

# Case County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### A Summary of the Daily News.

**CONGRESS.**  
In the Senate on the 18th the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was again taken up and the debate continued until six o'clock. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned. The House did little or no business of a general nature. A bill passed prohibiting wool selling in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hewitt introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives to consider in what manner can best be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Constitutional Government of the United States, the first meeting of Congress and the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, which will occur on April 30, 1889. Adjourned.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 15th the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was again taken up and after considerable debate was brought to a vote and passed, yeas 42; nays 1. The bill repealing the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land acts was then taken up and passed. In the House Mr. Frederick introduced a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers who were discharged after three months' service. The House then went into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, the debate on which took a wide range. Pending discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th a petition was received from the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to the fisheries trouble. After a brief executive session, the Senate took up the bill to repeal the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land acts. The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was passed as reported from the committee. The Senate Academy Appropriation bill also passed. The repeal of the Pre-emption and Timber Culture acts was then discussed until adjournment. In the House Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely the resolution of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in favor of the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and the resolution offered by Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, to amend the act of Congress as adverse to any change in the present wool tariff. The House then further considered the resolution of Mr. Wilkins, which was finally passed. After the evening session many private bills passed, among them a bill granting the franchise to the widow of General Grant. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate information as to the appointment and removal of clerks employed with the provision of the Civil Service act. A large number of bills passed, mostly of local interest; among them a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to credit the State of Kansas with \$24,448 for ordinance, etc., drawn to aid in the protection against Indian invasion; also a bill providing for an additional Assistant Adjutant General; also a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to order the building of post offices; also a bill authorizing the extension of the time for the payment of the purchase money for the reservation of the Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in Kansas and Nebraska; also Senator Frye's bill to promote the political, commercial and industrial prosperity of the American nations. Adjourned. In the House the Land Forfeiture bill was considered until 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Morrison called up his motion that the House go into committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill. The call was watched with great interest, and the motion was lost by yeas 140; nays 157. The House then went into committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.

AFTER the introduction of resolutions and other routine business in the Senate on the 18th, bills on the calendar were taken up, and the House bill passed reducing to five cents the fee for money orders for five dollars or less; also Mr. Frye's bill providing for the payment of fifty cents for the carrying the foreign mails of the United States; also the bill to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Neb.; also a bill authorizing the free transmission of weather reports, and the bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Adjourned. In the House committee reported, and the private calendar being dispensed with the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. In the House committee the bill was about half completed when the committee rose. At the evening session twenty-six private pension bills passed.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
PROF. MORTON, of Stevens' Institute of Technology, testified before the Senate Committee on Agriculture recently that he did not consider oleomargarine unhealthy.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND delivered the diplomas to the graduates of the Washington high and normal schools on the 19th.

A party of French civil engineers sent over to examine the American railroad system called on the President recently.

The House Committee on Public Lands has substituted the House bill for the Senate bill forfeiting the Northern Pacific land grants.

MISS MATTIE, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is betrothed to Count de Rochambeau.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, Register of the Treasury, places the cost of the American wars at the following figures: Revolutionary, \$6,000,000; war of 1812, \$115,000,000; Mexican war, \$135,000,000; civil war, \$6, 159,920,938.58.

The House Committee on Education met on the 18th and adjourned to the last day of the session. This ended the Blair bill for this session.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. J. Durhan, was married at Washington recently to Mrs. Margaret Letcher Carter, of Kentucky.

**THE EAST.**  
THE Philadelphia cabinet makers, who struck for eight hours on May 1, have gone to work again at ten hours a day.

A DEPUTY marshal named Black was fatally wounded in an attempt to arrest a moonshiner named Chandler at New Milford, Pa., recently. The affair was a desperate struggle, and but for the arrival of reinforcements the posse of seven officers would have been murdered. Chandler was fatally wounded. Two other moonshiners were hurt, also a deputy named Bowen.

The Republican State convention of Vermont met at Montpelier on the 16th. It discussed oleomargarine, Anglo-Celtic politics and other abstruse subjects, besides its legitimate business. Governor Ormsby was nominated for re-election on the first ballot.

The limit of imprisonment for debt in New York was recently reduced to six months.

The Harvard overseers have abolished compulsory attendance at religious services.

GOVERNOR HILL has vetoed the act of the Legislature, deciding for cumulative count in elections for the choice of aldermen in New York.

AT Paint creek trestle, near Foxburg, Pa., a freight train was recently thrown into the creek. Four of the crew were killed.

BUNKER HILL day was observed in Boston by a trades procession, a military parade and open air concerts.

**THE WEST.**  
THE Supreme Lodge of the A. O. U. W. began its session at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 15th, delegates from the Grand Lodges of thirty-one States and Territories and Ontario to the number of two hundred and forty-six being in attendance. Mayor Ames welcomed the visitors to Minneapolis and tendered them the freedom of the city. News was received at Nogales, A. T., recently that Apaches captured Santos Salano, in Oroblanco canyon, three miles south, tied him to a tree and hacked him to death with knives.

RECENTLY a gang of men armed with base ball bats attacked the carpenters working on a new barn on the West Division street railway, Chicago. The object of the attack was supposed to be that the men were working ten hours per day instead of eight.

ROBERT ROSE, a veteran of the war of 1812, expired recently at Berlin, O., aged 104 years two months.

GENERAL Miles says his force is inadequate to cope with the Apaches, and he asks for more troops.

DURING a recent storm at Quincy, Ill., a teamster named Simon Kelly sought refuge under a tree near the site of the Soldiers' Home. The tree was struck by lightning, when Kelly was instantly killed.

PRESIDENT INGALLS, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railway, has completed arrangements for placing \$10,000,000 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds to be issued August 1, with which to retire the present bonds of the company.

THE piano factory and sales rooms of Antisell & Co., San Francisco, were destroyed by fire lately. Loss, \$300,000; insurance not stated.

SAM WILSON, a desperado of Waupaca, Wis., who was ordered to leave that town, recently killed a member of the committee which called on him to enforce the order.

TWO six-year-old boys, one a child of H. Wells and the other the son of J. L. Hoer, were playing in a bin of shelled corn at Dana, Ind., the other day, when they were caught in a vortex of sinking grain and smothered.

FOUR men have been found guilty in Olympia, W. T., of conspiracy in connection with last winter's anti-Chinese riots.

THE Chicago Furniture Workers' Union has unanimously passed a resolution permitting the cabinet workers to return to ten hours' labor.

THE annual convention of the Vegetable and Fruit Growers' Association of the United States opened at the Neil House, Columbus, O., on the 17th.

THE Missouri car and foundry shops, St. Louis, were destroyed by fire recently. Loss, nearly \$300,000, partially insured.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND, the notorious physician of St. Joseph, Mo., entered the Herald office of that city on the morning of the 18th and shot and killed Colonel J. W. Strong, the general manager. Richmond then tried to kill himself, but failed. The murder grew out of the Hubbard Advertising Agency suit. Richmond created a sensation a short time ago by mysteriously disappearing, when it was thought that he had suicided or had been murdered.

RECENTLY at Hamilton, O., the new management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company completed a reorganization of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis and the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railway by the election of new boards.

BEX ZENNER, one of the wealthiest farmers near Muncie, Ind., was struck twice while working with his bees recently, and in half an hour died from the effects of the poison in great agony.

ONLY eighteen of the sixty-seven police officers wounded at the Chicago Haymarket riot have returned to duty. Sixteen are still unable to leave their beds and forty-two in all have not yet reported for duty.

**THE SOUTH.**  
GALVESTON, Tex., was ravaged by storm on the 14th. Telegraphic communication was cut off.

A FREIGHT train on the Kansas City road was wrecked some distance east of Memphis, Tenn., recently. Fifteen cars were entirely demolished. Several tramps who were stealing a ride were crushed to death, being mutilated in a most horrible manner. Their names could not be learned. The crew escaped without injury.

A CYCLONE occurred recently in Cook and Denton Counties, Tex. Sallie Prigmore was fatally injured at Stony, Denton County, and several other persons were known to have been killed. Further west immense damage was done to the crops and farm buildings.

WINANS, the Baltimore millionaire, finally won in the divorce suit brought by Alice O'Keefe.

**GENERAL.**  
PRINCE LEITPOLD, of Bavaria, has received telegrams of condolence from German and foreign potentates; also a telegram from the Emperor William, lamenting King Ludwig's death, and tendering his deepest sympathy, "of which," he says, "our long friendship will assuredly convince you."

THE United States man-of-war Kearsage, temporarily the flagship of Admiral Franklin, is at Constantinople and will remain a month. Application has been made for permission for the Kearsage to enter the Black sea. The United States steamer Pensacola will remain at Smyrna.

JUANES SELMAN has been elected President of the Argentine Republic.

BISHOP DEBARCEL, of Ottawa, Ont., has issued a circular denouncing the Knights of Labor and warning Catholics not to join the order.

NEARLY all the landlords about Kilrush, Ireland, have reduced rents from 10 to 15 per cent. The tenants where the landlords refused a reduction, have declined to pay.

QUEEN VICTORIA has offered the Comte de Paris the use of Claremont Castle during his exile from France, but the offer has been declined as the Comte does not intend to reside permanently in England.

In the inquest in the case of McCormick, who was shot in the recent Belfast riots, Inspector Green testified that the constables began firing without orders; that he stopped the firing as soon as possible and that the riot act had not been read before the firing. The jury rendered a verdict of willful murder against policemen whose names are unknown.

THE increase in imports into America during the last nine months was \$39,392,511, while the exports fell off \$74,002,185 in the same time.

DURING the recent elections at Santiago, Chile, a great riot occurred, in which forty persons were killed and many wounded. Senator Dinator, a prominent member of the Radical party, was killed. The result of the elections was supposed to be in favor of the Liberals.

THE North American Turnbund has decided to use both English and German in the Turners schools.

A TELEGRAM from Sargon says that two French officers have been killed with poisoned arrows at Thankoo. There have been fresh massacres of Christians in Annam. The rebels have burned some villages near Touraine.

A FRENCH transport hoisted the flag of the republic of France upon one of the islands of New Hebrides on the morning of June 1. The Captain of the vessel exchanged visits with the commander of the British man-of-war stationed there.

A TRAVELER from Nicaragua stated recently that a terrible eruption of the volcano Momotombo occurred May 21. The capital city was wrecked by the earthquake which followed, and Realjo was in danger of being buried in ashes. Many lives were lost and excitement was intense.

AN appalling mortality is reported among the British troops stationed at Assouan. One hundred and six men of the desert regiment died in two weeks recently.

A PARTY of Chinese recently boarded the Dutch steamer Hokienan, of Riegas, near Penang, killed the chief engineer and mate and took prisoners the second engineer and captain and his wife. The engineers were Englishmen.

THE trial of the machinery of the new Government steamer Atlanta proved very satisfactory.

AT Colon, United States of Colombia, recently, the authorities attempted the arrest of an unruly sailor of the American bark Don Justo. The rest of the crew resisted, when they were fired upon by an augmented force and three of them killed. Three others were dangerously wounded.

A TERRIBLE affray has occurred at Bogota, the capital of Colombia, between the guard of the prison and members of the National battalion. One general, several officers and thirty soldiers were killed.

THE cholera has appeared at Codigora on the Po, eight miles from the Adriatic. At Venice the daily average of new cases of the disease is sixteen.

**THE LATEST.**

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Mrs. Clara B. Solkowicz caps the record of divorce under the dome by her petition filed against Solomon Solkowicz. She alleges that she was married to him on the 7th of last February and lived with him until May 26. He uttered false charges against her soon after their marriage, accusing her of being unchaste and improperly associating with various men. She further alleges that her husband had a man of such filthy habits that she could not live with him.

He had not washed himself from the day of the marriage to the morning of the separation, and was infested with vermin in consequence. His wife begged him even to wash his hands, but he refused. He also failed to provide for her and she was forced to seek aid from the neighbors. Her husband was possessed of considerable means, upwards of \$6,000, but he compelled her to live in squalor and poverty in a garret, and she had to sell her personal effects in order to prevent starvation. Her husband, she further alleged, had ordered her to leave the house.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—A remarkable case has been under investigation by Health Commissioner Martin and Dr. Marks, of the State Board of Health. Within the past ten days five young married women who had been attended in childbirth by a Mrs. Lena Miller, a licensed midwife, have died from purpural septicemia. The woman is said to have been communicated by Mrs. Miller during her ministrations. Two other women who were under treatment by Mrs. Miller are said to be in a precarious condition. This afternoon a formal notice was sent to her by Health Commissioner Martin to discontinue the practice of the profession until October 15.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Hon. Milton J. Durham, First Comptroller of the Currency, was married yesterday evening to Mrs. Carter, a granddaughter of the late Governor Fletcher, of Kentucky. The wedding was private, and took place at the house of the bride's sister, Rev. Dr. Poitner officiating. After the ceremony Judge Durham and bride went to Atlantic City for a few days. On their return they will give a reception to their intimate friends in Washington. Among the presents received by the bride was an elegant silver pitcher and goblet from the employees of the first comptroller's office.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
NEW YORK, June 19.—Washington, 4; New York, 10.

BOSTON, June 19.—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 2.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Athletics, 4; Baltimore, 5.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—St. Louis, 11; Cincinnati, 0.

PITTSBURGH, June 19.—Pittsburgh, 4; Louisville, 1.

BROOKLYN, June 19.—Brooklyn, 5; Metropolitan, 3.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Central Kansas Live-Stock Association, recently in session at Emporia, passed resolutions that "said association is opposed to the bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives at Washington placing a tax upon the manufacture of oleomargarine, and that said association earnestly requests that the Senators from Kansas use their influence to defeat the measure in the Senate;" also "that we are not opposed to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine."

THE Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado Improvement Company, with headquarters at Scott City, filed its charter recently. Its object is the improvement of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado by constructing a series of ditches, commencing at a point on the Arkansas river near the west line of the State and running northeast on the most feasible route to the head of the south branch of the White River. The corporation proposes to furnish water to the public along the routes for irrigation and water power.

It is said that a Topeka man has invented a new plan for railroad locomotives that promises to supersede the style of pans in present use. The special feature of the pans is that it is so constructed that it can be emptied of ashes and "clinkers" automatically.

GOVERNOR MARTIN recently made the following honorary appointments of delegates and alternates to the Farmers' Congress of the United States to be held at St. Paul, Minn., August 25 to 27 inclusive: First Congressional district, Matthew Edmonds, of McLouth, and Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville; Second, L. W. Breyfogle, of Lenexa, and James C. Cusey, of Louisville; Third, A. P. Sanders, of Mound Valley, and L. M. Fickering, of Columbus; Fourth, J. W. Johnson, of Hamilton, and T. M. Porter, of Peabody; Fifth, A. P. Collins, of Solomon City, and J. J. Veatch, of Palmer; Sixth, Martin Mohler, of Osborne, and John Bissell, of Phillipsburg; Seventh, A. W. Smith, of McPherson, and H. C. St. Clair, of Belle Plaine.

