter frequently in a financial way in the cramization of the celebrated Oklahoma colony in 1879 and 1880. In 1883 he assisted Payne in reorganizing the colony and the two leaders entered the Territory in rebru-ary of that year with 600 men. Payne coma and d the men while Couch took charge of he wagon train, which numbered 119 teams. the colony settled in the North (anadian, out fou teen miles northeast of Oklaho-na ity. Here the whole outfit was placed nder arrest by Captain Carroll of the Ninth ander arrest by Captain Carroll of the Ninth avalry and escorted to the Kansas line and told to never return. In August of the same year the colony reorganized at Arkansas City with Payne as president and Couch as vice-president. The two men separated here, Couch going down into the Territory with 20 men while Payne remained behind to agitate the question of settling the Territory. The idea which the boomers enterto agitate the question of settling the Territory. The idea which the boomers enter-iained was that settlement could be made without legislative action if the people would take possession of the lands. If this could not be done then at least Corgress would be forced to take up the question of opening the land. The expedition of August, 1883, was soon escorted back to the line by eavalry.

that thriving village is now. Here the boomers ande a bold stand, and when Lieutenant Day, of the Ninth cavalry, attacked them hey resisted. Couch replied to a command to surrender by a flat refusal, saying in justical statements. ication of his conduct that he had been ar rested and acquitted on the charge of enter-ing the territory and as he was disobeying law he would stand firm. Both ides prepared for battle and blood-lied was imminent. But the cavalry being far outnumbered, Lieutenant Day finally came to the conclusion that reinforcements would come in good play and so retreated to wait until they could be se-ured. For thirty days the situation was unhanged, when Captain Hatch with eight companies of regulars arrived on the scene. Eve then Captain Couch refused to sur-render and prepared for a defense. But aptain Hatch, rather than cause bloodshed, off the the Colonel's supplies and literally starved them out and the boomers reluctantly abandoned their position, re pairing in an orderly body to Arkansas City. Five of the leaders were arrested by United states marshals but all were released by the

The Stillwater affair occasioned such great excitement that Congress, then in session took the matter up for consideration, the ou come of which was the passage of an act authorizing thd President to enter into ne gotiations with the Seminole, Creek and Cherokee Indians for their interests in Okla-

cherokee indians for their interests in Okia-homa and Strip lands. Captain Couch believing that President Cleveland would immediately negotiate and open up the land, organized a colony of 1,300 at Arkansas City, in March, 1885, and remained quietly awaiting the permission of the President to enter the land. After waitng some time he went to Washington and after interviewing the President and the Secretary of the Interior and meeting with no encouragement he returned to his colony and so reported. He had become convinced after long waiting that the land would never be opened without additional legislaion, and accordingly he began to take steps looking to that end. He secured the services of Hon Sidney Clarke, an old friend of the colonists, and the two drafted the original bill for the formation of the Oklahoma Ter-ritory. This bill was introduced in Congress by General Weaver and tenator Van Wyck. For four years more Couch devoted his time and energy to securing the passage of this bill, and not until the last hours of the Fiftieth (ongress in 1889 was he triumphant. After this Couch secured a contract from the Santa Fe company to construct a switch at Oklahoma City.

Couch superintended the construction of

the switch and was thus enabled to remain in the Territory. Just at 12:01 on April 22, when the Territory was declared open Couch stepped off of the railroad right of way and ettied on a very valuable claim adjoining the Oklahoma City townsite. He also se one d valuable city property and in May I was elected the mayor of the town. A bitter warfare sprang up between the factions in the town and Couch was blamed with all the turnoil and dissensions into which the city was piunged. His claim was contested by several others, and another sooner, J. C. Adams, secured the filing from the Guthric Adams, secured the filing from the Guthrle land-office.

Couch went to Washington in the interest of the sooners, in hopes that legislation for them would enable him to hold his claim, the met with no success and returned.

He met with no success and returned.

Having resigned the mayoralty November II, Captain Couch settled upon his claim upon his return. He was fencing it when Adams, who lived at one corner of the land, ordered him to desist. This Couch refused to do and the shooting occurred, which has now ended istally.

CHURCH RIOT.

Too Many Preachers in a Chicago Church Results in One Being Kicked Out—A Lively

CHICAGO, April 21 .- "Hinaus mit ihm," the German for "Out with him," was the cry which rang through a-Christian church in Chicago yesterday and suiting the action to the word angry men forcibly ejected from the church a preacher of the gospel. It was the cul-mination of the trouble in the Illinois conference of the Evangelical Association, which resulted in the division of the conference last week in two sections, each claiming to alone possess ecclesiastical authority. Each appointed pastors for all the churches in the State.

so that each church has two ministers. At the Humboldt Park Church yesterday afternoon Rev. Mr. Morloch was to preach his farewell sermon and under the itinerant system his successor was to be installed. The adherents and appointees of both conferences were on hand, each determined to take possession of the church and to install its pastor. The Wisconsin conference had appointed Rev. John Vetter and the Sheffield avenue conference licensed

Rev. A. Heilman. When Pastor Morloch and Pastor-elect Heilman attempted in company to close the Sunday school preparatory to other services, Sunday School Superintendent Theodore Krueger and Pastor-elect Vet-ter demanded their authority. Immediately a number of the congregation leaped from their seats and seized Mr. Vetter, while Mr. Heilman jumped from the pulpit and across the chancel rail.

The confusion and uproar was made worse by the rush of women and children for the door, Mr. Vetter's friends shricking: "They are killing our preacher," while his opponents yelled: "Hinaus mit ihm. "Mr. Vetter finally was landed outside, and notwithstanding that he produced his license was refused admission by Mr. Heilman, who

stood in the doorway.

When Mr. Vetter and his friends retired Rev. Mr. Morloch preached his sermon. He deplored the scene, but said that Christ was the only Bishop they were recognizing at present.

The feeling between the factions is very high, and that section of the city is greatly excited over the affair.

A BRIDE ROBBED.

A Chicago Bride Robbed of Her Wedding Jewels While Traveling Through Kan-

TOPEKA, Kan., April 21.-Thomas Babcock, colored, for many years porter on a Rock Island dining car, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Superintendent Allen of that road, charging him with grand larceny, in stealing \$1,800 worth of diamonds, In November of the year 1883 the boomers again organized at Arkansas City, out bef re the expedition started for the Territory, Payne dropped dead and Couch, after burying him, marched into Oklahoma and made a settlement at Stillwater, where that theying village is now. Here the boomers again organized at Arkansas City, out before the constitution of the jewelry received at the swell Chicago wedding of Mr. Johnson and a young society lady of that city last Wednesday covering. rubies and pearls from Mrs. W. S. John-

day evening.
Mr. Johnson is the son of the Rock Island's Eastern agent and his marriage was a social event. The presents were numerous and many of them costly. From the groom came a handsome pair of diamond earrings and the bride's relatives gave her rubies and pearls. Immediately after the ceremony she and her husband started for Denver on their

bridal tour. Mrs. Johnson was proud of her diamonds and pearls and Friday noon she wore them to dinner. When the train reached McFarland Mrs. Johnson placed her diamonds in a pocketbook, her pocketbook in a satchel and her satchel on the settee of the Pullman car. Then she went out on the depot platform for a promenade. While she was absent Babcock was seen in the Pullman car, and as he had no right to go in there under the company's rules suspicion was directed toward him when Mrs. Johnson returned and found that her jewels were

Superintendent Allen was on the train and promised to do every thing possible to recover the jewels. The disconsolate bride continued her journey and the officials of the road began their search. Babcock was permitted to complete his run and was arrested at midnight in this city at the residence of his sweetheart. None of the jewels were

PENSION FRAUD.

A Man Gets Two Years For Drawing 88 a Month For Three Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 21.-Truman Gaustine, alias William T. Bell, of McDonald County, Missouri, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Foster Saturday for a violation of the United States Pension laws. Gaustine assumed the name of William T. Bell, a Mexican war veteran of Indiana, who died in 1880, with whom he was acquainted. He induced a couple to certify that he was the man he represented himself to be and sent to Washington the length of time he had served and the company he was in. About six months ago Mehitabel Bell, the widow of William T., applied for a widow's pension, This of course showed the authorities that something was wrong. In the meantime Gaustine, alias Bell, had drawn \$8 a month from the United States dating from January

29, 1887. Desperate Battle With Knives.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21.—News. of a stabbing affray was received here Saturday night from Hempstead County. J. V. Hildreth and Tony Cooper, two farmers, while rebuilding a fence, fell out about the ownership of some rails and knives were resorted to. Cooper was stabbed to death on the spot and Hildreth received wounds from which he can not recover.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE OLD CLOCK.

Half-way up the stairs it stands, And points and beckons with its hands, From its case of massive eak Like a monk, who, under his cloak, Crosses himself, and sighs, alas!
With sorrowful voice to all who pass— "Forever, never! Never, Forever!"

In the broad staircase, dark and dim, Where chequer'd sunbeams fall, The tall clock standeth gaunt and grim, Like sentry on a castle wall; The house is old, the roof is gray O'er which wisteria tendrils climb,

And over all is writ decay By the effacing hand of Time. The porch that slopes before the door Wears many a mottled weather-stain, While through the broken windows pour The winter snows, the summer rain, The honeysuckle once that hung,

Its coral tassels o'er the eaves
Is wither'd, and the vines that flung Their purple clusters and green leaves O'er the cross'd trellis now lie dead With all their vernal chaplets shed, And weeds have chok'd the garden's bloom Where once the roses shed perfume Still in the spacious, darkened hall The old clock leaneth at the wall, As gray and ghostlike as of old, When slow the passing hours it knoll'd, Filling my tim'rous soul with dread When crossing, with a frightened tread, The space, with evening shadows spread.

Thro' many a fleeting year, alas! Time's rapid wings have o'er it swept;

A dusty vali obscures its glass,
Gray cobwebs o'er its frame have crept; Its iron weight sinks low in dust, Its 'larum bells are brown with rust; No more its pulses may repeat Time's progress with a steady beat, No longer doth its mellow chime Count slow the rosary beads of time: But silent stands it in the gloom

How oft in childhood, when the balm Of sleep, refused my soul to charm, When in my feverish crib I lay, Impatient for the dawn of day I've listened to thy measur'd stroke That mark'd the hours 'till morning broke How with thy measured tick would blend All voices of the lonesome night:

The sig'and breezes that would bend, The elm trees and the willows light; The chantings of the whippoorwill, The hidden crickets chirping shrill, The dismal croakings loud and harsh From reedy pool and sedgy marsh.

Gazing upon thy faded face, On dusty wheel and rusted chain, I am reminded of the race That ne'er may walk the world again; The eyes that watch'd thee year by year Have ceas'd to note the lapse of time, The hearts that beats beneath thee here Will throb no more to earthly chime! —Iscae McLellan, in Jury.

SCHOOL-BOY WIT.

Extracts From Some Remarkable Juvenile Compositions.

The first literary example which boy in the Third Standard of the school. He was nearly thirteen years of age, but, as the parents had for many years succeeded in evading the compulsory clause of the Education Act by means of "doctors' certificates," frequent removals, etc., the lad was only fit for the

The lad's effusion opens as follows: "It was not in England where all about little Moses happened, but in a place what the Bible says is Egypt. There is a big river called the Nile runs right through the middle of it, which overflose its banks every year reglar. Likewise bullrushes and crockodiles."

After giving an account of the King's proclamation that all Hebrew male children should be cast into the river, the lad continues:

"Now little baby boy Moses had a sis ter about sixteen, and a father and hard-earned vegitebles:" mother which was Jews. And Moses mother couldn't abare to drownd her little boy, so she made a cradle same as they used to make arks. Then she put carried it to the river, and put it on the water amongst some bulrushes so as it pline becomes, in consequence, more couldn't float down. And who do you think as it was that used to sit on the grass all day long watching as it didn't t loose? It was that there sister Mirium what I said he had. She was a very good young woman and did not mind the cold grass, because she knew as she was in the right, and that the King would be perhaps slain.

"This wicket King had a daughter, as you would think she was. She used to o in bathing same as boys, only she didn't swim. She only just went in up to about her knees, and then used to put the water over her head down her body, and then used to tell the other women and her father as she had been in. The women could not see how far she had been in, because of the bulrushes which you have seen on the wall.

"One morning she got undresst where Mirium was sitting on the grass, and she walked straigt in up to her knees to where the cradle was. When she saw him she took him up into her arms and ran back to the bank shouting out as she had found a baby while she was swimming. The women all came around, and Mirium edjed in among them. The lady was so pleased as she had got a baby. that she didn't get dresst till she had settled things. But it was not hers, because it was not brought. Only found.

'And Mirium said: 'Pharoh's daughter, shall I go and find a nurse for you?" and if the lady didn't go and say yes straigt off. Then Mirium run away fast as you, and who do you think she fetched for a nurse? Moseses mother, as had had had him brought him to her.

"And Pharoh's daughter said unto her: 'I will actshully give you wages for nursing this baby.' And so Moseses mother nursed her own little baby without laughing, fear she should be found out and not get good wages."

The essay winds up with a brief account of Moses' life in the royal palace, and concludes with the sentence: "This

is the childhood of Moses.' The answer which a child once rendered me during a physiology lesson, partakes, perhaps, more of the pathetic

I was giving a lesson upon the human | the edge of the bed, and lissnin to your heart, and as is my wont, in order to make father and mother's knives and forks my teaching as demonstrational and rattlin on their plates, while they are practical as possible, I procured for the getting their niced suppers, is the pret-lads' inspection the most approximate tist site you ever seed. When it's liver exemplification of the subject in hand. and hunyens there a havin, you can In this particular case I had sent round to the butcher's for a sheep's heart; and very bright and nearly all white. Once I permitted the members of the class to see, touch and handle it for themselves. potaters I crept out of my bedroom to In the course of the lesson, I asked the question:

"What is the difference, then, be- nearer smell. I forgot weather there twixt a sheep's heart and the heart of a was a moon that night. I dont think man or woman?" As a matter of fact (I as there was, cose I got to the top of the may be permitted to remind the reader), stares afore I knew I was there, and I the two have a most remarkable simi- tumbled right down to the bottom of the

Among others, one poor, pale-looking bottom, and rolling into the room nearly lad put out his hand. "Well, B-," I said, "what difference

is suggested to you?" "Why, sir," answered the boy, a glow fish on some bread, and told me to of feeling rising to his cheek, "a sheep's skittle off to bed again. I am sure there heart is the softest; for you can bite a was no moon, else I would have seed sheep's heart, but a woman's heart you there wasn't a top stare when I put my

And then I remembered that poor little B-'s mother had died of a broken the bottom, witch was a hard one. Stares heart, the result of a husband's brutali-

ty and desertion. The next essay from which I take an extract was written by a lad in the Fourth Standard of the school. The Sunday, are simpletuns, and dont no subject for the composition was Flow-

After describing the flowers to be seen in any ordinary garden plot, the the man's eyes and nose and mouth is young essayist continues:

"Now, in the country the flowers say now as the Bible didn't tell you of grow wild in the fields, though not so it. Then if they say to you as the moon close together, and not in skwares and is not all them thousands of miles off, rounds. And nobody believes it till else how could the cow jump over it, do they go in the train; but certainly boys do not call these poor boys names, else and girls can run amongst them, and you wood be a cow herd; but just tell pull up as many as they like, and fill them nicedly and gently as you never their arms and baskets and bring them | did beleave about that there cow. Tell home to there fathers and mothers. And the teacher said that if we could it, but only hangels, and they will beonly go the next day, there would be just as many flowers again. Some boys them wiser every day. If these simplewould not believe what the teacher said, but I believe that it is true, for I believe that God can easy do miracles, because I believe that the flowers are not stuck in by men or polecemen after it is dark, else what about taking so much pulling out? When I am a man I shall go the thank you for all that you have told next day. I should so like to live in a them. house in the middle of the fields, so that I could always see them flowers all round me, and the trains going by on them green banks. Perhaps when I am a man I shall try to find a house there, and a kind woman in the inside

The following effort is a selection from a Third Standard lad's composition exercise upon "The Donkey." Only the first two paragraphs of the essay are

"The Donkey is one of that tribe of beasts on which the cane has no effekt, about your clothes, but they say unto for the harder you hit it the slower it goes. Your fathers never use a whip for there donkeys, becase they no it would not hurt them. For the Donkey rather likes to feel a whip, as it only give is an extract from the essay of a tikles him and makes him feel joyfull and hungry. The best thing to punish a Donkey with is, firstly, a short thick cane for ears and belly; and secondly, a wash yourself better, say unto her, yes broomstick cut in two for backbone and back legs. He will then go betwixt nights say also unto her, mother dont four and five miles an hour. The donkeys which you see painted above low standard. The subject for yellow and blue on the school wash myself count of cleanliness for it composition was the "Childhood of pictures are what are called jews asses. is next to godlyness. Do not be same These tribes of donkeys go many miles as them there Blacks, and Amerikens, aster like dogs and lambs becose of kindness. The young one are sometimes called kolts and foals of asses. Therefore, if bits of rivers. you have a niced young donkey show mercy unto it, and it might grow into a kolt or the foal of an ass. There is also the tribe of wild asses which prowl upon the top of rocks, and never slip over, even in winter. They are larger than our moddern donkeys, and surer footed. In the night time they climb down, and feed like rabbits upon the poor farmers

The branch of secular work which children abhor more than any other is beyond a doubt "Grammar and Analysis." I have frequently noticed that her little baby in this here cradle, and during this session the lads grew restless and even irritable, and the disci-

difficult to maintain. Hence I can very well understand that irritableness, quite as much as ignorance, was the cause of the startling an swer given by a north-country lad to his

The inspector was dealing with the genders of nouns and pronouns, and, among other questions, he asked:

"What is the gender of the nounegg? "Sir," answered a tall, shrewd lad behind, who probably surmised that it was a kind of "catch" question, and was determined to prove himself equal to the possible cure.—Harper's Bazar. occasion, "you canna tell till it's hatch-

During a Scripture lesson from the Book of Kings a teacher, after having gone through the life of the third monarch of the united Jewish kingdom, Solomon, had a further intention of proceeding to the reign of Solomon's successor, Jeroboam, King of Israel.

Accordingly he put the question: "Now, boys, who was it came after

Solomon?" "The Queen of Sheba, sir!" cried out an eager little customer, who entertained a lively and delighted recollection of the description of that royal

lady's "courtin"." During a Scripture lesson upon the early life of Moses a teacher received an answer from a child which was as amusing as it was practical.

The teacher had described how the babe was placed by the sorrowing mother in an ark, and how the little vessel with its precious burden was floated out among the reeds on the river Nile, and he then put the question:

"Now, why did the parents take good care to daub the vessel with pitch?" And one lad held out his hand, and confidently answered: "So as to make the little baby stick inside, sir!"

The following extract from an essay on "The Moon" affords, in defiance of its and his daughter and a few friends, untitle, some most interesting glimpses of sub-lunary home-life:

"To look at the white moon shinin' threw your winder at night, sitting on pitality.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. How to Keep a Family on 'Steen Dollars

He was a thin man, so thin that his clothes did not touch him, particularly around the waist. He shuffled into the

smell it all the way up-stairs. It looks

when they was a havin fried fish and

the top of the stares all in the dark, just

so as to have a better lissen and a

stares, a bursting open the door at the

he let my mother give me a bit of

foot out slow. I only skratted my left

eye and ear a bit with that last bump at

are steeper than girls think specially

"Boys who say as the man in the moon

nothing about the moon what its like.

You should not call them names, but

just tell them that what they think is

only vallys and holes witch you cant

say now as the Bible didn't tell you of

them as not even race-horses could do

leave you, and thank you for making

tuns say to you as they do not beleave

that the moon is round, cose what about

its getting smaller and smaller and

shapin itself difrent; just tell them as it

and they will beleave you, and say

"Everything about the moon is true,

"Then do not go and say that you are

feared of making yourself clean, just

becose it is cold and it hurts to get the

dirt off, or becose the suds get in your

eye. For when you are clean, people do

not edge away from you, never mind

you like our teacher that it is next to

godlyness. Be thankful unto him be-

cose your mothers can afford soap, and

your mother puts her finger down you

coat-neck afore breakfast, and peeps to

see if there's any black there, and then

sends you back to the sink again to

mother, also smiling. On Saturday

forget to get my bath-tub reddy for me,

and a new peace of soap, for I love to

once, so he cant say as you are wicked.

Tell him to look at the necks of mas-

ters and superintendents and preachers,

and he will never find a ring, which is

always a sine as you have not gone far

down."-Henry J. Barker, in Longman's

The Treatment of Migraine.

reality of as various origin as if in every

case it were a different disease. This

neuralgia is produced by malaria, and

yields to quinine; that, is produced by

and rich food, another is produced by

lead-poison, and requires iodide of pot-

ash, and another which accompanies

case, if the pain does not disappear in a

Philosophy of the Street.

An itch for office is one of the com

plaints that medicine has no chance

The man who says something to set

the world thinking has conferred a last-

The man who has no watch is gen-

erally the one most anxious to know

whether it isn't almost six o'clock or

session, with enough paper and envel-

opes to write 600 letters perday. Queen

Victoria can beat this record. She is

supplied with four dozen pairs of kid

gloves per month, from a certain fund,

and she insists on having them right

and met with nothing but cordial has

Courage is educated philosophy.

ing benefit on humanity.

waukee Journal.

along.

with.

