VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

NUMBER 21

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

In the Senate on the 15th Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Public Lands, re-ported favorably the bill establishing two ported favorably the bill establishing two new land districts in Nebraska. Senator Hawley introduced a bill in regard to taxing Northern Pacific rail oad lands. Several resolutions were adopted calling on heads of departments for information. The Educat on bill was then considered until executive sesson, when the Senate adjourned... In the House Mr. Morrison introduced his Tariff Reduction bill. Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, introduced resolutions as to charges made in the papers in regard to telephone patents and ralsing a committee to investigate, which was referred. A bill was introduced granting the widow of General Hancock apens on of \$5,000 per annum. Mr. Blaud introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Fitz John Porter bill, and after debate adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th, after disposing

In the Senate on the 16th, after disposing of minor matters, the Educational bill was taken up and discussed at length, when Senator Plumb's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the number and names of special agents, or detectives, employed in his department was taken up, amended and adopted. Adjourned... In the House committees reported. Bland's Free Coinage bill was reported adversely, and the bill authorizing the President to raise two regiments of volunteer cavalry in New Mexico and Arizona to suppress Indian hostilities was reported favorably. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Filz John Porter bill, and after a long debate adjourned. taken up and discussed at length, when

In the Senate on the 17th a bill was introduced making an appropriation of \$250,000 for a monument to General Grant. The ood for a monument to General Grant. The bill passed punishing by fine and imprisonment persons attempting to settle on Ind an lands. The Educat onal bill then came up and occupied the attention of the Senate until adjournment...In the House the bill passed reducing from eight to five cents the charge for money orders not exceedings \$5. The bill passed to project homestead settlers within railway limifs. It prov des that all such settlers restricted to less than one hundred and sixty acres, who made additional entries under the acts of March, 1879, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost, on proof of settlement and cultivat on. The Fitz John Porter bill was then discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the matter in controversy as to furn shing documents in regard to removals from office.
Mr. Pugh announced that he wished to submit a m nority report, and the matter went over. The bill granting the right of way to St. Louis & San Francisco railroad through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians passed. Also the bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railroad The Education bill was then taken up, debate lasting until executive session, after which the Senate adjourned... In the House, after the expiration of the morning hour, the Ft to John Porter bill came up, and after another lengthy debate was passed by a vote of 172 to 112, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 19th Mr. Manderson documents in regard to removals from office.

In the Senate on the 19th Mr. Manderson offered a rasolution of inquiry as to the killferred. Senator Eustis' resolution in regard to the New Orleans sub-treasury was then taken up, amended and adopted. The Education bill was taken up and the debate continued. Several bills passed of a private nature and after executive session the Senate adjourned until Tuesday. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the private calendar during the debate on which the sile calendar, during the debate on which the silver question came prominently forward At the evening session forty-five pension bills passed. Adjourned until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed to report favorably on Mr. Brumm's bill limiting the capital stock of National banks to \$5,000,000.

SENATOR MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, has reported favorably Senator Butler's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver upon satisfac tory proof of ownership to the claimants thereof, the silverware, jewelry and other property deposited in the Treasury by the Secretary of War in June, 1869, as property captured by the United States army during the late war.

THE House committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has agreed to report adversely all bills before it for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the Government.

SENATOR VEST was reported quite sick at Washington. He over-exerted himself in the recent discussion on the Dakota bill LORD TENNYSON has sent a cablegram to

Senator Hawley, thanking him for the stand he has taken on the subject of international copyright.

THE EAST.

Four small children living on Fangier island in Chesapeake bay undertook to build a fire with coal oil recently when the can exploded, scattering the burning fluid over the children and igniting their clothes. Two were burned to death and two fatally injured.

THE striking coke burners have received a proposition from the syndicate, offering Moscow, Beckley's Landing, Reinbert's ciation. to pay the advance asked, beginning March 15, if work is at once resumed. It was believed that the offer would be accepted.

EXPORTS of gold continue, \$800,000 being exported from New York on the 16th.

A THREE-EIGHTH inch cartridge of dynamite and giant powder was found the other night near the cigar factory of Brown & Earl, New York, where the cigarmakers were on a strike.

CONNECTICUT lost over \$1,000,000 by the

It is understood that Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa a year ago, and who was committed to the Middletown insane Governor Fitzeugh asylum, is greatly improved and will soon

THE difficulty at the silk mill at Canton, Mass., has been settled by arbitration, the employes being allowed 10 per cent. ad-

ARCHBISHOP RYAN, of Philadelphia, has THE attempt to raise. \$500,000 for a Grant

monument in New York was reported as a comparative failure. Only about \$100,000 was subscribed, and the committee was careless about getting further donations. JOHN H. BELL, a wealthy upholsterer of Pittsburgh, Pa., was recently decoved into a bunco room, knocked down and robbed

Five cases of smallpox were reported in New York City suburb on the 18th.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the well known temperance lecturer, died at Frankford, Pa., on the 18th. He was born at Sandgate, Eng., August 22, 1817. He came to America in

THE Supreme Court of New Jersey has decided the State railroad tax law unconstitutional, as being special legislation. About \$1,000,000 in taxes has already been collected under it.

It was decided by the recent convention in Chicago that the next National convention of third and fourth class postmasters should be held in Chicago the second Wednesday in June, 1887.

THE Evening Standard (Democratic), of Portland, Ore., has suspended publication. S. B. Pettingill. the proprietor, attributes the failure to the fact that the Democratic leaders refused to give it their support.

ATTACHMENTS to the amount of \$73,000 have been placed in the store of Scheline Bros., general merchants, of Spokane Falls, Wyo., by San Fancisco and local credito s. The total liabilities are between \$115,000 and \$120,000; assets, \$110,000.

THE jury in the case of Chio Goom, the highbinder on trial in St. Louis, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. TESTIMONY before the investigating com

mittee at Cincinnati showed that votes had been received after closing time. Eight sheep herders on the Solomon Luna ranch, Valencia County, N. M., were

recently killed in a fight with Apaches. The cases of three more of the Polish prisoners on trial at Toledo, O., for complicity in the church riot of last summer, were concluded on the 18th, all being found

EARLY the other morning a body of masked men compelled the Chinese, numbering forty-four, to leave Nicolaus, Cal. They were put on board the steamer D. E. Knight, and notwithstanding the protest of the captain of the vessel, he was forced in a revolution. to take them as passengers to Sacramento

CHANG, the Chinese giant, took out his "intentions"—the first naturalization papers-to become an American citizen at Kansas City on the 18th.

THE transcontinental war opened up on the 18th with a cut on San Francisco passenger rates, the Union Pacific cutting the first-class rate from Kansas City to San Francisco from \$80 to \$60; first-class limited, from \$84 to \$50; second-class from \$75 to \$25-\$20 below the emigrant rate. The Santa Fe also made a cut.

THE Deseret News, the organ of the Mor mons, claims that ex-Delegate George Q. Cannon did not attempt to escape but fell from the train accidentally, while being

taken back to Salt Lake City. FIRE in the Ohio penitentiary at Colum bus the other morning destroyed a rake shop and plane shop and their contents, causing a loss of \$30,000.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill creating non-partisan boards of election in Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland and Colum-

As an outcome of the controversy be tween Bishop Robertson and Rev. Father Betts, of Trinity Episcopal Church of St. Louis, the latter tendered his resignation of the rectorship of Trinity Church.

THE United States revenue cutter Richard Rush, which left San Francisco January 2 for the Behring sea in search of the missing whaler Amethyst and crew of forty men, returned on the 19th. The Captain reports having found no trace of the missing vessel or the crew.

By the breaking of a truck a locomotive and four cars of a freight train on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago line were derailed eighty-seven miles north of Marshall, Ill. Fireman James Summers was crushed to death beneath the locomotive and Brakeman Toodlow buried under a car load of scrap iron.

THE SOUTH.

THE coal wheelers of the Grand Lake Coal Company, which supplies the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad with coal, which is transported to Gaveston in barges, and also furnishes coal to the Morgan steamers, struck work at New Orleans on the 17th. They had been receiving 25 and 30 cents per hour and demanded 40 cents. Ox the Ohio Central railroad, near Point Pleasant, W. Va., a passenger train was wrecked on a trestle. Alarming loss of life was at first reported, but later it was found that only Daniel Serles, of Putnam County, W. Va., was killed, though eight others

were injured, one seriously. An earthquake was reported along the Tombigbee river, Ala., recently. There was a rumbling noise as of a discharge of a earth, which frightened the people and Landing, Isalachia, Tompkins' Bluff and

other places. THE cotton goods trade at Augusta, Ga., is reported looking up. Stocks are exhauted and all factories are running to their full capacity. The mills are working at a small margin of profit for the first

time in three years. P. E. SARRAZIN & Co., cigar and tobacco manufacturers of New Orleans, have brought suit against their creditors, praying for a respite of six, twelve and eight een months. Their assets are \$138,000 and

GOVERNOR FITZEUGH LEE sent his first message to the Virginia Legislature on the 18th, treating entirely on the State debt question. The position he assumes is expressed in these words: "The people of Virginia, after a long and acrimonious agitation of the debt question reached in 1881 and 1882, a settlement which has since reissued a pastoral announcing a universal ceived the sanction of both political par-jubilee to continue to the end of the year. ties of the State. From the position thus taken the people will not recede."