H. S. SLEEPER, well known to early Kansans, died suddenly at Kansas City the other day. He was at one time Surveyor General of Kansas, and had also been a State Senator. For some years he had been a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE Garfield Rifles, of Leavenworth, have been organized as the first colored State militia in Kansas.

THE Leavenworth jailer recently discovered and thwarted a well-laid plot among the prisoners confined in the county jail to make their escape. Among the number in confinement was George Greenwood, under sentence to the penitentiary for four years for larceny, and it was with him the scheme originated. The means provided for escape was a rope made by cutting the blankets belonging to his bed into strips and then twisting them tightly together, making a strong rope. The iron bait was taken from one of the buckets belonging to the jail and the rope fastened securely to one side of it, leaving a hook to be thrown over the top of the enclosure, and each prisoner could climb up on this and scale the fence and be at liberty. The plan was to knock the jailer down, scale the walls and escape, but the scheme was nipped in the bud.

THE Senate has confirmed ex-Governor Glick as Pension Agent.

HARRY DE HART was struck by lightning near Oberlin recently and instantly killed. MATTHIAS REISER, a German tailor, suicided at Atchison the other morning by hanging. He left a rambling, crazy letter, declaring that his domestic life was unbearable, and that he chose death as the quickest way out of trouble.

It is stated that a niece of Andrew Jackson lives at Galena.

A WOMAN in Leavenworth by the name of Pansy, having been in the habit of cruelly beating her children, was recently arrested and fined \$50, and her children taken from her.

A MIRACULOUS escape from death occurred recently on the farm of J. W. Haynes, eight miles northwest of Topeka. W. O. Willey was engaged at work at the bottom of a well thirty-six feet in depth. Haynes was at the top and Willey at the bottom. As the latter glanced up he saw that the side of the well was beginning to cave in. He shouted to Haynes, and at the same time started to climb up the rope. He had climbed up about seven feet, when the sides of the well, to the top, a distance of twenty-five feet, fell in upon and around him, literally burying him alive. The neighbors were summoned, and it required two hours work to dig him out, and strange to say the man was but slightly injured.

ON the 18th Leavenworth had two fires. The first destroyed the book store of J. W. Dawson & Co. Loss on stock, \$3,500; insurance, \$2,000. The second fire was more destructive. The lively stable of Clark Byrnes was burned, together with the residence and furniture of Dr. Brock, the store of George Garretty and the residence of Mr. Kurtz. The Christian Church was also badly damaged. The loss was estimated at \$150,000. All insured, but the amount was not learned.

TWENTY-THREE arrests were lately made at Parsons, and warrants issued for several other persons who participated in the late strike. It is said that ten or twelve of these are known to have assisted in the wrecking of the passenger train four miles south of Parsons during the strike.

THE Leavenworth High School graduated thirteen students at the recent commencement. Judge J. D. Brewer delivered the address to the graduates.

THE Fourth District convention recently met at Emporia and unanimously renominated Hon. Thomas Ryan for Congress.

WILLIE LAYTON, aged fifteen years, son of William Layton, of Larned, died recently of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog last October, but showed no signs of hydrophobia until within a few hours of his death. He died in terrible agony.

THERE are still a good many wild horses in the western part of the State. A couple of men succeeded in capturing eleven the other day.

## MOONSHINERS.

Desperate Fight With Pennsylvania Moonshiners—Several Officers Shot.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16.—Monday afternoon Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue P. Bedford and six United States marshals went to New Milford for the purpose of arresting moonshiners named W. E. Chandler, James Gow and W. R. Colwell. Arriving there the party at once drove to the house of Chandler. Whether or not the latter had been warned they were unable to ascertain, but the building was closed to the topmost blind and the door WAS LOCKED AND BARRED.

Their continued rapping at last roused some one within, however, and behind a closed blind a woman's voice asked what they wanted. The chief of the posse replied that they had a warrant for Chandler's arrest and wanted him. The reply at once came that he had gone to Albany and wouldn't return for several days. The marshals then asked her to open the door, but she refused and when they attempted to force it the bright barrel of a silver-plated revolver was thrust through the slats. This, together with an announcement to the effect that the house was the owner's castle and unless they desisted they must be responsible for any trespass that might ensue, called a lull in the proceedings for a few minutes, and then after a consultation the assault was renewed. The door of the besieged house was broken open and the posse after dispossessing the belligerent female of her weapon made a search of the house. Chandler, who was secreted in a closet in the house, heard the footsteps of the officers coming up the stairs and hastily summoned a confederate who was in another room he stepped out to meet the officers. Hastily grabbing

A DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOTGUN he fired twice at the marshals, badly wounding Officers Black and Bowen. Before he could fire again Deputy Collector Bedford put a ball through his cheek. James Gow, Chandler's confederate, now took up the gun and commenced to beat the wounded officers over the head. A shot from the deputy marshal sent him to the floor. Mrs. Chandler, who by this time had escaped the attention of the officers, ran out into the yard and summoned assistance by blowing on a large dinner horn. Sympathizers and other moonshiners were soon on the spot. The Federal officers, beginning to feel alarmed, dispatched one of their number on horseback to the nearest village for help, and in the meantime sent themselves up in the house. About thirty rough backwoodsmen were on the outside and made a desperate attempt to get into the house, but were repulsed by a

VOLLEY FROM THE OFFICERS.

At 7:30 in the evening the mob outside organized a party to go up on the house and cut the roof off, but the timely arrival of the authorities from Tunhannock prevented the carrying out of their design. The feeling among this class of people is very bitter against the officers, and had no assistance arrived they would undoubtedly have been murdered. Marshal Black and Chandler will die from their wounds.

**A BIG JAM.**

Stupendous Log Jam at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

TAYLOR FALLS, Minn., June 17.—The June rise has resolved itself into the largest log jam in the world, which formed in the Dalles of the St. Croix at this place yesterday, and the old lumbermen to-day place the amount at not less than 140,000,000 feet and running in at the rate of 1,000,000 feet per hour. The jam now extends from the levee in the Dalles to way above Tuttle's Falls, fully two miles. The old residents state that this is the largest jam ever formed in the Dalles, surpassing the first great jam of 1855. The jam is attracting hundreds of spectators from all parts of the country. It is a wonderful sight, the huge logs coming down on a wild current, plunging with thundering noise under, over and all about the wedged-together logs in front, here snapping a monster in twain as if it were a hard stick and there tossing another twenty or more feet in the air and thus weaving from the starting place in the eddy a hopeless tangle up the river. Loggers say that under the most favorable circumstances it will take from ten days to two weeks to break the jam. If the water should give out the logs would have to remain there until another rise.

**Foreign Notes.**

SANTIAGO, VIA GALVESTON, June 17.—During the elections here yesterday a great riot occurred. Forty persons were killed and many wounded. The hospitals are full of injured persons. Senator Dinator, a prominent member of the radical party, was killed. The result of the election is supposed to be in favor of the Liberals.

LONDON, June 17.—Lord Salisbury, replying to a correspondent who calls Mr. Gladstone's reference in his manifesto to twenty years' coercion gross distortion of Salisbury's word, and a deliberate misstatement says: "I think your language is hardly exaggerated. I never proposed to enforce new repressive laws for twenty years."

LONDON, June 17.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland has issued a manifesto, protesting against the betrayal of the loyal mission in Ireland at the bidding of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell in the interest of rebels, etc. The Unionists have decided to contest the Dublin Parliamentary seats.

**Confirmations and Rejections.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate rejected the nomination of John C. Rhodes, of Michigan, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and Abraham Reese to be Postmaster at Vinton, Iowa. The following nominations were confirmed: David L. Hawkins, of Missouri, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; A. B. Swineford, of Michigan, Governor of Alaska; J. E. Wingfield, consul at San Jose, Costa Rica; L. J. Dupress, Consul at San Salvador; H. Gilman, Consul at Jerusalem; G. W. Glick, Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan.; J. P. N. Voorhees, Surveyor of Customs at Denver, Col.; J. A. Hesson, Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, Tenn.; Postmaster: Joseph S. Hendricks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE TARIFF BILL.

Analysis of the Vote in the House Which Defeated Morrison.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—An analysis of the vote on Mr. Morrison's motion to go into committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Tariff bill shows that of the 140 affirmative votes 139 were cast by Democrats and four by Republicans. Three of the Republicans are from Minnesota, Messrs. Nelson, Strait and Wakefield, and the fourth—Mr. James—is one of the New York Representatives. Of the 236 Democratic votes, 123 were cast by Representatives from the South and West, and fourteen by Representatives from the Eastern and Middle States. The Ohio Democrats voting for consideration were Messrs. Anderson, Hill and Oothwaite; the New York Democrats, Messrs. Adams, Beach, Belmont, Feix, Campbell, Hewitt and Mahony; the Pennsylvania Democrats, Messrs. Scott, Storm and Grope; of the negative votes 123 were cast by Republicans and thirty-five by Democrats. Of the thirty-five Democrats voting in the negative, six came from Southern States, as follows: Maryland, Findlay; Louisiana, Gay, Irion, St. Martin and Wallace; Alabama, Martin. The Western States contributed eleven negative votes, as follows: California, Henley; Illinois, Lawler and Ward; Ohio, Campbell, Ellsberry, Foran, Geddes, LeFevre, Seney, Warner and Wilkins. The remaining Democratic negative votes were cast by members from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as follows: New York, Arnot, Blaine, J. Campbell, Downtney, Merriman, Muller, Pinder, Spriggs, Stahlnecker and Velez; New Jersey, Green, McAdoo and Pidcock; Pennsylvania, Boyle, Curtin, Ermentrout, Randall and Sowden. Of the gentlemen paired Aiken, of South Carolina, has never taken the oath of office, having been ill since the beginning of the session. The only person who was absent and unpaired was Frederick, of Iowa, who was confined to his home with illness. Mr. Morrison seemed to accept philosophically his defeat.

## LYNCHED.

An Alleged Rapist Hanged by a Mob at Hebron, Neb.

HEBRON, Neb., June 18.—Elli Owens, the rapist, was lynched at three a. m. yesterday morning by a crowd of fifteen masked men from Alexandria, who broke down the cell door with a sledge hammer, threw a rope around the prisoner's neck and dragged him to a wagon. His cries for help were heard throughout the town, but were unheeded for some time. Judge C. L. Richards and W. D. Galbreith attempted to rescue the prisoner, but the mob refused to let them go. They called for aid they would die. The prisoner was then dragged out. He resisted strenuously and fought like a tiger, and with a knife of some kind he cut one of his assailants on the hand or wrist. Two other prisoners confined in the jail—small charges—Prince and Henry Lattitude—said that the first intimation they had was the appearance of a masked man at the outside window of the cell occupied by them. A gun was thrust through the bars and its owner, in a gruff voice, said: "I want Elli Owens." He was answered that Owens was not in that cell. They say Owens seemed to realize from the first that he was wanted. The wretched man was conveyed to a place about four miles east of Hebron. The sheriff followed the crowd post haste, but through some mistake took the wrong road. It was some time before the track of the lynchers could be discovered. A trail was struck, however, and in about one hour's time from starting the body was discovered sprawling to and fro in the cooling morning breeze on a tree. The lynchers' work was done, and Owens paid the penalty with his life. The man was placed in a coffin when the sheriff cut it down. Several bruises were on the body, showing the prisoner had been maltreated by the crowd before he was hung. Elli Owens went to the residence of F. Church, near Alexandria, where Ida Grim, his sixteen-year-old sister-in-law, was employed as a domestic, and invited the girl to go riding. She accepted the invitation, and, as her story goes, the couple rode to a place about two miles west of Alexandria, where he made an assault on her.

## FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE.

Nicaragua Visited by a Terrible Earthquake—The Capital Destroyed.

NEW YORK, June 17.—An Albany dispatch to the Sun says: "Mr. John Hotchkiss, a prominent manufacturer of Birmingham, England, arrived here yesterday from Realjo, Nicaragua. He says that the day before he sailed (May 22) there was a terrific eruption from the volcano Momotombo. Telegraph information was received at Realjo on May 23 to the effect that the city of Managua, capital of the country had been practically destroyed by a violent earthquake which accompanied the eruption. The earth upon which the city was built suddenly sank soon after the convulsions began, three feet below the former level. All buildings of any considerable value were completely wrecked. It was reported that there was loss of life, but how great is not known. When the Pacific Mail steamer sailed telegraphic intelligence from the town at the terminus of the railroad, forty miles from Realjo, states that it was being fast buried beneath hot volcanic ashes. Many lives have been lost. The situation in Realjo began to grow somewhat threatening and the departure of the steamer was somewhat hastened on that account. The sky became dark and of a strange dark lull, and the atmosphere became oppressive. Breathing was painful. Hotchkiss says the fall of ashes increased as the ship left the harbor and they continued to sit down upon the decks for miles out. Over the interior of the country toward the volcano there appeared to hang a dense, dark cloud. The decks of the ship received a coating about half an inch deep of volcanic ashes before getting beyond the reach of the shower. There was great excitement in Realjo when the steamer sailed. The details of the calamity could not be obtained. Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, which is said to be destroyed, is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants.

# Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTOBER 1915

## THE RAIN STORM.

Like childhood's tears, the rain drops chase  
Each other down the window pane;  
And with a sad, dejected pace  
The cows come lowing down the lane.  
While in the distance, gray and dim,  
I scarce can trace 'gainst grayer sky,  
Outlined the misty mountain's rim,  
Where rain-fall clouds go drifting by.  
How faint from 'neath the dripping eaves  
Comes murmured plaint from prisoned birds;  
While through the rustling maple leaves  
There breathes a sound like whispered words.  
But as I watch and wait, behold  
A tiny rift appears, that glows  
And widens, till a part of god  
Through melted mist and azure flows.  
And now, in rapt, hasty flight,  
The clouds are chased away; and blue  
The mountain tops appear. While right  
Beneath the eaves song bursts anew.  
—J. A. Mopland, in Good Housekeeping.

## MRS. GERRISH'S GRIEF.

The Clouds and Sunshine of a Stormy Day.