We are in the habit of thinking of the

lying down on your deathbed."

on "Cleanliness":

where the corner is.

World office, took a seat and said: "I see the newspapers are taking considerable interest in kitchen economy, and the many letters from housewives describing how they furnish their tables and the cost thereof are read by me with much interest. My wife asked me if I wouldn't call and tell you how she manages to supply our table on 'steen dollars a month.

"How many dollars?" asked the reporter.

"'Steen dollars," said the man and as far as the supper table. My father then proceeded: thote of giving me the stick for it, but

"In the first place my wife doesn't keep a girl. She is not strong enough to do the additional work that would be required, and so she gets along without one. We live in the top flat, and by means of an improvised apple-picker we gather a great many icicles from the roof for household purposes. The children are quite fond of them. We find also that snow pudding makes a very nice and economical dessert, but we have not had much pudding this winter on account of the mild weather."

The reporter made a note of it. "If you use discretion, and buy when the meat inspector is not around you can get a piece of meat at the butcher's for five cents that will last for a month. This can be prepared in many ways, and though you keep a dog he will not touch it, therefore all the nutriment contained in it goes to the family."

The reporter lost none of these points. "It is a mistaken notion that only the rich and proud can have fruit and nuts for dessert. For the sake of variety get an apple with a green and red side. Look at the green side one day, and for the next day turn the other side. When you get tired of fruit and want nuts you will find that a double-jointed North Carolina peanut will do very well for two persons, to be eaten, of course without attracting the attention of the children, as nuts are too rich for their is along of spinnin round like, thats all, blood."

The reporter was matrimonially in-

clined himself and was all attention. "One day in the week we have salt mackerel, and if salt mackerel is scienso mind and stick to it, witch you will tifically and economically prepared you be rewarded for, and not be fritened of will not want any thing else for several days but water. When the landlord pays the water rent this is a point worth The extract which follows is the latter portion of a Third Standard lad's essay knowing."

"And these are all facts that will interest house-keepers?" asked the reporter, who didn't know whether there was any thing new in them or not. "Oh. decidedly."

"And this costs you"-""To be exact," said the thin man, "it costs me just 'steen dollars and sleben cents per month," and taking a section of dried apple from his pocket he looked at it awhile, carefully replaced it and becose they make you use it. Also when then withdrew, picking his teeth with a pine sliver .- N. Y. World.

HE WAS GREAT SOCIALLY. And He Knew How to Make Money

An old negro was chopping down sassafras sprouts in a fence corner when white man came along and asked: "Can you direct me to Colonel Phil Henderson's house?"

"I could do it sah, ef I had de time." "If you had the time!" the man ex

and Ingoos, which just splashes their claimed. faces with water and no soap, and never "Yas, sah, ef I had de time. Been gets inside of a tub, only paddlin about rainin' er good 'eal lately, an' I couldn' work much, an' now dat I has got at hit, "When you say to a dirty boy 'Dirty Dick wants the stick,' only say it about

w'y I hatter make de licks count." "That's a strange idea. How long would it take you tell me?" "Wall, sah, it's dis way wid me: I kin

talk all along in de sociable widout no trouble, jes' like I am er talkin' ter you right now, but ez soon ez I ginter give d'reckshuns ter er place, w'y I git ter stutterin' an' it takes er powerful long time fur me ter git through, an' er gin l does git through, I has got sich er start sharp pain of neuralgia as one and the dat I kain' stop, an' long atter de man is same thing in all persons, but it is in dun gone I stan's dar a talkin' an' er losin' my mighty valuable time."

"I never heard of any thing like that before," said the man. .

"No, sah, I reckon not, an' de doctors poor blood, and yields to iron, fresh air, demse'fs say dat it is mighty cu'is." "Try it now and see if you can't tell

"Dar ain't no use'n tryin' it, sah, 'caze inspector during an examination in hysterics flies before the tonic treat-grammar. hysterics flies before the tonic treat-ment that conquers the hysteria. Still ter 'blige you, but den I'se got er wife other neuralgias are caused by spinal an' chullun ober yander in de cabin an' irritation, by growths upon the brain, ef I doan work, w'y da's gwine suffer, and by local tumors. In even the simplest sho'.'

"You can talk all right in a sociable way, can you?"

very short time, it should not be trifled with, but a physician should be called to 'Oh, I am ez fine ez a fiddle den. No examine and diagnose and treat to its body kin beat me in de sociable. Folks comes fur miles an' miles ter yere me talk in de sociable, butdadoan ax me ter gin 'em de d'reckshuns ter er place." "Well, is there not some way by which

we could turn the giving of directions into a sociable talk?" "Lemme see. I wonders now ef dat

fact couldn't be done? Oh, yas, I's got it now-jes' happen ter recollect dat dar ain't nothin' dat mecks me feel so sociableezer few dimes-say twenty-fi' cents.' "All right, here is a quarter. Now, which way must I go?"

"Wait er minit," said the old negro, Monuments which the mind erects taking the money. "I haster sorter feel in the shape of great thoughts are nomy way er long, fur dis is er sort o' er ticed by few and appreciated by still spiryment atter all." He looked up and down the fence, wiped his mouth, pull-Our troubles would not be half so ed out his upper lip and worked it heavy if we would only carry their imaround and then said: "I 'gratulates you, mediate weight, without speculating sah, dat this un'ertakin' is gwine be er what they will be in the future. -Milsuccess. Go right down dar ter de eend o' de fence an' take de lef' han' roadhol' on, sah. You kin see de house frum -The American Congressmen often yere. Yander it is ober on the hill."uses two dozen pocket-knives during a Arkansaw Traveler.

Heroism Rewarded

Railway Official-Is this the man that has just saved the train from destruc-

tion? Several Bystanders-Yes, this is the

Railway Official (with emotion)-My -It is said that brigandage no longer friend, you have saved a hundred human lives and many thousand dollars worth exists in Greece. A tourist says that he of property. I will see that you are re-warded. (To subordinate): Wilkins, armed and without an escort, visited on horseback the wildest parts of Greece. take up a collection among the passengers.-Chicago Tribune.

EAT A GOOD SUPPER.

That is the True Way of Obtaining a Re- In Popular Language They May Be Said

Going to bed with a well-filled stomach is the essential prerequisite of re-freshing slumber. The cautions so of-and describes a member of a peculiar under the table, or needed strong assistance to reach their couch, the canon they are fed.

sents a condition it would be well for plant into a sort of pseudo bulb, which him to follow in all his after-life. The has a corrugated surface, and is for all sweetest minstrel ever sent out of para- the world like a huge osage orange ball. dise can not sing a new-born child to The little nodules covering the surface sleep on an empty stomach. We have are, however, each crowned by a shortknown reckless nurses to give the little spine, and the tint of the pseudo-bulb, ones a dose of paragoric or soothing or tuber, is a dark-brown, instead of yelsyrup in place of its cup of milk, when lowish-green, as in the osage orange. it was too much trouble to get the latter, Thick stems a few inches long grow but this is the one alternative. The from the top of this tuber, crowned by little stomach of the sleeping child, as thick leaves, which at first sight one it becomes gradually empty, folds on might take for leaves of our Kalmia, or itself in plaits; two of these make it wood-laurel. What purpose in the econrestless; three will open its eyes, but by omy of the life of the plant these bulbs careful soothing these may be closed perform is not manifest; but in the econagain; four plaits and the charm is brok- omy of nature they serve as hotels for en; there is no more sleep in that house- the entertainment of insects, chiefly hold until that child has been fed. It ants. These hollow them out into chamseems to us so strange that with this example before their eyes full-grown men are so slow to learn the lesson.

would squeal all night if it were not fed species of ants have taken to these at the last moment, and the groom knows that his horse will paw in his tive homes, just as some swallows took stall until he has had his meal. But to the chimneys on the advent of civilwhen he wishes to sleep himself he ized man. The relation between plants. never seems to think of it. To sleep, and insects has been believed of late to be the fullness of the blood must leave the head; to digest the eaten food the blood | especially the floral parts of plants, have must come to the stomach. Thus sleep been supposed to have become especially and digestion are natural allies; one modified in order to adapt them espechelps the other.

Man, by long practice, will train himit is more the sleep of exhaustion than the sleep of refreshment. He wakes up after such a troubled sleep feeling ut- does not appear from the short chapter terly miserable until he has had a cup of Dr. Hooker; but it seems to be with of coffee or some other stimulant, and similar results as in other departments he has so injured the tone of his stom- of the floral kingdom. There we generach that he has little appetite for break- ally find those plants that have taken fast. Whereas, one who allows himself to sleep after a comfortable meal in getting along, and are in many cases awakes strengthened, and his appetite

has been quickened by that preceding indulgence. The difficulty in recovery comes from our habits it is impossible to break away after six o'clock and retires at ten or eleven takes to bed an empty stomach, upon which the action of the gastric juices makes him uncomfortable all the night. If he proposes to try our experi-ment he will sit down and eat a tolerable hearty meal. He is unaccustomed to this at that hour and has a sense of discomfort with it. He may try it once or twice, or even longer, and then he

gives it up, satisfied that for him it is a fore going to bed. And this should be light food, easily digested. No cake or pastry should be tolerated. One moutha spoonful or two of condensed milk, (not the sweetened that comes in cans) in three times as much warm water. Into this cut half a pared peach and two or three little squares of bread, the whole to be one-fourth or one-sixth of what would be a light lunch.

Increase this very gradually, until at the end of a month or six weeks the patient may indulge in a bowl of milk, two peaches, with a half hard roll or a crust of home made bread. When peaches are gone take baked apples with the milk till strawberries come, and eat the latter until peaches return again. This waste. is the secret of our health and vitality. We often work until after midnight, but eating the comfortable meal is the last thing we do every night of the year. This is not an untried experiment or one depending on the testimony of a single witness.-American Analyst.

REDUCED TO FIGURES.

The Statistics of the Heroines in Last Year's Fiction.

There is an English literary man who at the end of each year penetrates into the public fiction and extracts therefrom very often some exceedingly interesting figures. The results of his researches into last year's fiction are entertaining. know that their turn to go into exile Of the heroines portrayed in novels, he finds 372 were described as blondes, while 190 were brunettes. Of these 562 more, 437 were beautiful, 174 were married to the man of their choice, while thirty were unfortunate enough to be bound in wedlock to the wrong man. The heroines of fiction, this literary statistician claims, are greatly improving in health, and do not die as early as in previous years, although consumption is still in the lead among fatal maladies to which they succumb.

Early marriages, however, are on the increase. The personal charms of the heroines included 980 "expressive eyes" and 692 "sheil-like ears." Of the eyes, 543 had a dreamy look, 390 flashed fire, while the remainder had no especial attributes. Eyes of brown and blue are in the ascendant. There was found to be a large increase in the number of heroines who possessed dimples: 502 were blessed with sisters, and 342 had brothers. In forty-seven cases mothers figured as heroines with 112 children between them. Of these, seventy-one children were rescued from watery graves. Eighteen of the husbands of these married heroines were discovered to be bigamists, while seven husbands had notes found in their pockets that exposed "everything." And thus is the romance of a year reduced to figures .-Ladies' Home Journal.

HOSPITABLE PLANTS.

to Keep Hotels

In a recent issue of the Botanical

ten reiterated in old medical journals class of plants that in popular language against late suppers were directed chiefly may be termed plants that keep hotels. to the bibulous habits of those early An Italian botanist, Beccari, has writtimes. When at a very late feast the ten a complete monograph of them, comguests not unseldom drank themselves prising 212 pages and giving 54 plates, under the title of Piante ospitatrice. The larger number of them belong to the natagainst such indulgences was not un- ural order Rubiaceæ, and are indeed very timely. Nature and common sense closely allied to the partridge berry of teach us that a full stomach is essential our woods-Mitchella repens; though no to quiet repose. Every man who has one would suspect the relationship from found it difficult to keep awake after a hearty dinner has answered the problem Hooker, which he names Myrmecodiafor himself. There are few animals Beccari, and is a native of tropical Austhat can be trained to rest until after tralia. It is an epiphyte, growing on trees as some orchids do, and, like or-Man, as he comes into the world, pre- chids, develop the lower part of the bers and galleries that would doubtless. delight the heart of our eminent formicologist, Rev. Dr. McCook. As we judge The farmer does it for his pig, who from Dr. Hooker's brief remarks, some plants, and they have become their naone of mutual advantage, and the parts, ially to receive in proper style their insect visitors, who in turn for the visits. self to sleep on an empty stomach, but confer inestimable favors. Just what advantage follows the generosity of this plant in keeping open house for the ants. on special adaptations have a hard time threatened with extinction, while selffertilizers and those which in other ways are self-dependent, like purslane and chickweed, are the best fitted for the fact that we are such creatures of making their way in the world. This plant is from the Gulf of Carpentaria. from them without persistent effort. In and Dr. Hooker say "is extremely rare this case the man who has eaten nothing | there," so that the hospitality afforded the ants does not seem to have been reciprocated by these creatures at any rate.-N. Y. Independent.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC.

With a Firm Government It Could Be Made to Produce Great Wealth.

Mr. James Zohrabi, British Minister to Hayti, who is in the city on his way to England, says: "Every thing is quiet in Hayti, but it seems to be the calm be-The true course is to begin with just fore a storm. I look for another revolution there very soon

He said: "It seems to me that the people are in a condition that must precipitate another fight. Hayti is naturally one ful of cold roast beef, cold lamb, cold of the richest countries in the world for chicken, and a little crust of bread will its area. I believe that under a firmly do to begin with, or what is better yet, organized government-a government where property was secured-the island would support in comfort a population of 20,000,000 souls. One can form no idea of the wealth of the island without a visit there. There are the coffee forests, for instance. The coffee bush is not cultivated at all; but the trees grow wild in such luxuriance that it is utterly impossible for a man'to penetrate them. Paths are cut through them from one village to another and that is all. When the coffee harvest comes around. the people gather the berries from the edges of the groves and the rest goes to

"For every 1,000 tons gathered 800 tons go to waste. It is much the same with sugar cane. The people do not cultivate the sugar cane. It grows wild. You can tell that by looking at it when it is brought to the town. It is crooked. You could not for \$5 get a straight piece two feet long. Everything grows in such profusion that the people live in spite of revolutions. In no other country could the drain of such constant warfare be sustained.

"The ordinary government is terribly expensive. Every year when the coffee season comes around the government collects from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, but under this system the officials in power will soon come. I have been here two years, but the third set of officials is in power. Each set, knowing that its time would soon end, had to prepare to go, so they pocketed all the money in sight. has a bad debt now. The last revolution added to it materially, so that it is over \$30,000,000; with a reasonably good government this debt could be paid off. As it is, there is no great hope."-N. Y. Letter.

The Real Reason.

"Well, I'm sure," said Miss Passee as her poem was returned to her, "I don't see why the editor returned it."

"Because you sent a stamped and directed envelope, my dear."-N. Y. Sun.

-The service bullet for the new English magazine rifle is, it is said, to be a compound soldered bullet, one advantage which is diminished friction, and consequent less heating of the barrel, experiments showing this to be ten degrees less after twelve rounds had been fired.

-A physician residing in Bengal, India, has been experimenting with the venom of snakes upon snakes to find out whether it is fatal for them or not, and he found out that the venom is neither a poison to the snake itself nor to those of its own species.

THE HOME LIFE.

Jes' ther home life suits me bes', Sexug as birds into a nes',
Fishin', hoein', choppin' wood,
Like a man mos' allus should;
Plowin', weedin', huntin' coon,
Dinner bell can't ring too soon;

Jes' ther home life suits me bes', An' one asks me why, I sez: Home is home, and blood, I say, Is thicker'n water any day; When yer sick yer folks is 'round, Like as when yer safe and sound; Gimme home and nothing less, Jes' ther home life suits me bes'.

Jes' ther home life suits me bes', Bes' on earth for grub, I guess, Liver'n bacon, pork and greens, Fry pertaters, corn an' beans; Things is plain and things is good. No place kin beat home for food; Feel no call to change address, Jes' ther home life suits me bes'.

Jes' ther home life suits me bes', Allus has an' w.ll, sah, yes, One harsh word to millium sweet, This yere home life cain't be beat; Little comferts mount up still, Like as how an hour-glass will; Laughin' kids in dirty dress, Jes' ther home life suits me bes'. -H. Cochrane, in Toronto Globe.

CLEOPATRA

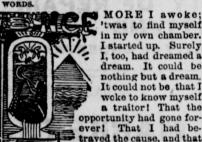
Being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian,

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD, Author of "King Solomon's Mines, "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOOL VILLE and GREIFFENHAGEN.

CHAPTER XV. OF THE AWAKING OF HARMACHIS; OF THE SIGHT OF DEATH: OF THE COMING OF CLEO-PATRA, AND OF HER MANY COMPORTABLE



I started up. Surely I, too, had dreamed a dream. It could be nothing but a dream. It could not be that I weke to know myself a traitor! That the opportunity had gone for-ever! That I had betrayed the cause, and that last night those brave men,

headed by my uncle, had waited in vain at the outer gate! That Egypt from Abu unto Athu was even now waiting—waiting in vain! Nay, whatever else might be, this could not Oh, 'twas an awful dream that I had dreamed! A second such would slay a man! 'Twere better to die than to face such another vision sent from hell. But though the thing was naught but a hateful fantasy of a mind e'erstrained, where was I now? Where was I now? I should be in the Alabaster Hall, waiting till Charmion

came forth. Where was I? And, O ye gods! what was that dreadful thing whose shape was as the shape of a man?—that thing draped in blood-stained white and huddled in a hideous heap even at the foot of the couch whereon I

seemed to lie? With a shriek I sprang at it, as a lion springs, and struck with all my strength. Heavily fell the blow, and beneath its weight the thing rolled over upon its side. Half mad with terror, I rent away the white covering; and there, his knees bound beneath his hanging jaw, was the naked body of a man—and that man the Roman Captain Paulus! There he lay, through his heart a dagger—my dagger, handled with the sphinx of gold!—and pinned by its blade to his broad breast a scroll, and, on the scroll, writing in the Roman character. I drew near and read, and this was the

HARMACHIDI SALVERE EGO SUM QUEM. SUBDERE · NORAS · PAULUS · ROMAN-US · DISCE · HINC · QUID · PRODERE · PROSIT.

"Greeting, Harmachis! I was that Roman Pau-Lus whom thou didst suborn. See now how blessed

Sick and faint I staggered back from the sight of that white corpse stained with its own blood. Sick and faint I staggered back, till the wall stayed me, while without the birds sang a merry greeting to the day. So it was no dream, and I was lost! lost!

I thought of my aged father Amenembat. Yea, the vision of him flashed into my mind, as he would be when they came to his son's shame and the ruin of his hopes I thought of that patriot priest, my uncle



"SO MY MESSENGER HAS FOUND YOU?"

Sepa, waiting the long night through for the signal which never came. Ah, and another thought followed swift! How would it go with them? I was not the only traitor. I, too, had been betrayed. By whom? By yonder Paulus, perchance. If 'twere Paulus, he knew but little of those who conspired with me. But in my robe and been the secret lists. O Amen! they were gone! and the fate of Paulus would be the fate of all the patriots of Egypt. And at this thought my mind gave way. I sank and swooned even where I stood.

My sense came back to me and lengthenng shadows told me that it was afternoon. is staggered to my feet; there still was the corpse of Paulus, keeping its awful watch above me. Desperately I ran to the door. Twas barred, and without I heard the tramp Twas barred, and without I heard the tramp of sentinels. As I stood, they challenged and grounded their spears. Then the bolts shot back, the door opened, and radiant, clad in Royal attire, came the conquering Cleopatra. Alone she came, and the door was shut behind her. I stood like one distraught; shut behind her. I stood like the tace but she swept on till she was face to face

sweetly. "So my messenger has found thee!" and she pointed to the corpse of Paulus. "Pah! he has an ugly look. Ho!

guards!"
The door was opened, and two armed

Gauls stepped across the threshold. "Take away this carrion," said Cleopatra,
"and fling it to the kites. Stay, draw that
dagger from his traitor breast." The men
bowed low, and the knife, rusted red with
blood, was dragged from the heart of Paulus
and hid upon the table. Then they called and laid upon the table. Then they seized him by the head and body and staggered thence, and I heard their heavy footfalls as

they bore him down the stairs.
"Methinks, Harmachis, thou art in an evil cause!" she said, when the sound of the footfalls had died away. "How strangely doth the wheel of Fortune turn! But for that traitor," and she nodded toward the door by which the corpse of Paulus had been carried, "I should now be as ill a thing to look on as he is, and the red rust on yonder knife would have been gathered from my heart."

So it was Paulus who had betrayed me. "Ay," she went on, "and when thou camest to me last night, well I knew that thou camest to slay. When, time upon time, thou didst place thy hand within thy robe, I knew that it grasped a dagger-hilt, and thou wast gathering thy courage to the deed which little thou didst love to de. Oh! it was a strange, wild hour well worth the living, and greatly, from moment to moment, did I wonder which of us twain would conquer, as we matched guile with guile nd force to force.
"Yea, Harmachis, the guards tramp be-

fore thy door, but be not deceived. Knew I not that I do hold thee to me by bonds more strong than prison chains; knew I not that I am hedged from ill at thy hands by a tence of honor more hard for thee to pass than all the spears of all my legions, thou hadst been dead ere now, Harmachis. See, here is thy knife." And she handed me the dagger. "Now slay me if thou canst." And she drew near and tore open the bosom of her robe, and stood waiting with calm eyes.

