COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

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

County

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

VOLUME XIII.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

1

Chase

out of work

result.

go and will die.

sas on the 12th.

consumed.

o recover

cumulate.

on.

strike of 30,000 coal handlers.

would have to be dug out with shovels.

THE WEST.

thrower of the Chicago Haymarket riot.

time ago said that a wild freight going east

on the Indiana, Illnois & Iowa railroad was

ditched by a broken rail near Senebury.

The wreck caught fire, and Conductor Don

Baker, who was asleep in the caboose, was burned to death. Four cars of flour were

A COLUMBUS (Wis.) dispatch recently said that ex-Governor James T. Lewis was

stricken with paralysis. One side was completely disabled. He was not expected

THE coal miners near Washington, O., re-

cently struck for an advance of ten cents a

James DeWitt, of Wyandotte, Kan., was

killed, the express messenger, Frank Chen-

oweth, of Kansas City, Mo., fatally injured

and several others hurt. The accident was

caused by the removal of two rails by some malicious persons. D. W. Hoffman and

James Bell were arrested and lodged in jail

THE Chicago Drug and Chemical Com-

pany a short time ago confessed judgments

steamer La Mascotte was chiefly responsi-

ble for the blowing up of that vessel last

October by allowing too much steam to ac

Four hundred coal miners of Washing

on the charge of committing the deed.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 10th petitions were sented for reduction of internal revenue and in regard to the pending Interstate Cor bill. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to provide lands for the bill. Indians in severalty and then took up the Inter state Commerce bill. Senators Beck and Cullom spoke at length in favor of the conference report and Senator Stanford against it. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.... In the executive session the Senate adjourned....In the House, after the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution asking for an interpretation of the tariff law respecting the duty on fish, bills the tariff law respecting the duty on fish, bills the tariff law respecting the duty on fish, bills were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Mor-rill, of Kansas, to place lumber and salt on the free list, and by Mr. Peters, of Kansas, author izing the erection of public buildings in towns where the gross receipts of the Government are \$10,000. The floor was then given to the District of Columbia Committee, and after the passage of several District measures the House

THE Senate on the 11th took up, amended and passed the House bill for the relief of set-tlers and purchasers of land in Kansas and Ne-braska. The bill'appropriates \$25,000 to reim-burse those who had to pay the Northern Kan-sas railroad for their lands. At twelve o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the Interstate Commerce bill, debate on which continued state commerce bill, debate on which continued until adjournment... In the House committees reported and the bill appropriating money to purchase a site and erect a public building at Charleston, S. C., was considered. In Commit-tee of the Whole the House took up the bill creating a Department of Agriculture and La-bor, and the bill was finally reported to the House and passed. The bill to amend the act to establish the Bureau of Animal Industry was taken up and debated until adjou

In the Senate on the 12th Mr. Hoar reported the bill to extend the time for filing claims in the Court of Claims, under the French Spoliation act, twelve months. Mr. Allison reported back an appropriation bill with amend-ments. The bill amending the statutes in regard to the renting or selling of Govin regard to the renting or selling of Gov-ernment property was taken up and passed. Debate on the Interstate Commerce bill was then resumed and continued until adjournment....In the House, after routine work, the special order, the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill and Mr. Tucker's substitute, then came up, and after a lengthy debate the substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amend ed passed without a division, only eight members rising to demand the yeas and nays. Ad-

In the Senate on the 13th committees re ported, and Mr. Vest's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a full and complete statement by itemized accounts of prosecutions of criminal cases in State courts by Federal officials from July 1, 1879, to December 1, 1886, and the amount paid them, was modified at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds so as to include civil cases and then adopted. Deas to include civil cases and then adopted. De-bate on the Interstate Commerce bill was then resumed, and occupied most of the day. The Senate disagreed to the House amend-ment to the Anti-Polygamy bill and a conference was appointed. Adjourned...In the House after actions bill mean the House, after routine business, the bill passed ending the law regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal courts by increas ing the amount from \$500 to \$2,000, and making other restrictions as to removing such causes, among them depriving United States District Courts of jurisdiction in civil suits between corporations and the citizen of a State. The bill

THE SOUTH.

DANIEL THOMAS, of Easton, Pa., and fam-A RECENT special from Alexandria, La. ily, consisting of himself, wife and five chilreported the assassination near Pineville of an old negro named Washington. He was dren, recently ate canned clams for supper and all were taken violently ill. Some of the family ate the clams raw and others shot and his house fired. The negro's body was burned to a crisp. He had the reputastewed. All who ate them raw were the tion of being dishonest. most affected. BECAUSE of the scarcity of coal Have-

THE steamer D. L. Talley, of Mobile, struck a snag the other day ten miles above Demopolis, Ala., on the Tombigbee river, meyer & Elder's sugar refinery, in Brooklyn, was shut down a short time ago. About eight hundred hands were thrown and sunk in six feet of water. There was possibility of raising her. She was valued at \$20,000.

A RECENT dispatch from New York said that at least 10,000 men had been thrown Two HUNDRED hands under a military guard were put to work at Newport News, out of employment, and that a large number of persons were suffering as a result of the Va., a short time ago, but twenty of them quit during the day. General Wickham has refused to arbitrate. The men are quiet.

Two men were struck by an express train and killed recently as they were crossing the railroad near Charleston, W. Va. implicating Zeigler. A triple hanging may JAMES J. JACKSON, Chief Justice of Geor-

A RECENT telegram said that heavy snow storms had stopped traffic in New York. zis. died on the 13th. A TREMENDOUS explosion recently took place in a powder mill, twelve miles from Springfield, O. THE Chatham express to New York was

lately reported stuck in a snowdrift at Co-pake, N. Y., and it was said the train would A PRAIRIE fire recently destroyed 3,000 acres of pasture and several thousand sheep have to remain there indefinitely, as it near Taylor, Tex.

THOMAS J. CLUVERIUS was hanged at Richmond, Va., recently for the murder of Lillian Madison.

IT was hinted in Cincinnati that Prof. R. Scaffer, the book swindler who committed BISMARCK's army measure was defeated in suicide in jail recently, was the bomb the German Reichstag on the 14th and he immediately read an imperial message dis-ROBERT HOLSEY and Tiffany Rail were olving the chamber and fixing February frightfully burned at Lima, O., a short time 21 for the holding of general elections for the new Reichstag.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. MARTIN delivered his TEXAS was recently reported suffering biennial message to the Legislature of Kanfrom the most severe drouth ever expe rienced there. A DISPATCH from Kankakee, Ill., a short

GENERAL.

JOHN DILLON, the Irish leader, has just begun suits for £2,000 damages against two police inspectors for malicious prosecution and arrest and £1,000 damages for seizuro of documents at Loughrea, Ireland.

THE carriage of the Infanta Isabella, sister of the late King of Spain, broke down in the Prado forest, near Madrid, recently, and for a time it was rumored that she had been kidnaped.

GOVERNOR TORRES, of Sonora, Mex., was confined to his room a short time ago with smallpox and fears were entertained for his

LORD IDDESLEIGH, better known as Sir A FEARFUL railroad wreck took place on Stafford Northcote, ex-Premier of Great the Missouri Pacific near Dunbar, Neb., on the night of the 11th. A south-bound ex-Britain and recently a cabinet minister, died suddenly on the 12th. press train was wrecked by which Engineer

AT a monastery in the vicinity of Nar bonne, France, the other day, a dozen brigands presented a revolver at the head of the father superior. Not losing his presence of mind he sprang to a rope near by and rang the chapel bell. The monks hurriedly rushed in in response to the alarm, and a short conflict resulted in the flight of the brigands, who fired a volley before they decamped, by which three monks were severely wounded.

for \$58,000, principally to George H. Ehret, the New York brewer. THE steamer Celtic Monarch was abandned at sea a short time ago. The crew and THE United States inspectors of steam passengers were saved. vessels, which recently held a sitting in St. Louis, found that the chief engineer of the

THE English Government has lately decided to purchase 40,000 additional horses and 500,000 Mannlicher repeating rifles, to e ready March 1.

CHOLEBA was reported epidemic in the Argentine Republic a short time ago and hundreds were dying daily.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature. on the 11th Lieutenant-Governo Riddle called the Senate to order, and on rollcall thirty-eight members answered. Senator Kirk was sworn in to fill the vacancy made by the death of Senator Whitford, of Anderson County, and the House was notified that the Senate was ready for business. R. M. George, of Fort Scott, was chosen assistant sergeant-atarms. The Senate took a recess several times to await the organization of the House, and after adopting a resolution to appoint a commit-tee of three to draft resolutions upon the death of Senator Whitford, adjourned....The House was called to order at noon by the Secretary of State and the members were sworn in by Associate Justice Johnson. ously injured. G. W. McCameron, of Jefferson, was chosen temporary chairman. Recess until afternoon. Upon assembling again the House proceeded to which occurred Tuesday night at Dunbar, Neb. The Missouri Pacific express bound rganize. Hon. A. W. Smith (Rep.) and Hon. south, which left here at 9:10 p. m. Tuesday in charge of Conductor Wilson, was wrecked Edward Carroll (Dem.) were placed in nomina tion for Speaker. Upon roll-call Smith received near that place at 11:30 that night. The en 98 and Carroll 26 votes, and Smith was declared elected, and sworn in. J. B. Clogston was chosen Speaker pro tem. H. L. Millard was elected chief clerk and W. T. Walker assistant gineer, James DeWitt, of Wyandotte, Kan.,

In the Senate on the 12th Mr. Donnell introduced a resolution, which was referred, that "our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to support any measure which in their judgment will tend to stop the traffic in ardent spirits and remove the saloon curse from our fair national borders." Senator Redden offered a joint resolution providing for a constitutional convention. Senator Jennings offered a resolution, which was laid over, paying what money remaining unpaid to the State contractor for the asylum at Winfield to the laborers that the contractor had failed to pay....The House met and proceeded to complete its organiza-tion by electing the following officers: C. A. Norton. sergeant-at-arms; John L. Waller, assister, John E. Brunes, descharger, P. M. assistant; John J. Furness, doorkeeper; F. M. Dofflemeyer, assistant. At this point the Gov. ernor's message was received. Recess. In the afternoon the message was read and the follow-ing additional officers elected: Boston Corbit, second assistant doorkeeper; George Wilcox, third assistant; George E. Morgan, docket clerk; Miss McCord, assistant; T. J. Jackson, journal clerk; George W. Crane, assistant; Miss Mollie Devendorf, enrolling clerk; Miss Myrtle Swofford, assistant; Miss Nora Shaeffer, post-master; J. L. Robb, assistant; T. A. Bright, chaplain. Those members elected from unor-ganized counties were admitted with the privi-bere of searching, and drawing, now. Adjourned ege of speaking and drawing pay. Adjourned Is the Senate on the 13th petitions in favor of woman suffrage were presented Twenty-three bills were introduced, among them the following: To limit and reduce the fees of certain county officers; fixing a legal day's labor at nine hours; authorizing new counties to issue bonds; for the protection of cemeteries; to change the name of St. John County to Logan. A joint resolution was adopted for the election of State Printer on Tuesday at four o'clock. Adjourned....In the House a committee was appointed to investigate the status of Wallace County. Among the bills introduced were: To regulate the interest on money: to To regulate the interest on money; to suppress the manufacture of poisonous confec-tionory; to punish persons who shall aid, aber or counsel certain crimes; repealing railroad bond laws; to prevent the printing or distribu-tion of bogus election tickets; amending the di

vorce laws, and many local bills. Senate con-current resolution relating to the death of Gen eral Logan was adopted. Mr. Coleman, of Ne maha, offered a concurrent resolution for the in vestigation of the Olathe Deaf and Dumb Asy lum. Laid over. At the afternoon session more NUMBER 16.

Courant.

ANOTHER WRECK.

Missouri Pacific Express Train Wreche.

in Nebraska-The Engineer Killed and Express Messenger Fatally Injured-Two

LATER.

that the wreckers were railroad men.

the ground.

HIS SECOND TERM.

Ceremonies Attending the Inauguration of Governor Martin.

TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 11 -- Governor Martin 3 was about one miles west of Dunbar, vas inaugurated at three o'clock yestarday Neb., a station about 180 miles from fternoon in the Hall of the House of Repre this city, a misplaced rail was struck and sentatives in the presence of a large assemthe entire train thrown from the track. The bly, all the ex-Governors of the State being engineer, DeWitt, was killed, and his fire-man, Walter S. Gates, was seriously in-jured. None of the passengers were seripresent except Harvey and Crawford. Folowing is the Governor's inaugural address:

I heard a gentleman say recently: "I have cnown all the Governors of Kansas." I naked, 'How many Governors has Kansas had?" He OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 13 .- News was received in this city yesterday of a terrible accident thought a moment and replied, "nine." I gre-sume a very large majority, even of those dest informed in the political history of the State, would make the same wrong reply. For Kansas-has had sixteen real and four acting Governors, and, since its admission into the Union, that State has had ten. Fam glad the committee having charge of the ceremonies to-day did not forget this fact, and so did not omit to invite was instantly killed, the drop lever being Hon. N. Green, who was Governor of Kansas-from November 4, 1969, to January 11, 1869. In is not inappropriate; I think, our an occasion the express messenger, Frank Cheneworth, received injuries from which he will probof this character, to briefly recall some facts onnected with the incumbents of the executives filce of Kansas. I have known all of our Govably die. All the cars were thrown from the track, and some of them were badly ernors, Territorial and State, except two, Reeder wrecked. The baggage car was thrown a ernors, Territorial and State, except two, keeder and deary; and all of the acting Governors except one, Woedson. The Territorial period extended from June, 1854, to January, 1861, and during these six years and a half seven. Governors and five Secretaries, who at times distance of 200 feet. None of the passen gers were injured, although all were badly shaker up. The cause of the accident was the removal of two rails. That it was premeditated there is no doubt, for the location acted as Governors, were appointed by the President. Kansas hal a small population then; but then, as now, the voice of Kansas was heard in the land, and it was no guiling baby's is on an embankment just near the crossing of a stream one mile west of Dunbar. Jus. before the train came thundering along two men were seen runcry! So the Presidents sent out to govern this. lusty young giant of the American desert strong. ning away from the place where the rails men, distinguished men, men who had had a large and valuable training in civil affairs, and they were, one and all, glad to come; and to link were removed. Two crowbars were found near the scene of the wreck, together with some other tools, which had undoubtedly their names and fames with that of Kansas. The Territorial Governors appointed were, in succession, Andrew H. Roeder, John L. Dawson, been used in removing the rails. These tools were of the sort used on track repairing work, and it would appear from this Wilson Shannon, John W. Geazy, Robert J. Walker, James W. Denver and Samuel Medary, Attempts have been made previously to kill Engineer DeWitt by derailing the locomoand the Secretaries were Daniel Woodson Frederick P. Stanton. James W. Denver, Hugh S. Walsh and George M. Beebe. All came to Kansas and served in the positions to which tive of which he had charge. The last time the arrival of a freight train ahead of Dethey were appointed except one, Mr. Dawson, who declined. Of these seven Governors all Witt's train saved him from almost certain death. It is said certain parties have had were lawyers except two, Geary, who was a ill feelings against the engineer, and hence merchant, and Medary, who was a printer by trade. Five were born in Pennsylvania; one, the cause of this fiendish revenge. The wreck was immediately cleared and trainspassed Shannon, in Ohio, and one, Denver, in Virginia. on time. No arrests have been made as yet As I have stated, these Territorial Governors, vere generally distinguished men. Governor although the authorities have commenced Reeder, previous to his appointment as Govinvestigating and will push matters to the ernor, had never held an office, but he had been for many years one of the most eminent lawyers bitter ond. There are many rumors current as to the motives of the wreckers in of Pennsylvania. Wilson Shannon had been perpetrating such a fiendish outrage. There are many who believe that the deed was twice elected Governor of Ohio and had also served as Minister to Mexica before coming to Kansas. Robert J. Walker had been a United States Sena-tor from Mississippi and Secretary of the Treasaccomplished by men who are enemies of the Missouri Pacific railroad. Others hold that the wreck was the work of a gang of ury during President Polk's administration.

robbers, who hoped to plunder the dead James W. Denver had represented California in Congress and served as Commissioner of Indian and dying. The theory which most generally obtains credence, however, is that ene-mies of Engineer DeWitt derailed the train Affairs. Samuel Medary was an editor of na-tional reputation and had been Governor of Minnesota. All except Geary were over fortyin the hope and belief that, as subsequent events showed, he would be killed. Every five years of age when appointed, and he, the youngest of them all, had been a soldier in the Mexican war. After leaving Kansas he rose to effort will be made to run the miscreant to the rank of Major General in the Union army, D. W. Hoffman and James Bell have been arrested and lodged in jail at Nebraska City and was later elected Governor of Pennsylva-nia. Thus three of our Territorial Governors on the charge of wrecking the Missouri Pahave been the chief executives of three other cific passenger train Tuesday night states. All of the Territorial Governors appointed except one, Denver, are dead, but the Secretaries of the Territory, all f whom acted as Governor during their terms of office, are' all living except one, Hugh S. Walsh. Kansas also elected three Governors who never served, viz.: Charles Robinson, elected under the Topeka constitution; George W. Smith, chosen under the Le-compton constitution, and Henry J. Adams, elected under the Leavenworth constitution. My honored predecessor, Charles Robinson, thus enjoys the distinction of having been elected under two constitutions. He is the first Governor of Kansas in a double sense-he was chosen to that office under the first and last constitution framed for the State. Of the Governors of the State four were un-der thirty-five when elected, all except two are now past fifty, and the oldest was first chosen. All have been residents of Kansas for All have been residents of Kansas for more than twenty years; two, the first and the present Governor, for over twenty-nine years, and all except one, Governor Harvey, are still citizens of the State. Eight of ten served in the Legislature previous to their election to the executive office, and the other two, Governors Robinson and Anthony, have since served as members of the law-making branch of the State Government. One, Gov-ernor Robinson, is a native of Massachusetts; three, Carney, Green and Glick, are natives of Ohio; two, Osborne and Martin, of Pennsyvania; one, Harvey, of Virginia; one, Anthony, of New York, and one, St. John, of Indiana. Gov-ernor Robinson was a physician; three, Craw-ford, St. John and Glick, were lawyers; one, Carney, a merchant; two, Osborne and Martin were printers; Green was a clergyman, Harvey a surveyor and Anthony a tinsmith. All except Robinson, Carney, Osborne and Glick served in the Union army during the war. Only one of our Governors, Green, graduated at a college or uniersity. One, Governor Harvey, was elected to the United States Senate after the expiration of his term as Governor, and Governor Osborne represented the country as United States Min ister to Chili and Brazil. Twenty-six years have come and gone since the first Governor of the State took the oath of office, and he and all his successors are with us vet. Here breathe executives who organized the splendid regiments young Kansas sent out to battle for the honor of the flag. Here are those who saw the dawn and morning of that narvelous development which began with the close of the civil war, and has since spread over 400 miles of fair and fertile country. Here are tect our from those who were called upon to protect our fron-tiers against repeated invasions by merciless savages. Here are those who witnessed the still more dreadful desolation wrought by in-sects whose baleful flight darkened the light of the sun at midday. Here are those who have oc-cupied the executive chair during the later years of peaceful prosperity and unexampled growth. We greet them one and all, cordially and gratefully. We salute them as citizens whom the people of Kansas have deemed worthy of the highest trusts. We honor them as men who have guided the State through difficulties and dangers, onward and upward to the shining stars. We testify willingly and thankfully our appreciation of the courage and fidelity with which they discharge their always laborious and often difficult and perplexing duties. We receive and welcome them as the honored guests of this occasion. And, speaking in the name of the people of Kan-sas, and expressing, as I am sure I do, the sea-timent which fills all hearts, I fervently pray that their days may be long and pea that prosperity may abide with them. d peaceful, and ADMINISTERING THE OATH. At the close of the address the oath of office was administered to the Governor by Chief Justice Horton.

Arrests KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.-Information was received here to-day that at an early hour as the Missouri Pacific passenger train No.

forced clean through his body. The fireman, Frank Denton, was slightly injured, and chief clerk. After drawing for seats the House

also passed providing for the bringing of suits against the Government. Adjourned. AFTER the Senate had disposed of pre

liminary work on the 14th the conference rep on the bill making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, reducing the appropriation from \$500,000 to \$400,000, was agreed to and the conference re-\$400,000, was port on the Interstate Commerce bill was again taken up and the debate was resumed and continued until near midnight, when a decisive decisive vote was finally reached and the re-port was agreed to and the bill passed by 43 yeas ro 15 mays. Adjourned till Monday... In the House the day was devoted to the private calendar. The conference reports on the Elect-oral Count bill and the bill increasing the appropriation for a public building at Fort Scott, Kan., to \$40,000 were agreed to. Many private bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and passed, and at the evening session twenty-four pension bills passed

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Ox the 10th, in the lunacy proceedings against the wife of Prof. Emmons, of the Geological Survey, at Washington, two doctors were called, who testified that Mrs. Emmons was insane and subject to delusions. The proceedings were often inter-rupted by Mrs. Emmons' pointed and witty remarks on the testimony given.

THE Farmers' National Congress convened recently in Museum Hall the Smithsonian Institution. President Robert Beverly, of Virginia, called the convention to order

THE reception rooms of Chamberlain's Hotel at Washington were crowded on the evening of the 12th by a brilliant assem-blage of alumni of Yale College and invited guests gathered to honor President Dwight. The President was not present on account of his health. All the members of his Cabinet were present except Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland. Chief Justice Waite was also present.

THE President gave a reception to the diplomatic corps on the 13th.

THE. EAST.

THE Executive Committee of Miners' and Laborers' Subdivision No. 1 of District Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, which includes the entire anthracite coal fields, held a session at Hazelton, Pa., recently and resolved to declare a general strike of all the employes engaged in the mining of coal that goes to places affected by the strike of the New Jersey freight handlers, as being the most effective manner of rendering them assistance.

THE Chamber of Commerce at Boston recently adopted a resolution opposing the Interstate Commerce bill in its present shape, objecting to the "long and short haul" clause, and favoring the appointment of a commission

At the New York Coal Exchange dealers recently said that if a settlement of the strike of the coal handlers was not effected very soon nothing could save that city, New England and Northern New York from a coal famine. There was not more than a week's supply in New York City, and every channel had been stopped and there is little possibility of the resumption of traffic until great damage had been done and thousands of men discharged, hundreds of factories shut down, large sums lost by unfilled contracts and great suffering for all.

EDWIN H. FITLER was recently nated for Mayor of Philadelphia by the Republicans.

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tonville, O., struck recently for increased wages PAUL F. PERRAULT, bookkeeper of the

Joseph Bausch Brewing Company, Houghton, Mich., was lately arrested for stealing \$3,000.

THE San Francisco police recently found another bomb in a sewer.

In the circuit court at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 13th, in the application filed by Presi-dent Green Smith, of the Senate, praying for an injunction restraining Lieutenant Governor Robertson from performing the duties of his office, the attorneys for the latter moved for a continuance until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Judge Avres overruled the motion, and gave Rob ertson until the next day to answer Smith's complaint.

BRAKEMAN WELLS, charged with the re sponsibility for the recent terrible wreck at Rio, Wis., has been arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His counsel will try to fix the responsibility on the conductor. SAN FRANCISCO was rocked from east to west by an earthquake a short time ago, which lasted seven seconds. No damage was done.

THE position of Queen of the Gypsies in the United States was recently given to the sister of the dead queen, Miss Lucy Stanley, who lived near Evansville, Ind. THE jury in the Hamilton case reported on the afternoon of the 13th that they were unable to agree and were discharged by the judge. They announced that they stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. AT the Second Baptist Church at Adrian. Mich., a short time ago Susan Brown, colored, was seized with religious excitement and sprang to her feet shouting "Glory, hallelujah !" and the next instant dropped dead.

THE Baltimore & Ohio issued a short time ago a new loan of \$2,500,000 for the purchase of rolling stock.

THE Democratic caucus held at Sacra mento, Cal., on the 14th to nominate a Senator, resulted in the election of George Hearst on the first ballot. A MURDEROUS affray took place recently in a Chicago Chinese laundry between two Celestials. One shot at the other but missed him and then beat him over the head with a revolver till he was unconscious. A RECENT telegram said that the strike at Newport News had been settled and the troops had returned to Richmond.

THE New York World recently published seven columns of the improper disbursement of over \$2,000,000 by the presidents of the Union Pacific railroad. A CHICAGO telegram said a short time ago

that Spies, the anarchist, would be married in jail soon to Miss Eva Van Zar.dt. REV. JOHN PATTERSON, Presbyterian, at Cambridge, Wis., recently cut his throat, caused by mental aberation.

THREE Chinamen were lately burned to death in a hotel in Salem, Ore.

Ox the 14th two attempts were made to damage the Sutter street cable road in San Francisco. In the first attempt a dynamite cartridge was placed on the track which completely wrecked dummy No. 34, and shattered the windows of the houses in the immediate vicinity. The second attempt which happened an hour after the first, did

not do any damage. THREE breweries in Detroit, Mich., recently succumbed to the boycott.