"Maybe I'd go to Boston with you, Warren, if urged," said young Mrs. Gerrish, archly, standing on tiptoe to smooth down her husband's nodding scalp lock.  
"It's too late to think of it—too late altogether," cried Mr. Gerrish, in his haste, rushing to his desk and scattering the papers like a Dakota blizzard. "Where's my bank book? Seen it, Mabel?"  
"There, Warren, I forgot to tell you. I thought it would be safer behind the clock."  
"Safer behind the fiddlesticks," cogitated the annoyed husband, as he tipped over the time-piece in laying hold of the missing property; but being a gentleman, he merely remarked impressively that ten to one he should lose the train.  
"It's only eight, Warren. You've half an hour."  
"But I've—I've something to attend to before going to the station," he stammered, obviously embarrassed.  
"Oh!" Mrs. Gerrish dropped her questioning brown eyes, flushing hotly. Why did her husband reject her proffered company? And what was this mysterious errand that he would not tell of?  
"Good-by, wifekin. Take care of yourself till I see you," he added, in a friendly tone, as he jumped into his carriage.  
"Well, I must say!" ejaculated the little lady, frowning after the retreating vehicle. But she did not say it. Instead, she set the clock on its legs again, and fell to musing.  
She was sorry she had vexed Warren by meddling with his bank-book, but he need not have been so cross. What did he want of the book, any way? Had he not yesterday told her that he didn't owe a cent in the world? And why—this was a vital query—why had he gone off without her, too preoccupied to snatch a good-bye kiss? Last week he had left her behind in the same way. She wouldn't have minded the neglect so much if it had not afterward come to her ears that he had gone straight from her to Miss Ebbitt, and escorted that young lady to the city. He never had hinted a word about it. Mrs. Gerrish secretly hoped the rumor wasn't true, but it was shocking to have the neighbors talking. And now to think that, after humbling herself to ask her husband to take her, she should have met with a flat refusal! The stroke of nine surprised her just this side of tears. Was it possible she had idled away a whole hour in arranging the writing-desk, and Bridget gone for the week?  
Hurrying into the kitchen to wash the breakfast dishes, her eyes rested on a quaint-looking man in the doorway.  
"Mornin', Miss Gerrish," said he, doffing his hat for coolness rather than courtesy.  
"Good morning, Uncle Jabez," responded she, kindly. "Have you come to split me some kindlings?"  
"Sartin, ma'am. I suspicioned you must be about out," said the village factotum, wiping his bald knob of a crown, which rose above his encircling red fringe like the seed-vessel of a poppy above its corolla.  
"I knew your husband wasn't here to do for you," he continued, putting his hat on again with a screwing motion as if it were the cover of a fruit jar. "I'd been clearing out the widdler Ebbitt's pipes, and I was a crawling along on her ruff, when Mr. Gerrish drove up for Jenny. He didn't have to wait. On the flat of her foot, Jenny is, for all her fuss and feathers."  
"Did they catch the train?" faltered the young wife, her face averted.  
Then her husband did go for Miss Ebbitt! Uncle Jabez should not know that he was telling her news!  
"Yes, ma'am they caught it. I asked Hiram Blodgett when he fetched your horse back to the store," answered Uncle Jabez, his confiding blue eyes fixed on the sky. "I'm jealous of a shower, ma'am. Remember that pealer we had the last time your husband took Jenny to Boston?"  
"Last Thursday, do you mean?" queried Mrs. Gerrish, anxiously. That miserable rumor might be true. She was ready to believe any thing.  
"It strikes me 'twas Thursday. Yes, ma'am 'twas a week ago to-day, for I was in the widdler Ebbitt's stable mendin' her crib when your husband drove in, with Jenny. The water was a-streakin' it off o' the carriage, but he'd wropped Jenny complete, so 't she skipped out dry as a grasshopper. She told him she was no end grateful for his care, and faith she'd order beef; for if he hadn't held her shawl round her so, her silk gownd would 'a been spotted hither yender."  
"What did he say to that, uncin?"  
"Oh, he was even with her, ma'am. 'I'm in the one obleged, Miss Jenny,' says he. 'You know you're every thing to me.' I lost the rest, he spoke so low,"

"Yes, certainly," murmured the dazed little wife, absently shutting Uncle Jabez into the shed.  
Miss Ebbitt every thing to Warren by Warren's own confession! Could she trust her ears? Eccentric and scatter-brained Uncle Jabez might be, but deaf or prone to mischief he was not. She could not for a moment doubt his word. That her husband should be seeking clandestine interviews with any lady was scandalous enough; that the lady thus sought should be Miss Ebbitt was beyond endurance. In her fierce perturbation Mrs. Gerrish hardly heard the crash of the sugar-bowl that slipped from her hand. Who would heed breaking china when the very sky was falling? To be frank, from the time she came to Oakland a bride, Mrs. Gerrish had suffered intermittent spasms of jealousy on account of this same Miss Ebbitt. She had never been able to forget a jesting remark made by one of her first callers.  
"Among our village celebrities we reckon Miss Ebbitt, our talented organist," the guest had said. "Really, Mrs. Gerrish, I must hasten to introduce you to your husband's old flame."  
"Old flame!" the coarse words rankled. One moment the young wife would resolve to repeat them to her husband, the next she would shrink from alluding to them, feeling that if he had once loved Miss Ebbitt, she would rather not be assured of the fact. She recalled the nervous headache provoked by that unpleasant visit. How devoted Warren had been, so grieved by her suffering, that for shame's sake she could not have hinted at its cause. Dear old fellow, of course he had loved her then, and of course he loved her now! Uncle Jabez's distracting gossip could be easily explained. To think otherwise was absurd.  
"Jehu! I was satisfied I heered something smash," cried that simple individual, pushing the door ajar with his moccasin toe, and shuffling in, his arms full of wood. "There, there, ma'am, I wouldn't take on so about the chancy. Your husband won't feel getting you a new sugar-dish, bein' he's in the crockery line."  
"It breaks the set, you see," equivocated the proud little matron, humoring his conceit. Better pass for a niddy than a jealous wife.  
"We all have our pestsers," philosophized Uncle Jabez, placing the sticks in the wood-box with fond deliberation. "Now you know how 'twas at my house last spring. My wife was sick, and I had a narrow squeak to get along; but now my wife's dead, and I'm out of debt, and I thank the Lord! Hullo! here's Lunt's team."  
The entering grocer nodded affably to Mrs. Gerrish as he dropped his parcels upon the table. "Warm morning, ma'am. Shower brewing. Mr. Gerrish to be gone long. He has run up to Boston."  
"Oh, I supposed he was gone further. Noticed he carried a valise and got checks for New York."  
"Guess he was seen 'to Jenny Ebbitt's traps," volunteered Uncle Jabez, following the grocer out to beg a ride. "She's started for New York. They're tinkerin' the meetin'-house, and she's free to run off."  
"And to stay off, for all me," muttered the little matron, sweeping up the scattered sawdust with a spiteful flirt of her broom. "Why didn't Warren tell me she was going? He's amazingly coy about speaking of his old love."  
Old love in more senses than one. Miss Ebbitt was thirty at the least, for all she would persist in dressing as youthfully as herself—nineteen this very day! What ravishing bonnets this coquette did wear, and what airs she put on in the choir, where she always sat next Mr. Gerrish! Often whispering to him too. Was it necessary for organist and chorister everlastingly to confer with each other? In that case, as grieved Mrs. Gerrish wished that she might be the organist herself. With a little more practice in the use of pedals, she was sure she could play as well as Miss Ebbitt. At all events she could have played as well before she left her father's home and the dear piano. Warren had praised her execution in those days. He needn't trouble himself to praise it again, if Jenny Ebbitt was "every thing to him." What else had he said to Miss Jenny that day? Had she been in Uncle Jabez's place, Mrs. Gerrish felt sure she could have heard every word, had her husband whispered never so softly. Was he at the present moment holding Miss Jenny's shawl about her in the cars, as he had held it in the carriage? Didn't the woman possess a shawl-pin?  
Ten o'clock, and the dishes unwashed! The belated little house-keeper barred her dimpled arms and made a faint at haste; but the stroke of eleven found her hands still in soapsuds, and her thoughts in Boston. Warren called Miss Ebbitt a superior woman. Pity he hadn't married her! A lovely life they might have led discussing protoplasm and the correlation of forces, if she, the gay girl-wife had not stepped in between them. Once she had told Warren as much, and been silenced by a kiss. Yet last Wednesday week, when she got vexed at chess and threw the queen across the room, he had called her a silly child, and soon after had taken his hat and gone out. It was evident enough now what he went for. He went to invite Jenny Ebbitt to accompany him the next day to Boston. Uncle Jabez had witnessed their return. In plain English, Warren had become weary of his foolish little wife, and had preferred the society of a reasonable woman. Twelve o'clock! Well, by this time he had doubtless seen Miss Jenny off to New York, and he must be on the train for home. She would put the pudding in to bake.  
At one, the usual hour of dining, the pudding was dough, and the lamb not half roasted. What ailed the oven? For once in his life her husband would have to wait for his dinner. Mrs. Gerrish said to herself that she didn't care. He had been partaking of an intellectual feast with Miss Jenny; he must make that do. But when at two o'clock the dinner was smoking in the warming oven, she chafed at his non-appearance. Why should he delay on this of all days, while the heavens bellowed a furious tempest? He knew her dread of lightning. He had never before neglected her so cruelly. What if—absurd fancy!—what if he had really gone on a journey, as the grocer had supposed! Chiding

herself for the thought, she rushed up stairs to prove its fallacy. Through gathering gloom she glided straight to her husband's closet, suggestively open. Where was the valise that had stood in one corner? Where indeed? The space it had filled mocked her with its blankness. A new suit fresh from the tailor's had also vanished—yes, and the bank-book! In pity's name, why had her husband needed that? Had he gone on to New York with Miss Ebbitt? Transfixed with horror at the suspicion, the miserable young wife glared at the dismantled wardrobe till roused to physical fear by a terrific thunder-bolt. Then, half frenzied, she lighted a lamp, drew the shutters, and flung herself on the bed.  
In the grasp of that memorable tempest the cottage trembled like a living thing, and the ground shook as with an earthquake. Older and braver women than Mrs. Gerrish shuddered that day, and she, poor fasting soul, was all alone, and battling with her first anguish. Oh, the cruelty of it! Gradually the storm subsided. She grew calmer. Spent with excitement, she may even have dozed. Suddenly she started up in a panic. The clock was striking five. The September night was shutting down upon her. She could not confront it unattended; but, on the other hand, how could she proclaim her desertion to the neighbors? Could she ever tell living mortal of the tress of hair hidden among her husband's old letters—a snaky curl just the shade of Miss Ebbitt's? Shrouded in misery, little Mrs. Gerrish buried herself again among the pillows. From this premature interment somebody exhumed her five minutes later—somebody with broad shoulders, and beard slightly frosted with gray—her own husband, in fact.  
"Frightened, Mabel?" cried he, blinking at the lamp-light. "Why, my blessed girl, the shower is quite over. See how bright it is!"  
He threw back the shutters, and let the sun shine full on her tearful eyes.  
"What—why—how did you happen to come back?" gasped she, fluttering from his embrace with the dignity of an insulted sparrow.  
"Cordial query, little wife! I came for my dinner, but I see I was not expected."  
"Dinner!" Mrs. Gerrish choked with indignation. To be put off like a baby in this manner was too humiliating.  
Her husband regarded her in surprise. "How ill you look!" said he, tenderly. "Strange, thunder showers should prostrate you so. Don't try to come down. I'll forage for myself in the pantry. Must bolt my dinner in order to be at the store at two."  
"At two! It chances to be past five already."  
"Past five! My dear Mabel, how incoherently you are talking! Don't tell me you've been struck by lightning!" cried he, in real concern. "Look at my watch. It's just a quarter past one."  
One—two—three—four—five—six, disputed the clock below, with lying impudence.  
Mr. Gerrish threw back his head and fairly roared with laughter. "Oh, that's the game, is it? So much for my tipping the thing over—taking time by the forelock, as you might say. But, dearie, how strange that you didn't suspect that the clock was going two hours in one! How absurd you must have been this morning!"  
"More absurd than you were?" queried Mrs. Gerrish, viciously.  
"Well, no, Puss, may be not," responded her sublimely unconscious husband, with a roughish twinkle. "You see, this is young Mrs. Gerrish's first birthday, and I've been deeply engrossed in choosing a gift worthy of her."  
"Warren!"  
"We've been engrossed, I should say. Jenny Ebbitt's judgment has been every thing to me. We'd not find every thing satisfactory last week, and had to wait till to-day for the new lot; but Jenny declares that we've at last hit upon the sweetest-toned piano in Boston. I'm dreadfully cut up because you can't have it on your birthday; but you can't try it to-morrow. Meanwhile, here's the bill of sale, made out in your name, and I'll perforce, Mrs. Gerrish, allow me to present it to you with your husband's love."  
"Warren, Warren, you're lots too good for me," sobbed his little wife, with self-upbraidings as wild as her grammar.  
"Nonsense, goose; no man created could be that," jested he, highly flattered. He thought her simply overwrought by the fierce tempest without. Of the fiercer tempest that had raged within he knew nothing, either then or after-ard.  
Next day, along with the piano, came Mr. Gerrish's valise, containing the suit left at the tailor's for alteration. And the post brought a letter from Miss Ebbitt. The writer had secured a lucrative position as organist in a New York church, in sight she resign her former situation in favor of Mrs. Gerrish.  
"How kind of her! It's more than I deserve, Warren," cried the contrite young wife.  
And it gratified her husband to see that she put the letter carefully away in the very drawer which held his dead sister's curl.—Penn Shirley, in Harper's Bazar.

## A Mystery Explained.

Profs. Ayton and Perry, the English electricians, have accidentally observed that an amalgamation, or coating with quick-silver, brass expands, so that if one side only is amalgamated a plate of brass becomes curved. They imagine that this may be the primary cause of the phenomena of the Japanese "magic mirror," which has cast on the back a pattern that is quite invisible on the polished face, yet is mysteriously distinct in the patch of light reflected by the mirror upon a screen. Amalgamation would effect the thinner parts made by the pattern more than the rest of the plate, giving the mirror the imperceptible unevenness that becomes plainly apparent in the reflected image.—Arkansas Traveler.

—A Bavarian who returned after an absence of two years on a whaling voyage was willing to give all the money he had made for two weeks' board. When the long voyage books were balanced his dues amounted to just five dollars.—Boston Globe.

## ONE TRULY GOOD LAWYER.

Lawyers are not all bad. They have feelings if you can only go deep enough. Perhaps you would need a diamond drill to touch some of them, but they're there when you use the diamond drill. The shearing of the sheep business is a delicate and a fine one, but a lawyer up in the country will probably be awarded a Mexican for some serious crime, and he got him off.  
"What fee did you get?" somebody asked him.  
"Well, the fellow was very grateful, very grateful. After the trial he came to me and he emptied his pockets. He had twenty dollars and a watch and a jack-knife."  
"And you—"  
"I took the twenty and the watch. I gave him back the jack-knife. Darn it, you didn't expect me to rob the poor devil!"—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Got a Big Start.

In the speculative days following the war several Milwaukee capitalists organized a railroad company, projected a line two hundred and twenty miles long, and came to New York to secure capital. A party to whom they were referred listened to their project and asked:  
"Have you secured the right of way yet, made a survey or estimated the cost?"  
"No."  
"Then you haven't any railroad."  
"Not an actual railroad, but we've been paying ourselves salaries for the last three months, and that's a big start, you know."—Wall Street News.