"Thou canst not slay me," she went on, "for there are things, as I know well, that no man-no such man as thou art-may do and live; and this is the chief of them-to slay the woman who is all his own. Nay, stay thy hand! Turn not that dagger against thy breast; for if me thou mayst not slay, by how much the more mayst thou not slay thyself, O thou forsworn Priest of Isis! Art thou, then, so eager to face that outraged Majesty in Amenti? With what eyes, thinkest thou, will the Heavenly Mother look upon her son who, shamed in all things and false to his most sacred vow, comes to greet Her, his life-blood on his hands? Where, then, will be the space for thy atonement—if, indeed, thou mayst

Then I could bear no more, for my heart was broken within me. Alas! it was too true—I dared not die. To such a pass was come that I did not even dare to die! I flung myself upon the couch and wept-wept tears of blood and anguish.

But Cleopatra came to me, and, seating herself beside me, she strove to comfort me, throwing her arms about my neck.

"Nay, Love, look up," she said. "All is not lost for thee, nor am I angered against thee. We did play a mighty game; but as I warned thee, I matched my woman's magic against thine, and I have conquered. But I will be open with thee. Both as Queen and woman thou hast my pity-ay, and more; nor do I love to see thee plunged in sorrow. Well was it and right that thou shouldst strive to win back that throne my father seized, and the ancient liberty of Egypt. Myself as a lawful Queen had done the same, nor shrunk from the deed of darkness whereto I was sworn. Therein, then, thou hast my sympathy, that goes ever out to what is great and bold. Well is it also that thou shouldst grieve over the greatness of thy fall. Therein, the greatness of thy fail. Therein, then, as woman—as loving woman—thou hast my sympathy. Nor is all lost. The plan was foolish—for, as I hold, Egypt never might have stood alone; for though thou hadst wen the crawn, and country as country, 8 without a doubt thou must have done, ye was there the Roman to be reckoned with. And for thy hope learn this: Little am I known. There is no heart in this wide land that beats with a truer love for ancient Khem than does this heart of mine; nay, not thine own, Harmachis. But heavily have I been shackled heretofore, for wars, rebellions, envies, plots have hemmed me in on every side, so that I might not serve my people as I would. But thou, Har machis, shalt show me how. Thou shalt be my counselor and my love. Is it a little thing, O Harmachis, to have won the heart of Cleopatra, that heart-fle on thee !- that thou wouldst have stilled? Ay, thou shalt unite me to my people, and together will we reign, linking thus in one the new kingdon and the old. Thus do all things work for good-ay, for the very best-and thus, by another and a gentler road, shalt thou climb

to Pharaoh's throne. "See thou this, Harmachis: thy treacher shall be cloaked about as much as may be Was it, then, thy fault that a Roman knave betrayed thy plans! that, thereon, thou wast drugged, thy secret papers stolen and their key guessed! Will it, then, be a blame to thee that, the great plot being broken and those who built i scattered, thou, still faithful to thy trust didst serve thee of such means as Nature gave thee, and win the heart of Egypt's Queen, that, through her gentle love, thou thy wings of power across the rolling Nile? Am I an ill-counselor, thinkest thou,

I lifted my head, and a ray of hope crept into the darkness of my heart; for when men fall they grasp at feathers. Then, for the first time, I spoke. "And those with me-those who trusted

me-what of them?" "Ay," she answered, "Amenembat, thy father, the aged Priest of Abydos; and Sepa, thy uncle, that fiery patriot, whose great heart is hid beneath so common a shell of form; and—"

Methought she would have said Charnion, but she named her not.

"And many others—oh, I know them all!"
"Ay!" I said, "what of them?" e thou, Harmachis," she answered raising and placing her hand upon my arm. "for thy sake I will show mercy to them No more will I do than must be done. I swear by my throne and by all the Gods of Egypt that not one hair of thy aged father's head shall be harmed by me; and, if it be not too late, thy uncle Sepa will I also spare, ay, and the others. I will not do as did my forefather Epiphanes, who, when the Egyptians rose against him, dragged Athinis, Pausiras, Chesuphus and Irobashtus, bound to his chariot—not as Achilles dragged Hector, but yet living—round the city walls. I will spare them all, save the Hebrews, if there be any Hebrews; for the Jews I hate."

"There are no Hebrews," I said. "It is well," she said, "for no Hebrew will I ever spare. Am I then, indeed, so cruel a women as they say? In thy list, O Harmachis, were many doomed to die; and I have but taken the life of one Roman

machis! Nay, by Serapis!" she added, with a little laugh, "I'll change my mind; I will not give thee so much for nothing. Thou shalt buy it from me, and the price shall be a heavy one—it shall be a kiss, Harmachia."

Harmachis." "Nay," I said, turning from that fair temptress, "the price is too heavy; I kiss

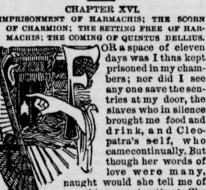
no more."
"Bethink thee," she answered, with heavy frown. "Bethink thee and choose. I am but a woman, Harmachis, and one who is not wont to sue men. Do as thou wilt; but this I say to thee—if thou dost put me away, I will gather up the mercy I have meted out. Therefore, most virtuous priest, choose thou 'twixt the heavy burden of my love and the swift death of thy aged father and of all those who plotted with

I glanced at her and saw that she was angered, for her eyes shone and her bosom heaved. So, sighing, I kissed her, thereby setting the seal upon my shame and bondage. Then smiling like the triumphant Aphrodite of the Greeks, she went thence earing the dagger with her.

Not yet did I know how deeply I was be-trayed; or why I still was left to draw the breath of life; or why Cleopatra, the tiger hearted, had grown merciful. I did not know that she feared to slay me lest, so strong was the plot and so feeble her hold upon the Double Crown, the tumult that might tread hard upon the tidings of my murder should—even when I was no more-shake her from the throne. I did not know that because of fear and the weight of policy only she showed scant mercy to those whom I had betrayed, or that because of cunning and not for the holy sake of woman's love-though, in truth, she liked me well enough-she chose rather to bind me to her by the fibers of my heart. And yet this will I say in her behalf: Even when the danger-cloud had melted from ner sky she kept her faith, nor, save Paulus and one other, did any suffer the utmost penalty of death for their part in the great plot against Cleopatra's crown and dynasty But many other things they suffered.

And so she went, leaving the vision of her glory to strive with the shame and sorrow of my heart. Oh, bitter were the hours that could now no more be made light with prayer. For the link between me and the Divine was snapped, and no more did Isis commune with her Priest. Bitter were the ours and dark, but ever through their darkness shone the starry eyes of Cleopatra, and came the echo of her whispered love. For not yet was the cup of sorrow full. Still nope lingered in my heart, and almost could think that I had failed to some higher end and that even in the depths of ruin I should find another and more flowery path to tri-

For thus those do who wickedly deceived themselves, striving to lay the burden of their evil deeds upon the back of Fate, striv-ing to believe their sin may compass good, and to murder Conscience with the sharp plea of necessity. But naught can it avail, for hand in hand down the path to sin rush Remorse and Ruin, and woe to him they follow! Ay, and woe to me, who of all sinners am the chief!



how things went without. She came in many moods-now gay and laughing, now full of wise thoughts and speech, and now passionate only—and to every Full of talk she was as to how I should help her make Egypt great and lessen the bur dens of the people and fight the Roman eagles back. And though at first I listened heavily when she spake thus, by slow advance she wrapped me closer and yet more close in her magic web, from which is no escape. My mind fell in time with hers. Then I, too, opened something of my heart, and somewhat also of my heart, and somewhat also of the plans that I had formed for Egypt. And she seemed to listen gladly, weighing them well, and spoke of means and methods, telling me how she would purify the faith and repair the ancient temples—ay, and build new ones to the Gods. And ever she crept

deeper and more deep into my heart, till at ength, now that all things else had gone from me, I learned to love her with all the unspent passion of my aching soul. I had naught left to me but Cleopatra's love, and twined my life about it, and brooded o'er it as a widow o'er her only babe. And thus the very author of my shame became my all, my dearest dear, and I loved her with a wild, deep love that grew and grew, till it eemed to swallow up the past and make the present as a dream. For she had con-quered me, she had robbed me of my honor and steeped me to the lips in shame, and I, poor, blinded wretch! I kissed the rod that

mote me and was her very slave.

Ay, even now, in those dreams which will ome when sleep unlocks the secret heart, and sets all its terrors free to roam through the open halls of thought, I seem to see her royal form, as erst I saw it, come with arms utstretched and love's own light shining in her deep eyes, with lips apart and flow ing locks, and stamped upon her face the look of utter tenderness that she alone ould wear. Ay, still, after all the years, seem to see her come as erst she came, an still I wake to know her an unutterable lie And thus one day she came. She had fled in haste, she said, from some great council summoned concerning the wars of Antony in Syria, and she came, as she had left the council, in all her robes of state and in her hand the scepter, and on her brow the uræus diadem of gold. There she sat before me laughing; for, wearying of them, she had told the envoys, to whom she gave audience in the council, that she was called from their presence by a sudden message come from Rome; and to her the jest seemed merry. Suddenly she rose, took the diadem from her brow, and set it on my hair, and on my shoulders her Royal chlamys, and in my hand the scepter, and powed the knee before me. Then, laugh ng again, she kissed me on the lips and said I was, indeed, her King. But, remembering how I had been crowned in the halls of Abouthis, and remembering also that wreath of roses whereof the odor haunts me yet, I rose pale with wrath and cast the trinkets from me, asking her how she dared to mock me—her caged bird? And methinks there was that about me that artled her, for she fell back.

"Nay, Harmachis," she said, be not wroth! How knowest thou that I mock thee? How knowest thou that thou shalt not be Pharaoh in fact and deed?" "What meanest thou?" I said. "Wilt thou, then, wed me before Egypt? How

knave, a double traitor, for he betrayed both me and thee. Art thou not overwhelmed, Harmachis, with the weight of mercy which I give thee, because—such are woman's reasons—thou pleasest me, Hargently.

"Listen!" she went on. "Thou growest pale here in this prison, and little dost thou eat. Gainsay me not! I know it from the slaves. I have kept thee here, Harmachis, for thine own sake, that is so dear to me; and for thine own sake, and thy honor's sake, must thou still seem to be my prisoner. Else wouldst thou be shamed and slain

-ay, murdered secretly. But here can meet thee no more; therefore to-morrow will I free thee in all save in the name, and thou shalt once more be seen at Court as my astronomer. And this reason will I give -that thou hast cleared thyself; and, more over, that thy auguries as regards the war have been auguries of truth—as, indeed, they have, though thereon have I no cause to thank thee, for methinks thou didst suit thy prophecies to fit thy cause. Now fare well; for I must return to those heavy browed ambassadors; and grow not so suc den wroth, for who knows what may come to pass 'twixt thee and me?"

And, with a little nod, she went, leaving it on my mind that she had it in her heart to take me to husband. And, of a truth, I do believe that, at this hour, such was he thought. For, if she loved me not, still she held me dear, and as yet she had not

wearied of me.
On the morrow Cleopatra came not, but Charmion came—Charmion, whom I had not seen since that fatal night of ruin. She entered and stood before me, with pale face and downcast eyes, and her first words were words of bitterness.

"Pardon me," she said, in her gentle voice, "in that I dare to come to thee in Cleopatra's place. Not for long is thy joy delayed, for thou shalt see her present I shrank at her words, as well I might,

and, seeing her vantage, she seized it. "I come, Harmachis-Royal no more! I come to tell thee that thou art free! Free thou art to face thine own infamy, and see it thrown back from every eye that trusted thee, even as shadows are from water. I come to tell thee that the great plot—the plot of twenty years and more—is at its utter end. None have been slain, indeed, unless 'tis Sepa, who has vanished. But all the leaders have been seized and put in chains, or driven from the land, and their party is no more. The storm has melted ere it burst. Khem is lost, and lost forever, for her last hope is gone! No longer may she struggle—now for all time must she bow her neck to the yoke, and her back to the rod of the oppressor!"

I groaned aloud. "Alas, I was be trayed!" I said; "Paulus betrayed us." 'Thou wast betrayed? Nay, thou thyself wast the betrayer! How came it that thou didst not slay Cleopatra when thou wast alone with her? Answer, thou forsworn!"

"She drugged me," I said again. "O Harmachis!" answered the pitiless girl, "how low art thou fallen from that Prince whom once I knew! thou who dost not scorn to be a liar! Yea, thou wast drugged-drugged with a love philtre thou didst sell Egypt and thy cause for the price of a wanton's kiss! Thou Sorrow and thou Shame!" she went on, point ing her finger at me and lifting her eyes to my face, "thou Scorn!-thou Outcast!-and thou Contempt! Deny it if thou canst Ay, shrink from me-knowing what thou art, well mayst thou shrink? Shrink and crawl to Cleopatra's feet, and kiss her sandals till such time as it pleases her to trample thee in thy kindred dirt; but from all honest folk shrink!-shrink!"

My soul quivered beneath the lash of bitter hate, but I had no words to answer.

"How comes it," I said at last in a heavy voice, "that thou, too, art not betrayed, but art here to taunt me, thou who once didst swear that thou didst love me? Being a woman, hast thou no pity for the frailty of man?"

"My name was not on the lists," she said, dropping her dark eyes. "Herein is an opportunity! betray me also, O Harmachis! Ay, 'tis because I once did love thee—dost thou, indeed, remember it?-that I feel thy fall the more. The shame of one whom we once have loved must in some sort become that we blindly held a thing so base close to our inmost heart. Art thou also, then, a fool Wouldst thou, fresh from thy royal wanton's arms, come to me for comfort-to m of all the world?"

"How know I," I said, "that it was not thou who, in thy jealous anger, didst betray our plans! Charmion, long ago Sepa warned me against thee, and of a truth now that I

"'Tis like a traitor," she broke in, red-dening to her brow, "to think that all are dening to her brow, "to think that all are of his family and hold a common mind Nay, I betrayed thee not; 'twas that poor knave Paulus, whose heart failed him at the last, and who is rightly served. Nor will I stay to hear thoughts so base. Harmachis-Royal no more!-Cleopatra, Queer of Egypt, bids me say that thou art free, and that she waits thee in the Alabaster Hail."

And shooting one swift glance through her long lashes, she curtsied and was gone. So once more I came and went about the Court, though but sparingly, for my heart was full of shame and terror, and on every face I feared to see the scorn of those who knew me for what I was. But naught I saw. for all those who had knowledge of the plot had fled, and for her own sake no word had Charmion spoken. Also Cleopatra had put it about that I was innocent. But my guilt lay heavy on me, and made me thin and wore away the beauty of my countenance. And though I was free in name, yet was I ever watched; nor might I stir beyond the

palace grounds. And at length came the day that brought with it Quintus Dellius, that false Roman knight who ever served the rising star. He bore letters to Cleopatra from Marcus Antonius the Triumvir, who, fresh from the victory of Philippi, was now in Asia, wring d from the subject kings wherewith

to satisfy the greed of his legionaries. Well do I mind me of the day. Cleopatra clad in her robes of state, attended by the officers of her Court, among whom I stood, sat in the great hall on her throne of gold and bade the heralds admit the Ambassa dor of Antony the Triumvir. The great doors were thrown wide, and amidst the blare of trumpets and salutes of the Gallic guards, clad in glittering golden armor and a scar let cloak of silk, came the Roman in, followed by his suite of officers. Smooth-faced he was and fair to look upon, and with a supple form; but his mouth was cold, and false were his shifting eyes. And while the heralds called out his name, titles and offices, as a man who is amazed he fixed his gaze on Cleopatra, who sat on her throne radiant with beauty. Then, when the her-alds had made an end, and he still stood thus, not stirring, Cleopatra spoke in the Roman tongue:

"Greeting to thee, noble Dellius, envoy of the most mighty Antony, whose shadow lies across the world as though Mars himself now towered up above us petty Princes—greetings and welcome to our poor city of Alexandria. Unfold, we pray thee, the purpose of thy coming." Still the crafty Dellius made no answer

but stood as a man amazed. "What ails thee, noble Dellius, that thou dost not speak!" asked Cleopatra. "Hast thou then wandered so long in Asia that doors of Roman speech are shut to thee! What tongue hast thou! Name it square miles.

and we'll speak therein-for to us are all

ongues known."
Then at last he spoke, in a soft, full voice: "Oh, pardon me, most mighty Egypt, if I have thus been stricken dumb before thee; but too great beauty, like Death himself, doth paralyze the tongue and steal our sense away. The eyes of him who looks upon the fires of the mid-day sun are blind to all beside, and thus this sudden vision of thy glory, Royal Egypt, did o'erwhelm my mind, and leave me helpless and un-witting of all things else."

"Of a truth, noble Dellius," answered Cleopatra, "they teach a pretty school of flattery yonder in Cilicia."

"How goes the saying here in Alexan dria?" replied the courtly Roman. "'The breath of flattery can not waft a cloud,' does it not? But to my task. Here, Royal Egypt, are letters under the hand and seal of noble Antony treating of certain matters of the State. Is it thy pleasure that I should

"Break the seals and read." she answered And bowing, he broke the seals and read. "The Triumviri Reipublica Constituenda, by the mouth of Marcus Antonius, Inc Triumvir, to Cleopatra, by grace of the Roman people, Queen of Upper and Lower Egypt, send greeting. Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that thou, Cleopatra, hast,



HE FIXED HIS GAZE ON CLEOPATRA.

ontrary to thy promise and thy duty, both by thy servant Allienus and by thy servant Sorapion, the Governor of Cyprus, aided the rebel murderer Cassius against the arms of the most noble Triumvirate. And, whereas, it has come to our knowledge that thou thyself wast but lately making ready a great fleet to this end. We ummon thee that thou dost without delay journey to Cilicia, there to mest the noble Antony, and in person make answer concerning these charges which are laid against thee. And we warn thee that if thou dost disobey this, our summons, it is at thy peril Farewell."

The eyes of Cleopatra flashed as she hearkened to these high words, and I saw her hands tighten on the golden lions' heads

whereon they rested.
"We have had the flattery," she said, "and now, lest we be cloyed with sweets, we have its antidote! Listen thou, Dellius. The charges in that letter, or, rather, in that writ of summons, are false, as all folk can bear us witness. But it is not now, and it is not to thee, that we will make defense of our acts of war and policy. Nor will we leave our kingdom to journey into far Cilicia, and there, like some poor suppliant at law, to plead our cause before the court of the noble Antony. If Antony will have speech with us and inquire concerning these high matters, the sea is open and his welcome shall be royal. Let him come hither. That is our answer to thee and to the Triumvirate, O Dellius!"

But Dellius smiled as one who would put away the weight of wrath, and once more

spoke. "Royal Egypt, thou knowest not the noble Antony. Stern is he on paper, and ever does he set down his thoughts as though his men. But face to face with him, thou, of all the world, shall find him the gentlest warrior that ever won a battle. Be advised, O Egypt! and come. Send me not hence with such angry words, for if thou dost draw Antony to Alexandria, then woe to Alexandria, to the people of the Nile, and to thee, O Egypt! For then will be come armed and breathing war, and hard shall it go with thee who lost defy the gathered might of Rome. I pray thee, then, obey this summons. Come o Cilicia; come with peaceful gifts and not n arms. Come in thy beauty, and tricked in thy best attire, and naught hast thou to fear from the noble Antony." He paused and looked at her meaningly; while I, taking his drift, felt the angry blood surge into my

Cleopatra, too, understood, for I saw her rest her chin upon her hand while the dark cloud of thought gathered in her eyes. For a time thus she sat, while the crafty Dellius watched her curiously. And Charmion, standing with the other maidens by the throne, she also read his meaning, for her face lit up, as in the evening lights a summer cloud when the broad lightning flares behind it. Then once more it grew pale

At length Cleopatra spoke. "This is a neavy matter," she said; "and, therefore, noble Dellius, must we have time to let our udgment ripen. Rest thou here, and make hee as merry as our poor circumstance allows. Within ten days shalt thou have thy answer."
A moment the envoy thought, then, smil-

ing, made reply: "It is well, O Egypt; on the tenth day from now will I attend for mine answer, and on the eleventh I sail hence to join Antony my Lord." Once more, at a sign from Cleopatra, the rumpets blared, and, bowing, he withdrew. TO BE CONTINUED.

Physical Training.

Inquiries extending over a period of forty ears, made of about three hundred mer pers of the Cambridge and Oxford University crews instituted by Dr. Maclaren, director of the university gymnasium at Oxford, have elicited facts which may be accepted as experimental evidence of the value of physical training in a class of cases in which the conditions of life are cept the purely muscular one is eliminated. The benefits experienced by the members of these crews are stated to be an increase of stamina, of energy, enterprise and ex-ecutive power, and of fortitude in endurance of trials, privations and disappoint-ments-"a goodly list of benefits bearing on the mental and moral as conspicuously as on the physical side of the question," says Dr. Maclaren, "for, in the struggle for exstence, failure is more likely to result from inability to endure trials and disappointments than from merely physical weakness—the statistics of suicide bearing out this

A LARGE, sunny room should be selected for the invalid, if without a carpet so much the better. Sunshine as a disinfectant is worth bushels of chloride of lime.