THE Governor of Herat was recently ummoned to Cabool to answer charges of secretly favoring Russia, and fomenting a hatred of England among the Afghan peo ple. If found guilty he will be sentenced to death.

THE LATEST.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 15.-Ynocente Ochoa, a wealthy resident of El Paso del Norte, and president of the International Stree Railroad Company, felt aggrieved at sever strictures made against him by the Observa dor Fronterizo, a Mexican paper published in El Paso del Norte, but printed on the American side of the river, owned Senor Chavez and managed by Pedro Garcia. The strictures were in connection with the great depreciation of the bills issued by the Banco Minero at Chihuahua and the efforts made by the street car company to depreciate Mexican money in their transactions with the public on the Mexican side of the river Ochoa considered the publication libelous and having heard during the progress of the Cutting trial that the laws of Texas claimed just as much extra territorial juris diction as those of Mexico and were fully as stringent, he concluded to seek redress in an American court. He accordingly had Pedro Garcia, the acting manager of the Observador Fronterizo indicted for criminal libel by the grand jury of the El Paso County district court now in session, and he was arrested by the sherif of El Paso County. As soon as the indict ment against him was returned into cour his bail was fixed by District Judge Falvey at \$500 and Editor Juan S. Hart of the E Paso Times went on his bond and secured his release. Garcia says he is not the responsible publisher of the Observador Fronterizo, but only employed as a man ager, and according to Mexican law is not responsible for the utterances of the paper HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15 .- To-day there will he given to the public the secret, according to Prof. Henry Youle Hinde, of the fisher ies troubles and the true basis of the award of \$5,250,000 against the United States. Soon after the award was made the profes sor, who was employed by the commission as a compiler, announced the discov-ery of cooked statistics. Some noise was made in consequence in the about Canadian Parliament this discovery, but inquiry into the matter was mothered up. The secret is in book form, and is addressed to Secretary Bayard and the Governor General. In this book he claims to prove by arithmetical process, fortified by a mathematical formula, that the major part of the Canadian annual official trade tables, with respect to trade with the United States and Great Britain, have been fabricated from 1867 up to 1885. He

further presented a statement that all the Canadian figures are inter-changeable with the Irish trade figures in the United States commerce and navigation tables for 1873 and 1874 and some other years. The professor submits mathe matical proof that all the figures he duces from the United States official taples for the years of 1873 and 1874, together with all the figures he advances from Canadian official tables from 1867 to 1878 are not only interchangeable, but are all equivalents of figures in the table, first published by the

pro

contemporary of Newton, Bernoulli of Bale, in 1713.

bills were introduced. Mr. Price offered a con olution in behalf of the settlers of No Man's Land, and the House adjourned unti Monday. THE Senate did but little business on the

14th. Petitions for woman suffrage were received and eighteen new bills introduced. The special committee appointed to draft suitable lutions regarding the deceased S Whitford, of Anderson County, reported an the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Th Senate adjourned until Monday The Hous was not in session.

New Railroads.

The Union Pacific railroad recently filed with the Secretary of State thirteen char ters, about covering the State generally The charters were for the Concordia, Chap man & El Dorado road, running from Con Walter cordia to El Dorado; the Lincoln & Nebras ka, from Lincoln, Kan,, to the north line of Smith County; the Lincoln & Great Bend, from Lincoln to Great Bend; the Lawrence burg, Belleville & Colorado, from Concor dia to Belleville; the Lawrence, El Dorado & Texas, from Lawrence to New Kiowa the McPherson & Gulf, from McPherson to the north line of the State, and a branch to the south line; the Minneapolis, Stockton & Pacific, from Minneapolis to the north line of Norton County: the Lincoln. Russel & Santa Fe, from Lincoln to the southwes corner of the State: the Hays City & Southwestern, from Hays City to the south vest line of the State; the Blue Rapids Clay Center & Solomon, from Blue Rapid to Solomon; the Seneca, Onaga & Man hattan, from the north line of the State to Manhattan, and the Beloit, Mankato & Grand

Island, from Beloit to the north line of the These lines are all to be tributary State. to the Union Pacific. The same men ar directors of all the proposed lines.

Miscellaneous.

At the late meeting of the State Bar As ociation at Topeka the following officers were chosen: President, Judge S. O. Thacher, of Lawrence; vice-president, Judge H. C. Sluss, of Wichita; secretary Judge J. W. Day, of Topeka; treasurer Associate Justice D. M. Valentine, of Topeka; executive committee, Associate Justice W. H. Johnson, of Topeka; Judge C. W. Graves, of Burlington; Judge Robert Crozier, of Leavenworth; Hon. George S Greene, of Manhattan, and Hon. T. F Garver, of Salina; delegates to the National Bar Association, Hon. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison; Hon. T. A. Hurd, of Leavenworth, and Hon. A. L. Redden, of El Dorado

THE House elected Bert Orner, Porte Hunter, Arthur H. Smith, Albert Taylor, Mattie McCord, Maudie Beardsley, Bertie L. Shaffer and Jessie Beam pages

In a late quarrel between two Leave worth hackmen, John Reese and Alec Black, W. Coffey, a negro, took a hand, and stabbed Reese in the left side, inflicting a fatal wound.

A COLORED doctor by the name of Adams. or Lemon, was recently found dead in his house at Leavenworth. Public opinion was divided as to whether it was a case of mur der or heart disease.

THE probate judge of Shawnee County recently revoked the permits of seven druggists who had pleaded guilty in the district court to the charge of violating the Prohibitory law.

fatally injuring Express Messenger Cheneworth. The prisoners were arrested at Dunbar and taken to Nebraska City to avoid ynching by indignant citizens. Evidence fore the jury shows pretty conclusively that the right parties have been arrested. LIST OF THE INJURED.

THE WRECKERS ARRESTED.

F. I. Cheneworth, Pacific express mes senger, who lives at 916 Woodland avenue. Kansas City, head hurt and dangerous internal injuries. He may die; Water P. Gates, fireman, scalded and fingers mashed; Mrs. F. Cross, Omaha, ankle sprained; C. G. Burton, Omaha, head and arm hurt: Mathew Lindell, Omaha, cut in right side; Silas McCarrolly, Omaha, hand hurt; M. Kenon, Omaha, head hurt; Mrs. Omaha, new, Forepa E. Kennedy, Forepa bone fractured; bone bond Forepaugh's circus, collar bone Mr. Walsten, Kansas City, head hurt; S. Van Tolfe, Willow Springs, Mo., elbow hurt; S. H. Meyers, Mechanicsburg, Pa., nose and neck skinned; George Coon, Philadelphia, Pa., elbow scraped; M. G. Moran, Omaha, elbow pinched; Miss Mollie Hyde, Beloit, Kan., slight concussion; E. Connor, Omaha, right hip wrenched; John Geiger, St. Louis, shoulder hurt: J. T. Burkhart Buffalo, Wyo. T., shoulder; John Pickett, Austin, Tex., hand hurt; E. Becker, Ja naica, West Indies, hand cut; Frank Garrett, brakeman, Atchison, face scraped.

POLYGAMY DOOMED.

some of the Provisions of the Anti-Polyga. my Bill as It Passed the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The anti-Mormon oill, as it passed the House yesterday, by the adoption of the Tucker substitute for the Edmunds Senate bill, makes the lawful husband and wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation a competent witness against the accused, and further provides for the registration of all marriages, making it a misdemeanor for any person to violate the provisions relative to such registration. It nnuls all Territorial laws providing for the identification of the votes of electors at any election, and also all laws conferring on the Territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases and abolishes woman suffrage in the Territory of Utah. Penalties are subscribed for unlawful intercourse and polygamy is defined as a marriage between one person of one sex and more than one person of another sex, and is declared to be a felony. The financial corportion known as the Church of Latter Day Saints, and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company are dissolved, and the Attorney General is directed to wind them up by process of court, and all laws for the organization of the militia of the Territory and the creation of the Nauvoo legion are annulled. Polygamists are made ineligible to vote and a test oath is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote that they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws in respect to the crimes defined in this and the original Edmunds act. The bill provides for the immediate appointment by the President of all judges and selectmen of the county and probate courts, and by the Governor of all justices of the peace. sheriffs, constables and other county and district officers. The bill as amended by the adoption of the substitute will now be

transmitted to the Senate for the action of that body.

The ex-Governors then each spoke in succession, and the ceremonies closed with a grand ball in the evening.

Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. OCTTONWOOD FALLS . KAMEAS

GRANDMOTHER.

'Outlived her usefulness?'' Nay, oh, nay! Never let graadmother even dream She could better be spared from her home to-day Than in days when her hair wore its youthful floor.

Nay, though her hands, once so plump

Grown thin and weak, can not labor now; Nay, though the life-battle fought so long Has left deep scars on her aged brow.

Who so willing, when mamma is weary, To hush the baby upon her breast With old-time lullables, quaint and cheery, Till it lies in peaceful, slumbrous rest?

Straight to grandma goes wayward Willie, When rough runs the waves of his young life's

sea, She steers him straightly, "will he, nill he," Into the port where he ought to be.

Madcap Nellie sits sweetly serious, Plying her needle by grandmama's chair; Strong, indeed, is the charm mysterious Holding to mischief so quietly there.

Ah, grandma's work can be done by her only!

There's a niche that only her chair can fill; There's a void in the home, that is dark and lonely,

"When grandmama's loving voice is still. -Mrs. C. Havens Potter, in Good Housekeeping.

HE BOUGHT HIMSELF.

A Tramp's Story to Account for His Condition.

While seated on one of the benches in Madison Square, New York, I was accosted by a rather seedy-looking individual, who made the following erroneous assertion:

"You haven't twenty-five cents about you?"

"You're wrong; I have."

"Ah! There is nothing I can say, I presume, that would cause you to transfer that twenty-five cents from your possession to mine?"

"You're right; there is not." "May I venture to ask your permis-

sion to sit down on this seat?" "The seat is as free for you as for

anybody." "The permission," said the man, as he spread his tattered coat-tails and sat down, "is not as gracious as it might

be, perhaps, but I have got past the point where I object to manners; yet," he continued with a sigh, "I was a rich man myself once."

There was a delicate flattery that hovered around this remark, for it seemed to indicate a belief on the speaker's part that I was a rich man.

"Drink?" I asked.

"No," he answered. "I wish it had been. It would have many advantages. I would have had the pleasure of spending the money. Besides I find that the general public seem to have made up its mind that drink must be the cause. I hate to disappoint the public, and as all the appearances are against me and tend to carry out the drink theory, I would much prefer to lay the cause to undue indulgence in stimulants, but a regard for truth won't allow me to do

He sighed again.

"I have always been a victim to my

and ae smoked a 'arge-bowied pipe He was in his shirt, sleeves and swayed gently to and f.ro, and seemed to be consulting a h'.ge volume in his lap.' I sat up in Laste, to find myself on a table of beards, supported by trestles. The she at that covered me was all I had been a nation one hundred years. It The boards creaked as I sat up

and, the young man looked suddenly towards me, then sprang to his feet, letting the huge volume fall to the

"Now look here?' he cried. 'What the old Harry do you mean by such conduct as this.'

"What do I mean?' I said. 'What do you mean by having me here?'

"That is what I mean,' said the man in his shirtsleeves, waving his hand towards a box of surgical instruments.'

"An operation?" I asked. "An operation?' 'Well, yes; and after the operation is over there will be nothing left of you but bones. You are mine-I won't say body and soul, but achievement in itself will turn on it in body at least. I bought you. You are to be dissected, and I might as well tell you now as later that I don't like a body to act as you are doing. I don't like it, I say, and I ain't used to it. I never had it happen before, so lie down and keep quiet-I will be ready for you

in a moment. I am looking up some authorities on the subject now." "But see here,' I said. 'You're joking. I'm not going to stand any more

of this. I'm going away.' "'I'd like to see you,' said the student. 'The door is locked, and it is six stories down from the window. Now don't interrupt me. I am reading up this work on anatomy, and a fellow can't give his mind to a serious subject

like this with a corpse making a fuss right, along side of 'him. You are dead, so lie down and keep quiet.' "He resumed his pipe and his book

and his rocking-chair. "'You don't mean to say,' I cried

out, 'that you are going to murder me?'

"He smiled, puffed away at his pipe, and waved his hand at me to lie down. Instead of that, I arose cautiously and uation of the Old Dispensation. We sprung at his throat, upsetting rockingchair, book and all. Although I had him down, it was not for long. I was too weak to make a struggle, and he And we turn about and cast it up backlifted me up and placed me on the boards again. He picked up his pipe, put his hands in his pockets and came over and looked at me.

"'You are a fine, lively specimen," he said; 'but you are laboring under a great mistake. You think you are alive. Well, you're not. You're dead, and have been dead for several days. The coroner's jury sat on you. Perhaps you don't know that.'

"I shook my head.

"Well, they sat all the same. Verdict, died of prostration, or nervous prostration, or something like thatno; sunstroke, I think it was. Now you are dead, physically and officially. The State of New York has pronounced you defunct. You have petered. Now I put it to you as a reasonable man if you think you are acting as a respectable cadaver should act. You are trying to make out that the State of New York can be wrong officially, and, besides, you are trying to get away with the body that I have bought and paid for

and I can assure you I have not got too

THE YEAR 1887.

excel all the others. They seem a great

many years, 1887, do they not? They

are really only a little fragment of time,

which has dignity only from the fact

that we are adding to it. It is an old

conceit we have of it. Looked at in

one way, it is a respectable date, but

how long shall we be able to add to it

and keep it going in the world? There have been several attempts at a contin-

uous date, but they have all broken

down. How long shall we keep up

ours? It is a pity for scientific pur

poses that we could not have had uni-

versally, as the Hebrews have, a con-

tinuous date. Our breaking time in two

in this way causes immense historical

confusion, leads to an unjust estimate

of the past, and adds to our conceit.

It gives the impression that the his-

torical stream is not continuous; in-

deed, we absurdly try to make it run

both ways from what we call the year

1. Hence much of the theological diffi-

culty in making people feel that the

New Dispensation is actually a contin-

begin with our 1 and run it up forward,

with an increasing sense of power.

ward for the ancient nations, endeavor-

a false impression-if we may say it, a

ample. They seem to be wasting away

in time toward us, losing year after

year instead of gaining. We know, in-

that the Egyptians did not live back-

surd to suppose that Menes, when he

came to his throne in Memphis, dated

his order to dig the first canal 5004, ac-

cording to Mariette, or 3623 according to

Bunsen, or 2700 according to Wilkin-

son, or whatever it was, and that every

year thereafter he dropped one year-

5003, 3622, 2699, and so on. And yet

Some Philosophical Speculations as What It May Bring Forth. Another "centennial" date, that of

and charm .- Marles Dudley Warner, the Federal, Constitution. We have in Harper's Magazine. is a pretty date to write; after the stiff MEXICAN BULL-FIGHTS. 8s the pen flourishes so easily down the tail of the 7. The years have some of the the Animals are Prepared for Their Conflict with Human Beings. run away very fast since 18 0, going down hill to the end of the century. In Long before the performance begins the Plaza de Toros is filled to overflowfourteen short years more the Drawer will be trying, in its faithfulness to the tion in life, from the blanketed peon to twentieth century, to keep out of its the satin-clad senorita. Both the columns the facetiæ of the nineteenth. entrance of the music and the entrance The nineteenth century, of which we of judge are followed by bursts of apare proud now, will be analyzed and plause, but the populace rend the air criticised and condemned as we now with deafening shouts when the bullcondescend to talk about the eighteenth. On the day that 1901 comes in, the captain, a clown and generally four same able writers who the day before, toreros, two or three picadores and in the press, used the term "nineteenth mozos. The "captain" and toreros are century" as if it were a kind of final dressed in bright-colored satins, short jacket and knee-trousers, beautifully a patronizing manner. They will speak and elaborately embroidered in silk and about the twentieth century as if they had made it, and that it must necessarily

silver, white hose, black slippers and a fancy hat. They wear their hair in a knot at the back of the head, and carry in their hand or on their arm a "capa"a kind of cloak or circular, lined with red or other bright color. The picadores, mounted on horseback, are dressed in leather, with gay colored jackets, sashes and broad sombreros. and earry a lance with which to stick and worry the bull, and also to keep him from goring their horses. The clown is dressed like any other clown

fortunate camel-driver, and 'et us asso-

ciate occasionally, sinfr', as we are, with some of the lovely women who

give to this mortal fife most of its grace

and the mozos are servants. The men enter the ring and parade around it. Then the gate is opened, and in plunges the bull. Before entering he has been stuck and teased and worried until he is in a perfect "whirlwind and tempest of passion," veritably a mad bull. A bunch of ribbons attached to a barb with a point like a fish-hook flutters from his shoulder. As he passes through the gate the picadores prick him with their lances, and, plunging, rearing, snorting, mad as a March hare, he rushes furiously at the first man he sees.

This is generally one of the toreros, who opens and dextrously presents his capa. The bull lunges at this, and the man springs lightly to one side and escapes unhurt. The men are active, ing to run the civilizations of antiquity muscular and graceful. The picadores. into the ground somewhere. It gives gallop around the ring, pricking with their lances the desperate bull, who "petering out" appearance to the old nations. Take the Egyptians, for exmakes frequent lunges at them, sometimes goring, disemboweling or killing the poor, inoffensive horses, and sometimes upsetting horse and rider and injuring both. The toreres are quick to deed, but we have to learn it painfully, the rescue, waving their capas, at which the bull seldom fails to plunge. ward in this way. It is, of course, 'ab-At a signal from the judge, the picadores

retire from the ring. The next act is putting the banderillas in the shoulders of the bull. These banderillas are wooden shafts about a foot long, an iron fish hook at one end. and the other decorated with flowers, flags, etc. One of the toreros takes one this is the way it appears to our minds, in each hand, and, holding them aloft, with our queer chronology. Looked at leaping, dancing and shouting, attracts honestly, it is not much of a date, this the attention of the toro, who rushes 1887. Nor is it new. The Pharaoh upon him. As the toro (bull) lowers who used it-and no one knows what his head the man sticks in the banderil-Pharaoh it was-no doubt was consci- las, dexterously leaps to one side and ous that it had been used before him, runs for his life. Thus putting in two at a time, he puts in six. This is a

The Lost Glory. Influence and Unques-tioned Power of Cambodia. The countries now known as Cochin-China, Annam, Cambodia, Laos and Siam, and, probably the whole Indo-Chinese Peninsula, were occupied

AN ANCIENT EMPIRE.

primitively by a dark-colored race, remnants of which are still to be found in the mountains, on whom their conquerers, all having the same feeling toward them; have imposed names which ing with people of every rank and sta- in their several languages mean savages. At a period in the past which probably answered to the beginning of the Christian era, two conquering peoples took possession of the richer parts of the country and drove these tribes back into the mountains. They estabfighters appear. They consist of a lished the kingdom of Thiampa in the south, and that of Cambodia in the central region. Cambodia, now small in extent and weak, was formerly a powerful empire, and held under its allegiance, either directly or as tributary States, more than half of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Its splendor is attested by its numerou monuments of grand dimensions and beautiful architecture. Yet this Khmer people, which has left such admirable traces of its power and civilization, is an enigma to the world. We know very little of its origin, and hardly more of the period of its power. Its history, as we have it, prevents various phases of struggle and alliance with its neighbors, China, Siam, Thiampa and Tonquin. It is supposed to have attained its highest state of splendor in the arts in the eleventh century. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it divided Thiampa with Annam and Tonquin. From that time on it suffered a succession of losses of territory till, in 1863, Norodom, its King, placed it under the protectorate of France.-

M. Maurel, in Popular Science Monthly.

HE WAS MARRIED.

Why an Omaha Man Searched His Gro cer's Store for Cooked Things. Customer-Have you any corned beef? Fancy Grocer-Best kind, Mr. -

any thing else? "Any canned tongue already boiled? "Yes."

"Canned chicken, already cooked?" "Yes."

"Let's see. They don't put up broiled beefsteaks, do they?" "Oh, no."

"Nor roast beef?" "No."

"By the way, what are these; look like fried potatoes."

"That's what they are-Saratoga chips." "Well, I'll take a bushel of them

Hello! What's that?" "Canned corned beef hash."

"Just the thing. "Gimme a lot of it. Got any baked beans?"

"Yes. Boston baked beans; three different brands.

"Let's see what else there is here. How are these used?"

"Those are sonp essences, and need nothing but thinning with hot water.' "Well, I'll try those, and throw in a lot of other things you think good, no matter what, only so they're cooked.

I'm tired of starving." "Is your mother sick, Mr. -



RED STAR

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, Philadelphia, hasdone a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's, Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their-troubles and diseases. She writes as follows: "A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown vio-lently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until death seemed? certain. Her physician finally advised her-to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. Shedid soand in a short time the tumor was dissolved. and she is now in perfect health. I also know of many cases where the medicine has been of great value in preventing miscarriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of childbirth. Philadelphia ladies appreciate. the worth of this medicine and its great.

value." nail in Pill receipt of price, \$1. Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Also in liquid form, all at Druggists.

too sensitive regard for truth." "You look it," I said.

"Yes, I always like to meet an apprestative soul, and if you don't mind I would like to tell you the remarkable circumstances that led to my change in fortune."

"I should like very much to hear it." "Well, to begin with, I was born

"Oh, come, come, now, none of that poor but honest business. Don't take advantage of me. I am not protected by a chestnut bell."

"I was merely going to say that I was the only son of a rich man, and when he died he left me a comfortable fortune consisting of stocks, bonds, and one thing and another that I speedily converted into cash and placed at my disposal in a New York bank. I intended to look around for a good investment and put the money in it, so I placed the money there for safekeeping, telling them I did not expect any interest, but they were to be prepared to have it drawn out at a moment's notice in a lump-'

"Foolish man-the cashier skipped to Canada, I suppose."

"No, he did not-and, see here, I have no chestnut bell, either. You'll have to let up on those ancient platitudes if I do.

"All right; go ahead."

"At my hotel I put on a complete change of dress."

"It wouldn't hurt you much to do that now."

He did not heed the interruption. but continued:

"I forgot to transfer my pocketbook -any papers or any cash to my new suit. When I mounted the stair of one of the elevated road stations I found that I had nothing with me. I turned to go home. It was a fearfully hot day, and I was not very well. When I had walked half a block it seemed to me that some one put his hands on my shoulders and began pressing me down. I looked back to see who had taken that liberty and found nobody there. The weight pressed me down on one knee and then on the other, and with a cry I fell forward on the sidewalk. When I awoke I seemed to be on the sidewalk a telegraph office at Johnstown, Pa., restill, but there was something covering | cently, and grabbing his hat from his me. I was lying on a hard substance, head as politely as his hurry would and when I moved the covering from permit, laid it on the counter and split my face I found I was in a room that through the door and out the gate. was nearly full of tobacco smoke. A few minutes later he came back, looklamp that looked hazy was burning on ing very crestfallen, laid a telegram on the table. A young man with a shrewd, the counter, picked up his hat and hurvulpine face sat in a rocking chair. It ried out before any one could speak to but let us hear now and then about listen while you talk .- New Haven seemed to be the only seat in the room him.-Pittsburgh Post.

much cash. I don't buy bodies for amuse ment or to have them walk away, either. No. sir.'

"How much did you pay for me?"] asked.

"Well, you came high, besides the bringing of you upstairs. You cost me \$60 and \$1 cartage.

"All right. I will give you \$100 for myself. I think my body is more use to me than it can be to you.'

"The student sat down in his rooking chair, threw one leg over the other and eyed me critically.

"See here,' he said; 'you are wealthy, aren't you?'

"I have about \$75,000,' I answered very foolishly.

"How is your property fixed?" "It is in the Knickerbocker-Manhattan Bank.

"All right. I will tell you just what t will cost. You make me out a check for \$75,000 and you can have yourself. You know you are legally and officially dead.'

"'Otherwise I suppose you will murder me?'

"'Call it what you like,' he answered jauntly. 'I am not particular as to the terms used by a corpse.'

"I wrote him out the check, intending to get down to the bank before him and stop payment, but he remarked as he tied me down to the trestles with a stout rope that he 'wasn't born the day before yesterday' and if the check was all right he would buy me a good suit of clothes and set me at liberty. If not, the dissection would proceed. He got the money-took me down that night blindfolded to a cab, drove me round and round and then left me. I have been hunting for that man ever since. Dont' you think you can advance me twenty-five cents on that story?"

"Oh, I guess so, if you don't ask me to believe it."

"Well, seeing it is you, I won't. Thanks-fifty cents? Well, I will hand you back twenty-five cents the next time I meet you."-Jack Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

-An absent-minded lad rushed into

and he regarded it as merely the beginning of the years that Egypt would pile up in increasing glory. The Pharaoh who wrote 3887 may have had some conceit in the figures, but it was a cheap pride. The vain attempt of the Phar- one. Then comes the captain's work: achs in this direction ought to make us holding his capa to the bull, he receives modest of our little achievement in the his first lunge from the leftside, springway of a date. All the people before us have doubtless flattered themselves that and steady, he receives him on his their eras would endure as long as the world lasts.