## TWO APOLOGIES.

WHY THEY WERE RECEIVED WITH MORE THAN CUSTOMARY READINESS.

There is a hotel in London that is of immense size. Its corridors ought to have street cars running along them. Each corridor has a window at the end, and as you stand at the other end and look at it, it seems half a mile away. All the room doors are exactly alike, and a person needs his faculties about him even when the halls are well lit to find the particular den he is paying for. I was domiciled on the fourth floor. A friend who had a room a few floors nearer the ground gave a sort of an "at home" one evening and I was one of the guests. I have no idea what time it was when we got through, but the upper halls were very silent, dark and deserted. It was so late that I was not quite sure on which side of the hall my room was situated, and as to the number of it—that had become ancient history long before. After a vain search I made up my mind that I had either to sleep in the hall or go down-stairs and wake somebody up, or try in which door my key fitted. I preferred to sleep in the hall rather than go down and up those stairs, so I started at about where I thought my room was and tried the key. Some doors had keys on the other side, some again did not suit the key I held, and from behind other doors came low growls of sleepy disapproval that caused me to desist. At last I struck the door and it opened. I had no matches and couldn't find any in the room. I found the bed, tumbled in, and went to sleep. Some time later I became conscious that another fellow was trying my game.  
"Who's there?" I cried.  
"Open ze door," he answered.  
I opened it and he staggered in. He held a lighted candle in his hand and it seemed to be very late indeed with him. He had on a dress coat, his hat was well back on his head and his necktie was round under his ear.  
"Now, what the old Harry do you want?" I asked.  
"Beggar pardon, shur; do indeed; but y'see th' porter says shis ish my room."  
"The porter doesn't know what he's talking about. Don't you see it's my room? Didn't you notice the porter was drunk?"  
"Thash zo, thash zo; I notish shat. Ash we'er comin' up I notish he's drunk. Shay, old fel, under shirkum—shirkum—kum—stances, ye know, all one zhentleman can shay 't nozer zhentleman's shorry and beg your pardon."  
"Certainly, that's all right. Your room's in the next block. Good night."  
"Good night; shawl right under shirkumstances—shawl right!" "Pologize, ye know. Eh? One zhentleman—"  
I woke up pretty late that morning and found that after all I was in somebody else's room. Things appear clearer in the morning than they do late at night when a person is tired. I saw that if I had had presence of mind enough to look at the round brass tag that was attached to my key I would have seen the number of my room on it. I locked the door of the room I had occupied and went to my own apartment, which was some fifteen doors farther down. There was a key in the outside and the door was unlocked. I opened it and recognized the fellow who had roused me up in the night, lying on my bed with his dress suit still on and looking very crumpled. He started up as I entered.  
"I beg your pardon," I said, "but your are occupying my room."  
"Really," he answered, looking very sheepish and astonished. "Well, I'm very sorry, I'm sure. I don't know how such a mistake could have occurred. I think the porter left me here. The fact is, you see, I was out with some friends last night—I presume you see how the mistake occurred. My key must have fitted your door. I hope you will pardon the intrusion—it is really inexcusable but I hope—"  
"Don't mention it. It's all right. Might have happened to anybody."  
"You are very good, and I thank you. I will get up at once."  
"Don't do any thing of the kind. Let there anything I can do for you?"  
"Oh, thank you; nothing. If you don't mind I will take a other nap."  
"The room is quite at your disposal."  
"Thank you again. If my apology is not as coherent as it should be I hope that you—"  
"My dear fellow, don't say another word. It is more than ample. Good morning."—Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

## MALIGNED MEXICANS.

An Army Officer Says They Do Not Steal Cattle Along the Border.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, an old-time army officer, now stationed at Fort Davis, who is proud of the honor of having made the first Indian raid into Mexico in the fifties, writes as follows on the subject of the Mexican cattle-stealing on this side of the border:  
A good deal has been said lately in the public prints in regard to cattle-stealing along the Rio Grande by Mexican soldiers. It is very strange, to say the least of it, that we who live here have heard nothing about this except as it was returned to us in the columns of a newspaper printed a long distance off. Scouting parties of United States soldiers are kept moving along the river, and they know nothing whatever about the so-called outrages. What they do know is that American cattle stray in large numbers across the river, where the grazing is better and where they are looked after by their owners as carefully as if they were on our own grounds.  
This certainly has not much the appearance of cattle-stealing. Soldiers see hundreds of cattle crossing from Texas to Mexico, but nobody drives them over, they going of their own free will where they can graze enough to keep life in them, which they find is very difficult to do in Presidio County. The fact is that there is an unprecedented drought in this section of the country, and many hundreds of cattle have died of starvation. This fact is an unpleasant one, but the truth has to be told sometimes, however much it may be against our interests to tell it. The carcasses of dead animals dot the plains and slopes in every direction. Against the drought and consequent total lack of grass no man can successfully combat, and the cowboys are only too willing to have their cattle over in Mexico, where the grazing is comparatively good, knowing full well that they can drive them back whenever they please. The animals go over the slopes in the Rio Grande, and, seeing the inviting prospects of the other side, cross over, doing no harm to any one.  
These are the facts of the case, and if any Mexican has crossed on this side and driven cattle over he has merely been taking back his own property, the same as our people do from the other side. Americans along the Rio Grande own a great many cattle, while our neighbors own comparatively few. Our soldiers keep a good watch along the frontier, and General Stanley is well advised as to every thing transpiring and looks well after the interests of our citizens. Under the condition of things stated here, there must necessarily be some irregularities, but that the Mexicans come onto our side and drive away cattle is not true. If true, though, it would be perfectly easy to do, and still more easy to drive away American cattle already on their side of the Rio Grande.—San Antonio Cor. St. Louis Republic.

## PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Disagreeable People Whose Acquaintance Has Been Made by Every Traveler.

Reader, did you ever travel upon, or in a public conveyance, and feel that you were excessively annoyed? The railroad-car is the place where the public nuisance is most apt to take up his quarters. He usually gets on at some small station, on a winter's day, when the mercury in the thermometer settles down to zero. He has, perhaps, ran a long distance, and his blood is heated, notwithstanding the chilly temperature. No sooner has the conductor made his rounds than he hoists his window to sniff the fresh air, and sits there puffing and blowing like a porpoise, while the other fifty occupants of the coach are shivering with cold.  
To ask him to lower his window would be to insult his Americanism, and, perhaps, create trouble and a "scene." No passenger cares to get into an altercation with a big double-fisted bully, who has no manners to speak of. He is unversally voted a nuisance.  
We once saw a young lady get in a railroad-car at an Iowa station. She seated herself by an open window and drew out and began reading a ten-cent novel. The day was cold, and we could well imagine that this young lady, sitting in a heated car, by an open window, was filling her head with nonsense and cold at the same time.  
There is another class of public nuisances on the cars. No sooner has the conductor passed on his first round, after leaving the starting point, than "the boy" passes along with papers and then with books, then with apples and confections of a dozen different descriptions. If a passenger happens to be engaged in reading, the "train-boy" thinks nothing of nudging him in the ribs to attract his attention. Many persons think, when they buy from these boys, that they are encouraging some enterprising young merchant. Vain delusion! There is an old merchant behind him, who lays out his territory, furnishes him with books, etc., and pays him a small weekly salary for his impudence.  
This is a nuisance that railroad officials ought, in justice to the public, to abolish. There are on every well-regulated road eating-stations at which trains stop for meals; and those who desire to be eternally crunching candy and nuts might easily provide a supply from a neighboring grocer before starting on the journey.  
Besides these, there is your tobacco-chewer, spitting on the floor of the car, and the next passenger that occupies that seat must face a sight that is as disgusting as it is loathsome. Traveling over a Western road a few days since, we saw that each seat in the car was provided with a spittoon. Other roads would confer a blessing upon their patrons by adopting this plan, and, no doubt, would increase their patronage thereby.—Chicago Ledger.

—A writer in Backwood's says that he once dined off young monkey, which was something like rabbit, but immeasurably superior to it. "It requires," he says, "a little practice to recognize at once the difference between dog, cat and rat if they are prepared with equal care and delicacy."

## IMITATING GEMS.

How transparent but Colorless Stones May Be Given Play or Luster.

The demand for gems or their semblances as a setting in a multitude of decorative articles, as not only accordant with the antique, but as presenting in themselves special color effects not otherwise obtainable, is becoming so pronounced that we consider it worth while to indicate the means by which transparent but colorless stones may be given play or luster; other stones, or translucent compositions, have their hues intensified, and the most admired natural stones duplicated as to appearance.  
In this art color is thrown to the surface and force given to the tinge by copper or tin foils. Tin without color is used where the effect of giving luster to the stone is produced by the polish of the surface, making it act as a mirror, and by reflecting the light, preventing the deadness which attends a duller ground under the stone or glass, and bringing it nearer to the effect of a diamond. Otherwise, the foil is colored with a pigment or stain, changing the hue of the stone; thus, a yellow foil may be put under green when it is too much inclined to blue, or under crimson where it is desired to have the appearance of orange or scarlet. Copper foils are cut from the thinnest possible sheets of copper, polished to a high degree of brightness, dipped in aqua fortis in which silver has been dissolved, and then rubbed with cream of tartar and common salt.  
The colors used for painting foils may be mixed with either oil, water rendered glutinous by gum arabic, size or varnish. Where deep colors are wanted oil is most proper, because some pigments become wholly transparent in it, as lake or Prussian blue; yellow or green may be better laid on in varnish, as these colors may be had in perfection from a tinge wholly dissolved in spirit of wine, in the same manner as in the case of lacquers; the most beautiful green is to be produced by distilled verdigris, which is apt to lose its color and turn black with oil. In common cases, however, any of the colors may be, with the least trouble, laid on with insignis size, in the same manner as the glazing colors used in miniature painting.  
Where the ruby is to be imitated, a little lake used in isinglass size, carmine or shellac varnish, is to be employed, if the glass or paste be a full crimson verging toward the purple; but if the glass incline to the scarlet or orange, very bright lake, not purple, may be used alone in oil.  
For garnet red, dragon's blood dissolved in seedlac varnish may be used; and for the vinegar garnet, orange lake, tempered with shellac varnish, will be found excellent.  
For the amethyst, lake with a little Prussian blue, used with oil and very thinly spread on the foil, will answer.  
For blue, where a deep color or sapphire is wanted, Prussian blue, not too deep, should be used in oil, and be spread more or less thinly on the foil, according to the lightness or depth of the color required.  
For deep green, crystals of verdigris, tempered in shellac varnish, should be used; where the emerald is to be imitated, a little yellow lacquer must be added.—Art and Decoration.

## CHANGED HIS MIND.

Why a Crusty Old Bachelor Concluded to Assist a Cyclone Victim.

A poor man applied at the office of a crusty old bachelor on Dearborn street for aid.  
"What's the matter with you?" asked the bachelor.  
"I've lost every thing, sir. I owned, in the recent great cyclone in Minnesota," was the tearful reply.  
"I'm very sorry, but I can't do any thing for you. I have too many calls for assistance. You must apply to the mayor or to the associated charities."  
"But, sir," pleaded the meteorological victim, "I want very little, and I am suffering very greatly."  
"I can't help you, I say."  
"Think of me, sir, with a wife—"  
"Ah," interrupted the bachelor, "married man, are you?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"And your wife escaped the fury of the tornado?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Ah, poor man, I'm sorry, very sorry for you. Here's a dollar!"—Merchant Traveler.

## Merely Out of Sympathy.

"Maude," he said, tenderly putting his cane and gloves and hat down on the floor, "will you marry me?"  
"No, sir," she answered, coldly. "I will not."  
"Oh, Maude, think before you speak," he urged, as he adjusted his necktie. "Will you be my wife?"  
"No, sir," she repeated, emphatically. "I won't."  
"Maude," he murmured, "you have made me very, very happy. I only asked you out of sympathy, don't you know."  
The way he went out of the house reminded those who saw it of a sensational account of a Western cyclone.—Washington Critic.

## A Complete Miss.

Mother—Why are you so late in getting home to-night? I've been feeling very anxious about you.  
Mabel—O! I missed and had to stay after school.  
Mother—Missed! What, your spelling lesson, you spelled it all correctly when I heard you this morning?  
Mabel—No, I didn't miss a single word of that. I went above Sammie White and left off at the head, too, but Sammie was so mad that he made up an awful face at me. Then I threw my book at his head, and missed hitting it, so the teacher said it was "a grave misdemeanor," and I must be kept in after school.—Detroit Free Press.

—Country editor (to spring poet)—As you say, the poem is full of fire and genius, no doubt, but I would be afraid to publish it. Spring poet—Why? Country Editor—Because I don't own a controlling interest in the paper, and I might lose my situation.—Chicago Tribune.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

### ONE LITTLE MAID AT SCHOOL.

One little maid at school is she,  
Only a school-girl, don't you see,  
And little she knows must agree,  
This little girl at school.  
Lessons and teachers she must pay,  
But nothing seems to her to stay,  
For all her thoughts are far away,  
Bad little girl at school!  
But what do I care if you can stick  
This dear little girl in arithmetic?  
Away with it all to the very old Nick!  
This little girl at school.  
Needs nothing of figures, she whose own  
Is the loveliest figure ever grown,  
Or painted on cloth, or cut in stone,  
Rare little girl at school!  
She's rather weak in geography;  
"How funny," she said one day to me,  
"The equator must look on top of the sea."  
Bad little girl at school!  
But what is the use of I like to know,  
That she need thought on the thing bestow?  
"This equator if she touch it with her toe,  
Gay little girl at school!"  
Her writing looks like the wild Chinese,  
That comes on a box of China tees,  
Or just like a clothes-line in a breeze—  
Poor little girl at school!  
She has tried those wayward strokes to train,  
But she gives herself but needless pain,  
For how could such a pretty hand be plain?  
Fair little girl at school!  
What if her French and German, too,  
Would turn a French or a German blue?  
And her Latin prosody is Greek to you,  
Droll little girl at school!  
I'm contented quite, I must confess,  
If when for an answer I shall press,  
She knows enough to tell me "Yes."  
Shy little girl at school!  
One little maid at school is she!  
Would that her teacher I might see!  
There's just one thing she would learn from  
me.  
This little girl at school!  
There's just one thing she would teach until  
It's meaning sweet all her heart should fill,  
That's what I would—and that's what I will,  
You dear little girl at school!  
—J. P. Lyons, in Puck.

### IS SHE A MYTH?

In Other Words, the So-Called "Business Woman."

"The more I come in contact with the female representative of this day and generation, the more I am convinced that she is a curious and remarkable phenomenon," which remark from a blonde young man who certainly could never have experienced any very harsh treatment from the sex naturally became a subject for investigation.

"Don't get excited," continued he of the yellow mustache lazily lighting a cigarette, "you are not to be treated to a confidence." I am considering lovely woman at the present moment solely from a business point of view. My position in the adjuster's department of a fire insurance company affords me opportunities to study the female character in a variety of phases, and I repeat that it is a complex and remarkable thing.