THE Sahara Desert and the United States have almost exactly the same number of

statement.-The Argonaut.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Latest in House and Tea Gowns and

Dressy Parasols. Tea gowns are made very full, with the bodice shirred in the back, and revers fronts thrown widely back to disclose the whole inner front of contrasting material. Felix uses ombre silks for fronts of gowns, in stripes imitating the delicate shading of the luminous fountains of the Paris Exposition. Crepe de Chine in Suede or gray tones is for the gathered gown, with sleeves opening over ombre sleeves, and a Medicis collar, girdle, etc., of velvet beau-

tifully wrought.

House gowns of fine wool, with fronts of the plaid silks of new colors, are chosen for the morning, but are worn to receive one's friends in all day, and even when offering a cup of tea in the afternoon. These are closer gowns, of princesse shape, though with full gathered back, and their style is completed by the Bernhardt sleeves in folds around the arms from wrist to shoulder. A fawn-colored wool gown has its long full front of plaid, green and violet taffeta, with collar and vandykes of green velvet corded with gold. An aubergine gown has green and Suede plaid silk fronts, with green velvet collar and cuffs.

Very youthful house gowns are of the large-figured, satin-striped India silks in a straight full skirt that has its front breadth continuing up to the left shoulder of a tucked bodice of plain surah or India silk. Red India silk in flower stripes for a full skirt and plain red surah for the tucked waist make a gay little dress for the house, while for quieter tastes are mauve or blue silks spotted with white for the skirt, and plain blue or mauve surah for the bodice.

Mousseline de soie parasols are among the choicest for dressy wear, and are gathered full over silk, with double frills on the edge, and much puffed frilling around the ferrule. They have the fashionable full look when closed, and come in reseda shades, cream, pink, lavender, brilliant poppy red, and black. The new parasols are made rather flat, with nine ribs nineteen inches deep and pimento stick, with top to match. Coaching parasols and those for general use have light club sticks and tops mounted with plaid silks, or with wide-striped silk, or else with bordered surahs. India silks with light colors are similarly mounted, and a bow of the material is tied on the stick. A novelty is a starshaped fullness of net, crepe lisse, or silk muslin, extending from the center of the parasol out over the plainly stretched fabric. Light sticks showing twelve inches below the closed parasol are delicately carved, or are mounted with stained ivory.-Harper's Bazar.

THE VALUE OF ALASKA.

What the Opening of the New Country

Means to Americans. Americans are just beginning to learn something of the value of Alaska. Fur seals and icebergs are not its only productions. The gold mines are valuable, though they have not developed as richy as was expected, but it seems that the fisheries will outrank all other industries of importance, not excepting gold-mining and seal-taking. It is now known that the rivers of Alaska are filled with the finest salmon. The quantities are so vast that constant capture can not diminish them. On the small island Americans have invested a capi-000 worth of salmon annually. Similar establishments are found in other parts of Alaska, and it is said that there is enough salmon in the Territory to supply the world for generations.

Travelers have recently been pouring into Alaska, and they say that in the southern part of the Territory vast regions are habitable, that the climate is tolerable, the soil fertile, and that the conditions upon which the comfort of man depends are better than in many northern countries of Europe which possess a considerable population. We must allow something for travelers' tales, but it is nevertheless a fact that the climate on our Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic of the same lati-

tude While it is not probable that Alaska will ever receive more than slight immigration, at least, not until the world is crowded, if that day ever arrives, that country may become, notwithstanding the lack of people, an important source of supply. For fish and furs it will be unrivalled, and these are two commodities very important to the civilized world. What its mineral wealth is no one can tell. It may possess more gold than ever Australia or California had, but that is for the future. We only speak of the treasures already revealed. There can be no longer any doubt of the great value of Alaska. Secretary Seward's bargain was not a Louisiana. purchase, but it was not the least profit-

has made. - Chicago Inter Ocean. A Costume for Matrons.

able investment the United States

Not less elegant is a costume intended for a lady of riper years, in which gray peau de sole and old-rose crepe de chine are combined. The gray, redingote like dress falls behind in deep folds, and shows on the right a broad panel plaited in small folds, and on the left a plain silk panel ornamented with rich colored mostly favorable, hence affording a test from which practically every element excomposed of crepe de chine draperies ornamented with lace, which fall on a broad peau de soie plisse volant. The waist also opens on nicely-arranged crepe de chine draperies, which form at the neck a kind of open laceadorned collar. The half-long sleeves, which are slightly puffed at the shoul-der, end in broad lace volants.—Boston

-A singular case of "mind blindness" recently occurred, the subject being a man of eighty who had complained for a month of inability to find his way about, to tell his own position in a room, and to recognize objects, although his perception of light was scarcely impaired. Although he could not recognize objects by looking at them, he at once perceived and named them by means of tactile or auditory impressions from them.

Micial Paper of Chase County.

Mr. Emile Firmin has been delayed in his departure from Paris by the sickness of Mrs. Firmin. This affliction, coming swiftly upon the heels of the death of their boy, is, indeed, a sorrowful burden to our Paris com-

Off wrong; we put in our idle time Off wrong; we put in our idle time cantile business most of the time. He returned to Ohio, in 1853, having accumulated quite a fortune while on fying our lawn.

The same sack of wolf scaps was turned in to the County Commissioners, in Grant county, during the first quarter of 1890, until the bounty amounted to \$16,000, and nine persons are under arrest for the same—two ex-County Commissioners, the County Clerk, two of the present County Commissioners, and four other persons; and all of said officials are Republicans.

Fourteen car loads of Kansas corn were received, the other day, at Gal-veston, for shipment to Europe, and seventy more are on their way to the same port. One thousand tons of this cereal will be loaded at Galyeston in a few days for Liverpool, and next month a cargo made up entirely of Kansas corn will be shipped from that place to Europe. The farmers of Kansas had better go back to burning wood and coal right away.—Kansas City Star.

Is Morgan of such renown that the Florence Bulletin should speak of him office. Mrs. Perrigo and her children without locating him?-Courant. Timmons, you are too particular. There is only one "Mike" Morgan, and he runs the Leader, published at Cottonwood Falls, in the building on lot 404, block 90, McGinty's addition to said city. Can you catch him from this location?—Florence Bulletin,

Is he the same one that the Bulletin refers to as being "a monumental liar Report for the month ending April 4, and soulless demagogue?"

One more of the great men of this country is dead. Samuel J. Randall died in Washington, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. In his death the country sustains a great loss. for he was great in his ability, great in his patriotsm and great in his in-tegrity. He was one of the noblest type of men. Mr.-Randall was born in 1828 and had been in Congress con-tinuously since 1863. He was always foremost in committee work, foremost in debate, and yet his nature was the gentlest.—Atchieon Patriot.

most in debate, and yet his nature was the gentlest.—Atchieon Patriot.

The County Commissioners of Lyon county, ordered the arrest of A. R. Bancroft, Roland Lakin and J. H. Harrison, last week, charging Bancroft with perjury, and Lakin and Harrison with forgery, in connection with the census returns, in that the census of that county had been padded in 1887-8 9 so that the county the patriot.

Number cases of tardiness...... 15
Average daily attendance...... 36
Names of those neither absent nor tardy: Claudie Rightmire, Walter Yenzer, Dudley Doolittle, Harley Drake, Logan Robinson, Arthur Kuhl, Eddie Giese, John Hildridge, Vernon Birdsall, Harry Breese, Bunny Grover, Inah Crum, Maudie Strail, Lulu Buffington, Minnie Miner.

ALICE HUNT, Teacher.

Sumber cases of tardiness...... 15
A Werage daily attendance...... 36
Names of those neither absent nor tardy: Claudie Rightmire, Walter Discussion led by Mrs. J. R. Wise. 2:30 to 2:50—Sympathy; its value. Rev. McKenzie.

2:50 to 3:00—Exercises by the various schools. Music will be interspersed throughout the program Everybody invited. Come, let us large the attendence and co-operation of the attendence and co-operation of the parents. Paper. Mrs. C. S. Ford. Discussion led by Mrs. J. R. Wise. 2:30 to 2:50—Sympathy; its value. Rev. McKenzie.

2:50 to 3:00—Exercises by the various schools. Music will be interspersed throughout the program Everybody invited. Come, let us large the attendence and co-operation of the attend ded in 1887-8 9 so that the county would show a population of 25,000, thereby increasing the salaries of the county officials. These parties were arrested on said charges, and are now out on bail. A civil action has been begun against Col. Feighan, to recover overdraft of salary for 1887, amounting to \$800. The accused were offi-cials at the time the fraud was perpe-trated, and they are all Republicans.

Our attention has been called to the numerous bogus books that are adver-tised and sold on subscription pur-porting to give the history of Stanley's recent adventures in Africa. None of these bogus works are written by Stanley. In fact, Stanley's genuine book is not written, and no living man detailed account of a rhinocerous hunt on the Aruimi river, five Hundred miles distant from the rhinocerous country. We drop this word of caution to our readers in order that they may not be the victims of a cruel and heartless deception.—Iowa

The White House, to most people, means a flat, two-story unpicturesque white house, as the view gener-ally given of it shows the severely white house, as the view generally given of it shows the severely plain north front, but there are many other views of the home of our Presidents, and we are indebted to Demorate Family Magazine for laying them before us. The May number of this popular magazine literally takes you to Washington and shows you up to Washington and shows you

The Chase County Courant, Ella Wheeler Wilcox commences an A SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERYintensely interesting story. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th st., New York.

DEATH OF S. A. PERRICO. Mr. Stephen Arnold Perrigo, one of Mr. Stephen Arnold Perrigo, one of the pioneers of Chase county, and a most highly respected citizen, died at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, April 22, 1890, at his home in this city, surrounded by his family and a number of friends. He was stricken with paralysis, on Tuesday, April 15, just one week before his death, and received all the attention medical skill could give him, even Dr. Jacobs, of Emporia, having been called in consultation with the local physicians. He was sorrowful burden to our Paris commissioner.

Some one contributed a four-column article, on the tariff, to the Chase County Courant, last week. This gave the editor a chance to go fishing, and to put in a day shooting jack-snipes.—K. C. Star.

Tia, having been called in consultation with the local physicians. He was born in Clinton county, N. Y., July 26, 1824, hence was in the 66th year of his age at the time of his death. When a boy he went to Toledo, Ohio, with his parents; and, in 1849, he went to California with a company that was made up at Ashtabula. In California he mined some, but was in the merhe mined some, but was in the merthe Pacific slope, which he afterwards lost in business. He was married May 2, 1854, at Madison, Ohio, to Miss Esther Louise Miller, by whom he had three children, two sons and a daughter, the daughter dying when three years old at Ashtabula, and the three years old, at Ashtabula, and the two sons, Mr. S. Fred Perrigo, of this city, who has a wife and two daughters, and Mr. Stephen M. Perrigo, of Chicago, both of whom, together with their mother, survive him. In 1864 he moved with his family to Lake City, Miunesota, where he engaged in the hardware and implement business, and where he lived until he came to Kansas in 1871, settling in Cottonwood Falls, where he has remained ever since, being in the mercantile business a great portion of the time. He has been Mayor, Postmaster and Street Commissioner of this city. He was the oldest child of his father's family, and has four brothers and a sister still living. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, this (Thursday)

> desire us to return their most heart-felt thanks to their friends and neighbors for their cheerful and untiring assistance during Mr. Perrigo's last illness, and during their sad bereavement, while the remains were not yet interred.

afternoon, from the family residence,

FIRST PRIMARY. Enrollment for the month 43

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Gillett, Margaret Birdsall, Birdie Dodge, Lettie Brooks. MRS. SADIE GRISHAM, Teacher. SECOND PRIMARY.

Enrollment for the month..... 43 Number cases of tardiness...... 15

FIRST INTERMEDIATE. Enrollment for the month 51

Number cases of tardiness 43 Average daily attendance 38 Names of those neither absent nor tardy: Gertie Roberts, May Wil-liams, Maude Maule, Bella Clements, May Childs, Sophia Oberst, Royal Maule, Arthur Yenzer, Clem Frisby, Harlow Yenglin.
ANNA ROCKWOOD, Teacher.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Enrollment for the month 47

tardy: Ida Estes, Grace Hays, Inez Simmons, Rosa Ferlet, Florence Upton, Nellie Sanders, Hermie Hazel, Anna McCandless, Katie Hinote, Ina Montgomery, Lavernie Hazel, Mamie Simmons, Emma Johnston, Stella Kerr, Frank Hackett, Ralph Breese, Herbert Clark, John Park, George Capwell.

E. W. MYLER, H. E. DART, Teachers.

BODY. To enable home and land-seekers to visit the farming sections of Min-nesota, North Dakota. South Dakota and Montana, the Great Northern Railway Line will sell excursion tick-

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

List of bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular session held April 7, 8 and 9, 1890. the famous Park region of Minnesota, the wonderful Red River Valley, April 7, Devil's Lake, the Turtle Mountain WHAT FOR

Dakota; the rich valleys of the Big Sioux and the James in South Dakota, and the vast fertile districts watered by the Missouri, Milk, Teton and Marias rivers, in the great reservation of Montana; no land grant restrictions or extra costs in securing homesteads there.

The Great Northern Railway runs three lines through the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle mountains, has three lines in South Dakofa, and runs the only through train of Palace Dining and Sleping cars, Modern Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers to Fergus Falls, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Devil's Lake, Minot, Glasgow, Chinook, Benton, Great Falls, Helena and Butte, Montana. It is the only railway in the West owning and operating its entire superior equipment, and with solid roadway, 75-pound steel track, insures safety, comfort and speed.

Jacksturn, viewer Brigetoche road.

J. R. Ferguson, same.

J. R. Ferguson, same.

Of Hkline, viewer Stenzel road.

M. W Park, same.

Of Hkline, viewer Stenzel road.

Wm Holmes, same.

C. H. Kline, viewer Stenzel road.

Wm Holmes, same.

C. H. Kline, viewer Stenzel road.

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C. H. Kline, viewer Stenzel road

comfort and speed. Your home agent can sell you ex-cursion tickets to over 500 points on the Great Northern Railway Line. Maps, guide books or information concerning travel or settlement along this line, cheerfully furnished by any agent of the company, or F. I. Whitney, Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Following is the program of the Toledo township Sunday School Convention to be held in the M. E. church at Toledo. Thursday, May 1, 1890:

Geo Evans, same
W Byram, same

the lesson interesting to the pupils? Paper. Mrs. S. B. Myser. Discus-

2:00 to 3:00—Exercises by the various schools. Music will be interspersed throughout the program Everybody invited. Come, let us have an interesting and enthusiastic convention. W. R. HAKOGOK MRS. J. A. ALLEN Tp. Pres.

STATE S. S. CONVENTION.
The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention (Silver Anniversary) of the Kansas State Sunday School Association will be held at Hutchinson, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 22, 23 and 24 A cordial and generous invitation is extended by the citizens in Hutchinson to the Sab bath School workers in every county in the State. It is hoped that not less than five delegates. Great preparation are being made, and this promises to be the grandest convention ever held in the State. It has been and the State and no Sabbath School workers and platform speakers in the Northwest, and the leading Sunday School speakers of our own State will be present. All delegates should write to the chairman of the committee of arrangements, Geo. Shourne, Hutchinson, giving their name and residence, ten days before the convention meets. Reduced railroad rates will be given to those who attend. Programs will be issued and distributed in a few days.

Labor and pray for the success of the convention; come full of hope, and with a silver offering; and you will return with blessings, and scatter enthusiasm, zeal and knowledge throughout your county. J. W. REDDEN, Chairman Excentive Board.

RESOLUTIONS

Of condolenne as offered by the Elk Farmer's Alliance, April 14, 1890, WHERLERS, It haspleased the Alliance, has lost at highly exteened and respected member an the community an noble woman and consistent the Alliance has lost a highly exteened and respected member an the community as noble woman and consistent the Alliance has lost a highly exteened and respected member an the community as noble woman and consistent the Alliance has lost a highly exteened and respected member an the community as noble woman and consistent the Alliance for the present duartal. Resolved, That during the sessions of the Christian,

each of the papers of Chase county, and to the Scimeter and Advocate.

By order of committee.

J. A. Oursler,
Fred Pracht.

C. MOSER. Sec'v.

Dakota; the rich valleys of the Big

J M. Rose, probate fees Spaulding insane case
C L Conaway, juror same
Geo M Kerr, same
Henry Bonewell, same
Roland Roberts, same
H A McDaniels, same
E Cooley, same
J W Stone, witness same
David Harris, same
John Barr, same
Geo Thompson, same
Ross Spaulding, same
Ethel Barry, same
Miuerva Thompson, same
E A Kinne, sheriff fees same
Geo Esses, coroner fees Cartter inquest.

John Thompson, assisting to bury

MORNING.

10:00 to 10:15—How shall we make the lesson interesting to the pupils? Paper. Mrs. S. B. Myser. Discussion led by Eli Frazier.

10:30 to 10:50—How shall we best promote spiritual growth in the Sunday School? Paper. Mis Julia Allen. Discussion led by C. Garth.

10:50 to 11:10—The book we study. Paper. Mrs. J. H. Makimson. Discussion led by M. Stanley.

11:10—How the home may hinder the Sunday School. Paper. Miss Addie Orrill. Discussion led by J. J. Bradbury.

Reports of S. S.

AFTERNOON.

1:30 to 1:40—Praise service conducted by Rev. McKenzie.

1:40 to 1:50—Miscellaneous.

1:50 to 2:10—What have our Sunday Schools accomplished? Paper. Abram Beals. Discussion led by John Stone.

2:10 to 2:30—How shall we secure the attendence and co-operation of the parents. Paper. Mrs. C. S. Ford. Discussion led by Mrs. J. R. Wise.

2:30 to 2:50—Sympathy; its value. Rev. McKenzie.

2:50 to 3:00—Music and its value. A. F. Myser.

3:00—Exercises by the various schools. Music will be interspersed throughout the program

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

DEALER IN

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

MOWER. WOOD

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK_BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

J. A. COUDIE, GOUDIE & LOY,

FURNITURE. PICTURE FRAMES. ETC., ETC.

CITY. KANSAS.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIR-INC AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS



| Mercer & Lowther, mdse for pauper | 1 20 |
| J P Kuhl coal for county | 116 25 |
| John McDowall, Buckeye bridge abutments | 150 00 |
| AM Breese, treas salary | 370 25 |
| Same, express, postage, etc | 26 76 |
| Same jurors fees paid | 918 40 |
| C S Randall, med attend on pauper | 15 00 |
| C F Nesbit, juror | 4 40 |
| Geo M Hayden, clerk fees state vs |
| Austin | 22 40 | Geo M Hayden, clerk fees state vs
Austin.
E A Kinne, Sheriff fees same.
W W Rockwood, 1 p fees same.
Joseph Hartley, witness state vs
Austin.
Burton Watson, same.
A Bartholomew, same.
Dora Bartholomew, same.
James Ryan, same.
Thomas McElroy, same.
J C Tucker, same.
Bud Frayzer, same.
E D Craig, same.
E D Craig, same.
W M Frayzer, same. ED Craig, same
W M Frayzer, same
W Harper, same
Chas Hagans, same
W G Patton, same
Jabni Johnston, same
Nancy McManus, damage on A H
Knox

Nancy McManus, damage on A II
Knox.

A H Knox, same
Mary Heskitt, same.
Geo Hughes, same.
O S Gibson shoriff fees state vs Trigg
John Richolsoh, same.
J F Cress, same.
A Altdoeffer, stenographers fees.
G M Hayden, Judgment fees case.... RECAPITULATION.

Court House and grounds,
Pauper.
Light and fuel,
Bridge,
Broks and stationary.
Miscellaneous
Salaries
Road costs
Court
Advertising,
Boarding prisoners

STATE OF KANSAS STATE OF KANSAS | SS
CHASE COUNTY, | SS
I, J. S. Stanley, county clerk for said chase county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the regular April session. Witness my hand and official seal, this 12th day of April, 1890. S. STANLBY, [SEAL] County Clerk.

The Famous Horse



Known as the Taylor Horse,

Birkett, Verner & Co. LIVE STOCK

Commission - Merchants,

Kansas - City, - Mo.

M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. s. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.

C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. Kansas City Star,

WEEKLY EDITION.

Total . . \$ 6,062 08 25 Cents A Year, Payable in ADVANCE.

> Ask your postmaster or write for Sample Copy. Of special interest to Farmers. The Cheapest and best Farmers. The Newspaper in America. Yours Truly

THE STAR. Fresh bread every day at E. F. Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents; four for twenty-five cents, or sixteen for \$1.00; and he will run his wagon every day in both towns, with graham, cream, rye and light bread.

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

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.. THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. | 3 in. | 8 in. | 5 in. | % col. | 1 eol.

Clydesdale Stallions.



Drumore Boy, No.2063, S.C.S.B. Rockford, No.9433, A.C.S.B. And SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,

Will stand for a limited number of mareathis season, ending July 1, 1890, at the following places; Oh Mondays and Tuesdays, at my home, on Diamond creek; on Wednesdays, at William Drummond's, on Diamond creek; on Thursdays, and on Fridays, till noon, at Rimdale, and on Saturdays, at the Eureka stable, Cottonwood Falis.

Terms:—Drumore, Boy. to insure a mare with foal, 412, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal. Rock ford, to insure mare with foal. Sr William Wallace, to insure mare with foal. Sr Spandle as soon as the mare is known to be with foal.

I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no respons bility is assue of 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 fo-feit the insurance money.

GEO. DRUMMOND.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. S. J. Evans was at Emporia, Friday.

Mr. Tom Baker was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. Hugh Jackson was down to Emporia, Thursday.