We are interested in this year 1887. however-as the Court was about to say when it interrupted itself-not because it is a centennial year, of to speculate whether it will be a year of war, or earthquake, or droughts, but to see whether it is going to be a good year for "realism" in fiction, or whether the "idealists" will begin to get an inning. It is such a seesaw world that one can only keep his head by taking a long historical perspective, and noting what tales they are that the race cares to not fight they lasso them and drag preserve through all the ages. We them from the ring. want to stick to facts, but there are so many sorts of facts, material and immaterial, and human nature is double. and men are perverse. They are so unreasonably interested, even in this handkerchiefs, money, etc., to the vicscientific age, in the "Arabian Nights." It is absurd that a camel-driver should

self, and rule over the kingdom. In order to be true to life he should have continued to be a camel-driver till his camel died, and every thing went in this enlightened age keeping up such wrong with him, and he married a a barbarous sport, when a Mexican woman who drank, and took to hasheesh, and ended as a beggar. It is much better for us to read about this sort of camel-driver than the other. After all, the philosophers are merely quarrelling about a definition. It is as necessary to satisfy in fiction the higher aspirations of the mind as its lower tendencies; "high life" is as real, all admit, as "low life." Purity and virtue are just as "real" as their opposites (though not so common), and the steady contemplation of them in fiction is more likely to be ennobling than the contemplation of the inferior and the vulgar. It is not a new notion in the world, but it is a queer one, that the base and unpleasant in life are more "real" than the pure and the agreeable. Is it more necessary for the good of mankind that the former should be paraded rather than the latter? Give animal. us "life," by all means, O fictionists of the year 1887. Do not exaggerate the bad or make the good scem impossible. day and not be a bore, provided he will

Joseph and Abraham Lincoln and the News.

daring and desperate feat, and yet men have placed the banderillas with their teeth instead of their hands. After this the infuriated animal rushes at every ing quickly to the right he receives the second. This time standing quiet, cool

sword, and the bull topples over dead. In the ring at intervals are boards or doors behind which men can retire safely when too closely pursued. Sometimes it is a close race between torc and torero; sometimes the former wins the race: then the Mexicans are delighted with a sickening sight-the shedding of a little human gore. Sometimes the bull catches the man on his horns and pitches him out of the ring, up among the audience. Sometimes

the man is killed. When the toros dc After the killing of one bull another

is admitted. There are generally five or six. When the fight is good the excited audience throw hats, cigars, tors, and applaud vociferously. When it is poor they greet the performers rise to marry the daughter of the Grand with empty bottles, cushions, chairs Vizier, and become Grand Vizier him- and such like, and deafen you with their hisses.

Before witnessing a Corida de Toros I was expressing my surprise at people asked me if I had ever witnessed a combat between Sullivan and Ryan. It was a just rebuke, and although I could answer no. I hung my American head. I have heard enough of such things, where men beat and bruise each other and call it amusement. I think it far worse than the Corida de Toros, and at the latter there is no betting .- Mexico Cor. N. O. Picayune.

-Near Lynhaven, Va., Ed Avery shot deer, and was stooping over to cut its throat when a big buck rushed at him from behind, striking him with great force, and knocked him head over heels down the hill. The buck followed up the attack, and for half an hour man and deer fought with desperation.

Avery succeeded in breaking the buck's leg, and shortly after his brother came up with a gun and killed the plucky

-A man may sit in your office all

"No, she's well, but I don't live with her now. I'm married."-Omaha World.

A Disgusted Speculator.

He was a man of some means, and was usually ready for a speculative venture.

"Do you want to buy some real estate?" asked a dealer of him the other day.

"Not much," he said, decisively. "Why not? There hasn't been a man in Washington who has invested and lost anything on it."

"Ain't there? Well, look at me; I'm one."

"How?"

"Five years ago I bought a nice lot in the cemetery, got married and set-tled down to house-keeping with my wife and her mother."

He stopped as if enough had been said.

"Well," inquired the dealer, "what's that got to do with losing on the investment? You've got the lot, haven't you?"

"Yes, and that's were the bullet-hole is. The blamed lot has been lying idle ever since, and the old lady is growing fatter and sassier every year. No more real-estate investments for me at present, thank you," and he moved on .-Washington Critic.

Not Very Polite.

Mrs. Hendricks (the landlady)-Can I send you some more soup, Mr. Dumlev

Mr. Dumley-No, thanks. Mrs. Hendricks (engagingly)-Don't refuse, Mr. Dumley, because 'it isn't considered good form to be helped twice

Mr. Dumley-Oh, etiquette has nothing to do with it, madam; it's the soup. -N. Y. Sun.

Where He Was Great.

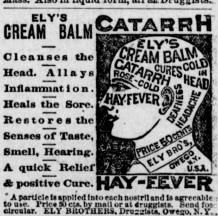
Miss Duffy-I hear that you are engaged to young Solder, the Plumber.

"It always struck me that he was cold, callous creature."

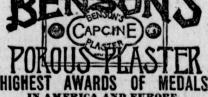
not do very much cooing, but on billing he can not be surpassed."-Philadelphia Call.

-In 1830 an Irishman named Burke was prosecuted and convicted on a charge of having killed several persons for the purpose of disposing of their bodies to medical students. Ever since that time the horrible crime has been

salled burking .- Chicago Times.







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nation in the second se NS, Mayor Rochester. Sample pape URAL HOME CO., (Limited Promium, 65c a year! Rochester

Miss Puffy-It is a fact, Jane. "Well, Jane, I confess that he does

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

DESPONDENCY.

Why is it we gather our sorrows, And nurse them until we are sad? Forgetting the sunny to-morrow, The past that was peaceful and glad.

Why add to the cloud that hangs o'er us, The vapors that round us may cling? Why tread the hot desert before us, Unheeding the oases' spring?

Oh, more than our years, or our losses, Ay, more than our labor or care, It adds to the weight of our crosses, And sprinkles the snow on our hair.

"The web of our life may be broken, Its texture be darkened, or thin, We may long for a word that's unspoken, Or shrink from the path we are in.

But is it not wiser and better To stand where the sunshine can fall, Than to tighten the band or the fetter That holds us while shadows enthrall? —Clara B. Heath, in Watchman.

PRAIRIE HORSEMEN.

How the "Broncho Buster" .Tames the Wild Steed.

Teaching the Broncho Not to Run on a Rope-Proper Saddles for Horses That

Turn Somersaults and Buck.

Much has been written from time to time about the distinctively American style of breaking and riding horsesthe method adopted by those of the Americans who have followed the Mexican rather than the English school. But trick, which requires some practice, about most of the descriptions published which lead one to imagine that the writers have seen the life of the crack Western rider from the outside. Every large horse ranch, and many of the large eattle outfits which buy their ponies unbroken, employ professed horsebreakers, or "broncho busters," as the Western dialect paraphrases it. These men are sometimes Mexicans, but a white man is generally preferred, on the ground that he cuts a horse up less. The operation of reducing an absolutely wild horse to some sort of subjection within the space of two or three hours dnvolves in any case quite enough use of the spur, and the excessive gaffiing of Mexican riders, much of it done merely as a flourish of dexterity, certainly does no good. A good rider will break a bunch of

bronchos at the rate of one a day. There are, of course, some tough subjects, but most of the young stock are sired by domesticated stallions, and have, therefore, some rudimentary instinct of docility. A bunch of true wild horses, found running without any brand on them, and whose ancestors on of nature since the days of the Spanish opportunity for the display of his skill.

hand he recognizes it as inflicting upon him the dreadful visitation of blindness his natural fear of the human touch is greatly intensified and his education se much retarded. Here the breaker must elect his own method in accordance with his object. If he dle, you throw yourself quickly into is merely filling a contract to your seat, releasing your hold of the break a bunch of horses at \$5 a head, usage only requires that he shall ride a your feet strike fairly in the stirrups. horse weary three times, and he chooses the rough-and-ready process, which will enable him to get the first ride over with as little delay and trouble as possible. But a man whose heart is in with the lofty cantle at your back, his work wants to educate as well as to forms what has been often ridiculed as subjugate the horse, and to modify so the rocking-chair seat. As a matter of far as he can the brutality inherent in fact, however, it is the only form of any system of abrupt breaking. His saddle which makes it possible for a proper course, then, is to divest his first touch of its terrors by simultane- and falls backward,, a feat which an ous blindfolding. The better plan is to Eastern rider would consider imposapproach the horse's head while he is sible. But true distinction between the on his feet and unhampered, save by American stock saddle and the English original riata. Here one encounters several difficulties. If the horse keeps leathers, which, in the American sadpulling back on the rope around his dle, are hung so far back that the neck he will drag you all over the cor- rider's knees and feet are directly beral, and learn that he is stronger than neath his body, instead of being foryou, which is the worst possible casualty. His intelligence was not sufficient to enable him to understand that when you checked his running on the rope it was done by a mere trick, and not by superior strength, and you must not let him discover his error. On the other hand, if you do not let him back and pull you after him, you have got to take a turn on a post with your rope, and if you do this he will pull until he chokes himself down. This choking down is just the sort of rough treatment you desire to avoid. The remedy for this dilemma is a roping there is a picturesque lightness of and which, indeed, some otherwise his muscles growing tense as he gathtouch and a certain vagueness of detail skillful ropers never attain. With a ers himself together. Crouching like a supple rawhide rope it is possible, run- wild-cat about to spring, he leaps high ning up on the horse until there is slack enough to almost touch the ground, and throwing two right-hand turns from the wrist upward, to eatch a half hitch in the position of a nose-piece, or, in his tail between his hind legs, striking effect, to halter your horse without ap- the ground stiff-legged; and, as soon proaching him. This accomplished, as as he has given you the full benefit of long as you keep your rope taut, the the shock, crouches for another leap. noose will stay on the pony's nose and This is "bucking"-or, as the initiated you can hold him. After a series of trials, which require the patience of a Long Island angler, pitches twice alike. Sometimes he will the horse lets you stand within a foot strike on his fore feet and nose, throwof him. Keep your open right hand extended, with its back toward him— ersault forward. Sometimes he will is wise enough to see which way your make a lateral jump, and at others grip lies-and at last the knuckle of "change ends," or turn half round in the your middle finger touches one of the air. Now, a "broncho buster" generally long, stiff feeler-hairs on his nose.

that is to one who really loves a horse ful of spectators; and if he is one of the a supreme moment. It is nothing to few men who are absolutly certain that establish friendly relations with a nothing can unseat them, he lets the "broose-worn beastie" who is at any horse buck himself weary, while he deman's pleasure, but to tame this fright- lights the claque by rolling and lightened, half-mad creature, that stands ing a cigarette, or stooping to pick up snorting and quivering, all eyes and a handful of dirt and throw it in the ears, that is a noble sport. If the horse's face. Another favorite proof of horse is disposed to be placable, and if his dexterity is to rowel the horse from both sides have probably lived in a state you are yourself in a sincere, good ear to tail. All this is mere nonsense, temper-for he will recognize any irri- fit only for a circus ring, and is demordominion, afford the rider the best tation you feel, however you strive to alizing to the horse as the timid rider's hide it-you may be able to go on from practice of letting the animal pitch In some instances the wild stallions this point, and handle his head quite around on a rope half an hour before have to be shot, not because a rider can freely. He will not bite, unless, in- he mounts him. A sharp pull at the not handle them-for he is a mere deed, he is one of the wild stallions, horse's head just at the right moment, "prentice hand until he can ride any thing—but because the stallions will altogether out of the question. But if will break the rhythm of his pitching,

And if the first time he feels the human fore you mount, and some little distance from it, too, so that he will not run into a post and crush one of your legs. Holding that part of the macarte which oplays the part of bridle-rein loosely in your right hand, and resting this right hand on the horn of the sadcheck-piece as you jump, and lettnig A word now about the saddle and your seat in it. The tree is simply covered with leather, and has no padding, a horn rises high on the pommel, and man to stay with a horse which rears ous manner than his detractors recommended. pad lies in the position of the stirrupward on the barrel and out of equillibrium. His attitude is such that he is really standing erect with about an inch of space between the highest point of the tree-seat and his person; and instead of the knee-grip, relied upon by the English or Eastern rider, he grasps the saddle between his thighs, with his feet well out. His spurs are much heavier and much longer in the shaft than the "dude" riders, but are blunt. Imagine yourself, then, firmly seated. If the horse is blinded you reach forward and remove the blind. Now the struggle begins. For a moment he stands in his tracks, but you can feel in the air and twists and shakes himself in a mad effort to throw off the unaccustomed burden. He comes down with his head between his fore legs and more commonly term it, "pitching." No two horses pitch alike, and no horse can be discussed.

does his work in the presence of a hand

A MALIGNED OFFICIAL.

the Republicans Now Admit That Secretary Bayard Is No Hot-Headed Blunderer. But a Wise Statesman.

While the Blaine organs, inspired by the arch-disturber himself, were abusing Secretary Bayard for what they termed his cowardly policy in relation to the seizures of American fishing vessels by the Canadian authorities, he was pushing forward with skill, judgment and vigor the American side of the question, and manifesting a spirit and determination worthy of the great country he represents. Blaine, Frye and other demagogues accused him of truckling to England and sacrificing the rights of our fishermen by not provoking a rupture with the British Government. Mr. Bayard remained silent under this fire, quietly attending to his duty in a far more practical and vigor-

When the proper time came he laid the matter before Congress and covered his detractors with shame and confusion. There was an instantaneous reaction in his favor, even on the part of those who most violently abused him, and it is now universally acknowledged that the course of the State Department all through this fishery dispute has been eminently wise and pat-riotic. Even the New York Tribune, which most fiercely assailed Mr. Bayard, is forced to acknowledge: "The State Department has argued various phases of the fisheries question with lucidity and logical acumen during the year. It has had a strong case, and with the powerful aid of Mr. Phelps has forcibly presented it." This is a change of heart from an unexpected quarter and shows that truth must prevail even where falsehood is most cultivated.

But the Tribune might spare its advice to the Administration in urging commercial retaliation against Canadian vessels in American ports. It criticises the Administration for preferring diplomatic method to aggressive action. Fortunately for the country, the Administration does not propose to use such an extreme policy, unless as a last resort, and selects the safer and more satisfactory method of conciliatory argument. The State Department does not intend to submit to the Canadian Government's arbitrary interpretation of the treaty of 1818, the only agreement on which the question

The only treaty that had brought peace and prosperity to her fishermen was deliberately abrogated by the Republicans, and when Mr. Bayard endeavored to serve the interests of American fishermen, by making an arrangement with the British Government, by which the fishermen should have the spring and summer fishing and enjoy privileges and opportunities without expense, he received only abuse for it. The Republicans refused to entertain his project for a joint commission to settle the points in dispute and Mr. Bayard could only fall back on this treaty of 1818. The beneficent treaty effected by Hon. Wm. L. Marcy; tlement of difficulties similar to those which now confront Mr. Bayard. The Republicans chose to abrogate this treaty in order to place a grievous burden on the shoulders of the incon ing Administration. Mr. Bayard is making a bold stand for the interests of our fishermen, but a great deal refuse to consent to a commission to the way to remove all difficulties, it is department, and he disregards attacks devotees? and slander, his whole mind being absorbed in the faithful fulfillment of his duty.-Albany Argus.

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the State Committee there were three factions about equal in strength-the halfbreeds, who were controlled by Miller

and his friends, and the Arthur and the Platt stalwarts. The Platt men had lyn .- N. Y. Mail. earnestly supported Blaine's nomination, and they were unqualified in favor of his election. The Arthur men were disgruntled and sore. Mr. Miller induced his half-breed friends to place church. the organization of the State Committee in the hands of men who had been bitterly opposed to Blaine's nomination. We thought then that Miller's action was prompted by his opposition to ex-Senator Platt.

" The Utica convention of 1884 was largely against General Arthur and John Wesley, a site for a chapel, school could have been controlled for Blaine by any sort of skillful management. Mr. Miller refused to consult with the leaders of the Republican party there,

and so dallied with his negotiations with the Edmunds men that he was beaten. The National Committee took the ground that its duty was to consult with all leading Republicans. Platt, Cornell, and other men of their following were constantly in consultation with Mr. Jones and his committee. Miller demanded that the committee take no advice but his. They did not regard that as a wise policy and Miller sulked in his tent. Chairman Jones has a right to feel indignant when charged with infidelity by a man in Miller's position. No man ever worked harder or more faithfully in any cause than Jones did for Blaine. He worked like a hero, and if he had received the vast co-operation of all Mr. Blaine's supposed friends in New York Blaine would have been elected in spite of Burchard."

Mr. Elkins and other prominent Republicans allege that Miller schemed in an underhanded way for the nomination at Chicago and was deeply mortified at the miscarriage of his plans. His recent attack on the National Committee is said to have been actuated by the direct refusal of the committee to help him in his Senatorial contest .- Chicago News.

PRESS PARAGRAPHS.

-Jim Cummings is not the first man who has come to grief through writing letters.-Chicago News.

-An Ohio man has been arrested for stealing a locomotive. This is considered the most remarkable larceny since an Ohio man filched the Presideney .- N. Y. World.

-Dr. Dabney never was at Andersonville and the Republican paper which made the original charge has been compelled, most unwillingly, to retract it.-Detroit Free Press. -Mr. Blaine seemed fated to have a Rev. Burchard. He spoke to the Congregational Club meeting of ministers at Boston. Among the other speakers was Rev. Dr. Herman Lincoln, of Newton. Dr. Lincoln, by an historical allusion, recalled the episode at President Arthur's funeral, and wound up his discourse by saying: "There is still enough energy here to in 1854, brought about a peaceful set- sweep heresy from the face of the earth, though the Boston of the Collinses and the O'Briens is not the Boston of the Winthrops and the Pilgrims." Commenting upon this the Boston Transcript says: "It is some what remarkable that the 'heresy' which Dr. Lincoln thinks sustains the Collinses and the O'Briens here is just depends upon Congress. If that body that sentiment upon which Mr. Blaine and his friends rely to make him Presiget at the damage incurred and open dent two years hence. And to speak slightingly of it anywhere was a capinot Mr. Bayard's fault. He has proved tal blunder on Dr. Lincoln's part. But himself one of the ablest statesmen what can you expect when intelligent that ever guided the affairs of the men are so beguiled as are Mr. Blaine's

RELIG, OUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Bangs , we prohibited in the Seminary of St. Agnes, for young ladies, a Roman Catholic institution in Brook-

-A young man has joined the Presbytery of Sacramento who is the first one born in California that has entered the ministry of the Presbyterian

-The Baptist Weekly is authority for the statement that recently, in Connecticut, three persons were baptized whose ages were respectively, 92, 96 and 106 years.

-The English Methodists have purchased at Epworth, the birthplace of and parsonage, as a memorial of him.

-In Philadelphia the Anglomania has developed to such proportions that school has been started where young ladies can learn the English walk in less than a month.—Philadelphia Press.

-A Canadian lady, who was undergoing examination for a teacher's certificate, was asked: "Who surrendered, and to whom, at the battle of Sedan?" She answered, positively: "General Washington to the Duke of Wellington."-Troy Times.

-The Waldensian Synod, after a full discussion of the plan of union between the Waldensian and the Free Church of Italy, adopted it warmly after some modification. This will ensure the desirable concert of effort for the evangelization of that land of many of its most earnest and warm-hearted Chritians.

-A convention of Young People's Associations of the churches of New York was held the other afternoon and evening, and a permanent society was organized, the object of which is to encourage the forming of such associations and to increase their efficiency. The plan embraces churches of all denominations, not excluding Catholics. -N. Y. Tribune.

-A mission Sunday-school, numbering about three hundred, and composed of newsboys, bootblacks and street waifs, assembles on Sunday afternoons in the large hall of the old Board of Trade building, Chicago. It opens with a lunch of sandwiches for the children, and closes with singing and a march around the hall under the lead of an orehestra.--Chicago Journal.

-Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia has caused much commotion among the managers of the Catholic Charity Ball, which for several years has been a brilliant social and financial success in that city, by calling attention to the fact that the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, in its decree prohibits all balls for charitable institutions. He says that none of the proceeds of the ball can be devoted to charitable obiects .- N. Y. Sun.

-A rich friend of the university at Syracuse, N. Y., will shortly build for t an observatory and furnish a telescope. A rumor, which is not denied by the faculty, is to the effect that another friend of the university is soon to present a very large and valuable library to the institution. The present building is so fully occupied that a new structure will have to be put up to contain the new library .- Buffalo Express.

WIT AND WISDOM. -It isn't our needs, generally, that

kill other horses with which they are his jaws are harmless, every one of his and a sharp blow on the hind quarters herded. The rider's task, like the cook's, be-

gins with catching his game, and a whirl and kick you unless you are as yards or so and stop suddenly with his hare can scarcely be more adroit in his quick as a cat. twistings and turnings than a clever calm day with almost absolute accugacy; but when the length of the loop the macarte until he has acquired some is considered the range is only about thirty-five feet, if he left himself no obedience. Saddling is a formidable coil at all, or twenty-five feet in actual practice. Some men use an eighty-foot ope, but the man who can string this dle to throw it over his back; and the at its full length has yet to be found. motion of swinging the cumbrous object in the center of a corral. As he swings can not but seem like a threatened the loop of his rope around his head, blow. If you have an assistant on the or plays it to and fro along the ground. according to the style of roping he em- and to pass the girth under his belly, ploys, the horse becomes uneasy and begins to trot around the circle. The roper runs as if to head him off, and, as by the introduction of the third presthe horse swerves, the loop drops over his head. Frantic at this novel inflic- blindfold. Sometimes you can avoid tion, the horse runs away from the this by resting the left hand on the coper until he is checked by the rope. Naturally, you would suppose that when the shock came the man would high blinker, and then throw the sadbe upset; but, on the contrary, it is the horse which turns a complete somer- to be kicked when you reach under the sault in the air. The man, as soon as horse for the girth, and in the ordinary the threw the rope, grasped it with both | way it is a choice between blindfolding hands at his right hip and squatted the horse, throwing him down and sadback on it, so that the only effect of the | dling him while he is down, or calling in jerk is to plant his feet a little more assistance. There is one other course-to firmly in the ground of the corral. ride him without a saddle. The best When the rope is slack again the man of the knights of the corral can and runs toward the horse, and when the sometimes do ride a broncho bareback, horse makes a fresh start the man lies but no man can do it habitually withback upon the rope as before, this out suffering internal injuries from the operation being repeated until the horse concussions of a bucking horse; and learns not to "run on a rope."

the practice is objectionable even as an In regard to the next step, the writer's occasional feat, because if the horse method differs from that adopted by rears and throws himself on his back most of the best Lands. It is their genyou have not the horn of the saddle to eral practice to immediately snare the keep his weight off your leg, which is horse's nigh forefoot with a second almost certain to be crushed. Having, rope, throw him on his back, and then, with or without the blindfold, keeping the second rope drawn, jump saddled the horse, you drop a few feet on his head and tie a cloth over his of the macarte on his neck, like a eyes. The objection to this is that a bridle-rein, and make fast to the hackhorse, unlike a man, has some sight in amore on the off side. To put a bridle darkness, and is, therefore, in a state and bit on him is mere folly. The bit of nature, entirely ignorant of the com- means nothing to him, and only adds plete loss of visual power. Any one to his alarm and perplexity. Then who can remember of having in his catch the coil of the macarte under school-boy days bludfolded a cat and your belt, so that if the horse throws observed its pitiable terror, can under- himself and you have to leave the sadstand that this blindfolding of a horse dle, you can lay hold of the end of the is a greater shock to his nervous sys- macarte as it slips out from under your measures which precede and follow it. | wise you lead him out of the corral be- Y. Mail.

1 9

four hoofs is a weapon. He will rear with your whip compels him to lunge and strike at you with his fore feet, or forward. He will then run a hundred

fore legs planted firmly before him. Your next proceeding is to get the This, of course, necessitates your three-year-old broncho. Concerning hackamore over his head. This is a throwing your body well back and the possibilities of the lasso greatly ex- stout braided halter, the nose-piece of the seizes this opportunity to rear aggerated ideas prevail. A good roper which draws up if the hair rope, or ma- and throw himself violently on his can throw out a fifty-foot riata on a carte, is sharply pulled. Then you re- back. Now is the time when a man shows whether he is a rider or a foolmove the riata and lead the horse by hardy braggart. Obviously you can vague notion of the righteousness of not retain your seat. A horse in executing this manuever will often thrust task. If you do not blindfold him he the horn of the saddle fast in the will whirl around as you raise the sadground, and be left kicking turtle-wise. You must see how he is going to strike and throw yourself to the one side or Armed with this rope the expert stands with its flapping straps, toward him the other, so that you have always one foot in position to cross him with as he struggles to rise. It is perfectly legitioff-side of him, to prevent his whirling, mate for a horse to throw himself backward in this way three or four times, you find it easier to saddle; but you inbut when you have conclusively demoncrease the horse's alarm and confusion strated to him that he accomplishes nothing by it, if he persists in it it must ence. The only alternative is often the be treated as a willful misconduct. If you can not, by spurring him in the flank as he rises, and thus bringing his cheekpiece of the hackamore in such a hind parts into action, prevent his position as to perform the office of a overrearing, you must strike him a sharp blow between the ears with the butt of your whip as he rises, and let dle on. Even then you are almost sure him understand that he is overstepping the bounds of fair fighting.