"To begin with, I have learned there is no such thing as a business woman. The term is a misnomer. Some women may possess a degree more of business knowledge than others, but the wisest of them is a tyro before the youngest clerk in our office.

"But they don't think so; oh, no. I'm a real business woman," said the thin wife of a fat Third Avenue butcher to me the other day, when I went into her sitting-room. There had been a slight fire, and a hole about two feet square had been burned in her carpet. "I'm a real business woman," as soon as I bade her good morning and told her my errand, and I want damages for this carpet. It's no good any more—a big hole burned right out of the middle. The floor was bare—the carpet rolled up in one corner. I unrolled it and looked it over. It was a common tapestry carpet, fairly good, and it had a considerable hole burned in one breadth. "You see," she began, when I had done, "the carpet's no good at all. I'll have to get a new one, and it'll take a good \$50 to do it."

"I politely acquiesced and asked: 'How long ought such a carpet to wear?'" "She fell into that little trap with what you might call a dull thud. 'Six years at the very least, and I've only had it three,' she snapped out.

"Again I acquiesced: 'And such a carpet costs about \$1.25 per yard,' I went on.

"Yes, and it takes 40 yards for this room," she broke in. "Fifty dollars," I assented. "Then madam, by your own showing, the carpet at the time of last week's fire was half worn out, worth accordingly \$25." There was a silence, but shortly the woman of 'bizness' recovered herself. "Well, if it was," she said; "it did me as much good as if it was new, and now it's only fit for a junk cart. 'Taint worth anything to me."

"It is to me," I interposed quietly. "I will take the carpet and give you \$25 for it."

"But that wasn't what she wanted. Her idea was to keep the carpet, which she knew was perfectly good with a little turning, and to get besides all the money she could. In the end she took just what she was entitled to—about \$5."

"You must strike your queer fish of all sorts in your line," suggested the reporter as the young man paused.

"Lots of them," was the quick response. "Nothing but queer fish it seems to me sometimes, or else the business is peculiarly apt to develop the queer side of human nature. Our office used to insure among the foreigners over in the Hester and Essex street tenements. There's where you run against queer fish. Such places as they are. Ugh, it fairly makes my nose ache to think of them now! They are mostly tailors and fur sewers and the like; they are a profligate lot, and one room or two at most answers for a family of from seven to ten to eat, sleep, and work in. You may fancy the smells one would strike. And the cat! No family over there is complete without the cat. The cat does all the mischief, too. The unfeeling reason for all the fires is, the cat tipped over the lamp. It is an established joke among the offices that take these risks—this ubiquitous and perennially mischievous cat of the East Side Bohemian."

"Then arson is a common crime in that community," suggested the reporter.

"Arson unproved, but not unquestioned. Curious, too, for they get very decent furnishings and excellent clothing, and then damage them for the insurance."

You insure any thing and every thing, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes—that is, if it is specified. A woman over in Paterson the other day showed me among the debris of her fire a dead canary bird in a blackened cage. She wanted compensation for its loss, but the company would not grant it. It should have been covered by a special policy, as they often are. Parrots are very commonly insured, and a woman not long ago asked me to write in her policy, as she put it, 'protection for them goldfish,' pointing to a couple of the little shiners squirming about in a seven-inch globe. I told her fire would never kill those animals—the creatures were gasping then in their narrow quarters.

"It's always the women that have the absurd notions about insurance, although the men are pretty nearly as bad about trying to increase the value of damaged property. A little storekeeper in the wilds of Brooklyn was particularly burned out last winter. He kept laces chiefly, and all that were un- injured were of the cheapest quality, but his claim for the moiety of stock burned was a good round one.

"Now, you know we don't make gifts to the assured; we simply indemnify, and I said to our friend: 'How's this? these other laces all told won't sum up to what you want for the two or three boxes burned.'"

"Oh," said the old fellow, lowering his voice confidentially, "I tell you how dot vos. In dose boxes I keep my most expensive laces. Dem laces was fine like a cobweb and all hand-made, and so on, till, according to his elaboration, nothing short of the value of old rose point could compensate him. But the company thought differently," finished this young damage appraiser, dryly; "it frequently does.

"Yet we don't haggle; we are honest with honest men, but when we tackle some one trying to play sharp we are apt to see that he or she gets no more than he or she is entitled to. What do you think, now, of the check of a fellow down south who actually sent us up his policy soaked with the kerosene with which, as it was afterward proved, he had fired his property?"

"To return to the women. It is a common belief among them that they can get no indemnification if their policy is burned. And if their property is not all destroyed they think all claim for damages is nullified. Scores of them have come to the office explaining that the fire burned the house all up, but most of the furniture was saved, and they don't suppose they can collect any thing, but they thought they'd come and see, because Mrs. So-and-so, some neighbor, said perhaps they could. That's a positive fact.

"Yet women are persistent insurers; and how they treasure their policies! Why, out in a Connecticut farmhouse one day last summer, while I was waiting in the best room, what should I see hanging over the melodeon framed, and as a companion piece to the marriage certificate, but an insurance policy! That was an idea, wasn't it? And it was coming away from that very house that a young girl well on in her teens waylaid me near the gate—she was pretty as a picture, and I stopped readily, of course. She was very bashful, and twirled an end of her apron string with one hand while the other was hid in the folds of her dress. After staring at me for a moment she finally found speech before my very encouraging smile.

"Are you the insurance man?"

"Yes," I told her.

"About fire, is it?"

"Fire only," I assented.

"Well, I want you to write me out a paper like ma's that'll keep some things I've got from being burned up. I'll pay you myself," she added more confidently, producing a small leather purse.

"What are the things?" I asked, not fully catching her meaning.

"Letters," she said, "Jim's letters, and he's gone to sea."

"It took me a moment or two to quite comprehend that girl's simple faith and several more to show her that I could not insure her letters against the actual flames.

"She was immensely disgusted. 'Money wouldn't be of any account if them letters were burned,' she said, turning away from me. 'I s'posed you could do a deal better than that'—and Jim's sweetheart marched off to the house in an indignant disappointment."

"You insure hereditary valuables, however, heirlooms and the like."

"At their commercial value, yes. We pay nothing for their association to an individual. An autograph letter of General Washington we would insure for a good sum, but a letter written by your ancestor of a hundred years ago, however valuable it might be to you, the company would appraise at the price of ink and paper, which would be—nothing."

"How about jewelry and art valuables?"

"Wearing jewelry is included in household goods; special articles of jewelry are individually secured. Paintings, statuary, and the like are also specifically insured."

"Then the peachblow vase would be entitled to a separate and particular policy?"

"Undoubtedly, but not, my dear Sir, in our company for \$18,000."—N. Y. Times.

The following was bulletined in Holland, as a synopsis of the news of America April 23: New York, April 12.—General railroad strike throughout the country. Riots in New York and St. Louis. Destruction by dynamite of great Milwaukee breweries. Marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. Heavy gales along the coast. Angry debate on the silver question in the House; members come to blows.

An eccentric character of Northfield, N. H., has a cap that he has worn steadily for fifty years, and a pair of calf boots that he has used for thirty years.

### ABOUT ENSILAGE.

How to Preserve and Cut It and How to Build a Silo.

Every now and then we have inquiries about ensilage. Many do not know what it is; more do not know how to preserve it; how to cut it, how to build a silo, or whether ensilage is desirable or profitable. We have several times briefly answered such questions. Perhaps it would be well to answer more fully. Ensilage, then, is usually made of green corn fodder, but it may be made of any green fodder that animals, especially cattle, will eat. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine will eat ensilage and enjoy it, though there are exceptions to this rule. Whatever is intended for ensilage should be cut just as it is approaching maturity, as then it contains the most nutriment. It is cut usually by machines made especially for that purpose. Silos may be made of stone, brick or wood. They should be air-tight, and they may be made entirely under ground or entirely above ground, or partly under and partly above. If the system is to be adopted we always advise the construction of a substantial silo. A temporary one may be used for a trial of the system. This may consist of a simple trench dug in the ground and boarded up, or it is not even necessary to board it, if the soil is such that the sides will be firm. In building a permanent silo so construct it that it will be practically air-tight, and have a cover to fit upon the top of the ensilage and weight it down. Just what the size or shape of the silo shall be must depend upon circumstances and the tastes and judgment of the builder. It is better to have several small ones than one large one. In putting in the crop it is packed down as closely as possible and weighted down, though the latter is not considered absolutely essential. The manner of getting the ensilage out of the silo any one can decide, according to circumstances. Devise a convenient plan of getting at it, in a manner so that it may be cut with a knife made for that purpose.

Major Alvord, in speaking of ensilage, which he thoroughly understands, says, first, the cost of preserving a given crop of ensilage does not materially differ from curing the same crop by drying, in a suitable season; but crops can be ensilaged and preserved in seasons when they would be lost if drying was attempted. Second, an acre of corn as ensilage will weigh four times as much as the same crop dried as fodder. Third, the most compact manner possible, will occupy a space ten times as great as if in the form of ensilage. Fourth, the chemistry of the silo is still much in the dark. The contents of any one silo filled with crops from the same land, and apparently managed in the same way, year after year, will differ in condition and quality in different years. Knowledge of the subject is not yet accurate enough to prescribe with certainty the procedure which will ensure the best ensilage. Yet any forage crop can be preserved in a moist, fresh form, substantially unimpaired as food, although there is generally a considerable loss in the carbhydrate elements, and a partially compensating gain, both in the percentage of proteine and the increased digestibility of the fiber. Fifth, as food for cattle as well as other kinds of farm stock, ensilage forms a good and very cheap substitute for roots, and its condimental effects are especially apparent, but the usual ensilage crops fail to fill the place of the root crop in a judicious farm rotation. Sixth, in feeding the best results follow a moderate ration of silage, rather than the entire substitution for dry, coarse fodder. Seventh, ensilage, and especially good corn ensilage, when compared with dry corn-fodder, or with other feeding stuffs, produce results so satisfactory as to surprise the chemist, or which chemistry can not explain. Eighth, a silo or two, well built, but not too large or too expensive, are convenient and economical on most farms, to save crops, which at times might otherwise be lost, if not to preserve some crops specially grown for ensilage. Ninth, the extensive use of ensilage upon any farm is chiefly a question of convenience and economy, which local conditions must decide.—Western Rural.

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### MOWING ROADSIDES.

Why Weeds Growing Along the Sides of Highways Should Be Cut Down.

It should be a part of the road work every where to keep the weeds cut down which spring up along the sides of the highways, and this work should never be neglected. There is scarcely a neighborhood in which the highways do not mature enough weeds to seed half the adjoining fields. It would be to the interests of the owners of those fields to have the highways mown; but they fail to do this because the roads are public property, and they feel that every item of their care should be part of the public expense. Usually nearly all of the work could be done with a two-horse mower, the scythe being necessary only where there are projecting posts, sharp offsets in the fence, etc. Thus done, the work would cost very little compared with the damage it would avoid. If the road overseers do not feel disposed to have this work done, fearing "that it is outside their duties, it should be brought up before the annual town meeting and voted upon. If properly presented before the vote is taken, very few, if any, will vote against it. It may be well to suggest that not only those who have fields by the highways will be benefited, but every man who passes along the road.—American Agriculturist.

More failures in transplanting come from having soil loosely packed in and among the roots than from any other cause. No root can take hold of an air space. Merely tramping the soil on the surface after the tree is set is not enough. If the soil is worked among the roots, and these first wet to make it adhere, the tree will almost certainly live.—N. Y. Herald.

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### TRICK NOVELTIES.

Trifling Articles That Delight the Average Practical Joker.

"New tricks for the boys?" repeated a dealer in sleight-of-hand articles in reply to a reporter's inquiry yesterday; "I should say so. There's no end to them. There is a beautiful button hole bouquet, for instance. After placing it in your coat button hole you call the attention of a friend to its beauty and fragrance. Of course he will step forward and smell of it, when to his astonishment a fine stream of water will be thrown in his face. Where the water comes from is a mystery, as you can have your hands at your side or behind you and not touch the bouquet in any manner. Then there is a little leaping monkey that is better than a surprise party for making fun and getting up an excitement. After it has been sitting quietly on the stand or table, and being admired by your unsuspecting friends, it will suddenly, and without warning, make a wild leap into the air and land under the table or in somebody's lap, creating a regular panic all around. Then there is a cigar case that is one of the best practical jokes of the season. To all appearances it is an ordinary cigar case made in imitation of real leather. Ask your friend to have a cigar, at the same time handing him the case. As he attempts to open it an ugly-looking gorilla, six inches in height, suddenly pops up instead of the expected cigar. Another trick novelty in the cigar line consists of a light, strong metal shell, the size and shape and color of a cigar. It has a spiral spring concealed within, that may be released at the will of the operator by slightly pressing a trigger that is attached to the small end. One end of the spring is permanently fastened in the shell and the other end, which is projected when released, has a cork attached to retain it in the shell. When the spring is released it will fly out from twelve to fifteen inches with a whirring, rattling noise, so quickly that while the person towards whom it is pointed can see something coming and hear it, he can not tell just what has happened until after he has seen it and made a lively effort to dodge it.

"A magic nail is another interesting little trick article. A common nail is shown, and without a moment's hesitation the performer forces it through his finger. The finger can be shown with the nail protruding from both sides. The illusion is so perfect that the spectators will be satisfied that the wound is a genuine one. The next instant the nail can be with drawn for examination and the finger shown without a cut, scar or wound. In another trick you exhibit a neat and pretty windmill, which you blow with the greatest ease, remarking that the mill is enchanted and will only work at your command. Then hand it to any one with the request to try it. The moment he tries it he receives a startling salute, and finds lips, chin, nose and cheeks decorated with black or white, as the case may be. This has often been used with excellent effect by storekeepers who wish to get rid of loungers. It is placed on the counter or show case, and most naturally some idle curiosity-seeker will pick it up and blow on it with a result that will cause him to retreat. A good trick is done with a card which you can change into a full blown rose by simply transferring it from one hand to the other."

"What is new in trick cards?"

"The wizard's pack. This is a full pack, apparently the same as an ordinary pack, but with which wonderful and apparently impossible tricks can be performed. These are not done by legerdemain or sleight-of-hand. The secret is in the cards. Among these card tricks are the following: A card may be drawn, shuffled in the pack and cut the first time; a card may be blown from the pack after having been drawn, returned and shuffled; the two colors of a pack divided by one cut; the card dispersed under a handkerchief; six persons may draw a card each, shuffle them immediately after the performer at once produces them, pulling them rapidly out of the pack, one after the other; the performer may leave the room and in his absence a card may be drawn, which he on his return at once picks out of the pack."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

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### A NAPOLEONIC CONSPIRACY.

Discovery of a Treaty Between Napoleon and the Duke of Brunswick.