Mr. M. C. Gray, of Emporia, was in town, Saturday. Mr. E. B. Johnston was down to Em-

poria, Saturday. Mr. J. V. Moore and wife, of Empo-

ria, are in town. Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday.

Mrs. I. B. Sharp and son, Clyde, have gone to Iowa.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle has returned from both of Hymer, this county. her visit at Topeka. L. E. Gartside, of Strong City, was

up to Topeka, last week. Mr. W. J. Deshler, of Bazaar, was out to Newton, last week.

Mr. John B. Smith, of Cedar Point, has been granted a pension. Mrs. Dr. C. M. Smith, of Strong

City, is visiting in Emporia. There was a very enjoyable dance at Music Hall, Friday night.

Cloudy and cool, Sunday, and driz-zling rain, nearly all this week. Mr. James O'Byrne, of Strong, City, was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. Dan McGinley, formerly of Strong City, is now at St. Joseph, Mo. Miss Fannie Thomas has gone to Emporia, to attend the Normal School. Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday.

The Arnold Bros. shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last Mrs. Stewart, of Emporia, visited

Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway, one day last week. Mr. Robt. Smith is the Pound Mas-

Mr. Charles Hagans, of Strong City, had a valuable horse to die, Thursday Mr. S. C. Odell and wife, of Coffey county, are visiting at Mr. Amby Hinkle's.

Mr. Witt Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, Friday and

Mr. Ed. Reifsnider has put a new fence in front of his residence in Strong City.

Mr. J. R. Holmes.of Elmadle, intends to pasture 1,000 head of cattle.

Mr. B. Lantry has bought the farm (160 acres) of Mr. D. M. Ross, on

Mr. Cyrus Wilson, of Bazaar. shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. Lloyd left, last week, for Cleveland, Ohio, where she will make her future home.

Mrs. J. H. Scribner is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, at Kansas City, Kansas. Mrs. D. S. Sauble. of Cedar creek, who has been sick about two months,

is now improving. Mr. Geo. Ferrear has moved into the house of Mr. B. Carlin, on the hill, in Strong City.

Don't fail to hear McCabe & Young's Operatic Minstrels at Music Hall, Monday night. Mr. Patrick Tracy has put down

stone sidewalk in front of his residence in Strong City. Mrs. L. E. Staples, of Rich Hill, Mo., arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

The crusher at Strong City is now putting out from twelve to fifteen car oads of ballast per day.

Mr. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his brother, Mr. P. S. Jones, of Ennis, Texas. Mrs. Chas. W. White, of Osage City, who was visiting relatives in Strong City, returned home, Saturday.

Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, has returned from Edmonds, Oklahoma, near which place he has a claim.

Mr. Henry Hobbs, of Pontiac, Ill. arrived here, yesterday, to look after his land interests in this county. Mr. Hugh Jackson left, Monday, for Burlington, where he intends engaging in the hardware business.

We got a setting of eggs from Mr. Alf. Thistlethwaite, Tonganoxie, Kansas, and of the 13 eggs 12 hatched.

The total number of real-estate mortgages recorded in Chase county, from 1880 to 1889, inclusive, is 3,527. Mr. Wm. Clark has moved into his new house, south of Mrs Strickland's. His wife had become able to be mov-

Messrs. J. D. Miniak and J. W. Mc Williams went to Kansas City, Thursday, and returned home, Sunday morn-

Mr. Stephen M. Perrigo arrived home, Sunday morning, from Chicago, called here by the illness of his father.

Messrs. Geo. W. Yeager. Frank G. Beardsmore, J. R. Holmes and W. E. Timmons were down to Emporia, Saturday. Mrs. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, of Strong City, returned home, Saturday, from a visit with Miss Lulu Schuyler, at

Emporia. Mr. C. R. Simmons, formerly this city, is now baggage master of the Northern Pacific railroad, at Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. W. L. Wood, of Fox Creek, shipped two ear loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week, that brought \$4.13 per cwt.

Mr. J. G. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Hillert, was at Kausas City, last week, buying a stock of furniture for their store.

Friday, for Topeka.

Messrs. J. C. Scroggin and E. A. Hilderbrand, of Kansns City, were here this week, on business and visiting friends and relatives.

Married, in Emporia, on Tuesday, April 15, 1890, Mr. Horace Hilder-brand and Miss Mary McCormick, Mr. Chas. Yates, of the Remy bar-

ber shop, is enjoying a visit from his father, Mr. Elias Yates, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who will start home to-morrow. The Council of Strong City have organized by electing Chas. I. Maule as President. Witt Adare was appointed City Treasurer; W. Y. Morgan, City

Mr. Patrick Ryan and a Mr. Reynolds, of Chicago, were here, last week, visiting the uncles of the for-

mer, Messrs. Ed. and Pat. Ryan, on South Fork. Mr. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, left, last Thursday, for a ten days' visit at Bushnell, Illinois. Mr. J. F. Kirker is filling his place in the Strong City Bank during his absence.

Last Friday, while playing at the barn of Dr. W. H. Cartter, east of town, Bun Holsinger, son of Mr. W. H. Holsinger, fell and knocked his left shoulder out of place.

Mr. G. K. Hagans sold his interest in the drug firm of Fritze & Hagans, Strong City, to Mr. Theodore Fritze, a brother of Mr. A. F. Fritze, and the new firm will be A. F. Fritze & Bro.

Mr. Robt. Smith is the Pound Master, and the pound is at the Brockett corral.

W. R. C.—McDonald Post, G. A. R., has called a meeting, to be held in their hall, on Monday evening, May 5, to organize a Relief Corps. Every woman over 18 years of age is invited to extend the state of the state

to attend. The McCabe & Young Operation Minstrels, who are billed for Music Hall, next Monday night, April 28, are given enthusiastic endorsement by the press of the cities where they have appeared.

Last week's Strong City Republican contained a piece of poetry about the recent election in that city, that is an uncalled for slur on the Irish, although the editor of that paper is the son of an Irish man.

The Catholies of this county have decided to add a steeple and bell to their church, in Strong City, and a collection for this purpose is now being taken up, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Tot Cartter had a very pleasant birthday party of her little friends, last Saturday.

Mr. H. K. Hadden, of Elmdale, has a fish pond into which he recently put five cans of carp.

The Will G. Hait and children, of Tribune, Greeley county, arrived in this county, last week, on a visit to relatives, and they are now in this city visiting at Dr. C. E. Hait's and at Mr. E. F. Holmes', Mrs. Hait's brother.

The High School commencement will take place in Music Hall, on Monday evening, May 5.

Hon. J. W. McWilliams has had his stable torn down, and rebuilt on the north line of his premises.

Hollies, Mrs. Hait's brother.

There will be an entertainment given in Music Hall, Friday afternoon, May 2, by the pupils of the public schools; and on Saturday evening. May 3, the commencement exercises of the High School, will take place in Music Hall.

Mr. John McCallum, of Strong City, has returned from Pike's Peak, where he was, during the winter, working on the B. Lantry & Sons railroad con-

The house of Mrs. Belle Evans (colored) three milles east of Strong City, caught fire, last Friday, about 12:30 p. m., from the stove pipe, while she and her daughter, Margaret, were away from home, washing, and with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

A passing train on the Santa Fe R. R., a few days ago, set fire to the prairie, near the farm of County Treasurer A. M. Breese, near Elmdale, and everything on the place was burned, except the residence, a spring wagon, a plow and a corn planter; loss about \$1,200.

Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss is fencing in his ranch on Buck creek with rock, and building new houses and sheds there, for the purpose of making a horse raising farm of it, several of which animals, and fine ones, too, he has recently bought and put on his

Married, at Matfield Green, by the Rev. H. Cooke, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1890, 'Squire James S. Mitchell and Miss Mary F. Davis, aged 70 and 30 years, respectively. 'Squire Mitchell was one of the pioncers of Chase countries. ty, and has always been noted for his ospitality.

About five o'clock last Sunday af-About hwe o clock last Sunday al-ternoon, Willie, the three-year-old son of Charles and Mary Smith, of South Fork, was found dead in his father's front yard, having been kick-ed in the forehead and chest by a horse He was buried, the next day, in the Bazaar cemetery.

Mr. J. W. Brown, who has been en-gaged in business at Madison for some time past, returned, last Friday, with his family, to Strong City, where he will again engage in business. We extend to them, on behalf of this peo-ple, a most hearty welcome, and wish them much success.

Mr. L. T. Drake has bought the farm of Mr. John McCarty, on Prairie Hill, and will soon move to the same. Mr. McCarty and family have moved to Horton. Mr. McCarty is a good citizen, and he and his estimable wife will be missed by their neighbors, whose best wishes follow them to

Messrs. Michael and Daniel Hereley, Messrs. Michael and Daniel Hereley, cattle dealers, of Chicago, and cousins of Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, were visiting at the home of the latter Sunday and Monday, combining business with pleasure by buying cattle here for the Chicago market. They left, Tuesday, for Chicago, taking eight car loads of cattle they had bought of Mr. Lantry with them Mr. Lantry with them.

Mr. J. G. Atkinson returned, on Wednesday night of last week, from Ft. Worth, Texas, where he had as-sisted Albert Berry in taking a car load of horses. After getting home he went to Marion and Morris counties, returning, Sunday; and, Monday, he left for Butler and Greenwood counties, to buy horses for the Southern market, and he is now home again.

The ladies of the Presbyterian for their store.

Company D, colored cava.ry, passed through Strong City, on the Santa Fe, Tuesday afternoon, destined for It. Apache, Arizona.

Mrs. A. C. Hollingsworth, of Glen Elder, who was here in the interest of the Kansas Industrial Institute, left. the Kansas Industrial Institute, left, Friday, for Topeka.

Messrs. J. C. Scroggin and E. A.

Hilderbrand, of Kansas City, were with music and recitations. A profit-

At a recent meeting of the Falls Building and Loan Association the Building and Loan Association the following officers were elected: L. A. Lowther, President; G. W. Estes, Treasurer; J. B. Sanders, Secretary; G. E. Finley, George George, W. C. Giese, Wm Hillert, M. Heintz and M. P. Strail, Directors. The Citizens. Association has elected the following: L. A. Lowther, President; J. M. Kerr. Treasurer, J. B. Sanders, Secretary, G. W. Crum, W. C. Giese, George George, H. F. Cillett, M. Heintz and J. P. Kuhl, Directors.

Mr. M. M. Young, mine host of the Central Hotel, who, last week, again took possession of said hotel, is putting that house in tip top order, intending to make it first class in every respect. That Mr. Young knows ex-ceedingly well how to cater to the palates and the feelings of the people every one who has eaten at his board r slept under his roof can give satisactory testimony; and that the Central may be among the best hotels in the State is the object he is trying to

attain. Charles J. and Henry E. Lantry came in from Colorado Springs, last evening, en route for Cincinnati. These gentlemen are the contractors These gentlemen are the contractors engaged in constructing a railway to Pike's Peak and report the great project advancing admirably. In tact, the railroad has been graded the entire distance and track laying will commence in a few days. The gentlemen say that the railroad will be completed by July 1, and that trains will be running to Pike's Peak immediately afterwards.—Topeka Democrat.

If any one believes that W. A. Morgan has no interest in the Reveille, the Democratic paper with the Republican name, let him take the Leader and the Reveille and compare the "Final Tax Notice" as published in each of said papers, and if he does not find a striking similarity between the two, we have been very much mistaken in our "vision." First look at the letter u in the word county, in the Scilect, "State of Kansas, Chase county, ss;" then look at the date lines below and see if he does not find that the comma is left out in both papers after the name, Cottonwood Falls, and that the name Kansas is printed with a small cap K; then look in the third line below the date, and see if he does not find a battered o in the word sold, and then look under the sub-head "Bazaar Township" and see if he does not find that the first line of type under said sub-head is printed in italics, and that the word description is printed with two t's. Now, if they do not find a striking resemblance, then our "vision" is greatly at tion is printed with two t's. Now, if they do not find a striking resemblance, then our "vision" is greatly at fault.

NOTICE.

All parties are how arned from but ing a prommissory note, drawn on April 1890, by me, in favor of James O'Byrne, for the same without www. Bordymes.

om the Topeka Capital.] AS THE TIDE WENT OUT

She loved to play beside the deep, blue sea, Hailing with joyous, rapturous shout, And clapping her hands, in her gladsor

At the the rolling waves, as the tide went out The years rolled by; with her another played; Together they watched the waves' wild-rout And learned to love as, hand in hand, they

strayed Upon the sands, as the tide went out.

A home was built, close by the sounding sea And happy children played round about; At evening they knelt at their mother's knee And learned to pray, as the tide went out. Then the father went out, across the wave; The years went by, and an awful doubt

Crept into her heart, though she tried to b brave, And watched and prayed as the tide went out

Her life went by; and soon gray grew her hair, And weak the limbs that were once stout; Each day, for her loved, she uttered a prayer

For his return, as the tide went out. Death came to her at last, and gave release Her weeping children, who kneltabout, Folded her hands on her bosom in peace, And wept by her, as the tide went out.

D. A. ELLSWORTH.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

White Plymoth rock eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. ALF. THISTLETHWAITE, Mch. 27, 2m. Tonganoxie, Kas Meh. 27, 2m.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi aliteat. aug5-tf PAINT, beautiful colors at J. W.

Stone & Co.'s drug store. the county, at Pr. Stone's drug

store. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will care fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses af- all around. Now don't say, "O, they flicted with these diseases, to give

him a call. 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, Topeka, Kas.

The largest varieties of colors in paint, to select from, at the "Stone" drug store.

FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Paint! Paint! Fresh Stock, at the

Stone Drug Store. The College Hill Poultry Yards, W. J. Griffing, Manhattan, Kansas, furnish pure bred S. C. Brown Leghorn, Houdan, Silver Wyandotte, Light Brahma and Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.25 per thirteen.

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

If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines.

Topeka, Kas.

Where and What is it? It is at Fort Worth, Texas-that's "where." It is the Spring Palace an-nual fair—that's "what." This show will give in miniature what would othwill give in miniature what would otherwise 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 hospitable 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 lower travels. time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED. For the special accommodation of home and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kansas City every Friday for the Pacific coast via Santa Fe Route. 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, curtains, and other conveniences. Ex perienced managers go with each party. 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.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION There will be an examination applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 26, 1890, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m.

J. C. Davis, Co Supt.

FLOWERS. Mrs. Geo. Waite will be in Cotton-wood Falls, on Saturday, April 26, with a fine assortment of bedding plants, at Central drug store.

NOTICE.

CARSON

- Brighten

KRYE.

Cottonwood Falls. Kansas.

We are anxious to have you see the low prices we are making on Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes, and to have you see the the superior quality of the goods we keep. We have had customers say to ns, "we didn't know you kept such a fine quality of goods." We say to you that we have lots of fine goods in our store that you send away for every week, without ever inqui.ing whether we have them or not, and we can save you money on this class of goods. If you will watch ovr quotations and then examine the quality of the goods offered, you will decide Paints! largest assortment in for yourselves that we tell you the truth about our goods. We are cash buyers and cash sellers and you get the advantage of cash prices dec26 tf all talk that way," but come in and EGGS-The Best Laying Fowls are | see for yourselves, and we will satis fy you, beyond a doubt that we can back up our assertions.

FRYE.

Cottonwood Falls. Kansas.

How annoying it is to buy black hose and find, Speaking of the Fort Worth Spring Palace,

You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route at ONE FARE to Ft. Worth, any time between May 8 and 28, and have until June 3 to return. In Ft. Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at a low rate to points reached via Santa Fe Route in that State. Ft. Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once ihside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for land seekers and health seekers. A Goods Co., who will return

| April 12th, 1890. | Store of Indian, and find, although you may have paid a good price, that they crock your garments they crock your garments and turn brown after a few washings. There is ONE brand that we know and the sixth principal meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said and, viz: William Pinkston. Ezeklel Jolly, and Frank Bernard. of Clements, Kansas, a land seekers and health seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A. price paid for all hose Goods Co., who will return STATE OF KANSAS, SS. that do not prove absolutely fast black. The prices for inferior goods. When bunkary and the Chase County National Bank, defendants. you are down town, call in and see them and learn the price.

New York Cash Dry Goods.,

S. F. PERRIGO & CO.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillert's Building. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANGAS-

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kajsas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder, al courts PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of

ly11-tf WM. J. ALLISON.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence and office at



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ELMDALE, KANSAS

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS., April 12th, 1890.

Notice is bereby given that the following control of the inter-

county of Chase,

In the District Court of the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Ju-dicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above-entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH, A. D. 1890,

at 11 o'ciock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase County, Kansas, to-wit: The northeast quarter, the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter, all in section number two (2), in township twenty-two (22) south, of range seven (7), east of the sixth principal meridian.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, W. F. Dunlap and Anna E. Dunlap, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

E. A. Kinne,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Sheriff's Office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, March 27, 1890.

Sealed Proposals.

Scaled proposals wanted for the maintenance of the following county charges; Emaline F. Scale and two children. aged three and six years, respectively, of Braar township, and John and Elizabeth Kimmey, of Strong city, Falls township. The said bids to be for the maintenance of said persons for the coming year, commencing May 5th, 1890, and ending May 5th, 1891, and will be received by the undersigned trustees of said Braar and Falls townships, at their respective postoffices, as given below, or delivered in person to the undersigned trustees, on or before May 5th, 1890.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Those effering bids for Mrs. Seals and children, deliver same to trustee of Bazaar township, and those offering bids for Mr. and Mrs. Kimmey, deliver same to trustee of Falls township.

Trustee Bazaar Tp; P. O., Bazaar.

Joseph Gray,
Trustee Falls Tp.; P. O., Cottonwood Falls.

A LADY'S PERFECT COMPANION.

A Lady's Perfect Companion,
Our new book, by Dr. John H. Dye, one of
New York's most skillful physicians, shows
that pain is not necessary in childbirth, but
results from causes casily understood and
overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without suffering
any pain whatever. It also tells how to
overcomeand prevent moraing sickness and
the many other evils attending pregnancy.
It is highly endorsed by physicians everywhere as the wife's true private companion.
Cut this out, it will save you great pain, and
possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for
descriptive circulars, testimonials and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address Frank Thomas & Co.. Publishers, Balilmore, Md.

9

"LIKE A CAMEL, INDEED." McKinley convened his committee, And said he: "It is true, though a pity, The tariff needs padding on one or two sides; So, in order to round out its beauty, I regard it a matter of duty To stick quite a slick little tax upon hides."

(CHORUS-N. Y. Tribune and all the other or O yes; 'twill be proper and fair if
We clap one snug little tariff—
A neat and complete little tariff on hides.

uted: "Hold! You're too fresh altogether The party will suffer if thus you insist."
So said Mac: "If applying this plaster Will bring to our party disaster We'll say hides may stay free of pay on the

CHORUS-(As before.) O yes, it all goes without saying, That hides should come in without paying, And be, we agree, duty free on the list.

EXPORTER AND CONSUMER. The Trickery of a Recent Article By Senator Morrill Ably Exposed.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Ver-"Happily, Mr. Gladstone does not sweeten free trade by another name, and conceal it by what in America has est due on the mortgages. been styled its 'varioloid' revenue reform." There is no Democrat or tariff reformer who wants free trade at once, but to grow to that as the people become prepared and ready for it. Mr. that I don't believe any one honestly trying to influence the Republican knows, or should know, that the exthat Democrats and tariff reformers advocate absolute free trade or tariff for that the American manufacturer gets revenue only now, and in advocating his profit and adds the tariff as profit, of butter. Baste two or three times tariff reform are trying to deceive the or puts it in his cost so as to blind the during one hour, which it will take to people, thus making the tariff reformer appear before the voter as tricky and dishonest. Any man who will read and honestly think will see that all the trickery and dishonesty is with such men as Mr. Morrill. What I understand the tariff reformer to want is this: Free raw material of all kinds, so that the manufacturer may be able to comspete with the world with his article of manufactured product, and by so doing export more than any other country. England has about 95 per cent. of the Import trade of South America and and he told the merchant he thought Australia, and of a large portion of that was too high. The merchant refacturers, with our burden of high that he had to pay \$1 per yard as tariff. taxes on raw material, have to The farmer goes to another store and stand by and see England taking finds what he supposes to be the same us and from the people Sargent says that the only goods ufactured, and was told in Philadelphia. he can export are the goods that the "Then why do you ask me \$2 a cost is in the labor put upon them in yard for this cloth? You do not have finish, and then says that the goods to pay \$1 tariff on it per yard." The where the cost is in the material and merchant replied that the immade with little labor are the goods This, to my mind, shows that labor com- I would like to have Mr. Morrill pared to the quantity of articles made | tell who paid the tariff on that yard of to the individual is cheaper in America | cloth-the exporter or the consumer? than England. Now, if you give the Mr. Morrill evidently feels very unsafe American manufacturer free material about the American people wanting so he will be able to export a great quan- much protection, and is trying to work more manufacturers and more laborers in this country. Supply and demand fit, but simply because it is American regulate the price of both the manu- (at present) and free trade is English. factured article and the price of labor, The American people don't want free so if free raw material had any effect on twages it would be to advance them. In other foreign country, but we do want connection with this you would have uct of the farmer; not only more people, but you would give the idle people that What has that to do with tariff reform? are already here employment, and by We are not going to fight the war over so doing give them the wherewith to again just to please the Republican purchase what they need for their daily party. I feel sorry for the old party. consumption. If the manufacturer had The people are beginning to understand tured article, at least as much as he and trust makers, and not for the farmer it should not be thought of. It is our with free raw material will be a great duty to make such laws as will do the benefit and blessing to all .- Robert H.

the greatest number.
Mr. Morrill says: "Workmen in Great Britain when out of employment have no resource but the work-house, but American workmen generally own their own homes, take their own newspapers and have money in the savings banks.' This is not generally the case, but very far from it. If Mr. Morrill will take the trouble to look it up he will see, as Prof. Carroll D. Wright shows, that there are 200,000 men in Massachusetts able and willing to work who can not get work to do. The labor bureaus of two of our best States declare that the average wages of workmen are not enough to bring up a family upon even in the most meager way unless supplemented by the wages of wife or child. "Three hundred and fifty dollars a year is the average income of the workingmen of our land and millions have not even this." In New York City there are whole sections where the overcrowding is greater than in the most crowded quarters of London. "Two million men out of work means 1,500,000 wives, 3,-000,000 children out of bread, out of fire, out of clothes, and many of them without a roof to shelter them." "Letters and telegrams continue to pour in upon Dr. Edward N. Small, of Sedalia, Mo., who thoughtlessly offered a bonus to any one who would consent to be bitten by his mad dog for the benefit of medical science. Has life really become so cheap in this country that hundreds are willing to sell it from \$100 to \$500?" "A young man named William Miller, a factory hand, fainted on the street in New Brunswick, N. J., one Wednesday make up their minds that they are opnight from sheer starvation. He was out of work and had eaten nothing for out on that line. It will be remembered some time. He was exceedingly weak and died shortly after being taken to the poor farm the other morning." "Mrs. John King, of New Haven, Conn., was ingaon Post. found dead in her bed. Her three boys, aged two, four and six years, were gath-ered around her half clad and almost doing a whacking business as a pension dead from starvation. They were withont clothing and reeking with filth.