After an hour or two he is completely exhausted, and should be turned loose until the next day. His second lesson will try your seat and your patience even more severely, for you will then have him bitted for the first time, and he has learned better how to handle himself under your weight. But on the third day, if he is not a very recalcitrant subject, he will begin to learn something, and is then considered a "broke" horse.

It must be remembered that a horse to be used in running cattle requires far more understanding of the work than a road horse, for he has to dodge and twist about like a polo pony; but with kind and judicions treatment, using the whip for punishment only and the spur always as a signal, the broncho learns to love his rider and to enjoy his work with amazing rapidity. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

-It is alleged that several business men of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., escape from doing duty as a juror by having themselves elected as honorary members of a fire company, the law exempt-

ANOTHER QUARREL

The Republicans of New York and Mr Blaine Cutting One Another's Throats. A recent interview with Senator Mil-Republican ranks, and in the judgment friends he has seriously impaired his chances for a re-election. In the interview in question Mr. Miller took octo the Senate five years ago. His adthe defeat of Mr. Blaine in 1884 to the National Republican Committee. It refused to accept the advice of the State Committee last year, which, he says, was controlled by his friends, and took the counsel of Thomas C. Platt. The interview has brought forth a

good deal of vigorous denunciation from the members of the National Committee, in particular .from B. F. Jones, of Pittsburgh, the chairman of the committee, and from Stephen B. Elkins, who was the committee's executive officer. Mr. Elkins, in conversation with | terms. When vacancies occurred he a friend, said: "Warner Miller is the last man to impute the defeat of Blaine to the National Committee, and you may put it down for a fact that the influence of that committee will be used against Miller in the coming Senatorial contest. We have direct proof that previous to the National convention of 1884 Miller worked secretly to prevent Blaine's nomination, with the idea of bringing himself forward as a compromise candidate. Then, after Blaine was nominated, Miller and his friends made | Tenure-of-Office act are taken into conno special effort to carry New York.

sideration it will not surprise any one "The organization of the State Comthat the venerable Vermonter had a mittee here was the most serious prob- bad attack of coughing after making lem that confronted Mr. Blaine's the above remark about Republicans friends immediately after the Chicago | removing the offices from the strife and convention. The National Committee the spoil and the contention of politics. and the New York State Committee Probably he is coughing yet .- Chicage were called together on the same day | Herald.

-The developments of the Senatorial struggle prove nothing if not that the Republican party is given over to loot and "moneybags." William M. Evarts is in the United States Senate.

but his seat there was obtained by the lavish use of money in the hands of unscrupulous agents and go-beler has stirred up a hornets' nest in the tweens of corporations. It was openly charged and never contradicted that of many of the Herkimer statesman's although Levi P. Morton's canvass was then very expensive, twice as much as was paid by the backers of Evarts who wanted to have him where he could do casion to defend his mistakes as a them the most good. His circulated party leader. He declared that he was lithographs, which were sent out by a not responsible for the Republican re- rich corporation to groom him as a verses in this State since his elevation dark horse, told at once what interests were behind him. These interests vice had been disregarded. He charged | could not be made secure by a man of Levi P. Morton's ability, but with Evarts in the Senate the only remaining branch of the Federal Government that could be relied upon to thwart the wishes of the people in regard to corporate interests, they would be safe .--

Edmunds Coughed

from the mere strife and spoils and

contentions of politics. "At this point,"

says the telegram, "Mr. Edmunds was

attacked with a violent fit of coughing,

When the object and history of the

which forced him to resume his seat.'

-A frightened earl: There was once an English earl, Who loved an American gearl; Discussing the Tenure-of-Office act in the Senate the other day Judge When he found her "estate" Was a house and back-gate, It frightened his hair out of cearl Edmunds said it should not be repealed. All offices should be held for fixed -Boston Budget. -"Yes, the team is quite a good one, was perfectly willing that the Presi-Mr. Horsely," he said as he returned dent should select men of his own per-

the liveryman's brag team, "but it has suasion. If there was to be a change two drawbacks." "Oh, indeed; and two years hence, as he trusted and may I inquire what they are?" "The hoped and believed there would be, all lines."-Dallas News. these matters would then be removed

-- "Do send that organ-grinder away. His music is horrible!" "I don't think so. I consider it fine music." "Fine!" "Decidedly so. How could it be otherwise, when it's ground so much?"-Chicago Ledger.

-- A rather elderly maiden had married a gentleman named Young. "Allow me to congratulate you on the renewal of your youth," said the jester after the ceremony. "Sir," was the frigid and dignified response, "I fail to comprehend your meaning." "Why," said the jester, "don't your know your marriage has made you Young againt ' -Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Albany Argus.

are so expensive. It's our cravings. -Some men are born mean and some achieve meanness. No one has meanness thrust upon them. - Texas Siftings. -A Charleston paper speaks of an opal "as large as a small hen's egg." We should think it would be difficult to set.-Boston Commercial Bulletin.

-That distinguished and excellent judge, Lord Mansfield, once observed: "True popularity is not the popularity which is followed after, but the popularity which follows after."

-"Which is correct," asked Mrs. Coldtea, ""the biscuit are light' or 'the biscuits are light?" "Neither," replied the first floor front, " the biscuit are heavy' is correct."-The Rambler.

-Now is the time to look around for last year's snow-shovel. If you have any trouble in finding it look in the parlor over the piane. The chances are that your oldest daughter decorated it and hung it up last spring .-- Somerville Journal.

-Mrs. de Hobson (complacently)-Yes, Mr. Featherly, that is a portrait of myself when a little girl. It was painted by a celebrated artist. Mr. Featherly (anxious to say the right thing)-Erone of the old masters?-N. Y. Sun.

-Extremely Thin Party: Just returned from Florida, old man! Great country to brace a man up! Gained twenty-five pounds in three weeks! Stout Party: How'd you get there-by mail?-Puck.

The Chane County Compet

Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY. E.TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher.

It is a remarkably straight line from Kansas City to Topeka, to Council Grove, to Marion, to Great Bend, to Ness City, to the Rocky mountains, and would give the Santa Fe a much shorter route to western Kansas and to Denver than by any other line. Stick a pin here.—State Journal.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co. has fourteen reading rooms all the time.-Garden City Irrigator.

13

As if Texas were not already big pathetic chord for their many disabilagainst Kansas to recover from the war. large slice of Kansas.

over.

came from Catholics, but since they find that George hates the Church as much as he does any other prosperous organization they will have little use for him. Greater men than Henry George have tried to break down the Catholic Church and have failed. -Leavenworth Standard.

"Keep it out of the paper" is the people a hearty God bless you. When he asked of that surging throng, "Are cry which the editor very often hears. you willing to surrender these honors

cause for alarm to the present holders of the lots in question; though it might be a good idea for them to enter suit at the next term of our Court, or in the United States Circuit Courtagainst Mr. Hoy, to quict title to the same. We understand there is a similar scare being got up, by some one. for proper-

UNION VETERANS UNION.

omrades: I have discovered. by the vast number of letters and postals sent for employees, located as follows: Ar- me from all parts of the country, in contine. Topeka. Emporia, Nickerson, Dodge City, Coolidge, LaJunta. Raton, Las Vegas, Alma, Albuqurque, Deming Banson and San Marcial. New books are being added to these reading rooms all the time - Gorden City Interiorden. a soldier body where they can commune with each other, and find a sym-

enough, a bill has been introduced in ities and wants, which they can not the legislature of that state empower- find among men who never shared with ing the State officers to begin suit them the dangers and hardships of

As I stood on http:// Round 1 op, at latter State an area as large as the en-tire State of New Hampshire. It is claimed that evedence has been found that Texas has a legal claim to what is claimed that evedence has been found that Texas has a legal claim to what is claimed that evedence has been found that Texas has a legal claim to what is claimed that evedence has been found that Texas has a legal claim to what is claimed that evedence has been found that Texas has a legal claim to what is claimed that evedence has been found that Texas has a legal claim to what is the two the state of the sta As I stood on little Round Top, at known as Greer county, to the whole 1863, by Serg't Holtzworh, I asked of western half of Indian Territory and a those around me, are you will ng to share the glories of this field with men

There are six names on our books that have taken the paper for several years, and have been sent statements that have taken the paper for several statements of account three or four times, yet they seem to pay no attention to them. If these accounts are not paid within thirty days the names of the parties and amount of bill will be published to show the "dear people" the class of humanity that beat the printer.—Bur-ington Independent. The same 'way all'

you? Then weed from your ranks mercl the hangers on, the men who never Globe were soldiers, that every one of you Nothing has weakened the political know crowd the ranks of our nominal

words of that hero of the second day's fight at Gettesburg (Gen Danl. E. Sic kles), as he sat in his chair on the platform at the rink and of whom it is said that he precipitated and brought on the great battle without orders, and for which he received from President Lincoln and the American

To oblige often costs considerable, or share them with those not entitled though the party who makes the re- to them?" the very earth trembled quest thinks the granting hardly worth with the volume of sound that emina-ted from the throats of those bronzed saying "Thank you" for. A newspa-per is a peculiar article in the public's eye. The news gatherer is stormed at because he gets hold of one article. you will meet none but those who and abused because he does not get stood where the leaden hail fell thick and fast, and whose eligibility is six another. Young men and women, as months continuous service, unless well as older people, perform acts which become legitmate items for publication, and then rush to the news-paper office and beg the editor not to notice their escapades. The next day

ONE VOTE at the polls may determine the United States Senatorship in New Jersey. Just \$1.50 or \$1.00 in clubs, will secure you the Am. Agriculturist (Eng. or German), for 1887 A great staff of new Western writers will specially adapt (during 1887) the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to Western Agriculture, making it, with recent additions and improvements, the recognized authority, as for forty-five years past, in all matters pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., etc. The JUVENILE, HEARTH and HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENTS have been enlarged, and HUMBUG Exposures are to receive additional attention.

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American Agriculturist DAVID W. JUDD, Pub., 751 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY. Nothing has weakened the political labor movement so much as the de-fense of Rev. Dr. McGlynn by Henry George's support for mayor last fall came from Catholics, but since they The 128th anniversary of the birth county.

Supper will be served at the Union, Central and Eureka Hotels, so that all can be accomodated.

Col. A. B. Campbell, Adjutant-General of Kansas, has consented to re-spond to the principal toast of the evening. Colonel Camptell is one of the most fluent speakers in the west and his remarks will be a rich treat.

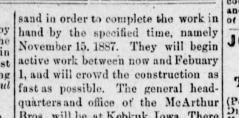
PROGRAMME.

Toast-Robert Burns. Response by Col. A, B. Campbelt. "That I for near auld Scotland's sake Some reseful plan or book could make, Or sing a song, at least."

Song by George Weed. Toast-Bannockburn. Recponse by John Madden

"Wha' for Scotland's king and law. "Freedom's sword will strongly draw, Freemen stand or freemen fa', Let him follow me."

Song, "Scotland Yet," by Ed. McAlpine. Toast-The Brotherhood of Man. Response

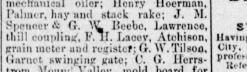


Bros., will be at Kebkuk, Iowa. There should be no idle men in the west during the coming season, as the Chicago extension will imploy many thousand men. It is expected the road will be in operation from Kansas City to Chi-

cago within eighteen months.-Topeka State Journal. PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to cilizons of Kansas during two weeks ending Jan. 11, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of All arrangements have been com-pleted and the occasion promises to be superior to any yet given by the club. Tickets, including susper, \$1,50 per couple.

Exercises at the hall will begin at 7:30 p. m. Supper will be served at 9:20. o'clock C. Johnson, Douglas, car-coupling; Linden Kirlin, Axtell, listed-corn cultivator; J.M. B. Price. Hiawatha, baby charmer. protector and dental cutter N. C. Jones, Garden city, stir-rup; R. E. Morris, Wichita, type writ-ing machine; R. S. Packson, Emporia, speculum; Caleb Crothers, Wayandotte, machine; Caleb Crothers, Wayandotte, mechanical oiler; Henry Hoerman.



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A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

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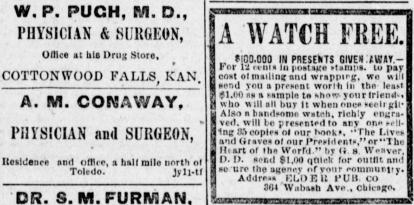
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nore the columns of his local paper. It may be true that he will have a good trade if he has been long in business and has used the papers to establish that trade, it may be true that old customers will give a firm its patronage; it will hold good that new customers will find their way to the store, but on the other hand it is equally as true in this day of business enterprise and close competition, that those who read the papers note every Manitoba railroad, just built, strikes change in the price of every staple article, can tell you just what store to center of the Devils Lake land dis enter to get bargains in any line of trict and west of Church Ferly, public goods they need and can tell to a nice-track on both sides of the line. We ty what merchants advertise their merchandise. No man need say ad-vortising does no good, for the history of growth of that industry completely refutes any such statement. The inby all industries, the avidity with which every new idea is advanced to After coursing for miles over After coursing for miles over bring firms and articles of trade before the public gives the lie to the

statement that it don't pay.

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9

Gaines scare for Cottonwood Falls by conductor tells us that heards are telling about Mr. A. B. Emerson, as agent for a man named Geo. Broken Bone Lake soon comes into W. Hoy, of Ohio, laying claim sight. Here is a fine body of timber. to 100 lots-4 lots in 25 different blocks-in that part of the city lying south of the Court-house. Now, as Mr. Hoy has never rold as more to be the rule in North Da Mr. Hoy has never paid as much as a kota. Here a large area of country, heavy, as the line passes across the, cent of taxes into our county freasury, perhaps seventy-five miles in length drainage of the country. Cuts of a on this land, and as his deed therefor was not put on record until after most of the lots had since his purchase hoor was not put on record until after most of the lots had since his purchase been sold and resold, the first sale thereafter being of blocks, and excepting such lots—without numbering them - as had before been sold, and the parbefore been sold, and the par- tures: ties now holding said lots. together with their predecessors, have been in peaceable possession of the same more than fifteen years; therefore, we can see no each township. Natural hay meadows

of, forgetting, apparently, their late Twelve names will be necessary to or visit to the office. The subscriber ex-pects to read the news, and there is Cards, Rules and Regulations, etc., will cost you \$10,00. With these you will always wonder when, for charity's have the whole machinery of a Post, sake, an item on the street, and in everybody's mouth is not found in the will be able to conduct the ceremonies. All communications should be

addressed to me, and the money must accompany the application for charter. No business man can afford to ig- Official, R. C. SNEDEN, Adj. General,

923 F Street N. W. M. A. DILLON. Commander, 52 B Street, N. E.

0-2-6 PUBLIC LAND IN NORTH DAKOTA.

For sometime we have been travel-ng through North Dakota, and our journey has been through a country more or less well settled. Hereafter

t will be in a section where settlement is sparce and has yet to come under subjection to man. From Devils Lake, the St. Paul, Minneayolis & almost directly westward through the

refutes any such statement. The in- the country accessable, must be more crease of business in that one line, the or less important points, and present demand for it on all sides, the unique good openings for business. We are and varied forms that are resorted to now in the domain of the tar-papered shanty and sod shack-unfailing in

rather open country, most excellently east of Kansas City to Fort Madison, adapted to cultivation; the track leads Iowa, at the crossing of the Mississipus into a range of hills. Here we have our first sight of antelope, which divisions of twenty miles, each. The

startled by the noise of the train, skur-Last week's Strong City Independ-ry off at a rate which gives us a good heaviest work went to the MeArtau ent tried to get up a Maria Clarke opinion of their running ability. The Bros., of St Paul, Minnesota, and emseen here nearly every trip. Rapidly gliding along over the good road-bed.

and the second second

"For a' that and a' that. It's coming yet, for a' that. When man to man the world o'd Shall brothers be for a' that. rid o'er. Song, Mrs. Colin Campbell. Toast-The Women of Scotland, Response by D. A. Elsworth.

"Ye powers of honor, love and truth., From every ill defend her. Inspire the highly-favored youth, The destinies intend her. Song-"The Old Scotch Song." by Mis

Toast-"'Our Home." Response by Jas Robertson.

"To make a happy fireside clime For weans and wife, That's the true pathos and sublime Of human life." Song, by Claude H. Makin.

Toast-The Scotch Thistle. Response b James T. Butler. "The rough burr thistle spreading wide Among the beaided bear I turned the weder clips askie And spread the symbal dear."

Song, "O'er a' the Airts the Wind Can Blaw," by Wm Dickson,

Toast-Auid Lang Syne. Response by J W. McWilliams.

"Should stald acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to mind. Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And auld lang syne."

Song, "Auld Lang Syne," by the Clab and Guests.

Recitations and songs by George W. Weed, Claud H. Makin, Alex. Anderson, Jas. Dick-son, Ed. McAlpine, Wm. Brodie, and others after which the floor will be cleared, and good music furnished for those who desire t

"Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels, Pats life and metal in their heels," +

main.

ON TO CHICACO.

The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railroad company has just entered into contracts for the grading of the entire line between a point fifty miles east of Kansas City to Fort Madison. pi river. The contracts were let in braces three divisions, of twenty miles each, extending from Fort Madison through Iowa and into Missouri to a point 60 miles south west of Fort

tranct swinging gate; C. G. Herrs-trom. Mound Valley, mold board for plows; Perry Melander, Ottawa, chim-ney cap; F. G. Winnek. Levenworth, furniture wall protector; J. S. Crum, Manhattan, listing plow; F. S. Dimon, Ft. Scott, clevis: Nathaniel Brown, Emporia, swing bicycle.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

All voters in Chase county, who endorse the declaration of principles of the industrial movement, are requested to meet at Cottonwood Falls, on the 29th day of January. 1887, and elect two delegates to the District convention to be held at Emgoria, on the 2nd day of February, 1887, to choose delegates to the National Industrial Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on the 22nd day of February, 1887. Two delegates for the anti-monopoly, and two for the prohibition organizations, will be chosen. The Knights of Labor are also requested to send two delegates to the Emporia convention. By order of the National exeutive committee.

O. H. DRINKWATER. Local Organizer.

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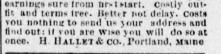
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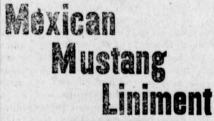
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imb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among is employees. Accidents will happen, and when ome the Mustang Liniment is w Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of

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W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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sm pm pm pm am pm am Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong.... 4 38 4 06 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmilate... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 85 Clamata 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 23 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 08 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 1216 o'clock, p. m. stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

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STATE OFFICERS.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor.....John A. Martin-Lieutenant-Gevernor....A P Riddle becretary of State......B R Allen Attorney General.....S B Bradford Treasurer,....J W Hamilton Auditor......Timothy McCarthy Sup't of Pub. Instruction..J H Lawhead Chief Justices Sup. Court, {D J Brewer, A H Horton. Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan COUNTY OFFICERS: J M Tuttle, County Commissioners... { M.E. Hunt. E T Baker. County Treasurer. W. P. Martin Probate Judge. C. C. Whitson County Clerk. J J Massey. Register of Deeds. A. P.Gandy County Attorney. J E. Harper Clerk District Court. E. W. Ellis Jounty Surveyor. John Frew Sheriff. J W. Griffs Superintendent. C. E. Hart

CITY OFFICERS. J. W. Stone-Pohce Judge. T. O. Kelley. Police Judge.....J. K. Crawford. City Attorney....T. O. Kelley. City Marshal....W. B. Spencer Street Commissioner....W. H. Spencer J. E. Harper, John Madden, J. S. Daolittle, L. P. Jenson, H. S. Fritz. E. A. Kinne, Clerk.....E A Kinbe. TreasurerS. A. Breese.

Mr. W. T. Birdsall was taken quite insurance policy on his church edifice, sick, Monday night, with a rush of for \$2,400, for five years, in the Phe-Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Em- lightning, tornadoes, cyclones and wind

oods for his store. Capt. Henry Brandley is reporting sion-\$26. the proceedings of the House for the

Topeka State Journal. Mr. O. P. Gregory, of Batavia, Ohio,

weeks past.

blood to his head.

n uncle of Mr. J. F. Kirker, of Strong Jity, is visiting that gentleman. Rev. Pearson will, to-night,' begin a eries of revival meetings in the Conregational church at Strong City.

cross Cottonwood river and Fox a very palatable collation was handed creek, for the C., K. & W. railroad.

Mrs. Jas. Martin, formerly of South Master Deyoe Waring, of Ohio, 'a

nephew of Mr. E. A. Kinne, is now making his home with that gentleman. There will be an oyster supper and in Strong City, Thursday, Febuary 3. Count Clerk J. J. Massey, left yes-

terday, for Topeka, to attend the Convention of the County Clerk's of Kansas.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, has purchased the property at Hutchinson owned by Mr. John Emslie, of Strong City.

The ice put up here, this winter, is about nine inches thick, and the crop has been harvested, though the yield still goes on.

Persons interested in Prairie Grove Cemetery should read the "Notice of Annual Meeting" to be found in another column. Mrs. Geo. Simmons has moved into a portion of Mr. J. N. Nye's house until the store room now being fixed for her is completed. Messrs. W. F. Dunlap and Miller Himes, of South Fork, shipped four

loads of cattle and two of hogs to Kansas City, last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kirk and Mr. H.

A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, were in attendance at the inaugural ceremonies at Topeka, last week.

Mr. A. B. Caudle received orders, last Friday, to print 500 photogrphs for members of the Richardson's Union Square Theater Company.

Died, at her home on the Cottonwood, east of this city, last Friday, January 14, 1887, of consumption, Mrs. Ephraim Link, aged 54 years.

Mr. A. F. Wells finished, last Monday, digging a well, 35 feet deep, for Mr. T. O. Kelley; and he is now digging one for Mr. Scott E. Winne. The Hon. M. A Campbell, Representative from this county, is a member of the Internal Improvements and

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church -- Rev. S Davis. Pastor: Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every slaternate Sab-bath, class meeting, at 12, m.; service ev-ery Sabbath evenue at 8 o'clock. home people, and the business men and others should see that it is done. Messrs. W. P. Martin and J. K. Crawford were down to Emporia, yesterday, the former going in the interest of the Consolidated Street Railway Company. Mr. O. M. Barber, of Throckmorton, Texas, a brother of Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Fox creek, has arrived at Strong City and taken a position as clerk in the National Bank of that place. CHASE COUNTY STOCK ASSO-CIATION. Mr. H. Bonewell, mine host of the Eureka House, who is continually addciation met at the Court-house, last West. ing some improvements thereto, is now putting up a large, stone building on Saturday afternoon, and were called to the alley back of his hotel.

Mr. M. Lawrence has been confined informed us that he had just come to his bed by sickness for several from the office of the Hon. J. W. Me-Williams, where he had taken out an pix, of Brooklin, N. Y., against fire. oria, Tuesday. laying in a bill of storms, paying \$70 for the same, Mr. MeWilliams knocking off his commis-

CHARGE TADATATATA BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Last Saturday evening the young friends of Miss May Jenson, to the number of about sixty, gave that young lady a most enjoyable surprise party at the residence of her parents, the next day. Sunday, being the fifteenth anniversary Work has been began on the bridges of her birth. About nine o'clock around and partaken of very heartily by those present. Masie, games and Fork, now of Wisconsin, is visiting old pleasant conversation were indulged friends and neighbors on South Fork in until about 11:30 o'clock, when all went home highly satisfied with the thought that they had been well entertained, while at the same time dcing honor to an esteemed friend and contributing to her happiness. The festival at the Congregational church following is a list of presents, from which it can be seen they are valuable.

useful and ornamental: Bracelets and Breast Pin-Lizzie Reeves, Stella Hunt, Rida Winters, tes, Mary McNivan, Anna Rockwood,

Rena Kinne, Carrie Breese, Maggie ry, and J. M. Tuttle as Treasurer. Breese, Stella Kerr, Lee Swope, Haary Turner and Roy Hackett.

Ferlet, Guy Johnson, Mark Hacket, Lew Ferlet and Will Hinote. Cuff Buttons-John Sanders, Chas. Sanders and Bella Sanders. Ribbon-Mary Harper. Box of Stationary-Hattie Gillman. Perfumery-Hannah Heck. Whittiers Poems-Guy Johnson. Toilet Case-Geo. W. Weed and Jesse Gray. Letter of congratulation-Mrs. 1. 3. Perrigo.