A Swiss correspondent, in looking over the papers of the eccentric Duke of Brunswick, deposited at the library of Geneva, has found the draft of a secret mutual assistance treaty between him and the late Emperor Napoleon. It is dated Ham, June 25, 1844, and is not only signed Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, but written by him on a white silk pocket handkerchief in marking ink. The French is full of Germanisms. The treaty is in five articles, and the contracting parties are bound by an oath and their honor to observe it. In return for the money which the German Prince was to furnish the French one with to escape from Ham and restore the empire, the latter was to aid the other to enter again into the possession of his duchy and all his fields, and, if possible, to make all Germany one nation, giving it a constitution suited to its traditions, manners and the needs of a progressive age. A Napoleonic conspiracy was carried on by the assistance of the Duke of Brunswick's purse. On the 22d of July, 1870, Napoleon III. was for the last time reminded of the promises sworn to and written on the silk pocket handkerchief. He answered this reminder in a short note thus worded: "I have received your letter and find it impossible to comply with your demands. I beg of you to believe in my sincere amity."—NAPOLÉON. Six weeks later the Emperor was a prisoner of the Germans, and the Duke of Brunswick on his way to Geneva, to which he determined to leave his personal estate, all he had after the Brunswick revolution of 1830. *Republique Francaise.*

General Sherman says one burden of his life is meeting men who were with him in the war. He says if half the number had been with him the war would have been ended in a week.—Chicago Tribune.

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### AMERICAN IRON-CLADS.

Types of Vessels Built for the Federal Navy During the Civil War.

The types of vessels that were built during the war were selected for special purposes. The effort was made to multiply ships as rapidly as possible to blockade the coast and to enter shoal harbors; the "ninety-day gun-boats" and the "double-enders" were added to the navy list, and merchant steamers were purchased, and were armed with such batteries as their scantling would bear. All of the vessels have disappeared, with the exception of the Tallapoosa. The Juniata and Ossipee, of the Kearsarge type, but of greater displacement, were launched in 1862, and they are still in commission; and several vessels of large displacement and great speed were launched at about the close of the war, which were never taken into the service, have been disposed of since, and form no part of our present navy.

The New Ironsides and the Monitor represented the two features of construction which, produced in this period of emergency, have continued to impress naval architecture.

As a sea-going iron-clad the New Ironsides was, for the time and service required, a success. She was built at the yard of Mr. Cramp, in Philadelphia, in 1862. Her length was 230 feet; beam, 56 feet; draught of water, 15 feet. She had a displacement of 4,015 tons, and attained a speed of 6 knots per hour with an indicated horse-power of 700. The capacity of the coal-bunkers was 350 tons. Her battery consisted of 20 11-inch smooth-bore guns. She was built of wood, and was covered with armor four inches in thickness, which, with the inclination given to her sides, made her impervious to the artillery that was used against her during the war. In one engagement with the batteries on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, lasting three hours, she was struck seventy times, but at the end of the action, except some damage to a port shutter or two, she withdrew in as perfect fighting condition as when the action commenced. This ship does not appear on the navy list; she was destroyed by fire off the navy-yard at League Island, Pennsylvania.

The Monitor, was without doubt, the most remarkable production of the constructive art that appeared during the war. The original Monitor was lost at sea, but the Passaic class of monitors quickly followed the original of this type.

The Passaic was built of iron, and was launched in 1862. Her length is 200 feet; beam 40 feet; draught of water, 11.6 feet. She has a displacement of 1,875 tons and attains a speed of 7 knots per hour with an indicated horse-power of 377. The capacity of her coal-bunkers is 140 tons. Her battery consists of 1 xv-inch smooth-bore and 11 xv-inch smooth-bore. Her sides are protected by five inches of laminated iron, and her turret by eleven inches of the same.

This vessel, and eleven others of her class constitute the entire armored fleet of the United States. Too much credit can not be awarded to Captain Ericsson for his brilliant conception of this floating battery, and the navy must be ever grateful to him for preserving it from dire disaster, which was averted by the appearance of the original Monitor at the moment of a great crisis. These vessels bore themselves well through the storms of elements and battle during the war, proving capable of making sea-voyages, and of resisting the effects of the artillery that was in use during the period of their usefulness; but an interval of more than twenty years has produced such a change in artillery as to make the protection afforded by a few laminated plates of one-inch iron but a poor defense against it, which results in robbing this fleet of its once formidable character. Although many of the features of the original design may be retained in new constructions, notably in the turret, in consequence of the greater weight resulting from the thickness of armor. The central spindle around which the Ericsson turret revolves must disappear, and the turret must turn on rollers under the base.

The effect produced abroad by the success of Ericsson's Monitor is so familiar to all that it hardly needs more than a passing allusion here. There is no doubt that the Monitor was the progenitor of all the turreted vessels in the fleets of the world; the essential principle of the vessel, however, was never viewed with favor. This principle consists in the low free-board, which, besides reducing the size of the target, was intended to contribute to the steadiness of the hull as a gun platform by offering no resistance to the waves, which were expected to wash freely over the vessel's deck; the horizontal overhang of the Passaic class was intended to contribute to resisting a rolling motion. The vessel was designed to be as a raft on the water, constantly submerged by the passing waves, hermetically sealed to prevent the admission of water, and artificially ventilated by means of blowers drawing air down through the turret. This was the most startling feature about the construction. The protection afforded to the

The Chase County Courant, Official Paper of Chase County, OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, are hereby notified to meet in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, June 26, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the COURANT office. Every member is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

C. J. LANTRY, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

We congratulate ex-Gov. G. W. Glick upon his confirmation as U. S. Pension Agent at Topeka.

The house committee on pensions has agreed to report as a substitute for Senator Blair's pension bill, a bill to give \$12 per month to all absolutely disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war.

The bill declaring forfeited all lands granted by Congress to railroad corporations, and not earned by compliance with contract, passed the Senate by a vote of yeas 42; nays, 1. Poor old man Blair cast the negative vote; how lonesome he must have felt.

The oleomargarine bill brought Congressman Butterworth (an appropriate name, too, by the way) of Ohio, to the front with the threat: "Pass this bill, and in five years you will see free trade in this country." Well, we reckon the country could stand both horns of the dilemma.

The assertion of Senator George in a late speech, that Congress had given away to railroad corporations, between the years 1865 and 1875 more land than is contained in the German Empire, was not calculated to soothe the guilty conscience of the subsidy jobbers. He knew what he was talking about, all the same.

At the home rule meeting, Portland, Maine, James G. Blaine made a long and forcible speech in favor of the bill proposed by Gladstone. He had to do something to get even with Logan's speech in New York, on Decoration Day, and to keep Grover from getting too many lengths ahead of him. Blaine doesn't sleep nights, thinking of 1888.

Five hundred ex-Confederate soldiers marched to the cemetery at Charleston, South Carolina, on Decoration Day, and distributed a wagon load of flowers on the graves of Union soldiers. This see us in strange contrast to the feeling that actuated these men a little over twenty years ago. Such exhibitions of devotion to courage and patriotism, north and south, serve to distinguish the nobleness of true manhood.

Under the head of "The Press and Candidates," last week's Labette County Democrat says: "The Chetopa Statesman of this week, in a forcible article, opposes the nomination of any man for office, who refuses to aid his party press with his influence and busyness. Thus far, the names of Mr. Hudson, of Fredonia, and Mr. Matthews, of Parsons, are on the 'boycotted list' who is the next victim?"

"The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the republic. Wife and children are the source of patriotism, and conjugal and paternal affection is set devotion to the country."

This modern admonition is from President Cleveland's first annual message, and his late episode gives illustration of his perfect confidence in the assertion. May he not forget the command of the ancient Law-giver—"multiply and replenish the face of the earth."

A sensible exchange says: Some business men always advertise in journals that will give the lowest rates, and then complain that it does not pay to advertise. You can't expect to get a first-class suit of clothes, worth seventy-five dollars, for twenty dollars; neither should you expect to advertise in a first-class journal at fourth-class rates. It costs money to publish first-class journals, consequently their rates of advertising must be first-class. Remember these facts when you make contracts for advertising, and do not kick because you can not have your advertisements inserted in a first-class journal for the same price it costs to advertise in fourth-class journals.

In the memorial address delivered by Postmaster General Vilas, in New York, he made use of this vigorous language which is as applicable to magdalen Jeff Davis as to some of the other cranks, who are eternally waiving the bloody shirt:

Whoever gives his voice or his example to light or fan a flame of sectional discord among his fellow citizens, he is at the nation's peace and life. He has spoken reason, though he has not dared to act it, who from the one side flings vain taunts and scoff, or on the other sentimentally prates of the resurrection of that mouldering mummy, the lost cause.

And President Cleveland was on the platform and smiled an approval.

The Independence Star and Kansan, as an argument in favor of the nomination of Matthews for Governor, states that he was not identified with either of the so-called factions of the party in this State. The editor of the Star should inform himself upon this question before making such assertions. No man in Kansas, perhaps, according to his ability and influence, did more to defeat the appointment of ex-Gov. Glick as Commissioner of the Land Office, than Mr. Angell Matthews, of Parsons. He was one of a combination to "down Glick," and was actuated solely by selfish motives. We know whereof we speak.—Labette County Democrat.

Yes; and the other fellows were actuated by the same motives; and we know whereof we speak.

In winding up a column editorial on the aspirations of Mr. Angell Matthews, of Parsons, for the candidacy for Governor on the Democratic ticket, in which editorial Mr. Matthews's unfaithfulness to his party is shown up, the Labette County Democrat says: "This is not the only time, however, that Mr. Matthews has voted for the Republican candidate, in opposition to that of his party. When he was a member of the State Senate of Kansas he voted for John J. Ingalls for U. S. Senator. No body of Democrats attempted to coerce him to vote for that 'particular Republican,' because the Democratic nominee for that position was the late John R. Goodin, whose memory is revered by every old-time Democrat in the State! But enough of this for the present."

There is a widespread demand on the part of the Democracy of Kansas for the removal of Col. Arthur Grabowski, Superintendent of the Haskell Indian School, at Lawrence, an appointee of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior. From what we can learn of this Col. or Count, or whatever he may be, Grabowski, he does not understand the management of his pupils, and his pupils do not understand him; he is brutish in his discipline, murders the King's English, and is totally unfit for the position, and we earnestly hope he will be removed, and some worthy and capable Kansas Democrat will be appointed to fill the vacancy. We say and insist that this appointment should be given to a Kansan, on the same grounds that any other position the duties of which are confined exclusively to Kansas should be given to a citizen of this State.

Among those who are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, none are more worthy of consideration than Hon. Tom Moonlight of Leavenworth. Mr. Moonlight is eminently qualified for the position, is a brilliant and effective campaigner, is always found in the front ranks of the party's workers, whether he has any personal interest in the contest or not, and is just such a man as the rank and file, the honest yeomanry of the party, would delight to honor. No mistake would be made in nominating the gallant Tom Moonlight, Democrat at all times and under all circumstances.—Oswego Democrat.

We heartily endorse the foregoing, and will further say that, with Col. Moonlight as our standard bearer, we can, and surely will, march forward to a glorious victory, in that he was a gallant Union soldier, is a true friend of the laboring classes, thoroughly in sympathy with the oppressed of all nations, and a sincere lover of liberty—that liberty that does not arrogate to itself "might makes right," but that liberty that says individuals have certain inalienable rights with which the State has no right to interfere—and for these reasons Col. Moonlight would receive the hearty support of his old comrades in arms, the working men of all trades and classes, foreigners generally, and anti-Prohibition Republicans in particular, all over the State. Yes; Col. Moonlight can combine a strength in his favor that can be done by no other man now spoken of for this position, although most of them are men who would receive a large vote, and for this reason we think the Leavenworth Convention would do itself an honor by nominating Col. Moonlight, by acclamation, as the candidate for this office.

STAND FROM UNDER. The Great Bend Democrat copies what the El Dorado Democrat and Ft. Scott Tribune say about the candidacy of T. Jeff. Hudson for the Democratic nomination for Governor and says: "This is precisely what we say. No man should be elevated by Democratic votes to positions of honor or trust, who has directly or indirectly through Democratic press of Kansas, but what shall be said of the reprint Democrat who, when opportunity of Glick, never fails to aid and abet the Republican press? Who, by virtue of the great Democratic victory won in 1884, holds a place of aplomb given him by the hard work of his party? If reports are true, such Democrats can be found in Kansas. We say Democrats, because they arrogate that honorable title; but the Democracy of such men was far more conspicuous after Glick before the election. We rise to suggest that Mr. Hudson is not the only man who has profited by giving his party press a shove when they asked for bread, and a sops when they asked for fish; but it is all right,

gentlemen. 'Though the mills of the gods grind slowly, they grind exceedingly small,' and one day these little acts will have to pass between the upper and the nether millstone. We bide our time."

To this the Oswego Democrat adds: "We have looked upon Mr. Hudson as a formidable candidate for Governor, and we regret to learn that his action in the Fredonia postoffice controversy has arrayed a portion, at least, of the Democratic press against him; but he is not the only aspirant for gubernatorial honors, who is objectionable in that respect, as will be demonstrated as the campaign progresses. No guilty man must be permitted to escape."

SCHOOL REPORT. The following report of the city schools, published for the encouragement of the pupils, gives the names of three pupils in the order of their rank, who stood the highest in each grade, as well as the "general average" of each for the year. Where more than one have the same mark all the names are given as the rank.

- GRADE 2, CLASS "B" 1. Gussie Breese, Edw. Hazel, 94. 2. Orpha Strahl, 93. 3. Chas. Brace, 90. GRADE 2, CLASS A. 1. Iva Clark, 97; 2. Marietta Hazel, 93; 3. Rollie Watson, Ralph Zane, 91. GRADE 3, CLASS C. 1. Chas. Davis, May Enrie, 91; 2. Calvin Rest, 90; 3. Frank Martin, Gage Pence, Harry Christian, 89. GRADE 3, CLASS B. 1. Eva Massey, 95; 2. Isaac Harper, 93; 3. Chas. Goshon, 92. GRADE 3, CLASS A. 1. Anna Zane, 95; 2. Iota Strickland, 94; 3. Karl Kuhl, 93. GRADE 4. 1. Estella Breese, Maudie Kelley, 91; 2. Daisy Burcham, 88; 3. Rosa Ferlet, Tad Smith, Geo. Capwell, 87. GRADE 5. 1. Herbert Clark, 94; 2. Bertie Scott, Ed Estes, 91; 3. A. J. Fox, 88. GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT, GRADE 6. 1. Bella Sanders, 89; 2. Mary Harper, 88; 3. Rena Massey, 87. GRADE 7. 1. Saml Messer, 87; 2. Stella Crum, 86; 3. Percy Hunt, 83. HIGH SCHOOL, GRADE 8. 1. C. Garthe, 98; 2. Anna Rockwood, 96; 3. Clara Brandley, 95. GRADE 9. 1. M. L. Hackett, 89; 2. Chas. Simmons, 87; 3. Chas. Sanders, Harry Hunt, 85.