THREE masked highwaymen recently en tered the office of the station of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Ferailroad at Montvale, Tex., and at the point of a pistol compelled the agent to surrender \$800.

A BILL : settle the Virginia debt troubles, prepared by Lieutenant Governor Massey, has been introduced in the State Senate.

SEVENTY-FIVE Mormon converts from Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and East Tennessee left Chattanooga, Tenn., the other night for Utah. They were converted by Mormon elders who are at work throughout the South, and these will be followed by as many more within the next two or three weeks. Nearly 300 elders are at work in different Southern

GENERAL.

PRINCE BISMARCK has sent a note to the Greek Government strongly insisting that Greece disarm.

SIMON LOCK, a banker of Soleure. Switz erland, recently failed with liabilities of 2,000,000 francs. Hundreds of small depositors were ruined by the failure. Lock was arrested on the charge of fraud.

CADETS on a British naval training ship lying in the Thames mutinied the other day. Seven of the mutineers were flogged and expelled from the service.

Two German, one French, one Italian and one Austrian men-of-war have joined the British squadron in Sunda bay. The Duke of Edinburgh commands the fleet. The Greek Admiral, it was reported, would not fight if threatened, but would merely exchange shots and then haul down his flag.

A REVOLUTION was reported in progress in Uruguay. The commotion was not very great, but if it is not quickly sup-pressed the Government will be too weak to subdue it effectually. The revolutionists gained influence over some of the regiments of the line.

THE German Marshal, Von Moltke, was reported dangerously sick in Berlin on the

M. De Lesseps arrived at Colon on the 17th. The entire official staff of the Panama Canal Company was present to welcome him as he came ashore from the steamer.

PART of a lot of 1,100 rifles recently smuggled into Mexico from Texas have been seized by the Mexican cavalry. It was said that the weapons were to have been used

THE crater of the volcano of Colima, Mex ico, has decreased in size, but the eruptions still continue and the inhabitants are fearful of coming disaster.

THE dissolution of the whisky pool is again threatened. LORD SALISBURY presided at an enthusi-

astic meeting of Tories in London on the 18th. The speeches made indicated an intention on the part of the Conservatives to offer the most strenuous opposition to any measures presented by the liberals coneding home rule in Ireland.

in favor of Prince Bismarck's Special Mon-opoly bill. opoly bill.

THE Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. The small-pox plague at Montreal was the cause of 4,500 deaths.

WRECKAGE and two richly dress were recently washed ashore on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain. It was feared that some large steamer had been lost.

THE United States steamer Galena has er City of Mexico, fitted out at New York for a filibustering expedition against Honduras.

Business failures for the seven days ended February 18 numbered: For the United States, 251; for Canada, 35; a total of 286 as compared with 275 the week previous.

THE LATEST.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—The dead bodies of two unknown negro boys, eight and ten years of age, were found tied to the foot of a sapling in the woods six miles from this city, yesterday morning. They had been gagged, their mouths having been rammed full of clay and leaves, the r arms and legs were tied together and fastened to the sapling by a rope around their necks. There were no marks of violence on their bodies. They are thought to be brothers. John Graham, a crazy negro living near the spot, is the supposed mur-derer. He is crazy on religion, and it is believed he killed them as a sacrifice. He was captured last evening, and neither de-nies nor admits his guilt. He is irresponsi-

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 20.- The committee who handled the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire here, yesterday made a general report, showing a total amount subscribed of \$124,706.93, of which \$108,431.92 was paid in. the unpaid balance of \$16,295, was subscribed by the city of Galveston. One hundred and seven thousand five hundred and twenty-nine and seventy cents was paid to sufferers, which, together with incidental expenses of telegrams and exchange collections leave a cash balance of \$157.68 to cannon, followed by a trembling of the the credit of the fund. Among the items of expenditure is one of \$25 for house caused them to run out of the houses at rent of the Young Men's Christian Asso-

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-A special from Trenton, N. J., says that the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the railroad tax law unconstitutional, has been to practically bankrupt the State Treasury; that there is not enough money on hand to meet ordinary expenses, an that the State Comptroller has shut down on all demands, refusing to sign warrants of any description. Even members of the Legislature were not permitted to draw their

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- The Broadway & Seventh Avenue railroad, which practically owns the Broadway surface road, the granting of whose franchise is now under investigation, has been sold to a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, who pay from \$25 to \$30 per share for the entire stock. The transfer is alleged to have been made with a view to preventing, if possible, a forfei-ture of the Broadway surface roads to

MONTREAL, Feb. 20 .- An Ottawa special says: The Government has decided to send through the Northwest a flying column composed of A and B batteries and detachments from the cavalry and infantry schools. An advance will probably be made during the first week in March. General Middleton will take command, and will, as far as possible, visit the reserva-tions where disaffection has already been

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature.

THE Senate on the 13th occupied the whole of the morning session debating the bill relating to probate judges, which fixes bill relating to probate judges, which fixes their compensation on druggists' sales of liquor. In the afternoon a substitute for the bill was adopted which abol shes the tax on applications and cuts off the large revenus to probate judges. After further debate the bill finally passed by a vote of 24 to 13. The bill known as the Rock Island bill was thea amended and passed ... In the House the county lines question was the occasion of much debate which consumed the morning. The same squabble followed in the afternoon, when the House finally got into Committee of the Whole on general orders and continued in committee until six o'clock. When the committee rose the bill increasing the salary of the Attorney General was ordered to third reading subject to debate. Adjourned.

The Senale on the 15th receded from its

THE Senate on the 15th receded from its nendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill cutting off mileage to officers. bill cutting off mileage to officers. It also refused to advance the Woman Suffrage bill on the calendar. The Legislative Apportionment bill was advanced to the head of the calendar, and finally taken up for cons deration, during which the bill went along smoothly until Leavenworth County was reached, when a break occurred by which that county lost one representative. Pending consideration the Senate adjourned...

In Committee of the Whole the House passed upon several bills. In the afternoon a large number of local bills passed, and the ever ng session was taken up in considering bills in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th the resolution passed asking Congress to enlarge the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, also favoring an appropriation by Congress of \$480,000 to aid in making the Kanasa river navigable. Then the tug of war commenced on the Apportionment bill and continued untiadjournment, with no final result... In the House Mr. Finch, from a special committee, reported a bill amending the live stock law. It abolishes the office of Veterinary Surgeon, but retains the Commission, whose powers are restricted. The afternoon session was devoted to the passage of local bills, twenty-eight passing upon third reading. Adjourned.

In the Senata on the 17th, the House Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, also favor-

In the Senate on the 17th the House Apportionment bill as amended, by taking one representative from Leavenworth County and adding one to Linn, was passed by a vote of 19 to 18. The House bill making May 30 a legal holiday passed, also a bill supplemental to the bill consolidating cities. The time for final adjournment was extended to Saturday, the 20th. At the evening session the bill to provide facilities for the department of pharmacy in the State University passed. In the House the time for final adjournment was extended to Saturdanoon. Among the bills passed was the bill increasing the salary of the Attorney General and a grist of local bills. The House refused to concur in the Apportionment bill and it was sent to a conference committee. Adjourned. Apportionment bill as amended, by taking

In the Senate on the 18th, but little was done of general interest. Many local bills passed. Also the bill increasing the bills passed. Also the bill increasing the salary of county superintendents. Also the bil to establish boards of arbitration, and the bill increasing the salary of the Atorney-General.... In the House the report of the joint committee to invest gate expenditures on the east wing of the capitol was presented. [The report sustains the charges against the State House Commissioners and architect, and protests against the policy of making appropriations before estimates are made, and closes by recommending the damissal of the present commissioners, architect and assistant.] The resolution appropriating \$25,000 to secure the G. A. R. encampent in Kansas in 1887, was adopted. The bill permitting railroads to collect fare in excess of three cents per mile when tickets are not purchased, passed. The Senate having refused to recede from its amendments to the Apportionment bill and the

THE Senate on the 19th passed the follow ing bilis: To punish malicious mischief; to ing bilis: To punish malicious mischief; to punish pickpockets; amending the act relating to weights and measures; to punish deception in the sale of fru t; to prevent the spread of disease among swine; to prevent garnishment of wages; to prevent the running at large of animals affected with infectious diseases, and a number of other bills of less general importance. At the afternoon session the report of the committee on the east wing of the capitol came up and was finally adopted by a vote of 27 to 11. [The report recommends the removal of the commissioner and architects.] The conference report on the Apportionmentfibil was adopted. Also a resolution requesting the provenor to remove the entire board of pharmacy. After a boisterous evening session, during which the bill to punish hunting on Sunday was passed, the Senate adjourned....In the House the report of the committee on the east wing of the capitol came up, the forenoon was devoted to its discussion and the matter went over until three o'clock. At the afternoon session the House concurred in several Senate amendments to House bills, adopted the contenence committee's report on the Apport onment bill, and then resumed consideration of the commissioners and architects. The report was finally adopted by a vote of 102 to 3. The miscelfaneous appropriation bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous. punish pickpockets; amending the act relat-

Miscellaneous.