Dickens' works -- Miss Lillian Buchanan. Gold breast pin-A. B. Caudle and

J. A. Harley. Cuff pin-Lee Swope.

China vase-Lizzie Heintz. Perfumery-Joe Heintz. Gold ring-Anna Morgan.

Oil painting-Minnie Lloid. Plush needle case-Richard Lloid. Collar button-Minnie Ellis. A charm for necklace-a pair of

opera glasses-John and Hannah Lind. The following poem was read at the

beginning of the occasion, to Miss Jenson, by Mr. Lee Swope: Fifteen, sweet lass; the cares and joys Of childt ood days will soon be o'er:

Thy mother's house, thy girlhood toys Will soon know thee no more. Already, by thy careful way's, Already, in thy smiling face, Can Isee what, to me, betrays

A woman! Ah, it may seem strange

To think of May a woman grown,

But who would stay the flight of time.

Somebody else's heart you'll cheer.

For when you leave your mother's house

The Chase County Live Stock Asso-

That little May will soon have charge

Of household duties of herown.

And ever try to keep thee here;

A sunb am you have ever been.

A happy life of many years

A sunbeam may you ever be;

Your friends here wish to thee.

woman's mind and woman's



ERLE'S

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

gery whatever.

nov25-tf

county.

market.

STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. The Board of Directors of the Con-

rapher. solidated Railway Company met at the Ida Estes, Nellie Watson, Mertie Es- County Treasurer's office, at 7:30, p. m., Monday, January 17. instant, and E. Jennie Jones. Dottie Scribner, Mabel A. Hildebrand was elected as Presi-Brockett, Laura Massey, Luella Pugh, dent thereof, W. P. Martin as Secreta- manlike manner, without any humbug-

> on by-laws, consisting of J. W. Mc-A committee of two-C. J. Lantry and all his work is guaranteed.

W. P. MARTIN, Secretary.

One-fourth of a mile from Elmdale; 1.340 acres at \$13 per acre;

90 acres, best bottom, in meadow; Two houses and a great plenty of STORE than at any other place in the water and timber.

S SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans.

Ferry & Watson are now giving a Waterbury watch to whoever buys fifteen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices to be ten per cent. less than anywhere

else in SouthwesternKansas, Cottonwood Falls not excented. Those Egyptian Statuary Photoe's are fine, and are made by Caudle, "The

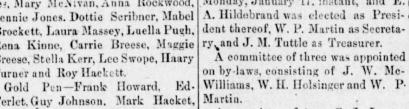
Photographer," in the best possible manner. J. S. Dooliule & Son have their

helves filled with good good . that they are selling at bottom primes They also keep a in this of thesp clothing. Give ham a nall

Go to Smith's (Rockwo d & Co.'s old stand) for meat, all the way from

for the same money, at the CITY FEED dec30-tf I have just added some new and costly Backgrounds and Accesories. and am better prepared to make fine Photoes than ever. eall and examine for yourself. A. B. Caudle the Photographer: Campbell & Gillett, can furinsh you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. If you want bargains in Flour and Feed, go to the CITY FEED STORE, next door to Rockwood & Co.'s meat A farm of So action, by Fork, Falls Township, by J. V. EVANS. A farm of 80 acres to rent, on South THE GREAT EMPORIUMI LAND AND FERRY & WATSON CIVIL ENGINEER. STRONG CITY: . . Desire every one to know that they hav





5

AU

Williams, W. H. Holsinger and W. P.

and W. H. Holsinger-was appointed to have preliminary survey run. The Secretary was instructed to open

the subscription of stock.

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP,

185 acres, best bottom, in cultiva-

Easy terms. Apply to

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Don't forget to take the C. C. C.

ery Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South - Rev. R M Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, M. E. Children Sond - Arabay of the month, Pastor; service, first Sanday of the month, at Dougherty's school-houseon Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, st the Harris school-house, on Diamoud creek, at 11, a. m; tourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m. Catholic - At Strong City--Rev.Boniface Nichau, O. S. F., Pastor: services even Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A M. Baptist--At Strong City--Rev. Ware-ham,Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev-ery Sunday.

erv Sunday. United Presbyterian-Rev. W'C som-mors, Pastor; service every alternate suadav. at 11. a. m.

day, at 11, a. m. Presbyterian-Rey. A s Dudley, Pastor; sevrice every sunday, at 11, a m, and 7 p.

SOCIETIES.

m.
SOCIETIES.
Knights of Honor. – Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W A Morgan Dictator;
F B Hunt, Reporter.
Masonic – Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master; W H Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows. – Angola Lodge No. 58 1
O O F, meets every Monday evening; Geo R. C. Johnson, N. G.; J. E. Harper, Secretary.
G. A. R. – Geary Post No, 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each month, at 1 oclock. p. m.
I.O.G. T. – Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Pence Block, CottonwoodFalls.
J. E. Harper, W C. T.; L. S. Hackett, W.S.
Wangens Belief, corns_meets, second

Womens Relief corps-meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs. W A Morgan, President: Mrs F P Cochran, Secretary

Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, J. E. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney. Orderly Sergeant

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. Wm. Hunter is quite sick.

Mr. Scott E. Winne was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

There was quite a cold and strong wind Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale was at Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Dr. W. H. Cartter returned home last Thursday, from Washing ton, D.C. audience. The dolls given away at the

A warm south wind last night, and wind from the northwest this morn-

Born, Monday afternoon, January O. S. F., paster of the Strong City 17, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Finley, Catholic Church, gave the COURANT a daughter.

While doctoring a sick horse, last Caskill.

Thursday night, Mr. J. G. Winters, of In the absence of J. C. Derogetal 29,1887, beginning at 8 o'clock, Strong City, received a slight fracture Secretary, N. B. Scribner was elected a. m. J. C. DAV18, over on him. The horse, a very valua-

ble one, died that same night.

to this city.

No other harm was done.

ruary 4, 1887. The Rev. A. S. Dudley, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in this city. appointed: having been called upon to dedicate a

church at Halstead, Kansas, on next Sabbath, the services here, on that day, J. C. Farrington and A. R. Palmer. will be conducted by Dr. Janeway, of Emporia.

Richardson's Union Square Theater Company played to crowded houses, in T. Baker, Wm. Norton, Milton Brown, Call at once and make \$1.00 Music Hall, the last three nights of Ed. C. Holmes, J. C. Farrington, J. A. on a pair of fine shoes last week. Without particularizing, Holmes, C. J. Lantry, Wm. P. Martin, we will say the company is a good one, John McCaskill and S. T. Bennett. in fact, one of the best that ever came

Farrington, J. A. Holmes, C. J. Lan-Last Sunday afternoon as Mr. W. P. try and N. B. Scribner.

Martin was driving along the road, On Supper-Mrs. Wm. P. Martin, Mrs. J. W. Griffis, Mrs. J. H. Scribner what nice ones they have. west of his farm, with his two little daughters in the phaeton with him, Mrs. A. R. Palmer and Mrs. J. W. Mc a runaway team belonging to Dr. W. Williams.

H. Cartter ran into the rear end of the vehickle, breaking it up considerable. Dr. John McCaskill.

Orator, J. W. McWilliams.

The Union Square Theater Compa-All the committees are to meet at at Music Hall, last Saturday night, noon, Januar 22.

gave away a silver, swinging pitcher, Miss Alice Hunt holding the lucky number, the drawing being cunducted by a little girl and a gentleman of the matinee, that afternoon, were won by Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Miss Mary The Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus,

come before the meeting. J. P. KUHL, Secretary.

office a pleasant call, last Tuesday. He Take the C. C. C. when in town.

5 to 10 cents per pound. Flour and Feed will be double their present price, this winter, so get your supply at the CITY FEED STORE, be

• it is all sold, adjoining Rockwood & Co.'s meat market. A starry night for a ramble with your best girl. But any day for pho-tographs at Caudle's, The Photograph-

er. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's.

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he rep-resents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the jy22-tf

order by the President, Dr. John Mcapplicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cotton-In the absence of J. C. Scroggin, wood Falls, on Saturday, January

On motion, it was decided to have a ball and banquet on the night of Febequested to call and settle.

The following committees were then attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. On Arrangements-W. P. Martin,

27 Pairs of \$5.00 Shoes, of the On Printing and Music-George W. Hays, N. B. Scribner and J. A. Holmes On Invitationsand Recep tion-Ed

E. F. Holmes.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

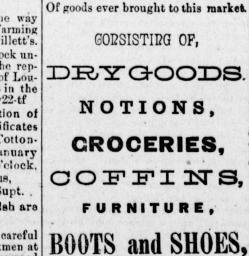
Before buying a heating stove any-where else, go to Campbell & Gillett's on the west side of Broadway, and see TIN WARE

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be Opening address by the President | found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

Don't torget that you can get

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING. We have made arrangements with the New York World, (the subscription All persons interested in Prairie price of which is \$1.00 per year) Grove Cemetery are requested to meet whereby we can furnish the World, in the office of C. C. Whitson, Wednes- the COERANT and a magnificent Histo in the office of U. C. Whitson, Wednes day, January 26, 1887 at 2 o'clock, p. ry of the United States (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.60. No copies m., for the purpose of electing a new of this book will be sold or given away. Board of Trustees, and transacting Every copy must represent either the such other buisness as may properly subscription of a new friend of the extention of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers.

largest newspaper in Chase county.



HATS AND CAPS,

OUEENSWARE,

GALASSWARE,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO CO TO

one of the

\$3.10 (THREE TEN). EMOREST'S CLOTHING, A THE BES

M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANTTAILOR.

Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges

Reasonable,

SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

THE COURANT

Demorest's maintent

With Twelve Orders for Out Paper Patte of your own selection and of any size.

BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,

Monthly Magazine

Of all the Magnulness Of all the Magnulness Converting Storms, form, are count less Art Arthactrons, constrained Arthmet Bart Arthactrons, constrained Arthmet Bart Arthactrons, constrained Arthmet Bart Arthactrons, constrained Arthmet Bart arthactor and an arthmet Bart arthactor and an arthmet Bart arthactor and arthmet Bart arthactor and arthmet Bart arthmet arthmet and fine Wooden is, and for a food Magnetics of America. The Magnine constinct a Gospan of the Arthmet Magnetics of America. The Magnine constinct a Gospan of the anti-mating patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars. DEMOREST'S MORTHLY is justy milled the World's Model Magnatics. The Langued to from, the Largest is Chrenistics, and the base TWO Dollar Family Magnatics inseed. 1987 will be the Twenty third year of the publication. The sectionally improved and at attained and the base TWO Dollar Family Magnatics inseed. 1987 will be be Twenty third year of the publication. The sectionally improved and at any formation ontains To pages, have genered Starling and somating to pages, have genered Starling The by W. Jennings Domerest, Her Yest, AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT Computer WITH THE CONTRANT at \$116 Par Yest

THE COURANT at \$3.10 Per Year.

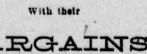
decl-W

WORKING CLASSES We are pared to furnish all persons with employ-ment at home, the whole of the nme, or ment at home, the whole of the nme, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex can easily earn from 50 commits is Side per evening; and a propertional sum by deve-ting all their time to the summers. Beyon and grifs earn nearly as much as mere their address, and test the business were their address, and test the business were make this offer. To such as are not walk satisfied, we will send one delive to part for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, and outfit free Address emerge abus. SON & Ge., Pertland, Maine

and

Subscribe for the COURANT, the BA jan2-th

FERRY & WATSON'S



Best and Largest Stocks COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. WONDERFUL All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing (a saving of from \$5.0 to (1.0)) by subscribing for

There will be an examination of

County Supt.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

Fine watches will receive careful

"Walker" make, for \$4.00 a pair, until the 1st of Jan.

Herders-Charles Van Meter, J. C.

anything in the way of general ny, at the close of their engagement, the Court-house, next Saturday after- metchandise, at J S. Doolittle & Son's.

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT. he necucu nelp, but he wounda t hsten to me.

A YOUNG MAN'S DOGS.

Now They Saved an Alabama Settlemer From the Indians.

It was in the August of 1813. In that part of the country now known as Alabama, there came to the settlers who had made their homes near where the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers meet, on a beautiful summer day, news which filled them with consternation. The second war with Great Britain was going on, and British agents had at last persuaded the Creek Indians to join them. These Creeks were half-civilized. but as savage in their mode of warfare as the most barbarous tribes. To be allies of Great Britain meant to destroy all the white settlements in the Southwest.

On the 30th of August-and this is a matter of history-John Wilson, a settler on the Tombigbee, rode rapidly up to his home. His wife, who was shelling peas on the porch, looked up in astonishment.

"What on earth is the matter, John ?" she cried. "Where's the load of wood you and Harry went for?"

"Don't worry about a load of wood, Milly," he said; and looking at him, she saw he was troubled and anxious. "You've got to think of something besides wood. Harry'll be here in a min-ute. Get little Molly ready, and pack up what food there is in the housenothing else. We must get away from is let loose again."

"The injuns!" she faltered, turning white with terror.

"Yes, they've jined the Britishers. Red Eagle has taken Fort Mims. He had a thousand warriors, and our people Ike Haden really excited, but now, fought for five hours desperately. It wasn't of any use, though. Five hundred men, women and children were tongue could scarcely articulate. massacred. Our turn will come next, if we stay here. You must hurry. Here's Harry. We're going to the stockade at Sinquefied, and must get there ing in. It was a dreadful sight-men, before night. Ike Haden is going with aus.'

"What will he do with his sixty 'hounds?" Mrs. Wilson asked, as she made her scanty preparations, and tied Molly's sun-bonnet over her tangled white locks.

"Well, I reckon he'd sooner stay and take his chances with the savages are a nuisance sometimes. They would in. tear a man to mince-meat before he could say 'Jack Robinson,' if Ike told 'em to do it. But he keeps them in getting up the neighbors' stock, and stockade." killing wild meat when we're short of food. Come, it's time to be off."

As the Wilson family moved rapidly through the settlement, they were joined by other families, and among them by Ike Haden, a stalwart young man, with a bronzed face and keen blue eyes. His army of dogs was with him, almost tilling up the road. Not a way was clear, for not an Indian was out. It was a large family, numbering seventeen, mostly women and children, and old William Hood proposed camping there for the night. "You'd better not, Neighbor Hood," Ike Haden said to bim. "It would be safer to push hold out for two miles, I reckon. You'll get to the fort late, but I'll stay behind with you till we get there."

FEED THE SOIL.

"Camp out!" Wilson exclaimed. "With all those women and children,

too! Why, he's insane, and worse, if he does such a thing! Why didn't you make them come on, Ike? It's too late for me to turn back now." "I said all I could," Haden answered;

"but Hood didn't like it. He snubbed me about my dogs, and was so insulting in what he said of father, that I got mad, too, and left him.'

John Wilson laughed, and Ike beut to caress a monstrous hound, which, when his master paused for a minute, would plant his forepaws on his foot in the stirrup, and raising himself up, look gravely and questioningly in his owner's face.

"Down, Captain!" he said, as the line of march was taken up again. "Look here, Neighbor Wilson, Cap, here, has as much sense as any of us, and more than most. He understands every word he hears, and when he looks in my face their ability to correct their own error that way, he means: "What is to be done next?"

"There's the fort!" exclaimed Wilson. "Suppose you ride ahead with the dogs. If there are Injuns around perhaps they'll smell 'em out.''

That night there was no sleep for Ike Haden. He tossed and turned on his hard pallet in the fort, thinking of the family left behind. Accounts of other Indian massacres had come to the fort that night, and the savages seemed to strike in several places at once. At the here in a few minutes. Them red devils dawn of day he was up, and with his dogs started to meet the Hoods. "I somehow feel anxious about those folks," he said to the other men.

In less than half an hour he galloped back. No man had ever before seen when he dismounted from his horse, his face was ghastly, and his parched

"They're all murdered out there! all but four men who somehow managed to hide in the bushes and are now comwomen, and little children all murdered!" And sick and faint at the thought of what he had beheld, Ike Haden sat down, unable longer to stand. Not a word was said by the men in the fort. Not from want of feeling, but the knowledge that the fate of the

murdered family might be theirs the very next hour gave no time for mournthan part with one of them. He's a ing. A strong detachment set out imgood boy, but them fierce brutes of his mediately and brought the dead bodies

"We had better bury them here within the walls," said John Wilson. "When this scare is over, we can easily move order, I must say, and they'rs handy in them. I don't like going outside the

"I don't think there's any danger," Captain Ames replied. "The scouts have just come in and say that the Indian trail shows that they have gone south. We had better bury the bodies in the valley. It's so near, we can get to the fort at the first alarm.' So it was decided. When the burial

the fall and set it to gathering procession set forth, the gates of the up the fertility and holding for single white soul was left in the settle- fortress were left open so that they the next season's crop of potatoes or ment by ten o'clock that morning. The could rush in at a minute's notice. Ike other vegetables. How frail the fouda-Haden had gone after some cows which tion upon which they build! Point out seen, and near sunset the travelers had strayed from the fort, and on whose to them their error and they are driven were within two miles of the fort. milk the children depended for food, to the corner where all they can say is There the team of the Hood family gave and had taken his dogs with him. If _-.Behold! There are twenty bushels he had been in the procession, the keen of wheat and two hundred bushels of scent of his hounds would have detected the Prophet Francis and his Indians, who, flat on their faces, were hidden in a thicket of bushes a few hundred vards from the fort. As the bodies were being those animals a little further. They'll lowered into the grave that had been made, the solemn silence was broken by the terrible war-whoop, and fifty savages made a dash at the open gates of the fort. Could they gain it, the Hood answered. "My cattle are dead people on the open plain would be at beat, and I'm dead beat myself. We their mercy. The white men saw this, and running at the top of their speed, reached the gate and closed it. "Men! men!" cried John Wilson; "don't you see that we've shut the women and children outside, and the persisted Ike Haden. "Don't be so Injuns between them and the gate? stubborn. Neighbor Hood, with all Do you think I'll stop here and see my these women and children on your wife butchered before my eyes? Let me out."

Agricultural Success Dependent on the Use of Fertilizers and Th srough Cultiva

potatoes, etc., and never kept enough

stock to make manure to apply to one-

half the cultivated land. The crops be-

gan to show the effects of starvation

and debts began to accumulate. Each

year rendered the situation worse in-

stead of better, mortgage followed

mortgage, and the end can always

be predicted to a certainty. Who would

think of pursuing this course in any

other branch of business? If a farmer

puts a thousand dollars in the bank on

deposit without interest and draws out

a hundred every year, he is able to see

what the result will be. If a merchant

invests his whole capital in a stock of

goods, and spends every dollar he re-

ceives for sales, he is able to see that

the time will arrive when he will have

nothing more to sell, but when it comes

to the matter of taking the plant food

out of the soil, it is different. There

are some who even stand up and argue

that you can milk this sort of cow

day after day, week after week and

month after month, feed her noth-

ing, and she will grow fat and

sleek and increase in the yield of milk.

There is some "hocus-pocus," some un-

known mysterious agency by which

farmer of more than average ability

puts off the time of final settlement

beyond the generally allotted period.

They raise considerable clover that

reaches way down and brings up the

elements of plant food from a depth to

which the feeders of grain and vege-

table have never penetrated. They

run the cultivator, the roller, the har-

There is no sadder sight in any farmanswer to this question, but if of late ing country than a tract of land from which the original supply of plant food has been drawn year after year until nothing is left to feed a growing crop. Though I have seen this picture more frequently displayed in more striking colors in the Southern than in the Northern States, yet we see altogether too much of it here. It seems to me that in a land flooded with agricultural books and papers the farmers ought to be educated up to a point where they would steer clear of this visible rock upon which so many go down to financial ruin. There appears to be some men who will not learn even in the severest school of experience. They go on year after year robbing themselves duce, supplement this with a judicious ment whatever. of their patrimony, their crops gradually becoming smaller and smaller, cultivate thoroughly. Unite the twoweaker and weaker, until at last the a liberal use of fertilizers and thorough fatal hour arrives and they are ruined. I have personal knowledge of several cases of this kind. The farms originally Farmer. yielded a sufficient income to support

THE HORSE'S LEGS. the families of the owners. They raised considerable grain, pretty fair crops of

of Care in Winter.

the elements of fertility taken out of the soil are restored. Now and then, a oughly dried by rubbing, and then if row and clod-crusher with unflagging zeal, reducing every little clod and lump, they sow rye, etc., in as do also fungous excrescences, both a result of this happy change the Aussometimes difficult to remove .- Na- trian peoples were accorded liberty of tional Live Stock Journal.

WORDS WELL USED. of Rufus Choate's Happy

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

before subtraction? Years and years The System of Government in Force fu the Great Dual Monarchy

Of the two great empires which are some new school in mathematics has now confronting each other with a conreversed the old rule, I shall be glad to stant threat of war in Eastern Europe, see the new methods demonstrated. I much is known about Russia, and but shall be ready to accept the new dogma when explained in the light of science, or proven by a systematic course of experiments conducted with the same care gary are full of deep interest for those and scientific precision as those of whose tastes lead them to enjoy the Lawes and Gilbert. From what light I study of nations and political systems. now have, I am free to admit that I am As the very name implies, Austria-Hunskeptical. I really do not believe it a gary is a dual monarchy; that is, two sound or safe doctrine to disseminate monarchies combined into one by a among the common farmers of the common tie. There is only one other country through the medium of the monarchy of the sort in the world, that agricultural press. Better, far better of Sweden and Norway, which two teach them to keep more and better countries are still more distinct from stock, carefully save and apply all the each other than are Austria and Hunmanure that they can be made to pro- gary, for they have no common govern-

use of commercial fertilizer and then cultivate thoroughly. Unite the two-Hungary, which lies east of that river, eultivation upon well drained land and form each a kingdom entirely by itself. success is sure to follw.-Cor. Ohio The chief tie between them is the fact that the same person is the sovereign of both. The Emperor of Austria is also King of Hungary, and is crowned Why They Should be Given the Very Best both at Vienna, the Austrian capital, and also at Buda-Pesth, the Hungarian

earnestly searching is-if we subtract,

is the remainder less than the amount

In those States where mud prevails capital. But otherwise each Kingdom at times during winter, some horses has its separate Parliament, and its own more than others are liable, through Cabinet, or Ministry. Each makes its standing in mud and melting snow, to own laws, imposes and collects its own get cracked heels, and from this swelled taxes, and manages its own puband feverish legs. The skin cracks, all lic affairs. In each kingdom, too, the parts adjacent take on a low form the Cabinet is responsible to the two of inflammation, and this frequently bodies which constitute the national causes such tenderness of the parts as legislature. There is, however, an arto make the horse go lame. Farmers | rangement by which the two kingdoms who drive in from the country through | act in concert as one Empire, in regard the mud, and while in town let the team to all matters of political moment comstand ankle deep in mud or slush, mon to them both. This arrangement have no reason to expect their horses consists of a body which is called the will not have sore heels unless they re- "Delegations." The Delegations are ceive extra care on returning at night, composed of sixty delegates from each The requisite care, however is seldom kingdom, chosen by the Parliaments, given, and the horse stands all night who meet every year alternately at the with dirty feet and legs, and perhaps two capitals, and deliberate upon subeats a hearty feed of corn, which latter jects of Imperial concern. Those subadd to the chances of feverishness. In jects are foreign affairs, finance and the first place, horses should not be military administration. Correspondpermitted to stand in slush above the ing to the Delegations, and responsible hoofs. They may travel in the mud to them, is an Imperial Cabinet, which without harm, if the after care of the comprises only three Ministers. The legs is what it should be, but the stand- first of these Ministers is at the head of ing at rest in the mud is as damaging the department of foreign affairs. The to the parts involved as it is for the other two Ministers hold the portfolios horse to stand in y current of cold air of war and finance. The power of the when the body has been overheated by Imperial Government, as such, is conexercise. Neither or returning to the fined, therefore, to diplomatic relations stable from a drive under the conditions with other powers, the management of named should the horses' legs be the army and the conduct of wars, and washed and then permitted to dry in the financial measures needed for these their own time, but should be thor- departments. Austria-Hungary was for many centhere is any danger to the heels they turies a despotism as hard and as absoshould be bandaged in flannel. If the lute as is that of Russia to-day. But heels have already become hot and twenty years ago, as a result of its overshow signs of cracking, they should be whelming defeat by the Prussians, it treated at night, after thorough cleans- became a constitutional monarchy. The ing, with ointment of acetate of lead, Emperor ceased to be absolute; Minisand in the morning with glyceriae, as ters were made responsible to the repthe latter will protect from cracking resentatives of the people; and the peoduring exercise. That troublesome ple were admitted to a very large share ailment called grease follows sore heels, in the control of the Government. As

freedom of marriage and education,

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

L'ow Meek Mrs. B. Triumphed Over Her Ambitious and Learned Lorg.

Mr. Bowser is a great man to "break out in spots." The other evening, after he had lighted a cigar and got his feet braced on the mautel, he suddenly observed:

"Mrs. Bowser, has it never occurred to you to call me Judge?"