FOURTH OF JULY. Pursuant to an adjourned meeting, the loyal citizens of Elk met in the Balch school-house and arranged to celebrate the 4th of July, in Mr. Dirnfield's grove, on the 3d. On motion the following committees were appointed: Arrangements and Programme—Elder A. Newby, H. Collett, Geo. Balch, H. W. Newby, J. H. Frey and R. Campbell. Music—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Newby, Mrs. E. C. Wekerlin, Mrs. Geo. Balch, Mrs. H. Collett and John Stokes. Invitations—A. Newby, H. Collett, H. Dirnfield and J. H. Frey. On Grounds—Dick Balch, Theo. Dirnfield, Chas. Hunnewell, Wm. Beaver and Frank Collett. Marshal of the Day, Capt. F. P. Swift. The committees are requested to meet at the Balch school-house, Monday, June 28, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The programme will appear next week. By order of the COMMITTEE.

STARK NURSERIES, LOUISIANA, MO. To our salesmen, we wish it distinctly understood that we do not approve of, and will not permit, salesmen bearing the commission of the Stark Nurseries to make the gross and fraudulent misrepresentations so often made by unprincipled men, dealers and agents for other nurseries, many of which have no existence, save on paper and in dingy back rooms, and, perhaps, a leased lot. They buy where they can buy the cheapest, regardless of variety. We would call attention to the laws that were passed by the Kansas Legislature, in the winter of 1886, regarding salesmen of nursery stock, especially from Eastern States.

STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo. Note.—We have received some stock from the Louisiana Nurseries, and it was as represented, in every respect; therefore, we can recommend them to the citizens and farmers of Chase county. Geo. W. Hill is their agent for this county.

FOR SALE A No. 1 breech-loading shot gun. Enquire at this office. je10-3w

Subscribe for the COURANT, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Table listing bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, including items like 'The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of the month of June, held April 12 to 10 a. m. and adjourned session for the month of June, 20 and 21, 1886, to wit:'

Table listing various bills and amounts, including 'J. C. Davis, on sup's salary', 'John P. New, surveyor's salary', 'W. A. Johnson, county printer', etc.

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands within lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

A Splendid Offer! THE Leavenworth Daily Times AND THE COURANT one year, (both papers) for \$5.00. The Leavenworth Weekly Times - AND THE - COURANT both papers one year for \$3.00. Now is the time to subscribe. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

LADIES CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear, soft and beautiful. ANTI-REMOVE TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and all unsightly redness and roughness of the skin. Also a discovery for the permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the skin. For full instructions, address: FORBES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York.

STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL. For sales and purchases of stocks, grain and oil. For sales and purchases of stocks, grain and oil. For sales and purchases of stocks, grain and oil.

Losville, New Orleans & Texas RAILWAY. Mississippi Valley Route. Double Daily Passenger Service BETWEEN Memphis, Vicksburg & New Orleans

A Panorama Not To Be Forgotten. The Equipment comprises Coaches of the most Modern Style and convenience, with Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Cars.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC Veterinary Specifics Cure Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

DELAND & CO'S A PRIZE and receive from a lottery a box of goods which will help you to more money right away. Buy anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the winners. Absolutely sure. At once address: TAYLOR & CO., ANTONIA, MINE.

GEORGE W. WEED, TEACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music, COTTONWOOD FALLS. JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, ap29-1f

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. W. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. G. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collectors' audits and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mh29-1f

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Barton, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. mh29-1f

MISCELLANEOUS. MCGO. GREEN, M. D., ELECTRIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. mh29-1f

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. mh29-1f

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CHALLENGE WIND MILL, And Pumps, put in at the Lowest Living Prices, All Work Guaranteed, Call on JOEL B. BYRNES, je17-1f Strong City, Kansas.

DELAND & CO'S GASTRO SODA Best in the World.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

No four shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes sub-tables for local notices and business notices.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

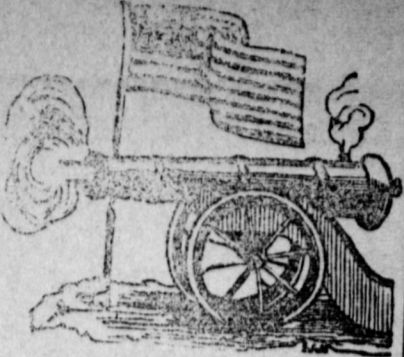
Table with columns for time table: EAST. PASS MAIL, WEST. PASS MAIL, and LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Lists routes and times for various stations.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Fine rain, Monday night. A splendid rain, Friday night. The Eureka House now sports a wind mill. Mr. W. S. Romigh came in from the west, last week. Miss Mamie Nye was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. John E. Harper was down to Emporia, Monday. Read the call for the Democratic State Convention. Mr. J. H. Saker arrived home from Coronado, Tuesday. Mr. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, was in town, Friday. Mr. E. A. Kinne returned home, Friday, from his visit to Ohio. There are now sixty-five pupils enrolled at the Normal Institute. Mr. E. Bruce Johnston went to Wichita, Monday, on legal business. Mr. J. Roy Stearns is now clerking at Messrs. J. S. Doolittle & Son's. Mr. Arch Miller shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday. Messrs. J. W. McWilliams and C. C. Watson were down to Emporia, last week. Mrs. T. O. Kelley and children returned home, Monday, from their visit to Lebo. Mr. C. C. Watson recently purchased a \$500 trotting mare from Mr. H. P. Brockett. Miss Elliott, of Kansas City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. D. Ross, of Strong City. Mr. F. A. Homes, agent for the Leavenworth Times, gave us a pleasant call, yesterday. Mrs. Anna Peacock, of Sterling, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Martin Shaft, at Clements. Dr. John McCaskill shipped two car loads of Hereford bulls to his Colorado ranch, yesterday. Mr. A. J. Wood clerked for Messrs. Holsinger & Fritz during the absence of Mr. E. D. Replogle. Mrs. J. C. Ragsdale went to Emporia, Sunday, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Campbell. Eva Tuttle entertained a large number of her little friends, on Saturday, June 12, that being the tenth anniversary of her birth. Mr. Win. C. Thomas came in from Kendall, Hamilton county, Thursday night, and has gone to house-keeping at his old residence. Misses Carrie Wood and Lizzie Sullivan, of Elmdale, have returned home from Topeka, where they were attending Washburn College. Mr. Thos. Hinote, Sr., came in from Comanche county, Monday. He says that is a fine farming country, and his son, Thos. has a good farm. Miss Nannie, daughter of Dr. W. H. Carter, of this county, carried off the gold medal of her graduating class, in Washington, D. C., week before last. Judge D. K. Carter, of Washington, D. C., and his grand-daughter, Miss Nannie, daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Carter, arrived here Sunday evening. Mrs. King, daughter of Mrs. Hamill, of Strong City, arrived there, last week, from Joliet, Ill., having been summoned on account of the illness of her mother. Davie Carter, writing from Washington, D. C., to his father, says that

he weighs 160 pounds, and that he and his grand-mother will spend the summer at the sea side. Mrs. John Boylan, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from a visit to her brothers and sister, at Chicago. She was met at Kansas City by her husband who accompanied her home. Prof. A. R. Taylor, President of the State Normal School, at Emporia, will lecture at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, this (Thursday) evening, at 8:30 o'clock. The public is invited. No admission fee. Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Thurman, Kansas, on June 13, 1886, by the Rev. H. A. Cook, assisted by the Rev. C. Himes, Mr. W. S. Himes and Miss Clara Johnson, both of Greenwood county. Mr. Wm. A. Harper, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Mr. Chas. S. Thompson, of Leavenworth, brother and brother-in-law of Mr. John E. Harper, were visiting that gentleman, last week. The former is also looking up a location. Messrs. Pat. O'Donnell, J. G. Winters, Geo. L. Skinner, Con. Harvey, John Quinn, Uriah Chris, D. M. Reifsnider, G. W. Crum, C. L. Maule, I. Gay and J. H. Mayville, of Strong City, went to Emporia, last Thursday, to testify in the Dick Morgan case. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, July 9 and 10, 1886, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, a. m. J. C. DAVIS, County Supt. M. A. Campbell has sold a half interest in his store to H. F. Gillette, of Cahola, who will take possession on July 15th. Mr. Campbell wants all parties who are indebted to him to call in before that time and settle, either with cash or by note, so that he can close up his books to that date. At the request of the leading citizens of Strong City, Dr. Arnold will give one of his grand entertainments, in the Strong City Opera House, July 3d. This entertainment is to follow the grand fireworks display, and will begin at 9 o'clock. Everybody should have an evening's enjoyment after the fatigue of the day. Reserved seats can be engaged at the postoffice drug store, any time after Sunday. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35. The Washington (D. C.) National Republican, in speaking of the commencement exercises of the school at which Miss Nannie H. Carter recently graduated, says: "There can be no doubt that Miss Nan H. Carter, of Kansas, was the success of the evening, first by her rendering of Raff's 'Polero' on the piano, and second by her very animated dramatic representation of Henry V. of England, in the courtship scene with Katherine of France." Miss Nannie was awarded a medal for instrumental music. The lawn social and basket supper given at Mrs. Manly's, on Prairie Hill, June 15, was quite a success, notwithstanding the rain which kept many from attending. Eating, singing and recitations engaged the attention of those present; and a most pleasant time was had. The "Japanese Ladies" were fine and did a splendid business. "Rebekah" was very Oriental, and the well and its surroundings so pretty that the gentlemen made it quite a place of resort. The thanks of those present are extended to the hostess and to those who did the singing and reciting. BIRTH-DAY PARTY. Master J. Dudley Doolittle, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harmon Doolittle, had a most enjoyable birth-day party, on Monday afternoon, June 21, 1886, that being the fifth anniversary of his natal day. The following is a list of the presents: Edith and Carey Pratt, book. Anna Hackett, cup and bouquet of flowers. Rosa Ferlet, birth-day card. Nellie Young, bottle of cologne. Willie Timmons, birth-day card. Floyd Brockett, knife. Frankie Watson, initial scarf pin. Pearl Turner, and Eva Tuttle, book. Clint Breese, ring. Ivy Breese, painted shell, and vase of flowers. Anna Morgan, toilet case. Aggie Ford, ring. Edgar H. Finley, cuff buttons. Nettie and Ban Holsinger, collar buttons. May Crawford, book. Nellie Sanders, book. Hattie Doolittle, book. Eddie Pratt, harp. May Madden, autograph album. Harry Breese, book. Sidney Breese, book. Eva Knhl, knife. Bonnie and Hallie Kellogg, napkin ring. John McNece, napkin ring. Fredie Kerr, French plate hand mirror. Nellie Jackson, ball. Isaac and Anna Belle Harper, flowers. Bessie Simmons, flower design. Bessie and Len Seroggin, book. Lula Bonewell, perfume. Eva Cochran, whistle. "Doo's Mubnie," photograph album. "Dampa," purse of money and confettioneries. "Uncle John," dollar. "Uncle Edgar," French plate hand mirror. "Grand-ma and Grand-pa" Doolittle, wagon. Mama and Papa, croquet set.

THE FOURTH OF JULY KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Will be duly Celebrated by the People of Chase County,

On Saturday, July 3d, with Oratory, Song and Music,

In Cartter's Grove, North of Cottonwood Falls;

So, Everybody, Turn Out and Have a Good Time.

The procession will move from Strong City immediately after the departure of the 10:45 train, and from the Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, at the same time, and write between the two towns.

AT THE GROVE. Music, by Cornet Band. Prayer, by Rev. L. K. Long. Reading Declaration of Independence, by F. P. Cochran. Song, by the Musical Union. Dinner. Music, by Cornet Band. Oration, by Judge John Martin, of Topeka. Song, by the Musical Union. Music, by Cornet Band. Fat men's race, 100 yards; prize, \$5. Sack race, 30 yards; prize, \$3. Greased-pig race, distance unlimited; prize, \$2. Music between races and games, by the Strong City and Cottonwood Falls Cornet Bands. Fireworks in Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, at night. The Railroad Company will give half-fare rates.

SOUTH FORK MURMURINGS. MR. EDITOR:—The railroad law enacted by that free-pass Legislature, in reference to long hauls and short hauls, deserves a little more ventilation. The more we look at it the more infamous it appears. The longest line in the State being from Garden City to Kansas City, distance over 400 miles, and a reasonable freight for carrying that distance is what this law allows them to charge for carrying between any intermediate points on that line. Now, we all know the mercenary character of these railroad corporations. Unless they are menaced by competition or restrained by law, they will impose upon the public, in the way of charges. We have known them to charge \$9.80 for carrying a calf from Strong City to Topeka, being the same as from Garden City to Kansas City.

Now this famous Legislature, in the face of these facts, being invested with power to regulate railroad tariffs, and pledged to their constituents to prevent unjust discriminations, did either sanction the bill thus manipulated by the railroad attorneys, or else they farmed the job out to a Railroad Commission, which was tantamount to allowing these corporations to their own discretion in the matter of freight charges. Now there is a question as to which is the most guilty party, the one who offers a bribe or the one who receives it. On the one side guilt is shared by the whole Company, who had agreed and adopted this mode of controlling the State Legislature; on the other hand each member who accepts the bribe must bear the guilt alone. Perhaps, some of them are foolish enough to think that it is nobody's business if they do have a good time riding round on a free pass; it is at the expense of the Railroad Company. They overlook the fact that it costs the Railroad nothing, but it costs the man's constituents more or less, as they may happen to do business on the road. If we only ship a sack of potatoes or a ham of meat from Emporia to Strong City we pay an excess above legitimate rates, and this excess is the price the road gets for those free passes, and the money comes from the pockets of the man's constituents. Looking at the subject from this standpoint we can but feel that any Representative who would consent that his people should pay as much for a short haul as a legitimate price for a long haul should not have many chances to haul a salary from the public treasury. IMPECUNIOUS.

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE. The interest taken in the Institute this year, is remarkable. Many old teachers are in attendance; but the number of young people, who have never taught, far surpasses that of any other session. There are about 53 in attendance at present, there being about 19 in the "A" Grade, and 34 in the "B" Grade. Our instructors are of the best. Prof. J. W. Cooper is one of the most proficient instructors in the State. His kindness, solid good sense and numerous other good qualities win the respect of all these under his care. Prof. A. H. Newton is also a first-class teacher. He possesses the power of making everything plain and easily understood; and there is no reason why great improvement should not be made, if proper attention is given, as it should be. Taking everything into consideration, there is no excuse for us not having an interesting and instructive session, this year. A PEDAGOGUE.