C. H. Young was arraigned at Leavenworth the other day and committed to jail to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on Robert B. Gray in a saloon the night before. Young struck Gray with a pair of bruckles, inflicting a wound which it was thought would prove fatal.

A St. John County druggist went home recently under the influence of liquor, and soon after entering his house a pistol shot was heard. Neighbors saw him hurrying away and went to learn the cause, when they saw Mrs. Fellows lying dead, having been shot by her husband. They had been married but a short time, and the theory was that his wife upbraided him for getting drunk and he shot her. The murderer fled, but officers were in close pur-

THE following Kansas postmasters were recently confirmed by the Senate: George M. Ufford, at Wakeeny; Martin N. Sinnott, at Arkansas City; George W. Sain, at Mc-Pherson; Clement Philbrick, at Halstead; Walter W. McGrew, at Eureka; Thomas W. Love, at Wellington; J. G. Johnson, at Peabody; Robert W. Hill, at Jewell; Charles Hardcastle, at Marion; Gottlieb Christ, at Sabetha; John R. Brunt, at Osage Mission; Othrel Beeson, at Caldwell; James P. Alcorn, at Kinsley, and E. R. Debray, at Clyde.

LATEST post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Brown, Ford County, Thomas J. Vanderslice, postmaster; Bonasa, Wichita County, George W. Blackburn, postmaster; Walnut Grove, Mitchell County, William H. Noah, postmaster. Discontinued, Raceburg, Rooks County. Name changed, Holden, Butler County, to Brain-

THE voting of railroad bonds is again be-

THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Secretary

Secretary Manning Opposed to Reducing the Surplus—He Expects Extravagant De-

mands and Advises Caution.

of the Treasury to-day sent to Colonel Morrison, chairmain of the Committee on Ways The committee on mailing letters reported and Means, a communication, in reply to a asking Congress to make a prevision that letter from that committee asking his opin-postmasters should be credited with letters ion on a proposed joint resolution ordering the payment of the surplus in the treasury in excess of \$100,000,000 on the public debt. In his reply the Secretary quotes the lan-guage of the resolution, which provides that whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of \$100,000,000 it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess in sums of not less than \$10,000,000 per month during the existence of such surplus to the payment of the interest bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the Government, and says: "The language of this resolution is such as to include in the surplus or balance in the Treasury the amount held for redemption of United States notes. This is in no sense a surplus but it is set apart and appropriated as a minimum security and reserve for the redemption and payment of \$346,681,916 of the United States notes which have been issued, both of which are specially promised in the act of March 18, 1869 (R. S. 5693). This revenue, amounting to \$100,000,000, should of course be held above all possibility of an encroachment like that which my distinguished predecessor, Mr. McCulloch, refers to in his annual report, page 32. The resolution now before me requires that there should be at no time a surglus in the Treasury, available for the general needs of the Government, to exceed \$100,000,000, and that when this sum is reached it should be immediately paid upon the public debt. After nearly twelve months' experience in the conduct of this department, and fore-casting as well as I am able the future requirements of the Treasury as now defined by existing laws and as they may be affected the course of future receipts which are diable to influence from many causes, such as the fluctuation of imports, the prolonged depression of trade and the marketing of more or less of our agricultural products abroad, I can not now foresee a state of things which will make it prudent to limit the surplus reserve in the Treasury to a sum ranging from

legislation yet to come, and considering nothing to a maximum of \$100,000,000. The legislation now before Congress relating to pensions will, if perfected, increase the demands upon the Treasury to an amount which it is impossible to estimate, and a late decision of the Supreme Court subjects the Government to the repayment of duties collected the aggregate of which is large but altogether indefinite. These things are mentioned to remind the committee that neither the calls upon the Treasury nor the exact time that such demands must be met can be precisely foreseen. It would seem to follow as a business propo s tion that the Government is to maintain its credit in the sense of being prepared to meet all just demands which are impossible of ascertainment in advance. There should be a reasonable sum laid by

on hand for that purpose." HERD TROUBLES.

Englishmen Charged With Inciting to Mur-

der Sheen Herders in New Mexico. SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 16.-Governor Ross has offered a reward of \$500 for the murderer of Ricardo Jaques and \$100 for each of the cowboys concerned in the shooting at Carlisle Wells. The late trouble originated in the attempt of the English cattle company, managed by Cartisle brothers, to drive the Mexican sheepherders off the range in Northwestern New Mexico. The cattle company is composed chiefly of Englishmen who have put big herds of cattle on the public domain and have employed men to extend their range as far as possible. Some time ago a party of cowboys shot two sheepherders in Canon Gallego, in an effort to drive them off and monopolize the range in that vicinit. They then voluntarily appeared in a justice's court for trial. but were armed and intimidated the court and witnesses and obtained a ver-dict of acquittal. It is reported on apparently reliable authority that one the Mexican witnesses had a cocked Win-chester held on him while he gave his testimony. The Governor says: "This character of assault upon the sheep herds and herders of the Territory in the interest of the cattle industry, or at least by persons engazed in that industry, have become altogether too frequent. Our laws are rigid and ample for the protection of both those great industries. It is my sworn duty to see that those laws are faithfully executed. That duty I shal seek to perform by every instrumentality that the law itself places in my hands for that purpose.'

MOUNCE HIM.

A Doorkeeper Threatens Dire Punishment to Congressman Cobb.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-As Congress-Cobb, of Indiana, was having his boots shined at the National Hotel yesterday morning, he was accosted by S, K. Hannegan, a son of the late Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, and employed as one of the doorkeepers, who, without provocation, de-nounced Mr. Cobb in the most offensive language, as an advocate of civil service reform. Mr. Cobb expostulated, but to no avail, and for a brief space a personal rencontre was imminent. Finally Hannegan left and returned with a stick with which he threatened to strike Mr. Cobb, but desisted upon Mr. Cobb's assuming a belligerant attitude. Hannegan then armed himself and threatened to shoot Mr. Cobb on sight. Mr. Cobb, who is one of the most forbearing gentlemen in the House, and at the same time one of the most courageous, sought to avoid all difficulty, but appreciating that Hannegan might make an attempt upon his life, armed himself for an emergency. The matter coming to the knowledge of Senator Voorhees and others of Hannegan's friends they got him out of the way before Mr. Cobb returned to his dinner at the National. Hannegan's friends explain his strange conduct by saying that he was under the influence of liquor.

THE POSTMASTERS.

Close of the National Convention-What

the Postmasters Want. CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—At yesterday's session of the Postmasters' National convention reports of committees were called for. mailed on postal railway cars. The resolu-tion was unanimously adopted. A resolu-tion that the special delivery system be ex-tended to all towns and cities of over 4,000

inhabitants was adopted, as was also a resolution recommending that corporations be taken as sureties on postmasters' bonds.

A telegraphic message was sent to Postmaster General Vilas, congratulating him and offering him the hearty well wishes for

a prosperous administration. A resolution was also adopted demanding that the Government buy all post-office boxes furnished at the expense of the post-masters and from which they obtain no rev-

The committee on the organization of the Postmasters' Mutual Benefit Association reported, recommending the formation of the association, and the committee said it would undertake the preliminary work of forming the society to insure the lives of its members provided a sufficient number, as a guarantee of good faith, advanced the sum.

members provided a sufficient number, as a guarantee of good faith, advanced the sum of \$2 as a preliminary assessment.

After reassembling the Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

We, the representatives of the postmasters of the United States of the the reassembled, hereby resolve:

First—That we point with pride to the postal system of the United States as built up and extended by successive administrations of the National Government until it stands to day a marvel of simplicity, economy and efficency, transacting the most complicated and laborious business of the public with such facility, convenience and dispatch as to command the respect and confidence of the Nation.