Our agricultural sections, too, are about equally as poorly off. Farms are deserted to-day in England just when Mr. Morrill says that "home manufacturers planted in every State alongside of the farmer largely save in distribution." Why then are these farmers in New England giving up farming, and why did the farmers of the State of Illinois lose \$10,000,000 on their corn crop the market price on the farmer's production is made in Liverpool, Eng., and as he says: "Every ship load of wheat or corn exported tends to reduce the price abroad," and what the price is abroad

is what the price will be at home less the freight. So, as the tariff reformer says, let us put the manufacturer in a position that he will be able to manufacture more and need more laborers, and by so doing consume more of our agricultural products and not ask the farmer to sell his products at Liverpool prices, but at American prices. Then the Western farmer will be able to pay off the mortmont, in the North American Review, gages on his farm. To-day, under the great benefit of high protection, the farmer is not even able to pay the inter-

"Protection puts the chief burden on Morrill knows that to be a fact, but is thinks that such is the case. Every one voter-largely the farmer-to believe porter is not going to dispose of his with stuffing sauce as used for fowl, sew goods for less than cost. We believe up and place in a baking-pan with a American consumer-as in the case of cook it. Serve with white gravy or 22-shot cartridges. The advance on the mashed potatoes.—Indianapolis Sentimaterial to make 10,000 cartridges was nel. 60 cents, but cartridges advanced \$3.75 England, but they are kept out and the present advance is kept up by a tariff of 45 per cent. An Illinois farmer went to Chicago a short time ago with a carload of stock, and while in Chicago wanted to buy a pair of "Sunday-go-tomeeting pants." He found what he wanted, and the price was \$2 per yard, European countries, and we, as manu- plied that the goods were imported and thing; the price is the same. He asked what honestly belongs to us. Mr. the merchant where the cloth was man-

ported goods sell at \$2, and they that it is impossible for him to export. | might just as well get \$2 for theirs. tity of goods, creating a demand for on the American voters to have protection, not because it is for their benetrade for the benefit of England or any tariff reform for the benefit of our own more people here to consume the prod- people. Mr. Morrill says that Mr. Gladstone was a "Southern sympathizer." free raw material he could stand a re- that the g. o. p.'s plan on the tariff quesduction in the tariff on his manufaction is for the benefit of the monopolist would be benefited by the tariff being and consumer. They will make one taken off the material he uses, and in more grand effort and tell the people to that way the American consumer would vote as they shot, and I do hope they reap the benefit of free raw material by will, for every man shot as he believed being able to buy what he consumed at | was right and best for the country and just that much less-just the amount the people, and if they will vote that that the manufacturer would receive in way they will vote for tariff reform. ois free raw material. In this way The manufacturers made a thousand everybody would be benefited except, million dollars' profit last year. Now perhaps, the producer of the raw mate- the farmer and the consumer want to be rial, but that would be so small, not placed where they can have some profit. only in loss of property but in numbers, and I believe tariff reform commencing

most good and be the greatest benefit to Nott, in Chicago Herald. POLITICAL POINTERS.

-If the tariff isn't a tax, why all this outery against the proposed duty on hides?-Buffalo Courier.

-The manufacturers had the fat fried out of them during the last campaign. Now McKinley proposes to let the manufacturers fry the fat out of Times.

-Republicans argue that the Kansas corn burners must diversify their crops in order to be prosperous. If they do, and diversify their ballots at the same time, they may be happy yet.—St. Louis Republic.

-There has been a political upheaval in Illinois, too, and the Demo- to perpetual widowhood: she can never crats are on top. There is a monotony about these revolutions that ought to never wear any jewelry, never dress her read a lesson to the Republican adminhair, never sleep on a bed—nothing but istration at Washington .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

--- When a Massachusetts Republican was lately asked what the ways and bricks; and, no matter how cold the means committee were doing he quickly night might be, she must have no other replied: "Making a devil of a lot of Democrats." There were pith, point and truth in this short and sharp answer.-Philadelphia Record.

---The Yankee papers have already nominated Speaker Tom Reed for 1892. That's right; come ahead. The man drop of water or medicine must pass her from Maine has no horrors for the fight- lips, not even if she were dying. She ing Democracy. It would be easy must never sit down nor speak in the enough to repeat in '92 the Maine-crushing drama of '84.-N. Y. Telegram.

---When the New England States posed to a tax they generally fight it that the New Englanders at one time settled the vexed question of a tax on tea in a very radical manner.-Wash-

-The fact that Corporal Tanner claim agent is pleasant for Tanner, but it does not argue very well for the pen-Mrs. King, according to the report of Sion system. Our pension laws should Dr. White, medical examiner, died of not be framed to make rapid fortunes for the agents. -Pittsburgh Dispatch.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-To Cure Chilblains .- The following has been known to effect a speedy cure: Alcohol and spirits of turpentine, equalparts and apply frequently.-Toledo Blade.

-Vinegar Taffy.-One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one half cup vinegar, small piece of butter. Boil until it is brittle alone last year? Mr. Morrill knows that in water. Cool in a shallow pan, and cut in squares.-Yankee Blade.

-Antipyrin, which has rapidly become a popular remedy for migrane, should be taken with care; its indiscriminate use by persons who have weak hearts is highly dangerous.-Once a week.

-Roast Mutton.-Take a leg of mutton, wipe with a damp cloth, rub with salt and pepper. Lay in a baking-pan, with a tea-cup of boiling water, set in a hot oven and baste frequently. Take up, and season the gravy with minced parsley, stir in grated cracker to thicken. -Farm and Fireside.

-Diet has a very great effect upon the clearness of the skin, as well as the general health. A pie and cake eater will always have a muddy, pasty color. Of all the foods for beautifying the complexion, there is nothing that can com-

-Baked Stuffed Fish .- Wash thoroughly and dry by rolling in a towel. Salt and pepper to taste; fill the cavity cupful of boiling water and two ounces

-Many parents do not realize that in per case. Better cartridges are made in training their children, a regard for others should be instilled into their mind. A spoiled, selfish child may be very dear to its parents, but after the parents have passed away and the child has become a disagreeable man or woman, what disinterested parties will tolerate the selfish tyrannical ways of such a person?-American Agriculturist.

-Often, through carelessness, the pages of valuable books become stained. An old grease spot may be removed by applying a solution of caustic potash to the back of the leaf. This may cause the printing to fade, but that can be restored by a weak application of muriatic acid; about twenty-five parts of water to one of acid. A fresh spot is removed easily by chloroform or benzine, and ink spots disappear by an application of oxalic acid and hot water, which will also take off rust spots.—Household.

-Turkish Soup .- Fry one large slice of salt pork until crisp, cut it into very small pieces, add to the fat one large onion chopped, and fry it delicately; then add one quart of water and one quart of tomatoes; let all boil until the tomatoes are reduced to a pulp, then add one cupful of chopped celery, a saltspoonful of cayenne, one teaspoonful of prepared mustard; salt to suit taste, one tablespoonful of butter, one saltspoonful of ground cloves, half a pint of milk. Serve with crisp oyster crackers.—Boston Globe.

GIRL LIFE IN INDIA.

An Existence so Miserable as to Be Beyond Our Comprehension.

On the day of her marriage, the East Indian girl is put into a palanquin, shut up tight, and carried to her husband's house. Hitherto she has been the spoiled pet of her mother; now she is to be the little, slave of her mother-in-law, upon whom she is to wait, whose com mands she is implicitly to obey, and who teaches her what she is to do to please her husband-what dishes he likes best and how to cook them.

If the mother-in-law is kind, she will let the girl go home occasionally to visit her mother. Of her husband she sees little or nothing. She is of no more account to him than a little cat or dog would be. There is seldom or never any love between them, and, no matter how eruelly she may be treated, she can never complain to her husband of any thing his mother may do, for he would never take his wife's part.

Her husband sends to her daily the portion of food that is to be cooked for her, himself and the children. When it is prepared, she places it on one large brass platter, and it is sent to her husband's room. He eats what he wishes, and then the platter is sent back with what is left for her and her children. the consumers for awhile .-- Philadelphia | They sit together on the ground and eat the remainder, having neither knives, forks, nor spoons.

While she is young, she is never allowed to go anywhere. The little girls are married as young as three years of age and, should the boy to whom such child is married die the next day, she iscalled a widow, and is from henceforth doomed marry again. As a widow, she must a piece of matting spread on the hard brick floor, and sometimes, in fact, not even that between her and the cold covering than the thin garment she has

worn during the day.

She must eat but one meal a day, and that of the coarsest kind of food, and once in two weeks she must fast twentyfour hours; then not a bit of food nor a presence of her mother-in-law, unless commanded to do so. Her food must be cooked and eaten apart from the other women's. She is a disgraced and degraded woman. She may never even look on at any of the marriage ceremonies or festivals. It would be an evilomen for her to do so.

She may have been a high-caste Brahminic woman, but on her becoming a widow, any, even the lowest servants may order her to do what they do not like to do. No woman in the house must ever speak one word of love or pity to her, for it is supposed that if a woman shows the slightest commiseration to a widow she will immediately become a widow herself N Y. Ledger

HANDLING A RAT.

The Sorry Experience of a Fat Man Who Didn't Know How to Do lt.

grocery store appeared on the curb the other morning with a rat trap in his hand, and within the trap was a grayheaded rodent of good size, who evidently realized that a crisis in his life was close at hand. Twenty pedestrians had their attention arrested at once, and three dogs came running up and began barking and leaping around, anxious for the moment when the prisoner should be turned loose.

"Get out in the street!" shouted a

"Hold on till I git my dog," piped a

'Say, bub," remarked a fat man with a cane, as he pushed his way into the crowd, "have you had much experience with rats. There's only one way of handling 'em rightly. Let me take the

"My cane!" queried the fat man, as he looked about, but cane and holder had

cut-yes-um!" away down the avenue.-N. Y. Sun.

"Have you any old clothes to give a poor man, mum?" he asked in a loud, aggressive, but carefully disguised voice, when the lady presented herself.

Mrs. Billus looked at the soiled, grimy, disreputable looking object before her with some interest. Whether or not she suspected the genuineness of the mendicant is not certainly known, but she answered:

Billus made his way back to his office down town. 'Darn it all!" he ejaculated, as he sneaked through a back alley, "I must have looked a thundering sight bigger than I feel just now!"—Chicago Tribune.

One of the most noteworthy events in the South during the year 1890 will be the holding of the famous Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth, which opens on May 10 and closes with the ending of the month. "Texas at a glance" is the expression often used in connection with this palace, and it is very expressive and comprehensive, as the palace displays to great advantage all the resources of the "Lone Star State." The past twelve months have been the most remarkable in the history of development in Texas. Unknown counties have been peopled and new towns and cities have sprung up almost in a day. Great railway systems have been extended, rich and vast deposits of iron and coal uncovered and worked, and new and immense industries established.

All the railroads entering the city have made greatly reduced rates, good for thirty days. For further information address B. B. Paddock, President, Fort Worth, Texas.

MARRIAGE is not one-tenth as much a fail-

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption.

CATTLE—Shipping steers...\$325 @ Butcher steers.... 800 @ Native cows...... 250 @

EGGS—Choice.

BACON—Hams.
Shoulders bides.

LARD.
POTATOES. ST. LOUIS.

CORN—No. 2. RYE—No. 2.
BUTTER—Greamery..... PORK..... CHICAGO. CORN-No. 2.....

BUTTER—Creamery 16 @ 23
PORK 18 12½ @ 18 15 CATTLE—Common to prime. 8 50 % HOGS—Good to choice...... 8 15 % FLOUR—Good to choice...... 4 40 % 981/2 @ 4214 @ WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

A boy employed in a Sixth avenue

"Give that rat a show," added a sec-

The boy surrendered it with a very bad grace, and the fat man handed his cane to some one and held the trap high over the street. There were six or seven dogs when the spring door was opened, and the rat didn't like the looks of things. He ran down to the door, made a spring and a twist, and for about two seconds was seen on top of the trap. Then he jumped to the fat man's righ shoulder. As he did so there was a yell and a falling back of the crowd, the dogs rushed forward, and next instant dogs, fat man and rat were all in a heap in the gutter. One dog got the rat, and the others began a free fight, and as they circled away from the spot the fat man got up, holding a ruined silk hat in his hand. He was in a hurry to go, but before he could leave a boy counted four dog bites on his legs and recommended nitric acid and a hot poker.

"Rats!" shouted three or four of the crowd, followed by a general laugh.
"Rats—yes—um!" responded the fat man. "There's only one way to handle rats. Sorry I can't be with you always,

And he broke loose and steamed Failed to Work Somehow.

Mr. Billus has a theory that his wife s too indulgent to tramps and beggars. With a dimly defined purpose of teach ing her a lesson he disguised himself the other day as an abandoned vagabond, boldly rang the bell at his own front door and inquired for Mrs. Billus.

"None that would fit you, my good man. My husband is a much smaller man than you are." She shut the door in his face, and Mr.

THE resort hotels will soon be making preparations for the summer seizin'.-Washington Post.

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

ure as the average summer resort engage

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 22

Native cows. 2 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy \$ 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 80 CORN-No. 2 hard.....

A Symptom Is Not a Disease.

A symptom is Not a Disease.

The suffering rheumatic would look incredulous if told his rheumatism was not a disease. Also the sufferer from catarrh, with his sore tender and exuding nostrils, if told catarrh was but a symptom. Yet such it is, in fact. The disease from which a man or woman suffers who has rheumatism or catarrh is blood poison. How did the poison get into the blood? From various causes; colds, exposure, indigestion, contagion, etc., may have been the cause. No matter, your blood is impure, and you will suffer just so long as this great stream of life is clogged with particles of impurity. Then why not strike at the root or cause of your rheumatism or catarrh by annihilating the enemies of good health that exist in your blood. This can be done by using Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Its alterative virtue will quickly cleanse the blood of every impurity, and thousands have thus by its use been permanently cured of rheumatism and catarrh. No other remedy in the world acts so powerfully and yet so harmlessly as a blood purifier. It conquers as if by magic all tendency to eruptive, irritating and painful ailments.

Some speakers prefer to talk in the open air. It is the only way they can induce people to hear them out.—Yonkers Statesman.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer \$100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. F. J. Cheney & Có., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. \$100 Reward. \$100.

An athlete who "paints the town red" can hardly be expected to keep in the pink of condition.—Hotel Gazette.

Be lovely and loving and dear.

As sweet as a rose and as bright as the May
When her liver is all out of gear?
She can't. It is impossible. But if she
will only take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery, it will cleanse and stimulate her
disordered liver, purify her blood, make
her complexion soft and rosy, her breath
wholesome, her spirits cheerful, and her
temper sweet. All druggists.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

The pawnbroker's life may be a loanly one, but it has its redeeming features.—Hotel Gazette.

A Jolting on the Rail Grievously disturbs the stomachs of invalid travelers. The motion of the ship and vi-bration of the screw in crossing the ocean does the like for many in good kealth. All travelers should have, as a companion, Hos-

tetter's Stomach Bitters, which fortifies and regulates the stomach and bowels, counter-acts hurtful influences of climate and changes of temperature, and is a sovereign remedy for malarial, rheumatic and kidney

A "CORNER" which is not worth a fig-raisin' the current values to date on dried fruit.—American Grocer. Consumption Surely Cured.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

The time when a Congressman is "out of order" is when he has been out all night with the boys.—Boston Courier.

GRAYVILLE, IND., Feb. 2d, 1887. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and have found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause. Respectfully yours,
F. M. Brown.

Some pointers in the bucket-shee business prove to be disappointers,—Boston Courier.

Bull's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me of rheumatism, from which I suffered for three long years. I have now been free from pain for several months and I have no doubt the cure is permanent. — Isham Bridges, Uniontown, Ky.

When a public man has lost his grip he will not do much handshaking with constituents.—N. O. Picayune.

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.

It is as easy to tell the truth to your wife as to tell a lie, but it is not always so ex-pedient.—Boston Courier.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are wide ly known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

The two great wants of the day—better mail service abroad and better female serv-ice at home.—Burlington Free Press.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills! They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by dis-ordered liver. Only one pill a dese. THERE are some men to whom the loss of their reputations would mean mighty good luck.—Washington Post.

A LADY said she had hard work to get her druggist to keep Dr. Bull's Worm De-stroyers, as he was anxious to sell another kind. But she made him get them for her. Go mother and do likewise.

A GOOD-SIZED sinking fund will help to to keep a corporation affoat.—Epoch.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Hon-ey of Horchound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Tootbache Drops Cure in one minute.

No GAME that we know of applies to of-fice-hunting.—Pittsburgh Chronicle. TRAVELING men smoke "Tansill's Punch."

2: JYCOB2 OIL CURES PERMANENTLY SPRAINS and STRAINS.

Athletes Praise it Highly.
656 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1887.
Some time ago, while a member of the
Olympic Athletic Club, I sprained my knee
severely and suffered agony, but was speedily
and completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
JOHN GARBUTT.

Jumped from Engine.
609 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1888.
I jumped from an engine in collision, and strained my ankle very badly. I used canes for weeks. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me.

G. ROEDER.

ROOFING \$1.50 PER SQUARE.



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 system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable 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 and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



SCOTT'S

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.
Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emuision after their meals during the winter season. meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations.

For Fifty Years

Standard Blood-purifier

and

Tonic,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal

as a

Lowell, Mass.

Spring Medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,



BILE BEANS

KISSING at 7, 17, 70: Photo-gravure,

Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis Mo.

Regulate The Bowels.

Costiveness deranges the whole sys-tem and begets diseases, such as Sick Headache. Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases, Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc. Tutt's Pills produce regular habit of body and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

Sold Everywhere. MORTHERN PACIFIC. LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS FREE Covernment LANDS.
MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Datots, Montava, Idabo, Washington and Oregon,
SEND FOR Publications with maps describing THE
SEND FOR SENDERS SEN Lands now open to Settlers, SENT FREE, Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, ST. PAUL, MINN.



DEHORM your CALVES easily, cheaply, by using DeHORM your CALVES easily, cheaply, by using drugglets, or sent, express prepaid, for &t. by W. P. STEARNS, Manufacturer, Monroc, Wis. Circulars free, e-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write. WNINCS, TENTS, COVERS.

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

A Few That Are Full of Meaning for

The State of Arkansas makes an honest effort to tax equally everything of allowing fairly for the improvements value within her borders, the tax rate that have been put upon it by the energy being for general State purposes, 2 mills on the dollar, a like sum being levied for common school purposes, and 21/4 mills raised by officers' fees, sale and redemption of lands, licenses, taxes and fees from insurance companies, lease of the penitentiory, etc. This makes a State tax of about 63 cents on the \$100 worth sessor, and it may be fairly assumed that the taxes required for county purposes amount to about the same rate, or a total for State and County of 11/4 per cent. According to the biennial report of the Auditor of State for 1887-88,

| following valuation: 88,395 acres of land valued at Town lots valued at | |
|---|-----------|
| Total value real estate and imp'vm'ts Money and credits valued at | \$ 20,585 |
| Total value of all property | |
| Real estate and improvements Money and credits Other personalty | 67 |
| State tax | 3,072,28 |
| Total tax | |

of the real estate and improvements consists of improvements, which would be exempt under the single tax, we should have a fund of \$95,803 from which to raise a tax of \$6,144.52, which would require a tax rate of 6 4-10 per cent. villages within its confines.

ated Little Rock, the capital of the State, where nine-tenths of the banking capital, money and credits of the State are found, and where, according to popular error, the Single Tax would exempt from public burdens the plutocrats and owners of stocks and bonds:

| Town lots valued at |
|--|
| Total value real estate and imp'v'ts \$7,797,284 |
| Money and credtts valued at \$ 122,815 Other personalty valued at 2,189,561 |
| Total value of personal property \$2,312,376 |
| Total value of all property 10,109,660 |
| Per Cent |
| Real estate and improvements |
| Money and credits |
| State tax \$ 63,172.88 |
| County tax 63,172,88 |
| Total tax |
| |

Estimating as with Montgomery County that one-half of the real estate and improvements represents the value of the improvements, we have the sum of \$3,898,642 from which to raise the total tax of \$126,345.76 which could be done with a tax rate of 3% per cent. But the State constitution requires the same tax rate in all parts of the State, and so would be reduced to say 5 per cent upon its assessment, and raised to 5 per cent gomery County?