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

BAUERLE'S

My lean, lank, hungry friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls. LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH. There will be a celebration at Shellenbarger's grove, 1 1/2 miles south of Toledo, on July 3d. Everybody is cordially invited. Good speakers will be in attendance. Refreshments on the grounds. Amusements of all kinds. The Sabbath-schools of Toledo township are especially invited to attend en masse. Come one; come all. COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE. Eighteen acres of land at Elmdale, on which is a story-and-a-half residence, 24x32, a well, a cistern, a rock smoke-house, a buggy house, a stable, a corn crib, a cow shed, a bearing orchard, all under good fence; also 200 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles north of Elmdale, all well fenced, and with wind mill on it. For terms apply to M. MARTIN, je17-f Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

The stock of goods at Breese's store, at cost, to close out. Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory. For Sale—A 2-year-old colt. Broke to ride or drive. Apply to Geo. Muntz, on Buck creek. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. The "lightning" process is used in making all photographs at the Cottonwood Falls gallery. It is sure to catch the babies. M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store. D. Ford & Son, jewelers, do all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever. Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Duplicates of any pictures ever made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also duplicates of the views made in the county, last summer. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. M. Lawrence has just received a fine line of samples of some of the best woolen goods in market, which any one ought to see before getting their spring and summer suits. Feb18-f. A. L. Maynard, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Waukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS. Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diuretic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family. Thousands of testimonials mailed free. As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

SEND 50 CENTS for my 20-page pamphlet, "\$750 A Year, or How I Manage Poultry." Tells how to make an incubator to build cheap poultry houses, cure cholera, make hons lay, etc., etc. C. G. BESSEY, Abilene, Kansas, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Poultry and Poland China Swine. Price Lost Free. apr1-2m

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTSES & TROTTING HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb22-11

THE DAISY BROOM-HOLDER! Every good housekeeper should have one. It keeps the broom in shape, making it last twice as long as when stored in a corner or hung on a wall, and is always in one place. A housewife can earn from two to three dollars per day. A live agent wanted in every town. Estimates territory guaranteed. Samples 5c. Particulars free on application. Address R. B. MURKIN, 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Private Line Telephones For use between offices and residences in the country. No renting or factory. Sold outright. No taking place of Bell Telephone on all lines under two miles in length. No improvement. Patented, 50c. Agents wanted. W. H. BERRY & CO., Sole Agents in Telephone and Electrical Supplies of every description, 142 La Salle Street CHICAGO

FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD At the great St. Louis Fair, 1884, headed by FORTUNE 2030, by Sir Richard 2nd, SIR EVELYN 2024, by Lord WILSON, GLOVE 4th 1823, by The Grove 3rd, LINDY 2nd 1827, by Dolly, half brother to Archibald. Herei numbers 218 head. Send for prices and catalogue. J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.

WELLS! WELLS!! J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reason able, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS. feb1-11

NEW DRUGS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-f

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office.

WANTED—LADY. Active and intelligent, to an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

ARKANSAS Offers superior inducements with its fine climate, soil, magnificent timber, fertile prairie, and pure water; with several Railroads recently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investigate this splendid country. Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain.

W. HENRY WILLIAMS, 143 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

GLIDDEN FENCE WIRE. Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

FULL LINE OF PAINT & OIL ON HAND. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.



YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY SONG.

Pace, pace, pace—
That's the way the ladies ride,
Foot hung down the pony's side—
Pace, pace, pace,
Pacing gently into town.

SUCH A DIFFERENCE.

A Nice Enough Boy "When There Ain't
Nothings to Plant and the Barn Don't
Ketch Fire."
"I wish," said Grandma Peaseley to
her husband one evening, "that there
wasn't such a difference between
Esther's Cyrus and Susan's Leslie."

"Yes," said grandma, rubbing his
stubby chin, "Leslie is better lookin'
than Cyrus."

"I feel sort o' guilty," went on
grandma, "because I've always been
kind o' partial—I didn't mean to show
it—to Leslie. 'Twouldn't make much
difference if Cyrus wasn't hurt by it.
But to-day, says he, 'Uncle Robert's
given Leslie new skates.' That's nice,"
says I. "Ye-es," says he, "I'm glad
he's got 'em." Then he kept still a
minute, 'n' then he burst out, sad
enough: "Why is it, grandma, that
Leslie has everythin' 'n' I don't?
Does God love him better 'n' He does
me? That scared me. 'Mercey, no,'
says I, 'n' I kissed his peaked, little,
saller face. 'Folks have different gifts,'
says I. 'May be when you get to be a
man, Leslie won't have any better
things than you do. God gives us the
chance to make our happiness some
way or other. If we don't get it, it's
our own fault. I believe.' He seemed
to understand that right off. 'I'm in
hopes it was the right word for him.'"

"I'm glad," said grandma, heartily,
"that you're so prompt and answers
so keen, that he 'takes.' But I got
an insight into Leslie last punkin'-
plantin' time. I told the boys that I'd
give each of 'em a jinted fish-pole if
they'd seed out the punkins. Then I
told 'em how to go to work. They
mustrn't put more'n four seeds to a hill,
and they must go down just such rows.
After a while I sort o' sa'ntered down
to see how they were gettin' on.
'Leslie's all through, long ago,' Cyrus
says. 'Smart, ain't he?' says I. 'Yes,
sir,' says Cyrus, never lettin' on but
what he really thought so. 'What hills
did he seed?' says I. Cyrus told, and
I began to investigate. There the seeds
were at the beginnin', thicker 'n' puddin'
in every hill, and then they petered out
to none at all. That was one time
Cyrus got somethin' Leslie didn't—
'I didn't give Leslie any fish-pole.'"

"I remember that," said grandma,
"and it was only boy-like, after all."
"Ye-es," responded grandma; "only
I'd a little rather Leslie hadn't done
it."

The Peckhams' farm lay beside that
of Mr. Weatherly, Leslie's father. Mrs.
Susan Weatherly was Mrs. Peckham's
sister, and their houses lay less than an
eighth of a mile apart. Mr. Weatherly
and Mr. Peckham had built their barns
just about half-way between their two
houses, and close against each other—
just alike, and warmer and better in
many respects for being built side by
side, though they were a long distance
from the house, the boys used to think
in winter.

of flame which was creeping up to the
great mow. If the fire got into that,
there would be no hope. He gave an
awful groan as he threw the water as
high as he could, and found that it did
not reach to the top of the hissing little
flame.

Just as he gave the moan of despair,
a man came rushing in.
Cyrus had often seen him, and knew
his name was John.
"Oh, put it out!" he screamed, point-
ing to the trail of fire.

"Thank you," cried Cyrus, as he
wring the man's hand. "I thought
that it was all gone—Uncle Weatherly's
barn and ours. But Leslie had
saved the horses."

Mr. Johns laughed, grimly.
"If you mean that red-cheeked boy
of Weatherly's—your cousin, I s'pose
he is—he's gettin' out queer horses."
Mr. Johns stopped to laugh again.
"His was taking out armfuls of hay
when I saw him, and layin' 'em on the
snow. That's how I happened to come
in. 'What's up?' says I, roarin' in.
'Fire! fire!' he squeaks out, 'n' I'm
'a-savin' my father's hay.'"

Even Cyrus began to laugh spasmod-
ically now, and good Mr. Johns took
hold of his trembling shoulder kindly.
"I'll take you over to the house," he
said. "You ain't fit to walk; you're
braver than all-get-out, though. You've
spilled a sight o' water round here for
such a little fellow."

"I've got to feed old Whitey," stam-
mered Cyrus, who had turned at first
to go, and then remembered that his
work had not been quite finished when
Bounce tipped over the lantern. He
had been somewhat confused by these
unaccustomed praises.

"All right," said Mr. Johns, approv-
ingly. "I'll go over and stop the other
youngsters before he gets all his father's
hay outdoors."

Chuckling to himself, he went in
search of Leslie. That young gentle-
man was still madly rushing around on
the other side of the premises. He had
taken out not only a good deal of hay
but some old hats and a pile of corn-
cobs. He was now tugging at the
mowing-machine, which he was fortu-
nately unable to stir.

Mr. Johns leaned against a manger
and laughed till he ached.
"The fire's out, youngster," he said
at last. "Jump into my sleigh and
ride home. But first we'll take your
cousin to his place. He's there, he's
been doin' somethin' worth while;
would 'a' had the fire out on all him-
self in five minutes if I hadn't come."

THE DAIRY.

To avoid streaky butter, have the
cream all of the same ripeness. Never
churn old and new cream until it has
been mixed and well strained together
for at least four hours. Also, be sure
the butter is not underchurned.—Farm,
Field and Stockman.

It is the good food and plenty of it,
above that of food for the support of
the body, out of which the good dairy-
man makes a profit. Feed well, and
then either dairy with the cow or
butcher her. Letting her grow poor,
and live on, eating for naught, is as
unbusiness-like as to milk into a leaky
pail.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Whatever becomes of the great
dairy interest in the fight with fraudu-
lent butter, it will still be true that the
overwhelming mass of farmers in the
older States must keep feeding animals
on their farms, or they will soon be
farming half-ruined land, and growing
poor faster than they would be making
either cheap meat or milk.—Jefferson
County Union.

It is a noticeable fact that the
majority of the butter premiums at the
dairy exhibition of the Fat Stock Show
went to farm dairymen instead of
creamerymen. Whether this indicates
a decadence of creamery interests, as
propheced by some writers, or whether
farm dairymen are giving more care to
their products than the creamerymen,
we are unable to decide.—United States
Dairyman.

It is true that a cow milked three
times a day will always give more milk
than when milked but twice, with this
proviso, she must have food and diges-
tion to produce an unusual amount of
milk. When trials for large yields are
made, this fact is taken advantage of
and the cows are milked three or four
times within the twenty-four hours.
The application "on't" is, get good
cows and take care of them.—Mirror
and Farmer.

The presence of any thoroughbred
cow in a herd has a most remarkable
effect upon the owner. She is the first
one he concerns himself about when
the herd is locked up. She gets all the
petting and extra bites of grass. The
wife sets that cow's milk separate to
use in the family, and when the cow
has a new calf everybody goes out to
look at it. Such a cow has a refining
influence in the family, and every
farmer should have one in his herd.—
American Dairyman.

A sum of £20 is offered by the
British Dairy Farmers' Association to
provide a scholarship to be competed
for by dairy farmers or persons intend-
ing to start upon the business of dairy
farming or dairying. The successful
candidate will be required to devote at
least two months to the acquisition of
knowledge of butter-making in Nor-
mandy, and to keep a journal of his
experience during the whole period of
his scholarship, sending a copy of it
weekly to the British Dairy Farmers'
Association.—N. Y. Sun.

OVER-WORKING BUTTER.

Advanced Butter-Makers Opposed to the
Second Working.
During my travels among the West-
ern fairs last summer, I observed the
almost universal fault of over-working
butter. In many instances the salt in
the butter was undissolved. In others,
the butter was greasy and salty. As
most of the intelligent butter-makers,
especially those with enterprise enough
to make exhibits at the fairs, practice
the granular method of washing butter,
I naturally looked around for the cause
of the butter being overworked. The
churning is stopped when the butter
is in a granular condition and the
washing is done while the butter is in
this condition. Why should it be over-
worked? On inquiry, I found the use
of coarse salt as general as the over-
working was. Sometimes it was only
common barrel salt used. On further
inquiry, I found it was thought neces-
sary by many to work out all the water
possible and then work in the salt in
an undissolved form, expecting the
fats to dissolve it. Others thought
they must work and rework their but-
ter as long as a drop of brine would
collect to run off. This sufficiently ac-
counted for the undissolved salt grit-
ting in the butter, and for the salty,
dimy appearance of overworking. So
I wrote and talked against this practice
of working butter so much and ad-
vocated reducing the butter after chur-
ning to fifty-five or sixty degrees by
using cold water and then stirring in
the salt while the butter was still in a
granular state, letting the salt melt
and percolate all through the mass be-
fore pressing it together into a solid
lump without working.

I found some of the more advanced
butter-makers were doing this, giving
their butter no second working. Some
did the salting in the churn, and some
took the butter out into a bowl or upon
a table, and there stirred in the salt.
One creamery man said he stirred the
salt in with a common hay-rake, let the
butter stand awhile for the superfluous
brine to drain off, then gently pressed
it together and put it directly into the
package for market—no second work-
ing. Another noted butter-maker
and premium-taker packed his butter
without pressing it together before-
hand, doing the solidifying as he packed
it—of course pouring off any superfluous
brine that collected. In this way the
grain was preserved intact, and the
butter was in its best condition
for keeping.

But one or two prominent men who
were interested in the sale of coarse
salt opposed these teachings and prac-
tices, declaring not only that they were
more costly, but that butter could not
be successfully salted and packed in
this way, and this, in the face of the
fact that it had been done, and the but-
ter had commanded the highest price
and the highest premium. The con-
froversy over this point is still going on
in the West. Meantime, all advanced
dairymen will carefully try the experi-
ment of salting their butter with the
least working and the least labor.
Fine, even-grained salt that freely dis-
solves, is an advantage. The fact is,
the cause of most of the opposition
met is the coarse salt men fighting to
retain their trade.—F. D. Curtis, of
N. Y. Farmer.

Wash out the buttermilk if you
want good butter.—Troy Times.

FEMALE BULL-FIGHTERS.

The Disgraceful Exhibition Recently Wit-
nessed in a Old French Town.
Bull-baiting and fighting is not yet
over in France any more than in Spain.
Despite the outcry that was raised some
months ago relative to the disgraceful
scenes that occurred in the amphithe-
ater at Nimes, in the southern province
of Gard, during a bull-baiting carnival,
the same spectacles have been again
witnessed amid the enthusiasm of ten
thousand spectators. On Monday the
famous amphitheater, a monumental
relic of old Roman times, was full to
repletion with a crowd of excited ben-
ings who had come to witness the skill
and prowess of the Metador Frutos and
his compeers. What was more, three
toreros were to appear, this being the
first time that women have entered the
arenas at Nimes. At three o'clock in
the afternoon the performances be-
gan with a grand procession of Span-
ish bull-fighters, male and female, who
rode proudly into the inclosed space to
the sound of military music. Three
toreros in fancy costumes, all spark-
ling with flagree and bangles, headed
the procession. Then came the quad-
rille, composed of five toreros,
headed by the great Frutos himself, in
gorgeous habiliments. At the sound of
a bugle a splendid black bull of crossed
Spanish breed bounded snorting into
the ring. The women immediately set
to work with their banderillas, which
they flung at the face and body of the
cowering toro. The tips of the animal's
horns were covered with round knobs
of wood or leather while the women
were plying their darts, so as to
prevent accidents, but these precau-
tions were afterward re-
moved, in some instances while
the men were performing. A second
bull, a red one, which was next let
loose, made straight at one of the
toreros, a young woman, profession-
ally designated Senorita Benita del Amo,
and knocked her over in a second, but
not, however, before she had succeeded
in planting two lance-headed pennons
between his eyes. The woman was dis-
engaged with surprising deftness by her
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