Second—That in the President's recommendations to Congress relative to postal affars we recognize Mr. Cleveland's administration as a worthy successor to any which has preceded it. In Postmaster General Vilas and in Assistant Postmaster General Stevens we recognize earnest and consistent champ ons of every valuable improvement in the postal service and in the condition of its employes. We recognize the relative positions, which the third and fourth class postmaster sustain to the public and we earnestly recommend that each individual postmaster constantly study the public convenience and in every way possible aid the public department in making the salar es and allowances of third and fourth class postmasters on the public as to conveniences in the handling of mail making the administration of these offices. The reasonable demards of the public as to conveniences in the handling of mail making the administration of these offices that dishing the administration of these offices represented to work great hardships to the incumbents of these offices. The reasonable demards of the public as to conveniences in the handling of mail making the administration of these offices very expensive in proportion to the salar es received, these expenses having to be borne entirely by the postmasters out of their slender salaries and in all ca

proport on to the labor and voived.

Fourth—That we recognize in the Postmasters' National Association as ordered to be formed by this convention the official representatives of the fund and fourth class of the United States. To them postmasters of the United States. To them we delegate the duty of preparing a memorial to Congress, specifying in particular the irregular tes in the present postal laws as affecting salaries and compensation; authorizing them to prepare and have submitted to Congress suitable legislation looking to relief. To Congress we commend these, our representatives, respectfully asking for them a patient hearing and an equitable consideration of the claims which they may present, having the utmost confidence that the representatives of the people in Congress will afford to the postal servants of the people sufficient means, and facility to meet the reasonable requirements of the people in regard to the proper administration of their offices.

These resolutions were heartily applauded

These resolutions were heartily applauded

and adopted without question.

The Committee on Money Orders recomnended that "the letter of advice" be abolished as cumbersome and that the name of the payee and remitter be written on the face of the order and a copy entered on a stub after the style of the present postal

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Progress of the Fight With the Executive-Resolutions to be Offered in Open Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- About twenty Republican Senators met in caucus this morning, when Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution from the Judiciary Committee embodying the views of the Republican members respecting the rights of the Senate to information from heads of the executive departments. The resolution was approved and it was decided that it should be offered in the open session of the Senate. The resolutions are three in num-The first declares that the action of the Attorney General in rejusing to furnish information when called for by the Senate, no matter what the motive may have been, was reprehensible. The second declares that where the Senate called or may call upon the heads of departments information regarding removals office, and the informafrom office, and the informa-tion is not turnished as requested, the Senate will not confirm the appointee. The third condemns the disregard of the law which requires that in selections for office preference shall be given to honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors. understood that the resolutions will be formally laid before the Judiciary Committee at its next meeting with a view to having them reported to the Senate immediately thereafter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The eighteenth annual convention of the National Women's Suffrage Association opened this afternoon in the Universalist Church, at Thirteenth in the Universalist Church, at Thirteenth and L streets, with a large attendance. During the morning a business meeting was held at the Riggs House, among those present being Mrs. Spofford, Phebe Cozzens, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hebert and Lillie Devereux Blake. The time of the convention is opportune in view of the fact that the Special Committee of the Senate on Women's Committee of the Senate on Women's Claims, to which has been referred the amendment to the constitution, introduced by Senator B air, and the object of which is to secure to women a c tizen's right to vote, is expected to report during the

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

WHY NOT?

"You tell me that your child is dead, And yet you greet me with a smile, And let the sunshine flood your rooms, And with a song your grief beguile!"

"And why not smile? If she had gone
To dwell in sunny Italy—
To gaze upon those palaced slopes
And wander by that summer sea—

"Would I not joy to follow her In thought beneath those classic skies, To note with every changing scene The rapture in her glad young eyes?

Yet with my winging joy, alas! Always a brooding fear would mate, Not knowing when along the way Some nameless woe might lie in wait;

"But now for her, with love ensphered, No evil thing can work its spell; Bafe tailsmaned from il: she treads The fields where living fountains well.

"Why then not smile and open wide My windows to the blessed light, Since she forevermore abides In that fair land that knows no night?" —Mary B. Sleight, in Congregationals

A BLACK SHEEP.

Curly Schwartz, the Little Nailer, and His Happy Marriage.

It was seven o'clock on a cool September evening. The sun had set upon Smoketon, but a dull red glow still lingered in the heavens, above the heavy bar of smoke that lay upon the horizon. Above the cool, gray river, in which the red evening glow and the twinkling lights of the city lay clearly reflected, the "clustering spires" of Smoketon Island stood out against the darkening sky; the long arch of the bridge, with its lights gleaming in red and gold, gave a touch to the picture that was almost Venetian; the evening star hung low in the west, and from a loftier height the young moon looked calmly upon the peaceful scene.

That the horizon bar of smoke was much less heavy than usual gave no manner of satisfaction to Thisbe Barton as she paced hurriedly back and forth by the riverside, with her masses of tawny hair unprotected from the evening breeze. For absence of smoke in Smoketon meant idle factories, and what that meant Thisbe and many others had had an excellent chance to learn during the four months' strike, which as yet showed no sign of drawing

A step behind her made her turn to meet the gaze of a rather small and narrow-chested individual whose pale, dark face and stooping shoulders were at once reduced to insignificance by contrast with the girl's vigorous person-

ality. "Is that you, Curly Schwartz?" she asked rather roughly. "I've just heard something of you, and if it's true, you'll say good-bye to Thisbe Barton.

The man heaved a long sigh as he took off his hat and ran his fingers through the crisp, dark locks that had been the origin of his nick-name.

"I guess I'll have to do that, anyway, Thisbe," he answered meekly. The girl drew herself up haughtily, while her brown eyes gave an angry flash. "What are you talkin' about?" she

asked wrathfully. "I'm talkin' about how I've been was real good to me when we was chilyou know it; yet you won't say neither yes nor no, prompt and decided; and I

"And so," the girl answered with slow scorn, "as if I had not lowered myself enough by goin' around with a mere 'feeder,' you have gone and turned 'black sheep,' to make me ashamed to hold up my head before my brothers." "And if I have turned 'black sheep, where's the harm?" he demanded sul-

lenly.
"Where's the harm in bein' a traitor?" she demanded, yet more enraged by his ignoring her connection with the matter. "Where's the harm in givin' in to lower wages, like a coward? "I ain't. I'm goin' on as a nailer, at

better wages than ever I got in my

"Yes; betrayin' your class, and takin' the place of a better man than your-

"I'm doin' nothin' of the kind. My class is the feeder nailers, and I'm benefittin' one of them- givin' him a rise in life. O, Thisbe," faltering suddenly in his defiant sullenness and looking into her face with appealing pathos. Thisbe, don't be so hard on a fellow! I ain't a coward, nor a traitor, neither. If 'twas only me, I could starve or beg as well as any one; but there's my poor old mother—what is she to do while I'm waitin' for the nailers to get the wages that suits 'em? I've done everything a man could do since this strike began. I've even swep' the streets and been glad enough to get the job; but there's plenty more as bad off as me, and jobs s hard to get. More than that, Thisbe, I've been drove half mad by you, blowin' hot one minute and cold the next; one day smilin' on . me, and the next on that Geoff. Walton, the big fool. He's one of the nailers I'm to be kep' starvin' to please, ain't he? No! I want work, hard work, to keep me from thinkin', Thisbe. I've the chance of a better place an' higher wages than I ever had, an' I'm a-goin' to take 'em; you'll never sneer at me for bein' 'only a feeder' again, anyway.'' "Have you finished?'' asked Thisbe,

white with passion, "because I don't quite sure you are entirely through I parting their intentions to women; but have something to tell you. Geoff. Wal- by close observation and diligent attenwish to interrupt you; but if you are ton asked me again last night to marry him, and I promised to give him an answer this evenin'. He told me you was goin' on at the mill, or I'd a' said "oppressor' was to be "enjoined." which the time and manner in which the treproaches of her family. They chicago Inter-Ocean. mind. He's a true man, Geoff. is; you gained. Perhaps the weather had both herself and her husband, whom in-

ingman and trucklin' to the oppressor; so I think I shall say yes."

'Then I wish you may get what you deserve," said Curly, turning abruptly on his heel and walking off, without the

ceremony of a farewell.

Thisbe stood looking after him in utter silence, her hands clenched at her sides, her nostrils dilated, her whole figure tense with anger. Anger, too, with which surprise was largely mingled, for Curly Schwartz had been her humble slave for so long that she could scarcely realize that he had at last declared his independence. Perhaps she would like him all the better for it after a while. Even in the midst of her rage there was a strange new ache at her heart which she proudly denied even to her own

soul "As if I cared for him," she muttered as she tied on her hat and turned her

face homeward. Curly had walked rapidly in the direction of Brown's mill. He was not a coward, as he had truly said; but if his intention to turn "black sheep" had gotten wind the less he was seen alone after dark the better. Smoketon police were not distinguished for their efficient vigilance, and many a striker would have asked no better fun than to knock the 'traitor'' quietly over the head,

Brown's mill stood at the end of Brown street, with the hill behind it. Not immediately behind, however. There was quite a stretch of comparatively level ground, even before one came to the railroad, which ran along a sort of ledge or terrace, just before the really steep ascent began. But, unless one turned and went back some distance along Brown street, and then "fetched a compass" by means of alleys and other circuitous byways, the only mode of getting from front to rear, or vice versa, of Brown's mill was through the mill-yard. All of which Curly knew without noting, as we all know perfectly unimportant matters which may nevertheless come to influence our future. The gates were closed, but they opened at his knock and he passed within the

wide inclosure.