"Never!" I promptly replied, for he had complained of the biscuit at supper. "Nor Colonel?" "No!"

"While I could probably have gone to the Supreme Bench, or been commissioned Colonel," he softly continued. "I did not care for the honor. I am not one, Mrs. Bowser, to elutch at titles in order to lift myself up, but I didn't know but it might please you to be known as Mrs. Judge Bowser.' "I don't want the title."

"Very well, Mrs. Bowser. If you have no care for social distinction I'm sure I haven't. If your amhition is to plank yourself in the house with that wall-eyed baby and pay no attention to the demands of society I might as well join another lodge."

I felt a bit conscience-stricken over the way I had acted, and after awhile I went out and told the cook to call him Judge when she came in with the last scuttle of coal. When she came she managed to bump him to give her an excuse for saying: "Excuse me, Constable-excuse me!"

There was a solemn silence for five minutes after she left the room. Then Mr. Bowser observed:

"Perhaps, on the whole, Mrs. Bowser, it would be as well not to attempt to call me by any title. Hired help is so stupid, you know."

On a late occasion, as our fireside was a scene of peace and happiness, Mr. Bowser softly remarked:

"Mrs. Bowser, whenever it comes handy you'd better throw out hints to your lady friends that you were educated abroad.'

"Why? "Well, it will increase their respect for vou.'

"But I was educated in the little red school house at Perryville, you know, and have never been out of the State."

"Don't talk so loud, as Jane may be listening! I told a friend only the other day that I was educated abroad, and had been through all the art galleries of Europe."

"What place did you say you studied at 27

"Zanzibar."

"Why, my dear, that's in Africa!" Now that shows what you "It is! know! Zanzibar is in Germany. Mrs. Boweer, I don't want to crow over you on the subject of education, but when you display such lamentable ignorance of geography' I have to feel glad that my school days were not wasted."

"I say it's in Africa!"

"Mrs. Bowser!"

"And I'll prove it by my atlas!" "If you do I'll give you fifty dollars in cash!"

I got out the atlas, and there, over on the east coast of the Dark Continent was Zanzibar, as every school-child knows.

"I'll take that fifty," I quietly remarked. No, you won't! Some fool of a map maker has gone and got drunk and mixed things up, and I'm not going to pay for it. When I kpow that Zanzibar is in Germany I know it just as well as the atlas or anybody else."

a widely extended suffrage. An entirely new career was opened to them as

speech and conscience, a free press,

The Population of Prussia.

ago I was taught to give an affirmative

"There isn't a bit of danger here." ain't seed a trail of the Injuns since we started, and we're so near the fort that I feel just as safe as if I was there."

"But half a mile from a fort, with Indians around, is as bad as twenty," hands."

"You needn't talk about bein' stubyou about them ravenin' wolves you've there! Look at Ike Haden!" got yelpin' around. Why, man, I'd as your father before you. That's the would have carried him safely away, reason he didn't have nothin' to leave you but them brutes. Farm, stock, those helpless creatures. Raising himhis pack.

"I've heard that a thousand times, Neighbor Hood," Haden answered, with a hot, angry flush on his dark cheeks, "and don't like it any better grateful speech, anyway, for my dogs almost provide the settlement with venthem." As he rides off, we will take a been for Ike Haden and his dogs.

He was only eighteen, although he Nooked several years older. Those keen ing hounds around him. Several had the soil is a sort of a perpetual motion reves of his took in every thing at a been killed in the fray. With desper- machine, a well with inexhaustible fount, eyes of his took in every thing at a glance, and his judgment, if swift, was ation he spurred his horse through the a "widow's cruise of oil" that wasteth remarkably good. Brave as the brav- Indians, while shot after shot whistled not? I suppose you will say, "I will est, his clear, cool head decided rap- around him. Fortunately they all keep the clover at work pumping up bond, became frightened lest he should fdly, and then took every risk. In spite missed their mark saye one. That, from below." Yes, but what will you of his youth, he was considered one of struck his horse and he fell to the do when your soil shall become "clothe most intelligent and trusty members of the little community. People said he had but one weakness, and that to admit him and several of his dogs. was his dogs, his constant companions The chase was so close that the gate, by day and night. He rode rapidly in closing, crushed the foot of the nearaway and soon overtook the wagon con- est pursuer. Five bullets had passed taining the Wilsons. "Do you know through Haden's clothes, but not one Hood positively insists upon camping had injured him. To say anything on the creek to-night?" he said. "He against Haden's dogs after that, was an could shave made the two miles to the insult to every man, woman or child in fort if he had chosen to do so, and I of- the Alabama settlement .- Youths Comfered to stay behind and help him, if panion.

9

"You can do no good, Wilson," said born, young man," Hood answered, Captain Ames, a stalwart backwoods-angrily. "We've all talked enough to man. "They are four to our one. Look

Haden and his dogs had come up at soon be a brute myself as consort with that moment, and a glance told him 'em as you do. That was the way with the state of affairs. His fleet horse but it never crossed his mind to desert every thing, melted away in keepin' up self in his stirrups he cried: "At 'em, 'Cap! At 'em, Leo!" in loud, ringing

tones. In a second the pack of hounds were upon the Indians. Each hound seemed to single out his man and sprang upon from hearing it so often. It's an un- him with the fury of a wild beast, and of plant food as before the before the astonished Indians could recover their senses, the women and ison and game when it's needed, and children were within the fort; but their they ain't beholden to you for keeping gallant rescuer was outside, with a score of savages unhurt and eager to good look at him, for this story would kill or capture him. Without a monever have been written had it not ment's hesitation, Haden put his hunt- or any of the great masters of the ing-horn to his lips and blew a loud,

shrill blast, which brought his survivground; but the dauntless boy ran ver-sick"-when even the deep-reachfleetly to the gate, which was unclosed ing feeders of clover no longer find

potatoes! Does that look like the product of a poverty-stricken soil? Ten years ago the same land yielded smaller crops. It has been going on increasing in its yield year after year, and now here I stand head and shoulders above my neighbors." But, my dear sir, are your smoothing harrow, your Acme pulverizer, your roller and all those other machines and implements with which you have been grinding the little particles of your soil finer and finer, ten years old? Did you ten years ago make a practice of using clover, rye,

etc., to gather together and leave at the surface where needed the food necessary to support your potatoes and wheat? You have taken out tons and tons of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. What means have you employed to pay back this enormous drain upon the natu-

ral resources of your farmers' bankthe soil? Does the field of green rye absorb and hold any appreciable amount

of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere? Science says not. Do the phosphoric acid and potash that you are every year carting away to market come to you again in the mists and rain from the clouds above? No man attempts to so argue. Can you take something from what you have and not reduce the original store? If you now make a careful analysis of your soil and then take from it half a dozen crops of wheat and potatoes, will it still contain the same amount crops were grown? What do the long series of experiments of sowing wheat after wheat, barley after barley, etc., during a long term of years teach? Can you anywhere in the teachings of Johnston, Boussingault, Liebig, Ville science of agricultural chemistry find authority and support for the theory that the soil is a sort of a perpetual motion means of support? Well, you might if he was acquitted it was all right; if continued to board car after car until squeeze the jug as longeas there is a drop of eider in it, milk the cow as long for he had the start. as she vields a spoonful of milk, then buy another farm and begin the embezzlement plan of appropriation over

profitable. This is not the point at issue. The truth for which we are now eagerly and the wrong score .- N. Y. Tribune.

one of the great nations of Europe. derfully Apt Utterances.

Some expressions are so happy that Composed as the empire is, of many they stick in the memory like burs. different, jealous, antagonistic races, of They are epigrams born like bubbles, which the Germans, Magyars, Czechs and sometimes hardly longer lived than and Slavs are the chief, the task of bubbles, but nevertheless as truly forms holding them together as one nation of art as are those laboriously evolved has been difficult. But the attainment in the closet. of political freedom by these people has

Some one said of Thereau: "He ex- lessened the difficulty. The Emperor perienced nature as most people experi- was never so secure of his dominions ence religion." What could give one when he was an absolute despot as he a more emphatic expression of man's has been since he gave up a large porstrange personality? tion of his power, and shared it with Rufus Choate was constantly throw- his subjects. The Austro-Hungarian ing off apparently careless utterances Empire may not be long-lasting; but which held the germs of genius. In it is certain that it would have fallen to speaking of John' Quincy Adam's re- pieces long ago if despotism had not lentlessness as a debater, he said, "He been abandoned, and if a free constituhad an instinct for the juglar vein and tion had not been granted .- Youth's the carotid artery as unerring as that Companion.

of any carnivorous animal." Of a lawyer who was as contentious as he was dull-witted, he declared: Concerning the large and constant "He is a bull-dog with confused increase in the population of Germany ideas." The court once demand that in general, and that of Prussia in parhe should find a precedent for a course of action he had proposed. "I will "icular, the Royal Statistical Bureau look, your Honor," he returned, with gives the following figures for 1885; The total population on December 1, his peculiar courtesy of manner, "and 1885, was 28,318,458. The births durendeavor to find a precedent, if you ing the year numbered 1,064,400, the require it, though it seems to be a pity that the court should lose the honor of marriages 230,707, and the deaths 716.-859. The natural increase, therefore, being the first to establish so just a was 347,542, and the average number rule." Of an ugly artist who had painted a portrait of himself he de-clared: "It is a *flagrant* likeness." of marriages, 16.4, and of deaths, 25.3. His casual criticisms were full of mean- These figures, high as they are, as com pared with those of England and Wales. ing. After looking through a volume show a surplus for the last-named of "Poems of the East," he said: "The country, whose population was 27,499,-

Oriental seems to be amply competent to metaphysics, wonderfully competent 041, with 894,270 births, 197,745 marriages, and 522,750 deaths, making the to poetry, searcely competent to virtue, actual increase per 1,000 in England and utterly incompetent to liberty." (and Wales) 13.5, as against only 12.3 This was expression treated as a fine in Prussia.-Paris American Register. art, but those of us who are not geniuses might make it a finer art than -The other day a New York citizen

we do .- Youth's Companion.

-In Pulaski, Ga., during a recent term of court John Strippling was tried for shooting a negro. When the jury not give him a transfer ticket because went out Strippling, who was under be convicted, and so jumped on his horse and fled. The verdict was "not guilty." Some time after Strippling soon politely requested to step out, as wrote a note to the sheriff, saying that he refused to pay another fare. He he was convicted it made no difference,

-A New York critic distinguished himself one night recently by witnessagain. Perhaps it might be more ing a comic opera and then writing up about \$4,000,000 to establish the boundan elaborate criticism on a Wagnerian production. The usher had given him ary line between Alaska and British North America.

"Did this friend of yours ask you what old master you preferred?"

"Yes, ma'am, and I was posted there, too. You may think I go sloshing around with both eyes shut and my tongue hanging out, Mrs: Bowser, but that's where you are dead lame. I told him Longfeller."

"Mr. Bowser!"

"What now! You don't spose I said Sam Patch or Buffalo Bill, do von?"

"But Longfellow was not a painter at all, he was a poet."

He drew in his breath until his face was as red as a beet, and he jumped up and down and flourished his arms like a wind-mill, and finally got voice to roar out:

"I'll bet you nine hundred thousand million quadrillion dollars to that old back comb in your hair! Mrs. Bowser, such assumption and assurance on your part is unbearable!"

"Jane may hear you."

"Jane be hanged, and you, too! Mrs. Bowser, I demand an apology for this insult!

"Wait till I prove that Longfellow was not an artist, but a poet."

"I'll give you a million dollars if you do it.'

I got down the volume of poems by Longfellow which Mr. Bowser had given me a year before, and then I went to the encyclopedia and made a tight case on him. He was at first inclined to give in, but directly he struck the table such a blow that baby screamed out, and then shouted:

"I see how it is! You are looking for Longfellow all the time, and I distinetly stated that it was Long feller ! If the printers have got drunk and left the name out am I to blame?"

"Mr. Bowser, I believe I will say I was educated abroad. I will do it to

was educated abroad. I will do it to please you." "Oh! you will! Well, you needn't do any thing of the kind! Folks would all know by your freekles that you sat in the sun in some country school foundry! Mrs. Bowser, you've broken up the percent of this for it broken corner, where he boarded another car of the same line, from which he was he refused to pay another fare. He he reached his destination. He deup the peace of this fireside by your malicious conduct, and you needn't sit up for me to-night. I may not come home before to-morrow."—Detroit Free Press.

> -A London' tailor has invented a dress-coat and waistcoat combined, by which means the coat is kept in place much better than when separate.

clared the company should not beat him if he lost the whole day.-N. Y. Heratd. -It is estimated that it will cost

bearded a wrong car, and instead of

going toward was carried away from

his destination. The conductor would

that particular company didn't issue

them. The man then proceeded to the

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT, one who suffers. Grief is what we

DAILY BREAT

"Give us this day our daily 'fead"-What need have I 's pray this prayer Whose table every day is spread With 's bounteous fare?

"Hast thou no hunger, then?" one said; "Is every want quite satisfied? And for thy mind's sustaining bread Has never cried?

"Or, if thy mind has all its share, Is there no hunger of the heart For love, that in this daily prayer May have a part

"Are body, mind and heart all fed? Yet sure then thy soul hast need; Give us this day our daily bread, Thou still mayst plead.

Whatever hungry want be thine, Thy Father's house hath bread to spare;
 Oh! then thou canst no longer pine; Enough is there."
 — Emily Tolman, in Congregationalist

"THE MOTHER OF SERVICE."

Love to Man, the Child of Trust in God Bids Us Help the Poor Around Us.

We have many restless working people to-day, looking out from factory windows in which they toil, or from lanes in which they loiter in enforced idleness, on the carriages or the costly surroundings of their rich employers, and chafing in discontent. We have associations with a name linked with chivalry-"Knights of Labor"-calling for better conditions for their class. While they do justly, no one can blame them. But, oh! if they could only learn this Divine plan "Trust in the Lord and do good," how much it would tend to lighten their burdens and secure their welfare! Then they, too, would "dwell in the land and verily be fed."

And if the attempt to do good some times seems to fail, it is worth while asking, is there no failure in the trust? gave great part of it." The Hebrews when they saw Pharaoh's host on their track, cried out in terror to the Lord, and Moses no doubt, while speaking words of cheer to the people felt his helplessness and lifted up his voice to Jehovah: "Why criest Thou Golden Rule. unto me? speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." There is a time when prompt action in the way God orders is not to be set aside even for prayer. And God uses means where Gospel, he will not go far wrong. He human power can do His work. We can roll away the stone under which the dead souls slumber in ignorance, and even an authority on doctrines, and let them hear the word of the and be easily driven or led into evil; Saviour, and when he has quickened but if he have the mind of Christ, he them into spiritual life, we can unloose will be fixed, sure and steadfast. We the garments of evil habits and bad surroundings, and in obedience to the Master's words, "loose them and let them go." For if the trust fails, so pat in reciting a religious alphabet .-does the love; and without the love, United Presbyterian there is no right labor. Listen to the word that Peter hears when, after he lost his trust and deceived his Master, he is being restored. "Lovest thou me?" "Yea, Lord." "Then feed my lambs." Love, the child of trust, is in time the mother of service. Christian reader, guard your heart and see that it be all right. Have you heard of the watch, which no skill or repair could eternal life.-Dr. John Ker. keep uniformly right, until it was found that its wheel of polished steel had been magnetized and the presence near

the most indirect, and the most elegant it of even a bunch of keys, marred its of all compliments. -Shenstone.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

make it. It can produce humility or -When clothes are scorched remove revolt, can regenerate the heart or ren-der it ten-fold worse; it is either an the stain by placing the garment where the sun can shine on it.-Chicago News. angel, gravely and gently restoring us -A tallow candle or piece of tallow to the true life; or a demon, beholding, wrapped in tissue paper and laid among

with a cynical smile, all hope dashed furs or other garments will prevent the to the ground; it opens the sacred ravages of moths.-Exchange. stream of our tears of repentance, or -The use of oxen for doing farm it is a consuming fire, which scorches work is said to be more general in and blasts every germ of the future Connecticut than in any of the Western

down to the very depth of the soul. It States. Nearly all the plowing, haris blessed, or accursed, it produces a vesting, and drawing manure, wood, new birth, or it destroys. The two and stone is done by oxen.-Chicago wretches in agony on Calvary, one to Tribune. the right, the other to the left, of Christ,

-It is poor policy to make the roadboth suffered crucifixion, but the one side the receptacle of all the rubbish of believed, the other blasphemed; the the farm. Burn and destroy the brush, one repented, the other was hardened. put the stones somewhere else and mow The question, then, is not only whether the highway, if possible, giving the we are afflicted, but whether that af- farm a neat and attractive appearance. - Western Rural.

-Stewed Apples with Rice: Scoop out the cores and peel some fine russet apples, and stew them in clarified sugar. Boil some rice in milk with a pinch of salt, and sugar enough to sweeten it. Leave on the fire until the rice is quite soft and has absorbed nearly all the milk; place in a dish; arrange the stewed apples on the rice and put in the oven to remain until they are of a golden color.-Boston Budget.

-Practically, a man should sleep until he is refreshed. The mistake many persons make is in attempting to govern what must be a matter of instinct by volitional control. When we are weary we ought to sleep, and when we wake we should get up. There are no more vicious habits than adopting measures to "keep awake," or employing artifices, or, still worse, resorting to drugs and other devices to induce or prolong sleep .- N. Y. Witness.

-Mr. Wm. Robinson, a great horticultural authority of London, pronounces the American apple "the grandest fruit that ripens under the sun." And well he may, for the English apple is an insipid, tame affair, compared with the solid, aromatic, sun-colored and sun-steeped fruit of our northern orchards. In the humid, cloudy and foggy climate of England, the maple tree yields no sugar, and the may acquaint himself with the letter of apple tree no such sweet, delicious it, being a theologian of a certain sort, fruit as do our Tolmans and Franklins. "The grandest fruit that ripens under the sun."-N. Y. Telegram.

-When it is found that a fight has taken place and that the comb and watmake a fatal mistake when we think the of any bird has been injured, the every-thing is in the letter, and that first think is to cut off all the torn and we are good Christians because we are jagged parts, those which will not be likely to join together, and then cleanse with cold water. Fortunately there is lot very profuse bleeding from either the comb or the wattle. Unless scabs form it is seldom necessary to do more than bathe the injured parts twice a day with cold water. Should scabs appear, these may be anointed with the zine ointment, in order to soften them. -Troy Times.

FASHION'S WHIMS.

Pretty Things for Ladies With Ple-thoric Pocket-Books.

The richly-dyed and expensive Terry ottomans worn this winter are preferred -A good word is an easy obligation; to the same materials of finer twill,

ent season. It is to be found every-

where upon the toilet. There are

plush dinner and theater gowns, with

heart-shaped corsages bordered with

dark fur; ball dresses are trimmed with

narrow bands of fur; tea gowns are

enriched with this inappropriate trim

ming, and turbans, bonnets and visites

ANCIENT ACTS. Some Stringent Temperance Laws Passed in England Centuries Ago.

The most stringent laws we have had passed were those of James I., which may almost be called the first piece of temperance legislation; for though the Act of Edward VI. gave power to justices to suppress unnecessary tippling houses, it was chiefly directed against uting unlawful games, and bound the licensed victualers to keep good order in their houses. The act in the first year of James was intended to restrain

the inordinate haunting and tippling in inns and ale houses; it declares the "true use of ale houses" to be for the relief of wayfarers, and not for the "entertainment of lewde and idle people." There was to be a penalty of ten shillings for permitting "unlawful drinking," and all drinking was unlawful except by bona fide travelers, by the guests of travelers, and by artisans and laborers during their dinner hour. The public house was only to be open to residents in the locality for one hour in the day, for the consumption of liquor on the premises. This act was made perpetual, with some modifications intended to render conviction more easy, in the last Parliament of James. In the first of Charles the penalties were somewhat relaxed ; but the law could

gent laws drunkenness increased apace. It had reached an extroardinary pitch * But what is most deplorable

where gentlemen sit and spend much of their time drinking a muddy kind of peverage, and tobacco, which has universally besotted the nation, and at which I hear they have consumed many noble estates. * * * And that nothing may be wanting to the height of luxury and impiety of this abomination, they have translated the organs out of the churches to set them up in taverns, chapting their dithyrambics and bestial bacchanalias to the tune of those instruments which were wont to assist them in the celebration of God's praises, and regulate the voices of the worst singers in the world, which are the English in their churches at present.

-Contemporary Review. -In view of the progress achieved of late in the domain of celestial photography, the French Academy of Sciences has decided to propose that an international conference be held in Paris next spring to make arrangements for the elaboration of a photographic map of the heavens to be simultaneously executed by ten or twelve observatories scattered over the whole surface of the globe.

-A subscriber asks: "Can you send me a good receipt for good hoarhound candy Certainly, dear. Send along your candy and you will get a receipt by return mail.—New Haven News.

CONGRESSMEN endorse Red Star Cough

Professional Etiquette

Professional Etiquette prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be pub-lished throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kindred dis-eases. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical As-sociation, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A BASE-BALL captain is teaching school this winter in a Vermont town. It is still the bat and bawl with him .- Boston Tran script.

If Sufferers from Consumption

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find im mediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest values of the scotter of the second Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very pala-table. Read: "I have used Scott's Emul-sion in several cases of Scrofula and De-bility in Children. Results most gratify-ing. My little patients take it with pleas-ure."-W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

WOMAN will always be a puzzle, but the man who will give her up isn't worthy of the name .- Somerville Journal.

Wants the Facts Known.

Wants the Facts Known. Mr. Editor: I and my neighbors have been led so many times into buying differ-ent things for the liver, kidneys and blood, that have done us more harm than good, I feel it due your readers to advise them when an honest and good medicine like Dr. Harter's fron Tonic can be had. Yours truly, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Ez.

DARWIN must have had the toboggan slide in mind when he wrote "The Descent of Man."-Tid-Bits.

• • Secret, involuntary drains upon the system promptly oured. Large book giving particulars, 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Asso-ciation, 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPORTING men want the earth. If a chamion wrestler in a match turns his back on it he is lost .- N. O. Picayune.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irrita-tion which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

No, MY son, cars provided with bunks are not necessarily carbunkles

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Come to light-the Statue of Liberty .-Texas Siftings.



ms the Muscles a Invigorates. makes the skin smoo eth, cause headache, MRS. BELLE THEROLD, Anthony, Kansas, 'I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for a di

d have been entirely cured, vell, Atchison, Kansas, sa NNIE CREE



SWA

VERMIFUGE

KEEP HEALTHY SWAYNE'S



The "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigars are booming, ever sold so many in so short a time. Will try ad give you another order this month. P. & A. L. MILLARD, Ellisburg, N. Y. Your "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigar is a good seller. W. D. CRAIG, Druggist, Aledo, II:-Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago.



not be enforced, and under these strin-

in 1659, when a French Protestant wrote from London : "There is within this city, and in all the towns of England which I have passed through, so prodigious a number of houses where they sell a certain drink called ale, that I think a good half of the inhabitants may be denominated ale house keepers.

motion and prevented its serving its chief end? Is your heavt right? Is this the order of your life-trusting the Lord and doing good? This column will be read by thou

sands who in God's goodness are wellto do in the world. Are you doing good? or are you indifferent to the "blackness of darkness" in many a soul about you, to the wail of woe that is so often going up, the inarticulate cry for help that is ringing out from crowds threatening in their numbers, even if unreasonable in their pleas? Can not you do something? The coats and garments Dorcas made seemed of no great account, but they meant something when the weeping wearers showed them with many a grateful tear, by her dead body. We need to inspire love and trust in these struggling ones by our practical sympathy. The Samaritan in the parable did not make great sacrifices. "'Two pence'' was not a great deal of money to a business man riding on his way. But he gave personal effort, he gave pity; he gave his ready money; he gave the benefit of his crdit: and the Master holds him up as an ideal of a good neighbor. Those poor neighbors of yours-what can you do for them with the sympathies, effort, means, and credit you can employ! When you love your children you are always giving to them. God loves you and you are always getting from Him. You are looking to Christ's cross as the means of your salvation. As you gaze, eatch from it an inspiration that will make you more like Him who hung upon it, and who on earth, went about doing good .- Dr. John Hall, in N. Y. Independent.

1.1

19

MAKES SOFT OR HARD.

Why Affliction May Not be a Good in Itself.

Affliction is not a good in itself. We are often taught the contrary. Ordinarily, it is supposed to sanctify. It is thought that grief, of necessity, consecrates and purifies those whom it smites. Beside the grave of one who has been a great sufferer, nothing is more common than to hear, "He has had his purgatory 'upon earth.' Lightly, unhesitatingly, it is taken for in that manner must be among the saved.