But there is another thing these assessments show. The farmer very well ment quoted has a curiously familiar schools are not absent from the School knows that there is a great deal more sound: knows that there is a great deal more money in proportion to landed property in Pulaski County than in Montgomery County. Little Rock alone has in it more money and more commercial credits (that is, debts owned by residents) than the rest of the State. And yet the poor farmers of Montgomery County appear to own four times as much money.

Montgomery County appear to own four times as much money. more money and more commercial credpear to own four times as much money and credits, and nearly three times as much personal property as the wealthy, city men. How is this to be accounted

for, and how is it to be remedied? in Montgomery County the tax assessors are generally the intimate friends of the taxpayers; they know every head of hogs, cattle, sheep, and horses that the farmer owns, are fully aware when he has loaned any surplus money he may have, which is extremely rare, and are fully informed as to the value of his farm and implements, being themselves owners of farms. In the city, however, there is quite a different state work taken away from me at any moin Montgomery County the tax assessors however, there is quite a different state of things. The tax assessors are usually political "heelers," who obtain the office as the reward of party service at elections, and who are first, last and all the time "out for the stuff." They are liable to be "seen" when it is to the interest of a large property owner, and causes. But no man can feel this contact this operation has generally the effect of causing temporary or partial blind-ness on the part of the assessor to the real value of the said large property owner's possessions. But even when the city tax assessor is honest, how much more difficult a task is his than that of his rural conferce. He must is about the only possession we can that of his rural confrere. He must is about the only possession we can assess from fifty to a hundred different stocks of goods, to give the actual value stocks of goods, to give the actual value of which would require months of the time of fifty experts in the various businesses. He must know the cost of silks | cat? and calicoes; horse-shoe nails and fine guns; flour and gun-pewder; diamonds and tinware; the filmy fabric of French faces and the rough cordage from Ma- farm with his own hands is a landnilla. He must be able to estimate the owner, it is true, but he is in greater cost of buildings, from the marble man- degree a laborer, and in ownership of sion of the millionaire to the wind- stock, improvements, tools. etc., a swept sharty of the "poor menter." He capitalist. It is from his labor, aided must, to do his duty fairly, be able to by his capital, rather than from any discriminate between the paintings of Meissonier and the "pot-boilers" of his land, that he derives his living. His main interest is that of a producer, which hangs in the wealthy man's hall not that of a landowner. and the cheap American replies which the humble insitator of "his moneybags" contents himself withal. Iu short, to fairly assess personal property in a great city is a task which would require superhuman ability and more honesty than is readily to be found in among other things, that he was look-

can sit in his office and give you very close to the cash value per front foot of value of any given tract of land after

and enterprise of its owner. Then, too, the single tax would have the effect of making every holder of land, who is not using it, let it go at once. This in the city would enable the working man to get him a building lot near his place of work for very little money; and in the country it would proof property as returned by the tax asthe boy was large enough to need a farm. The tax of 5 per cent on the bare Literature, of which Prof. Harper, of land value of a Montgomery County New Haven, is the head, announces a farm would ruin a land speculator; the taxes would eat him up. But the farmer throughout the world. There will be who paid no taxes on his houses, barns, four grades of study, for ministers, for Montgomery County pay taxes on the fences, cost of clearing, stock, etc., revenue is raised.

Just let the farmers who see this article study these figures a bit, turn them over in their minds, ruminate on them, as it were, and perhaps they will see where the single tax will get close to

them for their good.
R. G. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.

MR. HOWELLS AND THE CAT. is "A Hazard of New Fortunes" a Single Tax Tract in Disguise?

The novelists are beginning to see that all is not well. Two years or more ago Mr. Howells, in "Annie Kilburn," sent a cold shiver down the back of those lazy pious people who wrap themselves Mortgomery County is a purely agriin a mantle of selfish comfort and excuse of imagining, because it has not the edcultural county, having but a few small themselves from the labor of thinking ucation necessary to enable it to express cultural county, having but a few small | themselves from the labor of thinking by parroting "The poor ye have always any better thought of a motor. We have Now compare its taxes with those of with you." Mark Twain dropped re-Pulaski County, within which is situ- cently into the same irreverent vein in "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," as the columns of The Standard have shown; and now Mr. Howells again jars the proprieties by talking high treason against the sacredness of things as they are. In "A Hazard of New Fortunes," part 2, chapter 12, occur these words in answer to the question, "How much money can a man honestly earn without wronging or oppressing some other man?"

Not the most gifted man that ever lived, in the practice of any art or science, and paid at the highest rate that exceptional genius could justly de-mand from those who have worked for their money, could ever earn a million dollars. It is the landlord and the merchant princes, the railroad kings and the coal barons (the oppressors whom you instinctively give the titles of tyrants)—it is these that make the millions, but no man earns them. What artist, what physician, what scientist, what poet was ever a millionaire?

The last sentence of book 9, chapter 3, "Progress and Poverty," is "How many men are there who fairly earn a million dollars?" If this little sermon of Mr. Howell's, from the lips of Linthe tax rate in Montgomery County dan, were not directly inspired by a reading of the text quoted from "Progress and Poverty," then the coincidence dition. At a recent examination of the in Pulaski County. Who would get the best of it under the Single Tax, the often-noticed fact that when the world bloated bondholders of Little Rock or is ready for a new truth, it is present in the first division. The societies for the horny handed sons of toil in Mont- sporadically in the air and takes root at the discussion of topics relating to the the same time in many places.

cold and nakedness and mire and de-spair of hundreds of thousands of other your rich men be when once the poor shall refuse to give toil?

And again in chapter 8, part 5, March

But what I object to is this economic It is to be explained by the fact that chanceworld in which we live, and n Montgomery County thetax assessors which we men seem to have created. It pleasing.

After the above, is it permissible to suspect that Mr. Howells has seen the DAVID L. THOMPSON. Plainfield, W. J.

The farmer who cultivates his own

The Buffalo Sunday Truth says that ment, which is seen at every meal, and A. W. Wright, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and editor of the Journal of United Labor, lectured last week in Central Labor Union Hall before a full house. He said, these degenerate days. There is no ing for a reform that would give to the such difficulty, however, in getting at loboring man all that he produces by his labor. He thought that he had found it in the city any real estate dealer

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

The London "Athenæum" says that any lot you may name; in the country of the 18,000 works produced last year in Germany, the educational publications numbered 2,100—heading the list. -Two hundred girls are now being

educated in the medical schools in India. Madras has already supplied six fully qualified female doctors for the northern part of the country.

-Rev. Alberto J. Diaz, the first one to preach the Gospel of Christ in Cuba, was converted in New York through the instrumentality of Alsie Tucker, a Christian woman who visited him when he was sick and thought to be near to

-The American Institute of Sacred plan for the study of the Gospel of Luke adults, for Bible classes and for chilwould pay, as we have seen, 14 per cent dren, and examinations will be conductless than he does now, if only the same ed and a certificate given to those who are successful.

-Those deficient in intellectual capacity, practical sense, discrimination, tact for business and adaptation to any one of the professions will most need college indorsements, special legal enactments, certificates, etc., that they may be "boosted" into notoriety and patronage, while the really worthy seek and obtain recommendations and diplomas in the success of everyday service. The former may deceive; these never .- Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

-The same mental labor that a great lawyer puts on a brief that is to take away an estate might improve a steamengine or supersede it entirely with something the mind is not now capable schools of every thing else, from cook ing to journalism. Why should we not have a school for the education of inventors?-St. Louis Republic.

-The city council of Milan recently solicited the votes of the parents sending children to the public schools as to whether they wished to have them receive religious instruction or not. Out of a total school attendance of 27,515, such instruction was requested for 25,-380. In Rome, the city council has decided that religious instruction can be given in the elementary schools during the last hour on Saturdays, but attendance is compulsory only at the written request of the parents.—Independent.

-Many advantages are gained by placing different educational institutions in one town. The plan is finan-cially economical. The atmosphere of scholarship is made more bracing. Even though there is no organic relations between the institutions, each institution aids the others. A theological school of the New Church (Swedenborgian) has recently been opened in Cambridge. It is thus able, though having no organic relation with Harvard, to receive certain general benefits from that ancient university.-Advance.

-There is in London a school of medicine for women which seems to be in a very satisfactory and flourishing conprofessions of medicine and surgery The further elaboration of the senti- which are usually found in medical Yes, when they have gathered their show any lack of thoughtful research millions together from the hunger and or able understanding of the subjects discussed.

WIT AND WISDOM

-Oft the clouds that wraps the present hour serves but to brighten our future days .- William Browne.

-Nothing wears deeper in our endurance than waiting for somebody to make a move.-Milwaukee Journal.

-Leisure for men of business, and business for men of leisure, would cure many complaints.-Mrs. Thrale. -Time will tell, but the ordinary man

with an important secret won't give time a chance. - Somerville Journal. -The wise prove, and the foolish con-

fess, by their conduct that a life of em ployment is the only life worth leading. -Paley. -The widow who wears the longest mourning vail is generally the one who

cuts across lots to find another husband. -Better follow the sternness of a truth than the glittering delusion of a lie. Men often follow lies because they

shine.-T. T. Lynch. -One unquiet, perverse disposition, distempers the peace and unity of a whole family or society, as one jarring instrument will spoil a whole concert.

-Whenever a man visits places where he would not like his wife or sister to be seen, he is way off from the road that leads to manhood and respectability .-Western Rural.

-An easy-going moral existence is very well to talk about, but the results of it are disappointing. It is only by agonizing, that we achieve what is worthy.-United Presbyterian.

-It does us good to admire what is good and beautiful; but it does us infinitely more good to love it. We grow like what we admire; but we become one with what we love.-Rural New Yorker.

-Surely light is reflective, like the light of heaven, and every countenance bright with smiles and glowing with innocent enjoyment is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever smiling benevolence.-Old Homestead.

-Men talk in raptures of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness; but after seven years of union, not one of them is to be compared to good family managefelt every hour in the husband's purse. -Witherspoon.

--Some people speak as if Appocrites were confined to religion, but they are SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. everywhere - people pretending to wealth when they have not a sixpence, assuming knowledge of which they are ignorant, shamming a culture they are far removed from, adopting opinions they do not hold.—Rev. Albert Good-rich.



CONVENIENCE OF THE TELEPHONE.

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"Well; what is it?"

"How is your mother, this morning?"

"Very much better; she had a real restful sleep last night; she is almost rid of her night sweats, cough and nervousness, and is growing quite cheerful. How grateful we all are to you for that bottle of medicine."

"Don't speak of gratitude. What does the doctor say?"

"He says he never saw so wonderful a change in such a serious lung trouble. He still thinks we are giving his medicines. I don't like to tell him."

"That's right. He's an old friend, you know. I'm sure your mother will get well now; but you won't forget the name of the medicine, will you?"

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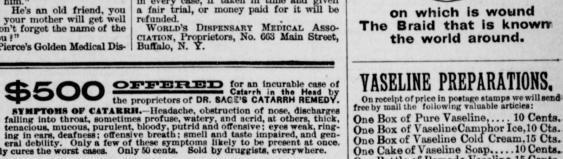
"Never! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-

covery are household words already, and it has come to stay. Do come and see what sunshine it has brought already, and let us thank you again for it."

"I will. Good bye."

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Points in the Report of the Majority of the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Carlisle Submits a Report of the

The Majority Report.
WASHIINGTON, April 17.—In reporting the Tariff bill to the House yesterday, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, set forth the views of the majority substantially as follows:

The majority report begins with a statethat the surplus at the end of the present fiscal year will be \$92,000,000, and deducting the sum required to make payments on the sinking fund the net surplus of receipts over expenditures will be \$43,678,933. The estimated surplus of the next fiscal year will be \$43,569,522, which, with the amount of cash now on hand and available (reaching \$90,000,-600), will justify a reduction of the revenue in the sum contemplated by the bill reported -\$60,98,916, and probably more from customs and \$10,327,878 from internal revenue, or a total of \$71,264,414.

total of \$71,264,414.

The report says: "The exact effect upon the revenues of the Government of the proposed bill is difficult of ascertainment. That there will be a substantial reduction, as we will show, admits of no doubt. It is not bewill snow, admits of no doubt. It is not be-lieved that the increase of duties upon wools and woolen goods and upon glassware will have the effect of increasing the revenue. That would, of course, follow if the importa-tions of the last fiscal year were hereafter to be maintained, which, however, is altogether improbable. The result will be that importations will be decreased and, therefore, the amount of revenue collected from these sources will be diminished. In every case of increased duty except that imposed upon tin plate (which does not go into effect until July 1, 1891) and upon linen fabrics the effect will be to reduce rather than anlarge the revenues, because importation enlarge the revenues, because importation will fall off It was the aim of the committee to fix the duties upon that class of manufact-ured goods and farm products which can be supplied at home, so as to discourage the use of like foreign goods and products, and secure to our own people and our own pro-ducers the home market. The general pol-icy of the bill is to foster and promote Amer-lean products and diversification of the American industry. We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the arti-cles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production that shall give fair remuneration to domestic pro-ducers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increasing production and home consumption insure fair prices to con-

The committee admit that free trade or revenue duties would temporarily diminish prices, but argue that it would be at the expense of the domestic products which expense of the domestic products which would be displayed, and then prices would again advance and the country be left at the mercy of foreign syndicates and manufacturers. One r_A the chief complaints now prevalent among our farmers is that they can get no prices for the crops commensurate to the labor and capital invested in their production. Those who differ from us must believe that even further agricultural depression is desirable, for no other consepression is desirable, for no other consequence can result from their economic

In the case of wool the report recites figures as an evidence of the alarming decline in production and says that an advance of duties has been recommended. The committee believes the United States should produce all the wool it consumes, and with adequate defensive legislation it will do so. The annual consumption is $6 \times 0.000,000$ pounds, and with the protection offered by the bill the farmers of the United States will, at an early day, be able to supply this demand by the addition of 100 per cent., or 100,000,000pounds to the present number. The bill seeks to stop the frauds which have been so shamelessly practiced in the past by importing wools ready for the loom under the new names and forms to avoid legal duties. The report gives the increase of the duty on wool and the construction given to the worsted clause of the existing law as a cents per pound, are to be subjected to a duties. reason for increasing the duties on woolen goods to protect manufacturers. It says:
"The necessity of this increase is apparent
in view of the facts already stated that during the last fiscal year there were imports of manufacturers of wool of the foreign value of \$52,681,482, as shown by the undervalued invoices and the real value in our market of nearly \$90,00,000—fully one-fourth of our en tire home consumption-equivalent to an Import of at least 160, 00,00 pounds of wool in the form of manufactured goods." The existing law gives, it is said, a protection of 85 to 45 per cent.; the bill gives a range of

rom 30 to 50 per cent.
On sugar the report says: "Sugar up to and Including No. 16, Dutch standard of color. and molasses is to be placed on the free list, with a duty of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar above No. 16 and a bounty of 2 cents per pound be paid from the treasury for a period of fifteen years on all sugar polarized at least 85 per cent. made in this country from cane, beets or sorghum. Seven-eighths of our sugar consumed in the United States is now imported from foreign countries. In 1889 the duties collected on imported sugar and molasses amounted to Imported sugar and molasses amounted to \$3...75.610. Add to this the increase of price and the domestic product had remained the same. Even on the assumption that with proper encouragement we shall eventually be able to produce all, or nearly all, the sugar required for the consumption of our peo-ple—an assumption which your committee believes to be sustained by many facts, notwithstanding the slow progress thus far made in sugar culture in this country—this encouragement can be given much more econom cally and effectually by a bounty of 2 cents per pound, involving the annual ex-penditure of about \$7,030, 01 on the present production of the country. This encouragement sh uld be given. When it is considered that this increased duty in cost falls upon the prime article of food-sugar-justice as od policy requires that unnecessa ry burdens in the way of direct tax should be removed, and that the encouragement re-quired to induce the production of sugar in the United States should be given through a

bounty rather than by an import duty."

Coming to agricultural products the committee says it has given months to the investigation of existing conditions of agri-cultural products, etc. It says: "There is widespread depression in this industry today beyond a doubt. Every remedy within the scope of practical legislation known to your committee has been recommended in the proposed measure to meet the urgent ents of the situation.

The report further says: "A critical examination of the subject will show that agriculture is suffering chiefly from a most dam aging foreign competition in our home mar he increase in importation of agricultural products since 1850 has been enormo s, amounting from \$40,000,000 to more than \$35,000,000 in 1889. The world's market, to which the advocates of tariff for revenue only invite the farmers of this country, is to-day crowded with the products of the cheapest heman labor the earth affords. All over the world there is a rush of their surplus to that market and it is to such a contest as this that free trade would allure agriculture. With a foreign grain market under the sway of such depression, with the cattle and pork market depressed and other ruinous meas-ures of destruction, with foreign agricultura. products crowding our home market, your committee have recommended an increase upon agricultural products."

With a view to increasing the number of With a view to increasing the number of gainful occupations open to the farmer, the committee recommend a bounty to the growers of silk. Reference is made in the report of the successful experiments in silk growing in the Agricultural Department which fully warrant the belief that the industry is practically in many of the States. practicable in many of the States.

In conclusion, the committee says the increased duties will reduce importations and American farmers will hold their own mar-

The Minority Report. Mr. Carlisle, on behalf of the minorty, submitted a report on the Tariff bill. It is signed by all the Democratic mem-

bers of the committee. It says: "The minority contends for the principle of just and equal taxation upon all, accord-ing to their ability to bear the burden, while the majority has in this bill thoroughly com-mitted itself to the policy of unjust and un-equal taxation for the many for the benefit of the few. We are as anxious as the major ity can possibly be to promote and encourage American industries and advance the interests of American laborers, and those who impute to us any other purpose or design, either misunderstand or misinterpret our position, but we believe that both these objects can be accomplished by reducing the burdens of taxation, and not by increasing them, and that the benefit thus secured will be far more permanent and far more satis-factory to those directly concerned than

any supposed advantage that can result from a different policy. "According to statements made before the committee the protected industries of the country have never been at any time in our history in such a depressed and discouraging condition as they are now. After nearly thirty years of continuous protection by Government taxation for their support, a great many of them are reported to be on the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin, while very few of them, according to the testimony, are yielding a fair profit upon the capital invested. A great many of the parties engaged in these industries have declared in the course of our investigation that the slightest reduction in duties now imposed upon competing foreign products would compel them to close their works and discharge their employes, and others have even gone so far as to assert that they would be forced to go out of business if the rates of taxation are not increased. At the same time the laborers in those industries are complaining of insufficient wages, repeated suspensions of work and a general condition of uncertainty and insecurity in their relations to those who give them em-ployment. The laborers fully realizing the fact that this system has wholly failed to inorease their earnings or improve their condition in any way, have been compelled to organize trades unions and resort to other methods of combinations and co-operation for self protection; and those various organizations now offer the only efficient means at hand for the preservation even of the existing rates of varies?

the existing rates of wages."

The report states that the remedy proposed by the majority is the imposition of more taxes upon every article of foreign origin which the people of this country de-sire to buy and for which they are ready and anxious to exchange the cotton which they can not spin, the corn and wheat which they can not consume, the oil and coal which they can not burn, and many other products of the farms, the forests and the mines. These surplus products must find a market some where outside of the United States. The imports last year were \$745,131,652, paid for mainly in surplus agricultural products. It would be impossible for the people of the United States to send out of the country that sum in eash and every one knows they did not do it. In fact it is spent there in the production, preparation and transportation of the articles sent abroad to pay for impor-tations; and if they were not sent abroad the money could not be spent here because there would be no market.

The silk bounty is severely criticised in Continuing, the report says the bill will increase the taxes on wool and woolens \$15,500 00) per annum, according to last year's importation, but really to a much greater sum, while taxes on tobacco to the amount of \$8,820,994 are abolished. The minority can

not afford to do this at the price of an induty of 112 per cent., while the most costly yarn will pay 72 per cent. One grade of coarse, cheap blankets will be required to pay 106 per cent., but the finest blankets will pay 72 per cent. The coarsest and cheapest woolen hats will be subject to a duty of 111 per cent. and the finest to 65 per cent. Women's and children's cheapest dress goods with cotton warp are to be taxed 106 per cent. and the finest 73 per cent. The lowest grade of woolen cloths will pay 125 per cent., and the highest grade 86 per cent. The cheapest qualities of knit goods for un derwear range from 112 to 138 per cent., but the finest and most expensive will pay 78 per cent. Woo'en shawls of the coarsest and lowest grades, used by the poorest people, will pay 131 per cent. duty. and worsted goods of the lowest grade will pay 130 per

cent., while the highest grade will pay 90 percent." Continuing, the report says: "We have for a long time been endeavoring to increase our trade with the people of Central and South America and Mexico, and, at our request, an internat onal conference is being held to devise means for the accomplish ment of this result. The people of all these countries have the right to suppose that this Government was acting in good faith when it is vited them to send their delegates here, and that nothing would be done by us to dis-turb the harmony of their deliberations or prevent the success of their mission; but the United States, more than it would have been if no such duties had been levied plan might be agreed upon for the establishment of closer commercial relations, this bill is reported containing provisions which will not only retard reciprocal arrangements for the future but will destroy a large part of the trade now existing between this country and those of our neighbors on the south.