The great strike at Smoketon was caused by something only too familiar to our day and generation-haste to get rich. A secondary cause was overproduction. There were several other causes not entirely creditable to our human nature, and finally there came a reduction of the scale of wages. Brown's mill, after standing idle for four months, had secured the services of a number of feeder-nailers and was now prepared to go to work. A part of the mill had been fitted up as a dormitory, ample provisions had been laid in, and there were signals, pass-words, etc., already in vogue among the hands, most of whom came from a neighboring city. In short, it was evident the owners did not expect to carry out their plans without opposition.

Nor did the strikers intend they

Thisbe Barton knew that perfectly well, but had not used it as an argument in speaking to her lover, partly from a latent fear that he might be influenced thereby, for in her heart she liked the "black sheep" too well to wish to see him prove a coward. Theirs had been a strange alliance. Thisby, the youngest of eight children and the one daughter, had during her twenty years of life been petted, spoiled and indulged by father, brothers and a weak and somewhat silly mother, who thought no one in the world so beautiful or clever as vears," he answered, "not to speak of a beautiful Amazon. Curly, on the havin' loved you all my life—and you other hand, small, slight, and appar-was real good to me when we was children, Thisbe. Not another girl in tion, was the only son of a widowed Smoketon have I ever looked at, and mother; and while the Bartons were comparatively well off in this world's goods, the Schwartzes had not a penny beyond what Curly could earn by his work in the mill. Thisby Barton had stood by him womanfully ever since, in his eighth year he had been left fatherless and well-nigh friendless. She was in age a year younger, in appearance several years older; than the puny, sickly boy whom she loved better than any of her seven brothers, and protected with the fierceness of a tigress in defense of her young. The taunts of her brothers about her "little sweetheart, who could not even read a circus poster. ' had merely the effect of inducing her to impart her own scanty stock of information to him after work hours, which amateur pedagogism, reacting upon herself, gave her a much more thorough knowledge of what she had learned than has been usual among "sweet girl graduates" since the youthful days of our grandmothers.

When they grew up this state of things underwent some little change, and Curly, who had always looked upon Thisbe as his personal and peculiar property, was overwhelmed with consternation to find himself snubbed and neglected, while the young beauty laughed, flirted and accepted candy and buggy rides—favorite offsprings of Smoketon's brave to Smoketon's fair from those more favored by fortune still in the right place—that is to say, in the possession of Curly himself; but how was he to be sure of that?

It was a matter upon which Thisbe grew to have little doubt in the long days that followed his turning "blackown counsel, and was credited by her brothers with having at last "got over her nonsense about that fellow." But Thisbe had her reasons for being silent. The attack on Brown's mill had not been abandoned but only delayed by the absence of one of the leaders. It was very little the girl could learn in relation to it, her brothers and their tion to every word let fall in her pres-

"oppressor" was to be "enjoined."

The time was the night of the very

the situation, for it was just the day for a conspiracy, with a fog almost equal to a "London partic'lar." Thisbe retired to her own room as soon as possible after the supper, of which her brothers and their guest, Geoffrey Walton had partaken with the appetite pertaining to an approving conscience. the situation, for it was just the day for to keep Geoff. at arm's length, telling him she had determined not to engage her-self to any one till the strike should be over; but as his presence made her thereafter slightly uncomfortable she feigned a headache as an excuse for retiring. Her mother, in some alarm suggested remedy after remedy, whereat evening.

mother's heavy step mount the stairs and pause for a moment at her door; but the gas was out, and Thisbe gave no sign; so Mrs. Barton went on to bed. male portion of her family, and then, after an interval during which all was heavy a mother would scarcely have baby until he crowed again, while dark-known her own child half a yard away.
No stranger could possibly have found "You keep still, Curly Schwartz. I'm his way about Smoketon that night; but Thisbe had carried too many dinnerpails to Brown's mill since her earliest recollection to be at fault for a moment. She took the shortest way, which led along the hillside and across the railroad, and approached the mill from the rear. Here was also a gate, at which she knocked lightly, but the voice which asked "Who's there?" made her heart

"A friend," she replied in a hoarse whisper. "Speak lower, Curly Schwartz. There's to be an attack on you to-night. and I don't know how near they may be. I could not warn you any sooner. They swear they'll born the mill over

your heads. "Is Geoff. Walton in it?" asked Curly in a whisper. The gate was still closed between them, but the boards of the ancient fence had, unfortunately, only too many crevices through which a whisper might pass.

'What's that to you, Curly Schwartz?" "Much if you are This-

"Hush. I'm a dead woman if you betray me. There!" as a sudden flash showed the presence of a dark lantern upon the hillside, "you've no time to

"But what will become of you?" "Sh! rouse the mill; I'm safe enough.

Good-bye!" and the girl was gone. But where? Already the strikers were too near to allow her to return as she had come, and escape in any other direction was prevented by the mill itself. Nothing better occurred to her than to crouch behind a pile of stones and rubbish, a little way up the hill, until the rioters should arrive, when, favored by the darkness, she hoped to make her way through the crowd as one of themselves. If they should suspect and molest her—the girl's beautiful lips parted in a not very pretty smile as she caught up a tolerably-sized stone from the heap and held it firmly in her strong right hand.

Yet for all her courage the scene which | pretty in the new yellow shade. followed returned upon her many times in after years as a dream of horror-the in the world so beautiful or clever as her young daughter. And indeed the girl must be allowed the credit of being a magnificent animal. Her auburn hair when unbound, fell to her knees in a mass of shining ripples; her eyes had the brightness, not only of perfect bealth, but of fearless spirit: her comweapons. Whatever the cause, the vol- ladies with plump wrists and arms .ley did little harm beyond stinging the rioters into increased fury.

And now the door began to smolder and crackle, when suddenly it was flung wide and a party of the besieged rushed through the fire, scattering and stamping it out as they dashed upon the rioters, while another party flung pails of water upon the smoldering door and the still-burning brands. For a moment the rioters gave back; but as the besieged, their object accomplished, made an equally sudden rush for the mill. their opponents rallied and followed close at their heels with yells of de-

Curly Schwartz had been one of the foremost in this sally. Thisbe, who, unable to make her way home, had been swept forward instead by the crowd, saw his form clearly defined against the dull, red glow of the furnace fires within the low, wide doorway. Nor was she the only one who recognized him. There was a shout, a curse upon him by name, and a heavy club raised by a powerful arm. Then a stone, which certainly came from Thirbe's direction, struck Geoffrey Walton's wrist; the arm fell by his side, and Cuily's pistol touched his temple. Only for an instant, for beneath the black the innocent eyes of the boy with whom he had played in childhood. His arm dropped and he turned with the rest to regain the shelter of the mill. At the same moment a crushing blow fell upon over his body.

That he was drawn by strong and tender arms into a sheltered corner, Curly never knew for many a long day afterward; but when the rioters withdrew at sheep." Perhaps the bitter abuse showered upon him helped to enlist her sympathies in his behalf; but she kept her the was found with his head resting upon the lap of a beautiful girl, who looked up with eyes of mingled hope and dread as she cried: "He isn't dead, I'm sure

of it. O, help me take him home!" From that time Thisbe never left him. He was carried to his own house, where slowly but happily he regained some measure of his former strength. He was never more able for hard work, and friends being by no means given to im- it is difficult to imagine what would when he lay upon his sick bed, unable were very bitter at first, but even her yes right off. So I came out here to think it over, and I've made up my day upon which her information was brothers used their influence to protect think it over, and leave made up my day upon which her information was brothers used their influence to protect

Long before this the trouble between the workingmen and "bosses" Smoketon had been submitted to arbitration and settled. Then came a European war and a consequent boom in iron. Some of the mill men (who perhaps had a finger or two in other speculations) grew suddenly rich, Thisbe showed such temper as insured among whom was Geoffrey Walton, now uninvaded seclusion for the rest of the married and the head of a family. His wife became a leader in Smoketon so-It was late when she heard her ciety, and her handsome carriage often passed the little, one-windowed shop where Thisbe officiated with unfailing good temper and the brightest of smiles. But no sign of recognition ever came Then Thisbe heard the noisy exit of the male portion of her family, and then, bright summer days Curly's chair was set upon the pavement and his pale quiet, a muffled figure stole noislessly down the staircase and out into the foggy street. There was little need for dishe called his fortune, and his wife would guise she discovered; the fog was so answer, as she tossed her bright-haired

"You keep still, Curly Schwartz. I'm the one to complain, for I might 'a been ridin' in that carriage now if I'd a

"But you ain't sorry, Thisbe?" Curly would ask, with an anxious glance into her face.