Now, nothing is less certain. On the contrary, it is certain that affliction can produce the very opposite effect. Saint Augustine, with his usual penetion and at the same time hastens de- precious stones mentioned in the twen-

but not to speak ill requires only our which were so popular last winter. silence, which costs us nothing .- Til- Some very beautiful woolen reps are lotson.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

much reluctance as advice.-Addison.

make the most noise in defending it .--

Albany Journal.

-There is nothing we receive with so

-Many who have the least honor

-Where God shows His face, opens

His heart to a man, it is the seal of

-Deference is the most complicate.

fliction is accepted as coming from

How to Die Rich.

To die rich ; to leave a fortune; to

amass a great sum, seems to have cap-

tivated the hearts of men, and to be the

cause underlying many of the recent

downfalls among men esteemed and

honored with high office in the Christian

ranks. To die rich-what is it but the

living rich; what is it to live rich, but

the living in highest of manhood and

the noblest of principles. Is the gam-

bler rich? Is the defaulter rich, even

when his crime is undiscovered? Is

any man rich whose soul is unculti-

Two friends were walking side by

side. Said one to his aged friend:

"From your having practiced the law,

"No, sir, I got a good deal; but I had

a number of poor relations, to whom 1

"Sir, you have been rich in the mos

"Nay, sir; sure it is better to live rich

than to die rich."-Rev. F. D. Kelsey, in

Imbibe the Spirit!

If one have taken in the spirit of the

sir, long, I presume you must be rich?'

vated, unwashed, unredeemed?

valuable sense of the word."

"But I shall not die rich."

God.-Rev. Eugene Berseer.

-Mark this well, ye proud men of goods, when of one solid color, is inaction. Ye are, after all, nothing but variably accompanied by a Romanunconscious instruments of the men of plaided or other figured fabric, proving thought.-Heinrich Heine. -Let a man learn that every thing bination remains in vogue abroad.

in nature, even motes and feathers, go Softer materials appear in exquisitely by law and not by luck, and that what fine French cashmere with woven or he sows he reaps .- Emerson.

-A cucumber is bitter; throw it color, for example, the ground may be away. There are briers in the road; dark Venetian green, with tiny figures turn aside from them. This is enough. in bright Neapolitan red, or woven lots Do not add: "And why were such things or small leaves or stars of deep gold made in the world?"-Marcus Antonius. may be seen upon a ground of dark -Some men like to cultivate the pas- olive or golden-brown. Cardinal woven

sive virtues, for they think it is so on a background of delicate nun's beautiful just to wait and see the bless- gray is a favorite pattern, and forms a ings pour in on them unsought. But stylish and becoming overdress for a they are likely to wait alone; seeing pleated or paneled skirt of the plain the pouring blessings is not part of gray fabric. their experience.-United Presbyterian.

-Well to suffer is divine; Pass the watchword down the line, Pass the countersign: "Endure! Not to him who rashly dares, But to him who nobly bears, Is the victor's garland sure. - Whittin

-Go forth and try! Do not then stand idly by! Go to the fields, and it may be Others, seeing, may follow thee; Gather quickly, ere set of sun, And the Master will say to thee, "Well done !" When thy sheaves are won.

-S. S. Time. -There is in our day a marvelous idolatry of talent. It is a strange and grievous thing to see how men bow down before genius and success. Let us draw the distinction sharp and firm idolatry of talent. It is a strange and grievous thing to see how men bow that is a strange and grievous thing to see how men bow down before genius and success. Let us draw the distinction sharp and firm int, lined with seal-brown surah. Fut int is a strange and grievous thing to see how men bow that is a strange and grievous thing to see how men bow that is a strange and that is a strange and grievous thing to see how men bow that is a strange and grievous thing to see how men bow that is a strange and grievous the cold are that is a strange and firm int, lined with seal-brown surah. Fut is a strange and success. Is a strange and firm is a strange and success is a strange and strange an between these two things; goodness is gauntlets, bonnets, leggings, close-fitting one thing, talent is another. When corsages and riding boots in Russian once the idolatry of talent enters the fashion are also to be had at prices church, then farewell to spirituality. which render them far beyond the

ertson.

When men ask their teachers, not for reach of the ordinary purse. that which will make them more hum-A stylish and pretty skating costume ble and godlike, but for the excitement is made of golden-brown India cloth. of an intellectual banquet, then fare- crossed with heavy lines of amaranth well to Christian success .- F. W. Rob- red velvet. The skirt has a band of golden-brown beaver at the foot; the

wing drapery, long and full in the -A Hottentot chief who was lately back, is simply hemmed, and the front interviewed by a British officer was of the ample apron tunic is bordered shown a map of the world. He looked with narrower bands of the same fur over it for awhile and then spat on it in the loopings on the left side caught up disgust-and ordered a grand parade of with heavy silk cords in brown, with granted that a human being chastised 480 spear-armed warriors to convince glimpses of scarlet showing here and his visitor how easily he could overrun there in the silken cable. From these and conquer the whole earth if he depend long swinging Hungarian

wasn't too lazy to set about it.

-N. H. Perry, of South Paris, Me., coat of plain golden-brown India cloth the geologist, has one of the largest tration, noted that. He compares it to heat which causes gold to melt and country. At the present time he is en-silk cords crossing it, and holding the clay to harden, which favors incuba- gaged in hunting up a set of twelve front of the cloth coat in place. Above. composition in a dead body. All de-pends, then, on the inner state of the New York clergyman.—Boston Journal.

Cure as safe, prompt, sure. 25 cents a bottle. Neuralgia is cured in a single night by St. Jacobs Oil, the greatest remedy of the age imported, and each pattern of these

NEVER make sheep's eyes at a young lady who is possessed of a big brother. He might lamb you.-Boston Transcript.

LIFE is burdensome, alike to the sufferer and all around him, while dyspepsia and its attending evils holds sway. Complaints of this nature can be speedily cured by tak-ing Prickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thou-sands once thus afflicted now bear cheerful testimony as to its marits. that the long-favored fashion of comtestimony as to its merits. raised figures done in a contrasting

A REMEDY for fits-send your clothes to a friend. -Goodall's Sun.

UNLIKE other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, estab-lish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is re-quired while using them. By druggists.

As early settler-one who pays for his lodging before retiring.-Texas Siftings.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Fur is one of the crazes of the pres-

> MEN of: note-bank cashiers .- Whitehall Times. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeabl to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.

70

184

225

10% 5% 6% 5% 45

4 25

4 45

821/

354 283

27 @

22 @

10 @

6 @

2 60 @

82 60

28 @

91 @ @ @ 47 @ @ @ 28 @

PORK 12 00 @ 12 25

473 87 83

7 50 @ 9 50

 AANSAS CHAR, 545

 CATTLE--Shipping steers....\$ 3 75
 64
 490

 Native cows......
 200
 63
 50

 Butchers' steers.....
 300
 63
 70

 HOGS--Good to choice heavy.
 880
 64
 457
 are fur-bordered. There is also a new low-necked Russian corsage called the Marie Leczinski, which has a narrow band of Russian, sable around the CORN-No. 2..... DATS-No. 2

> Sides 5½@ 40 @ LARD. POTATOES...

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Shipping steers..... 3 60 @ Butchers' steers..... 8 00 @ HOGS-Packing.

CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2.

 A 15 + A0.
 52
 6
 52

 RYE-No. 2.
 52
 6
 52

 SUTTER-Creamery.
 24
 6
 28

 PORK
 12
 15
 6
 12
 25
 PORK.....CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers. 1. 3 20 @ 4 90 HOGS-Packing and shipping. 4 50 @ 5 85

 HOGS—Packing and snipping.
 4 30
 36
 58

 SHEEP—Fair to choice.
 2 90
 6
 500

 SHDUR—Winter wheat.
 3 90
 6
 4 50

 WHEAT—No. 2 red.
 79
 6
 705

 CORN—No. 2.
 36
 6
 261

 OATS—No. 2.
 26
 6
 201

 RYE—No. 2.
 26
 53
 53

 PUTTEPD_Community
 90
 26
 53

this is a long bow of golden-brown bea-BUTTER--Creamcry

"I suffered from female weakness and general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters cured me. I recom-mend it to like sufferers." Mus. ANNIE THOMAS, Easton, Mo., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for female weakness, and it helped me more than any medicine I ever Genuine has above Trade Masters."

used. I cordially recommend it," Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Trake no others. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, N.B.



among which are to be found the following, which eachers, amateurs and others will do well to ex

amine: Song Classics. By Rubinstein, Gounod, and others. Price \$1.00. A splendid cellection of classic vocal music. A large book, sheet music size, benutifully printed and bound, and containing about 50 carefully selected gems, suitable for all kinds of voices. Many of the songs are favorites on the programs of the best concerts. The music is not difficult.

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PATENTS Attorney, St. Louis, Mo., Advice free-

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spikes, the lower points just reaching the skirt hem. The jaunty Louis XIV. opens over an inner waistcoat of ama-

square neck, and also bordering the EGGS-Choice.... BACON-Ham. Shoulders.....

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Second Biennial Message of Governor Martin to the Kansas Legislature.

The Marvelous Progress of the State-

A Splendid Financial Showing-Bond-Voting Mania.

A Warning as to the Centralizing Influence of Corporations-Sensible Suggestions.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : To be elected Chief Executive of this great intelligent and progressive State for a second term, is a distinguished honor. And I trust it is not inappropriate for me to express to the peo-Is not mapped at through you, their chosen repre-sentatives, my grateful appreciation of their generous confidence, my profound sense of the responsibilities devolved upon me, and my carnest hope that I may, by an honest, faithful ord consciontions, performance of my official carnest hope that I may, by an house, the and conscientious performance of my official duties, in some measure justify the faith they

have reposed in me. The growth of Kansas, during the past two years, has been extraordinary. The census of March 1, 1884, gave the State a population of 1,135,614; that of March 1, 1886, showed an increase to 1.406,738; and our population now exceeds 1,500,000. Since the first of January, 1885, fifteen new counties have been organized. These counties had, at the date of their organization an aggregate population of 38,841, and they polled at the November election, (three not voting.) a total of 13,108 votes. They include a territorial area of 14,355 square miles. Only two territorial area of 14,355 square miles. Only two of the one hundred counties of the State, em bracing an area of 1,860 square miles, remain

be organized. During the same period, two cities, Wichita and Kansas City, have been organized as cities of the first class, and thirteen, Cherryvale, Abi lene, Eureka, Minneapolis, Anthony, El Dorado, Seneca, Weir, Great Bend, Dodge City, Larned, Hutchingen and Scatth Toothe, as cities of the Hutchinson and South Topeka, as cities of th second class.

Two years ago the railway mileage of Kansa aggregated only 4,4861/2 miles, assessed at \$28, 455,907.86, and traversing seventy-three counties of the State. To-day Kansas has 6,060 miles of completed railway, the assessed value of which is fully \$39,000,000. These lines traverse eighty six of our one hundred counties. In 1884 the assessed value of all the property

of the State was \$237,020,391; for 1886 it, was 18277,575,358. We had, then, 13,011,333 acres in cultivation; last year we had 15,473,495 acres.

These figures indicate the constant growth of the State. They illustrate, also, not only the smith our own citizens have in the future of Kan -dai'h our own citizens have in the future of Kan-sas, but the confidence the people of other States and countries feel in its substantial and contin-uous development. The influx of foreign capital and enterprise has, indeed, surpassed that of any other period in the State's history. The railroad building of the past year has been phe-nomenal, far exceeding that accomplished dur-ing any previous shason. The growth of our ing any previous season. The growth of our cities and towns, also, has been unexampled in the history of any State; and the rapid, steady and, in some instances, extravagant increase property values, is remarkable.

You, gentlemen of the Legislature, are assem bled to make laws for this great State. In your hands, also, rests all authority to levy taxes and direct the expenditure of the public revenues. Ma large measure, therefore, the honor and wel-face of the commonwealth and the prosperity and happiness of its people depend upon your netion. The different State and bureau officers and the boards having charge of our public institutions will all submit to you for your information and consideration, their bienpial papers. I trust youverill examine these reports carefully, to the tion and justice. It is natural that each officer charged with the performance of specific duties, and each board appointed to manage a public trust, should believe that the interests and needs of his or its department are most im-contant and pressing. Consider carefully all the recommendations thus made, but bear in mind at the same time the interests and needs of the people. The year just closed has not been, in anany respects, a prosperous season. The crops have been short, epidemics have brought heavy losses upon stock raisers, the prices of di cere-als and stock have ruled low, and many of our industrial depression. Economy ia all appropriations made for the ensuing biennial period, is atherefore, alike desirable and necessary. N good citizen will complain concerning a publi expenditure shown to be essential; all have a right to complain if, during such a period as th present, unnecessary expenditures are author

ment of coupons, \$29,662.50-making a total of \$1,390,585.26. The balance in the treasury, December 31, 1986, aggregated \$418,165.84, divided among the several funds as follows: General revenue, \$111,672.65; library, \$1,344.50; insurance, \$6,729.32; State House, \$28,002.54; sinking fund, \$1,876.47; interest fund, \$41,130.05; militia, \$2,431.16; veterinary, \$28,600.21; permanent school fund, \$60,560. 88; annual school fund, \$111,626.90; University permanent fund, \$1,742.92, and interest, \$1,224.86; Normal School permanent fund, \$1,891.21, and interest, \$247.54; Agricultural College endow-ment fund, \$14,241.76, and Agricultural College income fund, \$1,742.87.

STATE PROPERTY AND TAXATION. During the past quarter of a century the State has been erecting public buildings that will sur-vive for centuries to come, and paying for them, not by issuing bonds, but by direct taxation. It has built large asylums for the cure of the un-fortunate, the helpless and the insane; it has

erected colleges, universities and schools for the education of its youth; it has provided institutions for the confinement of the vicious and the criminal, and for the reformation of the wayward; and it is building a handsome and com-modious, though not extravagant, State House. Its public buildings and grounds, with their equipment, are worth, at a moderate estimate, ver \$5,080,000.

[The Governor gives a tabulated statement howing the total value of public buildings and grounds to be \$5,080,018.1

Considering the expenditures thus made in roviding public institutions for a new and rowing Commonwealth, the burdens of taxation imposed by the State have never been ex-cossive. Its government has, as a rule, been economically administered. The salaries of its officers have been moderate. Its indebtedness very small. The percentage of taxation annually levied for State purposes, rarely large, has been steadily decreasing during the past fourteen years, until, for the present fiscal year, it is less than one-half that levied in 1872.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS AND TAXATION.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS AND TAXATION. But notwithstanding this steady reduction in the percentage of State taxation, the tax bur dens in nearly every county are irksome. The rapid and enormous increase of property valua-tions has brought no corresponding decrease in the percentage of tax levied by the municipal authorities. In many counties and cities, in-deed, the tax rates have steadily increased. Worse than all, too, the aggregate of municipal-indebtedness is rapidly and enormously swell ing, until it has reached proportions that should alarm every citizen who has at heart the prosperity of the State and the well-being of its

I called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, in my biennial message of 1885, and again in my special message of 1886, and earn-

ostly urged that stringent limitations be placed on the debt-creating and tax-levying authority of counties, townships and cities. No action was taken, however, and the municipal subdi-visions of the State have gone on, voting bonds,

and piling up interest-bearing debts that will, in a few years, cripple and dishearten every energy and ambition of their people, and paralyze all public spirit.

lyze all public spirit. Two years ago the municipal indebtedness of the State aggregated \$15,951,929. Of this amount the county indebtedness aggregated \$6,065,748.29; township, \$2,650,030.90; city, \$2,487,436.17, and school district, \$2,748,714.50. On the 1st of January, 1887, this dreadful burden of local indebt-edness had increased to \$19,397,851. [Here a tabulated statement is given showing

that of this amount county, township and efty bonds to the amount of \$12,083,018 have been voted and issued to railroads, and \$7,814,833 for all other purposes, making a grand total of \$19,397,851. In addition, since January 1, 1885, county, township and city bonds have been voted but not vet issued city bonds have been voted, but not yet issued, for railroads \$11.146. 00, and for all other purposes \$75,400. Total, \$11,222,000.]

If all the bonds thus voted were issued the indebtedness of Kansas would be as municipal follows:

County	14,373,651	Bet
Township	9,415,306	
City	3,975,484	Ins
Township City	2,335,410	te

Total \$30,619,851 It is hardly probable. Lowsver, that half of the bonds now voted, but not yet issued, will ever be earned. But the aggregate of our municipal indebtedness, even if one-half of the bonds voted should never be issued, will exceed \$25,-000,000, and it seems to me time to put a stop, firmly and thoroughly, to this wasteful extravagance. Vast as are the resources of our State wonderful as its growth has been and bright as its prospects are, neither the productiveness and development of the present nor the happes of the future will justify a continuance of such reckless folly in bond-voting.

Public Instruction furnishes full information concerning the development of our public scho system The school population of the State persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years—is now 497,785, an increase of 86,585 over 1884. The scholars enrolled number 365,389, an increase of 61,638 during the same period. The average daily attendance was 219,908, an in-crease of 12,569. It will be observed that, not-withstanding the apple adjustic facilities withstanding the ample educational facilities provided by the people of Kansas for the education of our youth, less than one-half of the school population attends the public schools These figures, however, hardly serve as a fai illustration of non-attendance. Few parents leem it wise to subject children under

with fr

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

years of age to the confinement or discipline of the school room, and, except in a few of the larger cities, where high schools are provided, boys and girls over sixteen or seventeen years

of age rarely attend the district schools. The teachers employed in 1884 numbered 8.342; those employed in 1886 numbered 9,387. The average wages paid teachers, per month, were: males, \$42.02; females, \$33.85. There has been a steady increase in teachers' salaries for many years past. There are in Kansas 6,791 school houses, hav

ing a total of 8,180 rooms, and valued at \$6,592, 7. School buildings costing \$1,093,042 have een erected during the past two years. 757.

The receipts and expenditures for school puroses during the school year ended July 31, 1886, were as follows: Receipts—Balance in district treasuries, Au-

gust 1, 1885, \$519,251.36; amount received from county treasurers from district taxes, \$2,660, 616.76; from State and county school funds, \$408,159.57; from sale of school bonds, \$713,794.66; from all other sources, \$174,969.34; making a total of \$4,476,791.69

Expenditures. - Amount paid for teachers' wages and supervision, \$2,213,521.45; for rents, repairs, fuel and incidentals, \$584,723.34; for dis trict libraries and school apparatus, \$51,650.10; for sites, buildings and furniture, \$785,377.61; and for all other purposes, \$213,745.09; making a total of \$3,849,017.59, leaving in hands of district treasurers, July 31, 1886, a balance of \$627,774.10. The suggestions and recommendations of the State Superintendent, touching the investment of permanent school funds, county institutes, and changes in school laws, are respectfully commended to your attention.

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The three great educational institutions of the State, the University at Lawrence, the Agricul-tural College at Manhattan, and the Normal School at Emporia, are all in a prosperous con-dition, with a steadily increasing enrollment of students, constantly improving appliances for educational work, and rapidly expanding fields of usefulness. They are all justifying, by their the people, and the State can afford to be liber-al, though not extravagant, in providing for their upbuilding.

The permanent fund of the University now aggregates \$111,210.92; that of the Normal School, \$73,293.21, and that of the Agricultural College, \$501,086.33. All of these funds will be omewhat increased by sales of lands belong ng to them.

ere are complaints, occasionally, that the State has not been liberal in providing facilities for the higher education of its youth. These complaints are not well founded. Since the admission of Kansas, the appropriations made to these three institutions, for buildings and curthese three institutions, for buildings and rent expenses, have aggregated \$1,025,004.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—The reports of the regents and other officers of the University fur-nish full information concerning the condition, prospects and needs of that institution. The University is steadily growing in usefulness, and the high rank it has attained among the great educational institutions of the country ought to be, to our people, a source of universa pride.

The Legislature at its regular session appro priated \$50,000 for the erection of a building to be devoted to natural history. The building has Seen completed, and is occupied for the pur-pose for which it was provided. The new departments of pharmacy has been

sy organized, and had during its first year The STATE AGRICIATIVAL COLLEGE.-The

week, growth and present condition of this im-portant educational institution are fully detailed in the reports of its regents and officers: The new college hall has been completed; forty-four acres have been added to the farm; such the value of the college property has increased during the past two years from \$145,857.95 ta-\$297, 678.03

STARE NORMAL SCHOOL-The reports of the regents and officers of this institution shows that it is in a very prosperous condition. Its grad-uates are in demand as terahers, and the caroliment of gupils attending is steadily increasing During the fiscal year ending June 20, 1883, the enrollment was 605; for the meat year it reached

case where the judgment rendered is less than two hundred and fifty dollars, should be prose-The School Fund Commissioners are meeting with increasing difficulties, year after year, in keeping this fund invested. The law governing cuted by a writ of error in the Supreme Court, unless it involves some public matter, or imsuch investments needs attention, and the Legislature should devise some plan by means of which the money coming into the school fund can be promptly invested in safe interest-bear-ing securities. portant law question.

LAWS AND SUPREME COURT REPORTS. Provision should be made for electrotyping

the laws of the State and the Supreme Cour The biennial report of the Board of Trustees of State Charitable Institutions, with its acreports, as they are printed, so that new edi-tions can be published to meet the demands of the future. The cost of electrotyping these vol-umes would be small, and its necessity is apdompanying reports of superintendents and other officers, furnishes detailed information concerning the condition, expense and require-ments of the Asylums for the Insane at Topeka and Osawatomic, the State Reform School at Topeka, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Oliche and that for the parent. There are no volumes of the Kansas laws now in charge of the State Librarian for sale. Even the edition of the session laws of 1885 was long ago exhausted. Of the Supreme Court reports, volumes one to twenty-eight are out of print. Volumes one to seventeen have the Deat and Dumb at Olathe, and that for the Education of the Blind at Wyandotte, the Asy-lum for Idiotic and Imbécile Youth, now at Lawrence, but soon to be removed to Winfield, and the new Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Atchibeen printed by private dealers, to meet the de-mand for them. The sale of these laws and re ports is a source of profit, not or expense, to the State, and there is always a demand for a much larger number than is printed. These numerous charitable, educational and

reformatory institutions entail upon the State THE DISTRICT COURTS. Two years ago I called the attention of the heavy burdens, which increase as our popula-tion increases. New buildings and additions, tion increases. New buildings and additions, costing \$363,300, were erected during the last Legislature to the necessity for an equitable division of the State into judicial districts. We have now twenty-four district judges, and if two fiscal years, yet all the institutions are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the their labors were fairly apportioned not one of their abors were fairly apportioned not one of their would be overburdened, and all the legal business of the State could be promptly and fairly dispatched. But as the judicial districts are now formed, several of the judges have abundant leisure, while others, holding courts every month are unable to keen their dockets trustees present facts and figures showing a deevery month, are unable to keep their dockets clear. A general redistricting of the State would avoid the necessity of creating new districts, and thus prevent an increase of judicial the management of these institutions. In my judgment it does not afford such supervision as expenditures.

the welfare of these great charities requires. Of the appropriations annually made by the Legislature, about two-fifths are expended by this one board of trustees. The institutions in its charge are widely diverse in character, inontract one carelessly assumed, because eas ily abrogated. At a single term of the district court in one county fourteen divorce cases, all brought within three months, were on the dockluding educational, eleemosynary and reforma tory departments. They are also remote from each other, and the trustees can not visit them more frequently than once a month. The board. et. The most common ground for these suits is "abandonment for one year," and between par-ties who for any cause desire to obtain a divorce too, is necessarily composed of men whose time is largely engrossed with their own personal af-fairs, and the inspections made by them are therefore hasty and superficial. It ought to be apparent, when these facts are considered, that the person the person of the superficiency of the supercollusion upon this ground is easy, and the necessary proof readily furnished. It is believed that citizens of other states are taking advanthe present system of supervision and manage ment is conspicuously inadequte, if not inher ently vicious. It is, in fact, neither practical tage of this loose provision in our laws and com ing here for the sole purpose of obtaining a di-vorce. Our laws on this subject should be amended and the objectionable provisions re-pealed. comprehensive nor economical, and should give place to some system that will provide for a more constant, watchful and intelligent visita

THE STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

The State Board of Pardons has held such meetings as the law requires, has carefully and patiently investigated all applications made for STATE BOARDS. It may be said, in this connection, that ou entire system of supervision for State institu-tions embodies features of extravagance and he pardon of law-breakers, and has submitted to me full and intelligent reports of its findings in each case, with such recommendations as, in the judgment of its members, the facts ascerinefficiency, and ought to be remodeled. The business of the State has outgrown the old methods, and demands others more comprehentained seemed to justify. The Legislature, in providing for such a tribunal, acted wisely. The sive and economical. The board of trustees of State charitable institutions should be relieved of the supervision of the State Reform School. exercise of the pardoning power by the Execu-tive, before the creation of this board, was practically without responsibility. It was, there-fore, too often looked upon as an act of personal All the penal and reformatory institutions, in-cluding the penitextiary, the industrial re-formatory, and reform school, should be under favor, and the friends, family or courtsel of a convicted criminal importuned the Governor the supervision of one hoard, composed of not the supervision of one hoard, composed of not more than five members. One member of each of these two boards, its chairman or its secre-tary, should devote his entire time to such duties of visitation, auditing accounts, inspect-ing supervises and presents to be a might be for elemency, basing appeals on their affection suffering, or interest, rather than on fair con idenations of justice and mercy.