"For the further purpose of inducing the farmers of the country to believe that they can and will derive some benefit from the protective policy, this bill imposes rates of duty upon certain important agricultural products which it is well known could not be imported to any material extent with or without duty. It is impossible to protect the farmer against foreign competition in his home market, for he has no such compe tition, and the insertion or retention of these articles in a tariff bill is a device which will deceive no one who gives a mo-ment's thought to the subject. During the last fiscal year we exported 69,592,959 bushels of corn and imported only 2,389 bushels, not more than can be produced on 250 acres of good land in this country. We exported 313,186 barrels of corn meal and imported 396 bushels. Our exports of wheat amounted to 46,414,129bushels and our imports amounted to 1,946 bushels. This statement shows how futile it is to attempt to afford protection to the farmers of the country by imposing duties upon the importations of these products and this large and intelligent class of citizens can not be reconciled in this way to a policy which increases taxes upon eir clothing, tableware, carpets, earthen

their clothing, tableware, carpets, earthen and glassware, agricultural implements and other necessary articles.

"Wh le the imposition of these duties on live animals and other agricultural products can not possibly do our farmers any good at home, the increase made by this bill on man nome, the increase made by this billion in an unfactured and other articles which we import will certainly be a great injury to them in the markets abroad where they are com-

belled to sell their surplus."

The report criticises the sugar bounty and protests against the gross favoritism and injustice of such a policy. It says the bounty on last year's production would have been \$7,520,000, but as it is expected to encourage the producers to supply the demand, the result even if the consumption remained at last year's figures—2,700,461,302 pounds would be an annual payment of \$61 328,426 ta

OKLAHOMA.

Provisions of the Territorial Bill as Finally Agreed Upon in Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-The conferrees appointed by the two branches of Congress to adjust the differences between the Senate and House on their respective bills providing for a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma have finally reached a full agreement. The new Territory of Oklahoma is somewhat smaller than the Territory originally contemplated by the House and larger than the Senate intended it should be. It includes practically all of the lands west of the Five Nations except that portion of the Cherokee Strip lying west of the Arkan-sas river and Greer County is also omitted. The Cherokee Strip, however, is included for judicial purposes. It will not be added to Oklahoma until after it is purchased from the Cherokees.

The first section of the bill defines the Ter-ritory included in the following language: All that portion of the United States now known as the Indian Territory, except so much of the same as is actually occupied by the five civilized tribes and the Indian tribes within the Quapaw Indian agency, and except the unoccupied part of the Cherokee Outlet, together with that portion of the United States known as the Public Land Strip, is hereby erected into a temporary Government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma

Oklahoma.

This section of the bill also provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to impair any right now pertaining to any Indians or any Indian tribe of the Indian Territory under the laws, agreements or treaties of the United States or to impair the rights of per son or property pertaining to the Indians or to affect the authority of the Government to make any regulations or laws, respecting Indians, their lands, property or other rights which it would have been competent to make or enact if the Territorial act had not been passed. It is provided, however, that the Cherokee Outlet and other lands now owned or occupied by Indians within the prescribed territory may be added to Okla-homa without further legislation. It is also stipulated that Congress may at

any time hereafter change the boundary of the Territory or attach any portion of it to any other State or Territory without the consent of the inhabitants of Oklahoma. The second section of the bill describes the duties and powers of the Governor. He shall

hold office for four years.

The third section relates to the Secretary of the Territory. His term is also four years. The fourth section relates to the Legislature of the Territory. Provision is made for a Council and House of Representatives. The Council is to consist of thirteen members and the term of service is two years. The House is to consist of twenty-six members and the term of service is also two years. The Legislature is to meet biennially and the session is limited to sixty days.

Provision is made for six counties in the organization of a temporary government until after the first election in the Territory. The Governor is to fix their boundaries, but the county seats are located as follows: First county, Guthrie; second county, Oklahoma City; third county, Norman; fourth county, El Reno; fifth county, Kingfisher City. The sixth county, which embraces the Public Land Strip, will have its county seat at Beaver.
The fifth section of the bill prescribes the

qualifications for suffrage. It reads: Sec-tion 5-That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and all male persons of foreign birth over said age who shall have twelve months prior thereto declared their intention to become citizens of the United States as now required by law, who are actual residents at the time of the passage of this act of that portion of said Territory which was declared by the proclamation of the President to be open for settlement on April 22, 18-9, of that portion of said Territory heretofore known as the Public Land Strip, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Ter-

ritory.

The sixth section of the bill describes the power of the Legislature, being similar in this respect to the enactment in relation to other Territories of the United States.

The seventh section relate sto township, district and county officers and provides that such as are necessary shall be appointed by the Governor until laws relating to them are passed by the Legislature.

The eighth section provides that no mem-

ber of the Legislature shall hold any other office during his term and for one year after its expiration. This restriction, however, is not to be applicable to members of the first Legislature. United States postmasters, however, are eligible.

The court features of the bill begin with United States postmasters,

section 9 and occupy most of the remaining sections of the bill-34 in all. The judicial power of the Territory of Oklahoma will be vested in the Supreme Court, district courts, probate court and justices of the peace.

The jurisdiction of the United States courts,

which has heretofore extended from outside of the Territory, is withdrawn, but cases now pending, or actions commenced prior to the passage of this act, are to be proceedd with antil finally disposed of by these outside Provision is made for county courts and

their jurisdiction is described at length.

The Governor is authorized to divide each county into precincts and other political subdivisions, other than school districts that may be required by the laws of Ne braska, and he is authorized to appoint tem porary officers.
Section 12 of the bill confers jurisdiction

upon the district courts of Oklahoma over controversies arising between Indians within the Territory and any Indian committing a crime against another Indian or a citizen of the Territory, the same as if he were a citizen of the United States. This, however, is not to be construed as giving invisidation to the courtey are controversies. jurisdiction to the courts in controversies arising between Indians of the same tribes while sustaining their tribal relations.

The fifteenth section of the bill provides that the first session of the Legislature shall be held at Guthrie at such time as the Governor may direct and at the first session, or as soon thereafter as the Governor and Leg-islature shall deem expedient, they are to locate the capital.

Provision is made in section 16 for a Dele gate to the House of Representatives of the United States. He shall be elected by the people, the same as a member of Congress, the first election to be held by direction of the Governor after sixty days' notice by proclamation.

An amendment to the Town Site act is pro-An amendment to the Town Site act is provided by which a homesteader may change his entry to town site by applying to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the land. He shall file with the application the plat of the proposed town site, and if it is approved patent shall issue to the homesteader upon the payment of \$19 per acre.

A section is added prohibiting lotteries of any kind in the Indian Territory and another important provision is that which emother important provision is that which em-

other important provision is that which em-powers clerks and deputies of the United states Courts to issue marriage certificates and to solemnize marriages in their divis

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 20.—The levees in this section are still holding, but are growing weaker from day to day. Engineer Douglas, in charge of the steamer General Newton, said yesterday that he did not see how the weakest levees could stand the strain much longer. He predicted six inches more water at the lowest estimate. The high water of 1882 was reached yesterday morning, and the river is rising about an inch and a half a day. The low lands of Concordia and Tensas Parishes are all covered with back water, and the angry, surging river in front is continually threatening to inundate the highlands.

MR. RANDALL'S FUNERAL

After Appropriate Ceremonies at Washington the Body of the Late Samuel J. Randall is Laid to Rest at Philadelphia.

Washington, April 18.—Yesterday morning at eight o'clock the coffin enclosing the remains of Mr. Randall was borne from his home by a squad of Capital police, and deposited in the lecture room of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, which was appropriately draped. There it was visited by many of his late associates in the House, by Mr. Wanamaker and by a large number of his friends, neighbors and admirers. About one hour afterwards it was removed to the body of the church and placed upon a catafalque strewn with flowers. Several beautiful floral decorations were placed near it. The church was crowded with friends

and acquaintances of the deceased, in cluding members of the President's family, Cabinet officers, members of the Senate and House, judges of the Supreme Court and other distinguished persons. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Chester. After the services the easket was borne to the Pennsylvania depot to be taken to Philadelphia. A deputation from the Grand Army of the Republic acted as an escort, and crowds of sympathetic spectators lined the route through which the dead statesman was borne on the way to his last resting place in the Philadelphia cemetery where the deceased members of his family sleep.

Besides the members and relatives of

the family who accompanied the remains to Philadelphia were the Senate and House Congressional committees, the honorary pallbearers, nearly all the members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House and a number of other members of the House. CEREMONIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The funeral

of Hon. Samuel Jackson Randall, the second of the fathers of the popular branch of the National Legislature who have been laid at rest within this commonwealth within the present calendar year, took place and was one of the most solemn and quiet events witnessed in this city for many a day. When the funeral train pulled up at the Ridge Avenue station of the Pennsylvania railroad there were awaiting it, drawn up in military style, large delegations from the municipal council, from the Irish National League, Mead post, G. A. R., the Samuel J. Randall Association, the James Sage Library Association, the Continental Democratic Association, the Young Men's Democratic Battalion, and many friends of the deceased. Heading the line which alighted from the train were Congressmen O'Neill, Carlisle, Buckalew and Harmer, ex-Governor Curtin, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Messrs. George W. Childs, Anthony J. Drexel, William V. McKean, Alexander K. McClure and others of the honorary pallbearers. Then came the Congressional delegation consisting on the part of the House in addition to those included above, of Messrs. Holman, Cannon, McKinley, Springer, Forney and Reilley. The Senate was represented by Messrs. Quay, Allison, Dawes, Voorhees and Eustis. Besides there was almost the entire Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; ex-Governor Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Sergeant-at-Arms once toward West Laurel Hill Ceme- until after the reinforcements had tery, headed by the hearse containing the black casket, which was tastefully covered with flowers of all sorts.

As the procession marched from the railway station to the burial place, led by the Samuel J. Randall Association, only the sound of muffled drums was heard. When all had taken position around the open grave Samuel Randall and his mother were escorted to seats at the foot of the grave; behind them came Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster (Mr. Randall's eldest daughter), Robert E. Randall and Miss Randall, another daughter, all arrayed in the deepest of mourning Rev. Dr. Chester, of Washattire. ington, recited the burial service and the casket was opened so that those present might be permitted to take a look at the departed statesman. A quartette from the Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., sang "Remember Now Thy Creator," which was followed with a prayer by the Rev. Henry C. McCook. Chaplain Bender, of Meade Post No. 1 pronounced a benediction and the quartette, by a special request, sang "Nearer My God To Thee.

As the last strains died away Trumpeter Kearn, of Mead Post No. 1, stepped up to the head of the grave, and, amid an almost silence, sounded the "taps," which pronounced the military "good night to our company," and the floral laden casket was lowered in the grave. The absence of any public demonstration and the immense gathering of people of all walks of life mark Mr. Randall's funeral as one of the notable ones in Philadelphia's history. The flags on all public and many private buildings were placed at half-mast, but this was the only outward sign of sorrow, it appearing as though all were content to express their grief in silence.

Will Stanley Renounce America? LONDON, April 18.—There is a rumor that on Stanley's return to England he will again become a British subject, resuming his nationality which he relinquished twenty-five years ago in America. It is stated that the Queen is anxious to confer such honors as would be impossible unless he again became a British subject. It is probable that Stanley will be appointed to a Governorship in Africa, but not of Congo.

A Madman With a Knife. CHICAGO, April 18.-A maniac made a desperate assault with a butcher knife on the passengers of a State street car, near Sixteenth street, about one o'clock this marning. Four men were badly cut, but one was fatally wounded. The injured are: Archie Patno, a saloon keeper, who received a cut six inches long, extending from beneath his right ear around under his chin, and an ugly stab in the arm; Henry Patno, whose cheek was laid open to the bone, and his upper lip was cut off; Thomas Brennan, who was cut across the top of the head, and Ben Sweeney, who re-ceived a slight cut on the left forearm.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Weather Has Retarded General Trade New York, April 19.—Bradstreet's State of Trade, published to-day, will say: Special reports show only a moderate movement in general merchandise at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and New Orleans. At St. Louis cold, stormy weather, with resulting heavy roadways in tributary region, have retarded the general trade, and even at Chicago adverse weather influences bave had the effect on several lines, notably millinery and clothing. There have been slight gains at Memphis, St. Paul and Omaha, but at Cincinnati and Kansas City the situation remains practically unchanged. The industrial outlook is less favorable. For the seventeen days of April there were 76 sirikes, 21,542 strikers and 19,000 employes idle in consequence reported, as compared with 61 strikes and 12,193 strikers for the whole of April, 1889. The snow blockades on the Pacific roads in February decreased net earnings. The gain in net on 106 roads during that month was only 5 per cent., as against 15 per cent. in January over last year. For the first time in some months the coal roads group showed a gain in net over the preceding year. For two months the net earnings show a gain of 9.3 per cent. over 1889 for a like period. There is no change in the generally unfavorable position of the iron and steel markets judged from the point of view of the makers. Steel rails are 50 cents lower per ton and nails very unsettled as to prices. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from both coasts in the United States this week equal 2,146,-646 bushels, against 1,419,927 bushels im the like week of 1889. Exports from July 1 to date equal 85,446,040 against 71,686,120 bushels in the like portions of 1888-89. The stocks of wheat at nearly 1,000 points accumulation east of the Rocky mountains decreased 1,289,813 bushels last week, at which rate for the next fortnight the stocks available on May 1 promise to be slightly in excess of those held a year ago. Dry goods are in better distribution at remil and there is some slight gain in the reorder demand. Price conces sions are still a feature. Agents report better demand for fall dress goods and some gain in the West and South.

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

Kentucky State Troops Have a Battle With

a Band of Desperadoes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—A special from Harlan Court House, says: A deadly fight occurred yesterday morning at 1:20 o'clock, seventeen miles east of here, up in the Black mountains, between a detail of the State troops, consisting of sixteen privates, Lieutenant Milton and Sergeant Pullian, and about thirty outlaws, who were fortified in an old barn. Five of the soldiers were wounded. It is not known how many of the outlaws were killed, as they still have possession of the barn. Corporal Blanton was sent in after reinforcements and knows but little, as he left immediately after the firing began. The troops have the barn sur-rounded, and it will be impossible for those on the inside to make their escape, and the only two roads which lead from the place of action are cut off by pickets who are instructed to allow no one to pass toward town, as it was thought best to keep the news of Kavanaugh. The cortege moved at the conflict from the people about here

It is believed that a severe fight will take place as soon as the additional troops reach the place, for the outlaws are fortified, well armed with Winchester rifles and swear that they will not surrender, and the soldiers are determined and want revenge for those who

have been shot down.

MOSES HARMON.

The Free Love Editor Found Guilty-Other Indictments Against Him.
TOPEKA, Kan., Aprirl 19.—In the United States District Court yesterday morning Judge Foster charged the jury in the case of Moses Harmon, editor of the Lucifer. He instructed them that they would have to bring in a verdict of guilty, unless they should conclude that the defendant was insane, in which case he would have to be discharged. It was thought the intimation as to Harmon's sanity was likely have an effect in his favor. E. W. Chamberlain, of New York, arrived yesterday morning and will represent Harmon if any other indictment is taken up

against him. Mr. Chamberlain represents the National Defense Association, organized to protect men like Harmon, has been a contributor to Lucifer and is said to be a firm believer in the free love doctrine. The jury came in at three o'clock with a verdict of guilty. There are four other indictments pending against Harmon.

Tecumseh Toasted. New York, April 19.-A reception was given to General William Tecumseh Sherman at the Union League Club last birthday, which he has recently passed. Over 600 representative men were present and the reception was one of the most brilliant ever held in this city. The reception was followed by refreshments and Chauncey M. Depew made a speech to which General Sherman re lied. Among those present were Vice-President Morton, Secretaries Proctor. Rusk and Noble; Senators Dolph, Manderson, Pierce, Squire, Hawley and Blodgett; Congressmen Grosvenor, Henderson, Vanderver and Spinola; Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, and Mayor W. R. Grace.

A Wheat Parasite Like the Army Worm

Appears in Kansas. Atchison, Kan., April 19.-Farmers in the eastern half of this county report that a sort of wire worm is doing great damage to the wheat. The worm is about an inch long, of the thickness of fine wire and of a dark brown color. Wherever it works the wheat soon as soon as he killed his father. withers. The worm is not confined to any one farm or neighborhood, but is all over the eastern half of the county from north to south. Whether it is further west or in any other county is not known. It resembles closely the wire worm common in Ireland.

THE STRIKE.

The Strike at Indianapolis Gives Promise of Bitter Fight-Stagnation at Chie

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17 .- The carpenters' strike is on now in earnest. Tuesday, the inauguration day, there were reasons for believing that an agreement would be speedily reached by which the men would return to work, but now employer and employe are working in directly opposite directions, and the conditions are fair for a long, bitter fight. The situation is changed by the meeting the contractors held Tuesday night, at which resolutions were passed offering 271/4 cents per hour as standard price for the best workmen from now until November 1 next and nine hours' work, and the same wages until April I with eight hours' work. No attion whatever was paid by the contractors to the journeymen's request that acommittee be appointed to confer with the union's committee. After signing the agreement the contractors unanimously decided not to take any further notice of the strike and to not hold. another meeting until April 29. The journeymen will not consider the proposition of the bosses. They say they will not accept anything less than the demand of January 20.

The determination to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" is strong. The men have encouragement in their stand from all organized building trades in Indianapolis and from the National Federation of Labor. There is already a fund of \$10,000 on hand to support the movement, and it was announced that the Federation of Trades would furnish any amount of financial backing needed. The organized bricklayers of the city are ready to quit work any time if it is found that such amovement is necessary to strengthen the carpenters' cause. Unless the bosses show a disposition to meet the men fairly it is probable that the bricklayers will go out in a few days.

The contractors are coming slowly over, over twenty-six having acceded to the demands of the carpenters, yesterday. However, none of the big firms have given in, but the pressure of work is so great that it will be impossible for them to hold out much longer.

ALL BUILDING TRADES STOPPED. CHICAGO, April 17.-The embargo placed by the striking carpenters on building operations in Chicago continues effective. The official veto on labor extends not only to all of their own craft but now embraces nearly all trades employed in architectural work.

At the close of work Tuesday evening the great majority of the bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, painters and plumbers were laid off indefinitely. There was no more work for them to do. All lines of work had reached the stopping place, beyond which they could not go without the assistance of the carpenters.

Nothing was doing yesterday. The bosses did not even attempt to start up

BETROTHED.

Jefferson Davis' Daughter to Marry a Grandson of Samuel J. May.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 17.—A correspondent has verified the report that Miss Winnie Davis, the eldest daughter of Jefferson Davis, the late President of the Southern Confederacy, is soon to marry Mr. Albert Wilkinson, of this eity, the grandson of Samuel J. May, the great abolitionist leader.

Miss Davis came North four to visit Dr. Thomas Emery, of D. Mcarthy & Co., in this city. It was her first visit to this old abolitionist stronghold, and she was quite anxious to meet the society people of Syracuse. At one of the receptions given in her honor she was introduced to Mr. Wilkinson. Miss. Winnie received a very cool reception in one or two houses here. Mr. Wilkinson resented the coolness shown her and gallantly championed her cause. The friendship thus engendered blos-

somed into love. Miss Winnie, later on, went to Europe with a cousin, and is still there. Mr. Wilkinson, two months ago, crossed the ocean to see Miss Davis and spent several weeks with her sight-seeing on the continent and pressing his suit.

When he returned they were betrothed.

Mr. Wilkinson is a bright and promising young lawyer here, about twentyeight years of age. His income is quite fair, but he is not a rich man. The young man moves in the very best society here and stands high in the commu-

The actual time for the wedding has not been set, but it is understood that the date will be in the near future. It is vaguely hinted that there is no very remote connection between the European trip and the wedding trousseau.

Lincoln's Birthday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17 .- The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated here yesterday by appropriate services held under the auspices of the Lincoln Mem-orial League. There was a parade by night in honor of the General's seventieth Grand Army men, Sons of Veterans and other organizations through the principal streets of the city to Oak Ridge cemetery where addresses were delivered and the tomb of the President was decorated with flowers.

Registered Mail Boldly Stolen. LA JUNTA, Col., April 17 .- Some time between seven and 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning the through registered mall pouch on the Santa Fe was cut open and all the valuable matter stolen. There is no clew to the thief as vet. nor do the postal authorities know the money value of the contents of the bag, but it is believed to be quite large.

Killed His Father. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17.—Near Rus-sellville last night Wood Price, an old negro, was found with his throat cut, his head being nearly severed from his body. He was cut in as many as a dozen places. The slayer was his son, Grant Price, eighteen years old. The boy fled

No Favors for American Cattle. OTTAWA, Ont., April 17 .- Hon. Mr. Fenton in the Senate yesterday said there would be no relaxation of the regulations respecting the importation of American cattle into Canada for export to England.