"Not much!" would be the vigorous response. "I never could abide the sight of that Geoff. Walton, anyhow," (O Thisbe, Thisbe, what a memory you have!) "and besides, a woman can't be more than perfectly happy, seems to me. More than that, whatever would you do without me, Curly?"
"Die," Curly would answer quietly.

Then a momentary glance of tender-ness would soften the bright brown eyes, to be immediately dismissed with a toss of the tawny head as Thisbe would lift up her voice in some gay song, to which the baby boy would crow an answer, while her husband listened with a smile of happiness .-Chicago Tribune.

PRETTY CONCEITS.

Novelties in Caps, Dresses, Buttons and Kid Gloves.

Jersey, polo, and Scotch caps are all

worn by small girls. Many elegant dresses are provided with two bodices; a high corsage for day wear, and low one for evening receptions.

Fur hoods made of seal-skin, are popular for sleighing and are usually becoming, they are bordered with otter. or light beaver.

Elegant cloth costumes have bands of black Astrakhan around the bottom of the skirt on the jacket, and also on the turban and muff, which are now considered necessary accompaniments.

A new pottery called "Peach Bloom" has the exact tints and shades of a ripe peach. This beautiful and low-priced ware is shown in vases and pitchers of handsome shapes. The Leeds ware is

Buttons were never so handsome as at present, some of them are so richly breaking open of the gate, the shouts of carved and colored as to resemble jew-

health, but of fearless spirit; her complexion all the brilliance possible to Smoketon, while her form was that of Smoketon, while the form was that of Smoketon, while the form was that of Smoketo N. Y. Tribune.

ANTIPATHIES.

A Gallant Officer Who Never Dared Face

a Mouse. Antipathies are as various as they are unaccountable, and often in appearance other. ridiculous. Yet who can control them or reason himself unto a conviction that they are absurd?

Ambrose Pare mentions a patient of his who could never look at an eel without falling into a fit. Joseph Scaliger and Peter Aboni could neither of them drink milk. Carden was particularly disquieted at the sight of eggs. Ladis-laus, King of Poland, fell sick if he saw an apple; and if that fruit was exhibited to Chesne, Secretary to Francis I., a prodigious quantity of blood would issue from his nose. Henry III. of France, could not endure to sit in a room ran out of any chamber into which one entered M. de l'Anere, in his "Tab-leau de l'Inconstance de Toutes Choses," gives an account of an officer of disface a mouse, it would so terify him, unless he had a sword in his hand. M. crape upon which the furnace fires de l'Anere says he knew the individual gleamed all so red, Curly seemed to see huntsman in Hanover, would faint out- flower, butternut, peanut, castor right, or run away if he could, at sight of a roast pig. Lord Bacon fainted at Christian at Work.

-Among recent publications is a book of advice to homely girls, telling them how to cultivate health and beauty There is a great rush for the volume but of course no young lady will buy it. if she can avoid it, and thereby acknowledge that she is one of the homely girls; but they get over that by sending their little brothers after it. When they are forced to go themselves, they invariably remark that they want it for a friend.-N Y. Mail.

-Minda Campbell, who died at Savanah, Ga., recently, aged ninety-fivewas the mother of Tom Simms, the fugitive slave, whose trial in Boston in 1850 created great excitement, and resulted in the decision sustaining the validity of the fugitive slave law. ton men purchased Simms' freedom

-The Pennsylvania Railroad recently burned up fifteen hundred useless coalwon't catch him goin back on the work- exercised a determining influence upon | deed the nailers were not inclined to cars to get the old iron in them.

COMPOSITION OF PLANTS. An Interesting Study for the Progressive

The gums constitute an important part of many plants of the vegetable kingdom. Vegetable mucilage is found in many plants, such as flax, slippery elm, etc. The gums are converted into grape sugar by long boiling in water. They are generally supposed to be indigestible, and so possessed of no nutritive value; but this is believed to be a mistake, as children much emaciated because of summer complaint have been fed exclusively upon gum-arabic as a food as well as medicine, and have improved in flesh and strength.

Below is given a table from Von Bi-bra, in which the percentage of gum in various substances that were air-dried

is given: w neat flour.
Rye flour.
Barley flour.
Outmeal
Rice flour Buckwheat flour..... Spilt flour ..

Sugar is another important element of plants, and occurs in several forms, such as cane sugar, fruit sugar, grape sugar and milk sugar. Cane sugar or saccharose occurs chiefly in sugar cane, sorghum, the sugar beet and from the sap of the sugar maple; it also occurs in cornstalks and in small quantities in grasses. A large proportion of the sugar of commerce comes from the sugar cane. Pure cane sugar consists of:

Hydrogen 6.11 Oxygen 48.97 Johnson, in "How Crops Grow," gives the proportion of saccharose in the juice of the following plants, thus: Sugar beet..... Sorghum Indian corn in tassel.....

Per Cent.

Grape sugar is the glucose of commerce, and constitutes the cubic crystals which form in honey, in raisins, or any old dried fruit, and so not half as sweet as cane and fruit sugar. When the process of melting grain is being performed, a portion of the starch is converted into glucose. In its composition it contains less carbon and more oxygen than cane sugar, the hydrogen remaining about the same.

Fruit sugar is identical with grape sugar in its composition, is found in honey, and, in combination with other sugars, in molasses and most aciduous fruit, it does not crystallize, and is sweeter than grape sugar.

Milk sugar is found in the milk of animals. It is composed of the same elements as carbonic acid and alcohol, less than one atom of water.

There are other kinds of sugar found in plants, but in so small quantities as to be of little consequence. Prof. Johnson mentions several in "How Crops Grow." It is believed that the reason why sorghum is converted with difficulty into sugar is because its form is so easily changed by being heated. Chemists have calculated the saccharine matter in its various forms in the bread grains, and the following table is the re-

Buckwheat.....

Alcohol is a result of fermentation of from 60 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Changes in the proximate principles of plants are constantly going on during their growth, and the carbo-hydrates are remarkable for the very great ease with which they pass from one to another form, or are changed into each

In the animal economy the same thing is going on while digestion is in progress. And while these changes can be produced in only one direction by physical or chemical agencies, in nature they take place with facility in either di-

The acid found in plants is malic, as it exists in fruit; tartaric, in the grape, and which, purified, comprises the cream of tartar of commerce; citric, as found in the juice of lemons, limes and other fruits of that family; oxalic, that which comes from the sorrel; tannic, that which exists in the bark of the oak, sumac and some other plants; acetic, the with a cat, and the Duke of Schomberg result of a fermentation of the juice of fruits, especially the apple, by the use of a yeast or ferment; vinegar, which is a rapid fermentation of fruits; and prussic acid, which comes from the leaves of tinguished bravery who never dared the cherry and peach and the kernels of most stone fruits.

Vegetable oils come from many plants which are familiar to every one, such as the seeds of flax, cotton. hemp, sunwith a proportion of oil varying from 10 to 70 per cent. There are fatty oils and volatile oils, which are distinguishevery eclipse of the moon, Tyco Brahe shuddered at the sight of a fox; Ariosed by being dropped upon paper; the than himself. True, it was only her heart was turned; her heart was and the trampling of many feet passed to at the sight of a bat; and Caesar former will leave a grease spot, while trembled at the crowing of a cock.—

the latter will wholly evaporate; leaving no trace of grease discernible.
Wolf and Knap have formed a table

of the fat of vegetable products, which shows the percentage as follows:

Maize fodder (green)... Red clover (green). Cabbage Pea fodder (dry)... Clover bay...
Wheat straw
Average of all the grains.
Potato (frish).
Turnips
Indian corn...
Wheat but little fat is to be found in the pumpkin, turnip or beet .- Boston Globe.

-The German Chancellor is suffering one of the penalties of greatness; a popular preparation for teething children is called "Bismarck's baby powLOVE IN INDIA.

Extracts from the Sweet Epistle of an

Did you ever see a love letter, the outpouring of an innocent maiden's heart? The maiden was jilted once, I am told. I saw one yesterday. It is long, and it is in Marathi. Shall I translate a little? The letter was handed me by a native Christian who has long wanted to marry, but who thus far had been unfortunate in winning the love of any fair (?) damsel. A few months ago he was visiting in the station of another mission, and there he saw but to conquer. I translate as follows:

"Most dear, honorable dear Joseph.

to you all, many very, very loving salaams of your—. The reason of salaams of your—. The reason of writing is that up to-day I and my father are, by the favor of God, happy, and we cherish the hope that you then are, by the favor of God, also happy. Dear, if your love on me is perfect, then you will not listen to any one; and in our religion what is that if a husband and wife love each other, then if some great King or some great Sahib should come to break off the marriage, yet it would surely take place. * * *
Dear, since you went away besides you
I have no pleasure, and frequently remembering you, I cry much, and it seems to me as if I must set out to go to you. And if when you came you had married me at once and taken me away with you, I should have been most grateful to you. Now, dear, whether I love you or not the dear Lord knows, and day and night you are never out of my mind, and I am always thinking this: 'When will the dear one come, and when will he appear to my sight?' And if next month you will quickly come, thanking God much, with great joy, I will take many kisses, and for the wedding garments taking thirty-five rupees (\$14), come and make the preparation next month as quickly as possible. This is my petition to you with united hands.