OUR ELECTION LAWS.

Frequent complaints are made, in the public press, concerning the boose manner in which elections are conducted, and it must be exident to every impartial observer that our election laws need amendment. Every safeguard which experience suggests as necessary, should be The payment of members of State boards or other officers under the mileage system is ex-tanvagant and vicious, and should be entirely adopted to secure a fair, honest vote, to protect voters against deception, and to insure an hon-est count of the ballot scast. The registry isw is anjust alike to the public and to the officers now in farce is notoriously defective. It pro-motes and encourages, rather than prevents, illegal voting. I respectfully renew the recommendations embodied immy last biennial mass sage, concerning the provisions which should be emissived in a registration law. Stringent from meetings. Every provision of hav which allows any officer or employs of the State mile-age payments, should be at once repealed. laws should be adopted to prevent the printing, or circulating of fraudulent tickets-tickets-purporting to be what they are not. Every, citizen has an unquestioned right to vote ?. on the suber hand, every oitizen should enjoy. on the saher hand, every oitizen should enoy, the equally unquestioned rights to be protected. against deceptions practiced by means of tickets which are not what their heading pro-claims them to be. The circulation of such claims them to be, wohild he unphibited, under severe penalties.

> etion of township officers from the annucli election the old system of spring election.]

State agent at Washington and the Price raid claims; renews recommendations concerning the .vublic health, the improvement of highways, rates of interest; refers to the Goss ornithological collection as the largest and most valuable col. sction of birds owned by any State valuable col. "Given of birds owned by any State in the Union; "ompliments the work done by the State print," but thinks the aggregate ex-pense of State print." If can be materially re-duced without detriment to the public sorvice, especially in the publication of unnecessary tables in reports, and thinks the laws are at fault and should be changed, thereby adving an fault and should be changed, there y saving an enormous reduction in the annual printing bill-THE PROHIBITION LAW. Three general elections have been held in

Kansas since the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the constitution. At each of Kansas these elections the people have re-sfirmed their decision against the manufacture or sale of in-toxicating figuors as a beverage, by electing Legislatures pledged to the support of the amendment. At the election in November last this question was a paramount issue, and again, by an emphatic majority, the sovereign verdict of the people was pronounced against the sa-loon. No fair-minded citizen can, no law-respecting citizen will, refuse to respect this judg-ment. It is your duty, gentlemen of the Legis-lature, to see that laws are enacted which will give practical floct to the decision of the people on this question. I stated, in my message, a year ago, that while the law of 1885 embodied + some detects, its general results had been very favorable. I have seen no occasion to reverse this judgment. have seen no occasion to reverse this judgment. A great reform has certainly been accomplicated in Kansas. Intemperance is steadily and surely decreasing. In thousands of homes where wretchedness and suffering were once familiar guests, plenty, happiness and content-ment now abide. Thousands of wives and children are better clothed and fed than they were when the saloons ab-sorbed all the earnings of husbands and fath-ers. The maryelous material growth of the ers. The marvelous material growth of the State during the past six years has been accompanied by an equally marvetous moral progress, and it can be fairly and truthfully asserted that in no portion of the civilized world can a million and a half of people-be found who are more

temperate than are the people of Kansas. The Governor suggests that the prohibitory law has defects that should be amended. The law has defects that should be amended. The authority vested in the probate judges is arbi-trary and in some cases abused. There should be an appeal from his action to the district court. Instead of the statements now filed in purchasing liquors for medical, mechanical or scientific purposes, an affidavit should be re-unized and diverging a build be authorized to quired, and druggists should be authorized to administer oaths. Probate judges should be allowed a fixed sum for the services they are re-quired to perform under the Prohibition 1sw, and should be prevented under penalties from collecting the fees they now collect on statements filed. The large sums thus collected kave, too, temptad the cupidity of probate judges, and in many instances, have brought about a looseness in the granting of nermits that has enabled men who had no prastical knowledge of the drug business and no intention of engaging in a legitimate drug trade-to-establish se-salled drug stores, which are merely liquor stores in disguise. The authority of the State Board of Pharmacy should be enlarged, and all druggists should be required to obtain a certificate from that body defore they can estain permits from the probats judge. THE ENFORMEMENT OF LAWY.

Our general theory and practice of law en-forcement, however, needs attention. Section 8 of article I, of the constitution, provides that "the supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed." This provision of our organic law is, practically a dead letter .mecause no authority has ever been con-ferred upon the Governor to compel local officers, who are alone intrusted with the enforcement of the laws, to do their duty. Nearly eleven years ago one of my predecessors called the attention of the Legislature to this subject The message referred to is quoted from in

regard to the trouble of sompelling local afficers

o execute all laws.] Nothing was done at that time, nor line any remedy since been prosided that would enable the executive to fulfill the duty developed him by the constitution. County and sity offi-cers may abuse or fail '25 perform their lawful [The Severnor advocates the changing of the power taxampel them to do their duty, nor to punish them for refusing to do it, that has any lections of township officers from the annucle other citizen.

OUR DIVORCE LAWS. Grave complaints are made from many sources concerning our laws relating to divorce, which it is believed establish such grounds for separa-tion as inevitably tend. to make the marriage

mand for additional accommodations. I do not see how such expenditures can be avoided or largely decreased. Burdensome as they are, they are the natural and inevitable result of the rapid growth of the State. * * MANAGEMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. I again call the attention of the Legislature to the defects of the system provided by law for the management of these institutions. In my

NEW COUNTIES.

Tifteen new counties have been organized during the past two years, viz: Comanche, Feb-ruary 27, Clark, May, 5, Thomas, October 8, and Meade, November 4, 1885; and Hamilton, Janu-ary 29, Kiowa, March 23, Cheyenne, April 1, Lane, June 3, Seward, June 17, Scott, June 29, Stevens, August 3, Gove, September 2, Sher-man, September 20, Morton, November 18, and Wichita. December 24, 1886.

Should the Legislature, by changes in count; lines, create additional counties, I carnestly recommend that the law governing their organ-ization be made more specific in its directions It is, in its present form, confusing and inade

[The Governor refers to the exciting contests that follow the organization of new counties, the difficulty the Executive has to meet in locating county seats and determining the legal voters and suggests that he be authorized to appoint some citizen of the State not a resident of the county as census taker.1

STATE FINANCES.

The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer fur inigi a detailed and satisfactory exhibit of the financial transactions of the State for the last biennial period. During the two years covered by these reports the receipts of the treasury (including a balance of \$754,512.07 on hand July 1, 1884), aggregated \$5,547,167,33, and the disbursements for the same period were \$4,982,-894.17, leaving a balance in the treasury June 30, of 8584.273.16.

The total bonded debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1887, was \$830,500, showing a roduc-tion since January 1, 1885, of \$105.000. Of the debt outstanding only \$256,000 of bonds remain in 176: Bands of individuals and corporations, \$574,500 heing held by different State funds. The permanent school fund holds \$553,500; the sinkfund. \$12,000, and the University fund,

The bonds and securities in the ireasury on Sist day of December, 1886, aggregated \$4, 678,046,62, as follows: Permanent school fund bonds, \$4,001,327.05; sinking fund bonds, \$12,000 university fund bonds, \$106,468; normal school fund bonds, \$71,407; Agricultural College endow it fund bonds, \$438,066.69; Agricultural Col lege notes and contracts, \$43,777.88.

From July 1 to December 31, 1886, the receipts of the State Treasury were as follows: From taxes, \$454.074.07; from penitentiary earnings \$51,203,47; from insane asplums, \$621; from State Librarian, sales of Supreme Court Reports, \$1,844.50; from the Insurance Department, \$10,-124.92; from sales of school lands, principal, \$286,593.86; from sales of school lands, interest, \$146,335,41; from sales of University lands, principal, \$5,552.76, and interest, \$1,997.94; from sales of Normal School lands, principal, \$5,856.10, and interest, \$3,994.65; from sales of Agricultural College lands, principal, \$23,371.34, and interest, \$1,495.64; from principal of county, township and school district bonds, \$95,229,17 and from interest on same, \$124,252.11; froiz 2ale of State bonds, \$9,105; and from miscellaneous sources, \$125-making a total of \$1,224,577.94, which, added to the balance on hand June 30, which, added to the balance on 1 1886, makes a total of \$1,808,851.10.

The disbursements during the same six months were as follows: On warrants drawn by State Auditor, \$571,667.06; drawn by School Fund Commissioners, \$445,639.89; by State Su-perintendent of Public Instruction, \$242,470.81; by Regents of Normal School, \$6,600; by Agri-cutural College Loan Commissioners, \$92,652; cultural College Loan Commissioners, 802,652; by Regents of Agricultural College, \$14,993; on payment of State bonds, \$17,000; and on pay-

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RAUROAD BONDS.

It will be observed that \$12,083,018'of the bonds already issued, and \$11,146,600 of those voted but not yet issued, have been voted to aid in Muild-ing railroads. This system of bond-voting to build railroads began twenty years ago, and continued for nearly a decade. Then came a period of business and industrial depression, followed by an area of attempted repudiation, the effects of which are still lingering in the courts. Three years ago another enidemie of railroad bond-voting broke out, and has since spread throughout nearly every section of the State. The most conservative communities

have yielded to the contagion, and the all-ab sorbing ambition of every county and town in the State seems to be to secure railroads. It would not be just to deprive counties have ing no railroads of the powers other countie have, thus far, exercised. But if all authority to vote bonds in aid of, or take stock in, rail

roads was denied to any county now travers by one or more lines of railway, no injust yould be done, nor would the building of any legitimate or needed line of railway be retard or prevented. As long, however, as counties, townships or cities are permitted to vate bonds for such purposes, just so long will the bond-voting continue. One community will vote additional indebtedness on itself because if it does not, it may lose advantages it has already paid immense sums of money to secure. In

this age railroads make and unmake cities and towns, and hence a flourishing community on whose commerce and industries the prosperity of hundreds of thousands of people depend, may be destroyed by the building of one or two rail-ways. Confronted by the alternative of voting bonds or of seeing the accumulations and labors of years destroyed, the people, with or without the approval of their judgment, "vote the bonds. They can not afford to do otherwise.

It is, on the one hand, the assumption of a bur densome debt, or, on the other hand, the de struction of all their hopes and, possibly, their

financial ruin. If, however, all authority to vote bonds in aid railroads was revoked, except in counties having no railway lines within their limits, this bond-voting under duress would cease. Such railroads as the carrying trade of the State will

support, and all lines demanded by legitimate business interests, would be built by honest railway enterprise, without regard to local aid. Any other railroads than these are not, and never will be of advantage to the State. A Any other starving railroad is not a benefit-it is a curse to ne communities it pretends to serve. Because such railways as these, or indeed, any lines of excess to the carrying trade of a ailroad in

country, retard and prevent the establishmen of a result in which all classes of people are most largely interested, viz: the speedy and constant reduction of freights and fares to the lowest possible limit.

as anxious as any citizen can be that I am as anxious as any citizen can be that every section of our State shall be provided with the most abundant transportation facili-tics. But, in my judgment, Kansas long ago passed that stage of development when a bond voting stimulus was necessary to promote the building of any legitimate railroad.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

In my message to the Legislature of 1885, at ention was called to the serious defects in our aws providing for the assessment and equalization of property values for taxation. I again invoke attention to this subject, which is of rital importance to the welfare of the State and its tax-payers. The present system is notori-

ously inadequate to secure a fair or just equalization ³⁴ the burdens of government, State or local, and should be thoroughly and carefully evised. Its defects were pointed out in my essage of two years ago, and although egislation was had at that time looking to their correction, the remedy was inadequate. * * * PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The isport of the State Superintendent of

724; and during the present year it is believed that fully 800 young men and women, anxious to qualify themselves as public educators, will be in attendance. *

use of appraising, advertising and selling the lands, which aggregated \$802.85. An appropriation for this purpose should be made.

The suggestions and recommendations of the board concerning changes and needed improve-ments in the school, deserve your considerate THE EDUCATIONAL BOARDS.

It has been suggested that the three Boards of Regents having charge, severally, of the Uni-versity, the Agricultural Collage and the Narmal School, should be consolidated, and that one board De given supervision of all these in stitutions. I do not believe that such a system of management would be practical, or advan ageous either to the State on the institution Each of these schools occupies a different field. and the legitimate ambitions, and rivalries of each promote the efficiency and prosperity at all. One board could not escape the suspicion. if indeed it could avoid meal development of partiality. Its recommendations in favor of improvements at one institution would be regarded, by the others as favoritisma and thus jealousy, discontent and animosities hurtful to the interests of all, would be engen dered. The expense of the Boards of Regents might be reduced, as I have alsewhere suggest ed, by almishing the mileage system; but would not advise placing the management of the three institutions in charge of one board

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND. The permanent school fund now aggregates \$4.061.887.33, of which amount \$4.001.327.05 is in vested in interest-bearing bonds. This tatal, however, includes \$2,000 in bonds of school districts of Comanche County, \$2,500 of Narton County and \$10,000 of Rice County, all of which are supposed to be fraudulant. They were purchased twelve years ago, and no interest or principal has ever been paid upon them. It also ncludes \$100,000 in bonds of the city of Law ency, issued in 1870 and 1871, on which interest as paid until after the passage of an act, by the Legislature of 1883, which, the authorities of Lawrence claim, relieved the city from all furher liability on these bonds. The permanent school fund has thus, in plain violation of secon 3, article 6, of the Constitution, been diminshed to the extent of \$114,000, and it should be the duty of the Legislature to take some action

The permanent school fund is principally de-rived from the sale of school lands granted to the State by Congress, the sixteenth and thirty sixth section in every Congressional township and from the five per centum on all sales of public lands within the State. There are 2,258 Congressional townships in the State, and two ections in each township would make an agate of 2,890,240 acres of land. The State also eceived from Congress, on its admission, 500,000 cres of land, but this amount was, many years ago, diverted from its original purpose, and given to aid in building railroads.

The sale of school lands, however, should have yielded a permanent school fund of fifteen or twenty million dollars, and would have done this if the fund had been properly guarded and ld. But the Legislature pro for its sale the most absurd and improvident system that could possibly have been devised, and under this reckless and pernicious legislation the per manent school fund has already been deprived of more than one-half of the benefits it should

have realized. I called the attention of the Legislature to this subject two years ago, as did each of my predecessors for eight years previously, but nothing was done to reform the abuses of the system. I again invoke your consideration of of bad feeling between the parties litigant. No

number liad increased to 840; July M.1886, to 80; and as the 1st of January, 1887, the sumber was 954. There are only 700 colls in the instituion, so that in each of 254 sells two paisoner are placeal

ing supplies and property, etc., as might be de-

volved upon him by law, and the mileage sys

THE MILEAGE SYSTEM.

abolished. It has nothing to recommend it. It

who are thus paid, subjecting the State to un

negessary expense, and its servants to un

Every member of a State board should be

paids liberal per diem for services, and necessary expenses while traveling to orneturning

PENITENTIARY.. The report of the directors of the pententiary,

including, the reports of the warden, superin-tendent of coal mine and other officers of that institution, are submitted herewith. They pre-

ent in detail the condition and work of the

penitensiary during the last biennial period, and furnish estimates of its needs for the fisture.

The necessity for a female prison and award for

the instate is apparent. The institution is crowded by and capacity. On the 1st of July,

884. it contained 751 prisoners: July 1. 1885, this

merited suspicion and criticism. *

tem should be abolished.

tion, oversight and inspection.

The peritentiary continues self-sustaining For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the earnings aggregated \$190,463.241; expenditures 8148,201.027, exacess of earnings, 842,265.68. For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1886, the parmangs aggregates 8220,285.07; expenditores, \$160,529.71; excess of earnings \$51,205.36. Excess of earning over expenditures during the two fiscal years 193,471.25. In the expenditures, too, are counter a total of \$\$\$129.01 for permanent improvements o that the earnings of the institution. Carin the last blogmial period, recilly exceeded its ex penditure \$138,600.29. The total cost of main taining the prisoners, including salaries, beard ing, clothag; bedding and all other arganse properly charged to mainte nance, has also bee

teadily reduced. THE STATE REFORMATORY.

One wiragoff the new industrial reformatory Hutchinson is nearly completed, and the Legi ature should make provision for organizing its official forms; and for the erection of the admin stration and other necessary buildings. In my special message of 1886 I expressed may warm approval of the purpose of this institution, and my belief that not one-hal of the prisonars set enced to confinement in the parisentiary naturally belong to the criminal classes. Their age, the nature of their caenses, the light sen tences in passed on many of them, and the fre quent appeals made in their behalf for executive clemency by judges, prosecuting astorneys and jurors, all justify the balief that landreds of these youtsful law-breaters might: by a judi-cious course of discipling and training, be re-claimed and reformed. I therefore, regard the establis ment of the in fustrial reformatory as marking a new era in the administration of ju tice, and sincerely hope that the Legislature will make ample provisions for equipping, open

ing and completing it. THE SUFSEME COURS.

A desiay of justice is often an absolute denial of justice. The dock at of the Supreme Court is so overburdened that, in many instances, long expensive and vexatious delays attend the final adjustcation of cases brought bafare that tribuhundred cases each year, and the undecided cases are, therefore, steadily increasing. It is evident that some relief should be afforded When our constitution was adapted Kansas had only one hundred thousand inhabitants, thintytwo organized counties, and five judicial fis-pricts; we have zow 1,500,0(*) in habitants, ninetyeight organized counties, and twenty-form judicial districts. Every other, decree or judg-ment entered, in these inflation courts, whicher the amount involved is harge or small, can be taken to the Supreme Court for review. When all these facts are considered, it must be apparent that the justices of the Supreme Court have imposed upon them such labors as, with due regard for the investigation and study necessary to arrive at just judgments, can not be performed. An admeadment to the Constitu-tion, proposing an increase in the nurzber of Supreme Court Judges, was voted down at the recent election by an overwhelming majority. The court can, however, be releved in another

way, and without expense to the tax-payers. If appeals in civil cases were limited, the busi-ness of the Suprame Court might be largely decreased. I have ascertained that nearly

fourth of the cases now filed in that court in-volve sums of less than two hundred and fifty

The great importance of prosiding the mest fleient safeguards for the protection of policy. olders is demonstrated by the enormous surve annually paid by our people to secure that proonestly conducted insurance basi ess ought to nd will afford. During, the year 1885 the risks written in Kansas aggregated. \$115,135,272, and the pre-minans paid thereon by our citizens ag-gregated \$2,003,682. The losses paid during the year by the insurance companies carrying these risks aggregated \$702,927. The receipts of the comparies were, therefore, \$1,300,755 in excess of the lasses paid. & business yielding such enormens profits ough to secure for the insured absolute protection, and it is the duty of the Legislature to see that every possible legal safe dishonest safeguand is provided lagainst un thesely managed companies. * THE STATE HOUSE.

The report of the State House Commissioners will famish you a cotailed account of the progress of work on the capitol and the cost of the same

same. THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENTS. The Samas National Guard has been fully organized under the provisions of the militia law calles. It is composed of four regiments and one battorn computients and four formations formation. and case battery, comprising am effective force of 2.020 affeers and men.

[The Governor alludes to the calling out of the militia last March, says the Adjutant Seneral has succeeded in having an old Territorial claim of the State for \$24,448.50 adjusted and alow ad by the General Government, relieving the State of a claim of the Government for \$12,635.78 in the ordnance account and giving Karsas a balance of \$11,812.77. The Governor thinks it advisable for the State to callect and preserve in germanent form a history of the Kansas regi means that served in the wag of the reballion.] STATISMINE OF INSPECTION.

The coal miring industry in Kansas, has as samed vast papportions, suppoying thansands the mines for 1884 was 27,500,000 bush ds; that for 1885 aggregated 30,001,427 bushels; and that for 1886 will grobably exceed 35,000,000 bushels. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics has col-Bected, and will present for your consideration, many important facts and statistics relating to and matching of cases about the part that the industrial, commercial, social, size the docket, and over that y new cases are filed each and sanitable condition of the laboring classes, mounth. The three justices assistituting the line information and suggestive sembod-constrainer not able to dispose compose than three line information and suggestive sembod-constrainer of the second sideration. The statute books of fansas con-tain more laws designed especially to protect. workingman, and to secure justice for them. than do mose of any other State in the Union This be malcent legislation began nearly twenty-seven years ago with the adoption of a constitutional provision exampting the homestead as every addizen from farced sale under any process every a of law, at has continued from year to year as wrongs were pointed out and grievances pre-sented, until, as have said, the statute books of the State embrace an unusually large sam ber of acts designed to secure laboring; agaiast the encroachments of capital, and to provide remedias for injustice done them. It should continue until the removal of abuses and the vindication of justice is complete. Capital has a right to fair profits; indor has a right to fair wages, and the laws should, if possible, guarantee these rights to each. Self-respecting and law-abiding workingmen neither expect nor demand more than this, and the best judgmen of an intelligent people will indorse any legisla tion having that end in view.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The reports of the Board of Agriculture, says the Governor, have maintained the high stand ard of excellence that has always distinguished the publications of that department. The Gov-ernor refers to the adaptability of the soil of Kansas to silk culture, as demonstrated by the this matter, and earnestly trust that some public or private in arest is benefitted, nor are Monnonite settlers; gives some facts in regard action will be taken to protect what remains of the ends of justice subserved, by such a system to the State Historical Society, showing its our school demain from drapaliation. * • • of jurisprudence. It seems to me that no civil growth and importance; refer to the work of the

The Governor concludes this subject the dis-claiming, any desire to exercise autocratic auclaiming, any desire to exercise autocratic au-thority, but he believes-some legal machinary ought to he provided to enable the Executive to fulfill the requirements at the constitution and compel lacal officers to discharge the plain du ties of their positions.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION. The periodic sentiment of Kansas is overwhelmingly against the liquor traffic. Thousands of men whose few years age opposed prohibition, or doubted whether it was the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic, have seen and frankly acknowledged its beneficent results and its practical success. The temptations with which the open saloon shured the youtdisf the land to disgrace and destruction; the appetite for liquon, bred and nutwared within its, walls by the treating custom; the vice, crime, powerty, suffering and sorrow of which it is always the fruitful source-all these evil results of the open saloon have been abolished in nearly every town and city of Kansas. There is not an observing man in the State who does not know that a reat reform has been accomplished. In Kansas by prohibition. * * * * * * RATINOADS.

The growth of the milway system of Kansas during the past two years has been phenom-enal. Fully 1,250 miles of new road have, during that period, ocen completed, and, since the Arst kay of January. 1886, not less than 1,100 miles have been finis hed. * * * * miles have been finis ked. There are at present 6,060 miles of railway in operation within the limits of the Sinte. This mary skous development of our realway system. gratiging as it is to , the pride of avery citizen, is nevertheless a scarce of just anxiety and ap-prehamsion. While our great railway corporations are, in theory the mers creatures of the state, they are really organized for the personal; progtof their owners and managers, and, unlesss gratated and controlled by jusa laws, they may exant their vast powers to injuscor oppress that people. It is, the more, alike me right and the duin of the State to exert its authority to protest and all of its citizens against extortions or Meaziminations of the railways, Experiences sars ago that the commission system, with ample powers vasted in the commission, is the test method of dealing with or regulating milroads. * * * * * * * * * sioners, during the past three years, has been fully 21; per cent. There are, however, some legal restmaints and regulations which call the law-making power can provide. The rail-war corporations should be prohibited from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in any other business except than of common appriers. indirectly, in any If these great corporations are allowed to embark in commercial, industrial or agricultural pursuits, individual enterprise is paralyzed, legitimate competition is made impossible, and the railway companies will soon monopolize every business that should afford full scope for the beinness energies of the people. The great and startling peril of the inture, if indeed it is not a danger present and insmediate, hes in these vast and inexorable accamendations of capital, which are steadily, but surely, driving individual ef-fort and industry from all fields of human activ-ity. It is an impersive duty stitute haw malking power National as well as State, to check these evanues tendencies to corporate and syndicate organization, and do it prompsly, vigorously and thoroughly. The issuing of so-called "watered stock" should also be prohibited under the se-verest penblikes. * * * * * Some means should also be devised to compel foreign corporations to pay their just proportion of taxes on cars used in the carrying trade of fasts of fast freight and other companies, have constantly in use, in Kansas, hundreds of cars on which not a dollar of tax is ever paid. * personal energies of the people. The great and

Kansas, hundreds of cars on which of tax is ever paid. Measures should be adopted to enforce the payment of taxes on cars thus used in Kansas If no other remady can be found, the railways of Kansas should be prohibited from using cars on which taxes are not prod. JOEN A. MANNE