* * Kindly if you will send me one rupee (forty cents) this month, it will be your great favor on me. * * * Like a bird I will look for your letter. * * * To you, dear flower of roses, Joseph, many loving salaams of kisses.

* * My life has gone out very much toward you. May this be known," etc., etc., etc.

As he only earns, on an average, from one dollar and sixty cents to two dollars per month, it will be some time, I fear, before he can, "taking the four-teen dollars," go and unite himself with the dear and oppressive yet thoroughly practical one. 1 have left out some of the poetical parts of the letter, but the above is enough to show that love in India is similar to that in America, with no important differences. - Aitivadi (India) Cor Chicago Interior.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Four Moons that Revolve Around the Most Interesting Planet.

Jupiter rejoices in a retinue of four moons that revolve around him, as our moon revolves around the earth, only much more rapidly. The nearest moon completes a revolution in forty-two hours, and the most distant one is but sixteen days and sixteen hours in making a circuit. Ever since Galileo discovered them in 1610, they have been objects of great interest to observers. A few persons possessing exceptional visual powers, have seen one or two of them with the naked eye. Most observers, however, require an opera-glass to bring them out as tiny points of light. A small telescope will improve the view. But it requires the most powerthe sugar in water at a temperature of ful telescope to show them under the best conditions, for then the glowing points are transformed to discs or tiny globes of intense brightness, shining with surpassing splendor as they course around their great primary. The four moons are all visible at times, but oftener only three or two or one can be seen. On rare occasions, the whole four disappear, and the huge planet moves moonless on the celestial path. There are three causes for the disappearances of the moons. They may be eclipsed, passing into the shadow which Jupiter casts behind him for fifty million miles; they may pass behind the planet and be occulted; or they may pass in front of the planet and

make transits over his disc. An astronomer at the Dun Echt Observatory records an interesting ob-servation of the transit of the fourth satellite. As he watched the tiny bright spot in its passage over the planet's disc, he saw it overtake and occult its own shadow. Therefore, the sun, the earth, the satellite and the part of the disc occulted must have been in a straight line. The earth, to an observer on Jupiter, was, at the time, making a transit over the sun, and must have dwindled to a black sphere, no larger than a pin's head. It is safe to say, there were on the planet no observers, endowed like human beings, to behold a transit of the earth; perhaps this was not the case with the satellites .- Youth's Companion.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

The First Love Episode in the Life ct George Washington. George Washington was a tall, large-

limbed, shy boy of about fifteen when he fell in love with a girl whom he seems to have met when living with his brother Augustine. He calls her, in one of his letters afterward, a "lowland beauty," and tradition makes her to have been a Miss Grimes, who later married, and was the mother of one of the young soldiers who served under Washington in the war of independence. Whatever may have been the exact reason that his love affair did not prosperwhether he was too shy to make his mind known, or so silent as not to show himself to advantage, or so discree from the above table it appears that with grave demeanor as to hold himself too long in reserve, it is impossible now to say; but I suspect that one effect was to make him work the harder. Sensible people do not expect boys of fifteen to be playing the lover; and George Washington was old for his years, and not likely to appear like a spooney .- Horace E. Scudder, in St.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE SCREEN IN THE LUMBER ROOM.

Tes, here it is behind the box,
That puzzle wrought so neatly—
The paradise of paradox—
We once knew so completely;
You see it? 'Tis the same, I swear,
Which stood, that chill September,
B hind your Aunt Lavinia's chair,
The year when you remember?

Look, Laura, look! You must recall
This florid "Fairles' Bower."
This wooderful Swiss, waterfall,
And this old "Leaning Tower;"
And here's the "Maiden of Cashmere,'
And here is Berwick's Starlinz,
And here's the dandy cuirassier
You thought was—"such a darling."

Your poor dear aunt! you know her way. She used to say this figure
Reminded her of Count D'Orsay
"In all his youthful vigor;"
And here's the "cot beside the hill"
We chose for habitation
The day that—But I doubt if still
You'd like the situation!

Too damp-by far, she little knew, Your guileless Aunt Lavinia,
Those evenings when she slumbered through
"The Prince of Abyssinia."
That there were two beside her chair,
Who both had quite decided To see things in a rosier air Than Rasselas provided!

Ah! men wore stocks in Britain's land, And maids short waists and tippets,
When this old-fashioned screen was planned
From hoarded scraps and snippets,
But more—far more, I think, to me,
Than those who first designed it,
Is this—in eighteen seventy-three
I kissed you first behind it!
—Austin Dobson, in the Magazine of Art.

HIS "MAYFLOWER."

How Mr. Wiseman Kept It From Drooping.

It seems as if there never could have been a prettier bride than was Mrs. John Wiseman, and John Wiseman was just as proud and fond of her as he could be. His "Mayflower" he used to call her, although she was more like a tall, fair lily than one of those tiny beauties; but then they use to call her "May," and that, you know, was a name suggestive of bloom and freshness.

And now, after fourteen or fifteen years of married life, with their wifely maternal cares and anxieties, Mrs. Wiseman was still very youthful and attractive in appearance. Of late, however, there had been some subtile change in her whole manner, something which seemed to have settled upon her and was perhaps increasing, yet it would have been impossible to have given it a

John Wiseman was vaguely conscious that his wife was not exactly the same person she used to be, and vet the impression was so slight it failed to cause anything beyond an occasional momentary mental wonder as to what it meant. She certainly had m ney enough for all her wants; he had no habits calculated to cause her anxiety: but then she did not seem anxious at all;

She was just as loving as ever, app rently, and certainly as fond of her home, still doing all she could to make it pleasant. But then John Wiseman s too thoroughly a business man to quibble over trifles, and reflected that surely Mabel ought to be contented; but he guessed she was; she did not seem at all discontented; that was not it either. But because business matters were so engrossing; a hurried parting in the morning, a late return in the evening, an attempt at patient attention and forbearance as family affairs were recounted and his advice sought, was

about all he could stop for now. Then John Wiseman became interested in politics, and the city elections became matters of great importance to his eyes. Pretty soon he became one of the School Committee; then he bebecame an alderman; then they talked of making him mayor; lut whether they did or not, what with his prosperous business affairs and municipal advancement, Mr. Wiseman was getting both rich and prominent.

One Sunday, about this time, while sitting in church, he noticed his wife kept her eyes fixed upon Mr. James Lovering's pew as if something fasci-nated her. Mrs. Lovering had also been married fifteen years, and there she sat, the very picture of contentment, while close beside her, his arm thrown around the back of the seat and his hand resting over her shoulder, sat her husband. Mrs. Lovering was not nearly as pretty as Mrs. Wiseman, neither was her husband gaining money or popularity half as fast as John Wiseman, but she did look so contented and Two or three times, on glancing at his wife during the sermon, Mr. Wiseman noticed her eyes kept filling with tears, and he wished to himself, half impatiently, that Mabel would "spunk up" and be her own bright, lively self again. And yet-she was

usually cheerful enough.

But at dinner that day Mabel was decidedly thoughtful, and at dessert, after the children had left the table, her husband said carelessly:
. "There seemed to be some attraction

for you in Lovering's pew this morning, I thought, Mabel."

"Did there?" she asked, as if surprised. "Why, I didn't know it, and yet"-the words came dreamily, as if the recollection either hurt or pleased a dittle—"did you notice that affectionate hand of Mr. Lovering's pressed against his wife's shoulder; I don't know why it was, I'm sure, but I know now I kept noticing it."
Mr. Wiseman half laughed.

"Well, it certainly didn't trouble you, wife in church? I don't know as I holiest, best claims—wife, children and should exactly advocate that sort of his passenger a peaning that the passenger appears the passenger app

thing myself. "Oh, no," she said flushing and laughing, at the same time her eyes looked dewy, and she appeared a little confused. "Oh, nor I'm sure I can't tell why I kept watching them so, only I couldn't seem to help it."

Mr. Wiseman felt obliged to go out cave, and occasion that afternoon "to see a friend, if it was street drops out.

Sunday," but, for the first time since he couldn't tell when, he felt a slight reluctance at leaving his wife alone. The children were all at Sunday-school. Then he felt inclined to go and kissher before going out, she looked so sweet and quiet sitting there gazing into the grate with her dreamy eyes. But he had been so rushed of late he had got quite beyond that touch of sentimentalism, and it might seem queer and no-tionable to begin it again; he thought he wouldn't; most likely there would be no time to kiss her every time he went out, busy man as he was; so away he went, with a not unkindly, but hasty: "Good-bye, wife."

All through that afternoon something followed John Wiseman; something like the ghost or the shadow of a hith erto unsuspected wrong or mistake creeping into his life, the nature of which he yet failed to recognize. But night was destined to work out a partial revelation of the dawning consciousness. A friend called to discuss some important matter of business tendency during the evening, and remained so late that Mrs. Wiseman had been sleeping some hours when at last her husband reached his room. Some time in the middle of the night he became aware that his wife was dreaming, she seemed so restless, and just as he became wide awake he heard her say, slowly and dis-tinctly, a few words which struck to his very heart with a sudden chill. Then she grew quiet and slept on, but John Wiseman grew restless and nervous, and wished the night was gone. In the morning while dressing, he turned to his wife and said, rather testily:

"Mabel, I wish you could recall a dream you must have had last night.' "Why. John?"

"Well, because. You were restless and uneasy, and all at once said plainly: Put some in my right hand. John. Now, can you tell me what that meant?" Mrs. Wiseman's sweet face flushed and twitched for a moment, then she said calmly:

"Yes, I remember; I dreamed I was dead, and you were crowding all the flowers into my left hand, and I thought my right hand had loved and served you as faithfully as the left one, se I strug gled hard to speak, and finallyt did manage to say: Put some in my righ hand, John."

Perhaps it was not unlike what a great many other men might have done, but John Wiseman faced sharply around again and asked with entirely unaccustomed fierceness:

"What made you have such a mad dream as that, I wonder!" Then he added, with something akin to a wail: "Or, 1 might say, such a maddening dream!"

He left the room a moment later, and Mrs. Wiseman crossed her arms and said softly to herself:

"He does care for me. John still loves me, I know he does! There was more tenderness than wrath in that outbreak, for I know John Wiseman well. His neglect has only been owing to overwork, and one of these days, if I'm only patient, he'll forget his indifference and be my own loving Jack again. I know he will."

After breakfast Mr. Wiseman took his usual hasty departure and went forth to what promised to be a very busy day; but a great haunting dread had taken possession of him. All the morning he tried to battle off the impression, but he knew instinctively a season of selfnation and hand. He was not a superstitious man, but he fairly shuddered at the coincidence when on taking up a little book, which had been left near his desk, he read the thrilling, reproachful lines:

"You placed this rose in her hand, you say, This beautiful rose in her hand of clay? Methinks could she open her sealed eyes They would glance at you with a grieved surprise."

The next verse asked:

'Pray, when did you give her a rose before?" Then great scales fell from John Wiseman's eyes, and he knew the whole truth. Fortunately he was alone in his office, or any one might have thought the man was wandering as he strode-

not paced—the office floor.

"Lord!" he exclaimed, not irreverently, "to think I haven't seen it before! It amounts to nothing short of sheer neglect-flying out to a meeting here, hurrying off to meet an engagement there, leaving everything, the thousand and one domestic duties, the care and training of the children, everything left to one frail woman to manage, while I have fancied myself too busy even to take affectionate leave of that precious wife. I see now why Lovering's caressing hand put such a starving look into her great, beautiful eyes yesterday morning! Bless my Mabel and her dreaming! My sweet Mayflower! Thank God she has neither drooped nor faded while I chased-what?

"All well enough for a man to be public-spirited and active in business and all that, but God pity a fool who forgets the loyalty of a husband and becomes indifferent to the sweetest and holiest of all influences-the love and constancy of a faithful wife; and that, too, that be may gain such unsatisfac-

That afternoon, as Mrs. Wiseman sat waiting her husband's return, he softly entered the library, which was lighted only by the glowing coals in the grate, and, going directly to her side, he gen-tly fifted her right hand and placed in it a bunch of sweet, bright flowers. He felt conscious as he did so that in his heart of hearts he thanked God they were not cold, colorless blossoms with trailing vines, nor yet immortelles with their sad significance, placed in a "mocking clasp"—but they were fragrant, brilliant flowers put in a warm, sensitive hand; then, kneeling beside

her and opening wide his arms, he said. simply:
"Oh, my Mayflower, forgive me!" And he knew by the way the brown head nestled against his cheek that he

and his wife were lovers again. John Wiseman is still an active busi-

And Mabel! If she was beautiful a bride fifteen years ago, she is radiant now in her matronly beauty and appreciated wifely worth.-Christian Union.

-Knoxville, Tenn., is built over a cave, and occasionally the bottom of a

THE TOBOGGAN.

Graphic and Veracious Description of the Great Canadian Sport.

The toboggan is a sled with a single runner, which spreads clear across the bottom of the sled. The top of the toboggan is just like the bottom. It is somewhat thicker than a sheet of writing paper and about as long as an afterdinner speech. Its seating capacity is limited only by the number of people who can get on it. The urbane and gentlemanly conductor sits aft and uses one of his lithe and willowy legs for a steering apparatus, by which he guides within ten hours after the bite. The madthe toboggan some way or rudder. It is easy to slide down hill on a toboggan. In fact, after you start down you can't do any thing else. True, you could fall off. That is easily done. The flying machine is not high, so you haven't very far to fall. Still, if you have to fall from a toboggan half way down the slide, or else fall down stairs with a kitchen stove, you take the stove and the stairs every time. It isn't so exciting and it isn't so soon. The prince and I walked up the stairway for the purpose of sliding down the banister on a tobog-gan. The president of the club took his place aft, somebody said, "let her go." Then we stopped and the president said, "How did we like I left my breath at the top of the slide and we had to go up and get it.

There it was, a great gasp three and a half inches long, sticking in the air like an icicle, just where I had gasped it when we started. I took it down, stuck it into my left lung and began to breathe again with great freedom. The toboggan is to any other way of getting down hill what flying is to going to sleep. If I was in a hurry and it was down hill all the way I would rather have a toboggan than a pair of wings,

any day. P. S.—There is usually an angel on the toboggan with you, which has a tendency to confirm the impression that you are going down with wings.

N. B .- A young Canadian of broad experience assures me that Toronto angels really and truly have wings, insomuch that often he has to drive with one hand, using his other arm to hold the angel from flying away.

Addenda-I have known the same thing to happen in this United States .-Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

How & Heavy Load was Lifted from an Honest Farmer's Mind.

A facmer from the romantic region of the Chenango Valley was being shaved in a barber-shop on Chatham street the other day, when some one spoke to one or four months old take a sharp knife of the barbers and called him "Count."

"What! what's that?" exclaimed the farmer as he sat up on end, with the lather over his face. Have you a Count

here? "Yes, sir."

"Is he alive?"

"O, yes." "French or Italian?"

"Italian." "By George! but I want him! Here, you Count—are you married?"
"No, sir."

"Good agin! Want to be spliced?"
"May be I like to." "Of course you do! I've got a gal

d'ye say?" "I'll see about it."

"Good! Go on with your shaving, and arter I'm scraped I'll have a talk with you. Woosh! Aunt Jerusha, but I'm in luck! Saves me trottin' that gal clear over to Italy, and we get a husband for her who is both a Count and a barber. Scrape me off quick!"-N. A Social Force That Has Played a Great Y. Star.

ALBANIAN MARRIAGES.

A Very Curious Piece of Semi-Barbarian

Etiquette. When a damsel arrives at a marriageable age, the parents publish the fact among their friends and acquaintances. Should no suitor come forward, it rests with her brothers to find one. A brother thus circumstanced will sometimes come up to a male friend on the street and make the complimentary proposal then and there. "You are just the man I wish to see"-thus goes the formula on these occasions; "my sister is now four-teen years old; you must marry her." As etiquette forbids a plump refusal, the gentleman thus honored gives a halfacquiescence, and then hurries off to instruct some old lady to act as a go-between. Should he be satisfied with the report made, after due inquiry by this adviser, the wedding is arranged; but not until the very last moment is the expectant bridegroom allowed to see his future spouse. and then it would be contrary to the prescriptions of society to draw back, however unpreposessing she might prove to be. After the performance of the ceremony a very curious piece of tory things as popular favor or merely etiquette comes into play. Among the business profits!' Asiatics and uncivilized people gener-Asiatics and uncivilized people generally it is the rule of the bride-elect to feign coyness; but among the Arnauts the bridegroom has to make this pretense. After the marriage feast is over and the newly-made wife has withdrawn, her husband lingers behind and is subjected to a variety of rough usage by her relatives. Here, however, the sub-jection of the husband ends and his reign commences. The wife is now subject to his caprices, and is expected to be subservient to his commands and

Forcing Business.

"Didn't you sell any peanuts?" inquired the experienced train boy of the new recruit.

"No," was the reply. "Go through the car an' give each passenger a peanut."

The new recruit did so. "Now try 'em agin," said the train Presently the new recruit came after

more peanuts. "You want to keep your eyes open in this business, young feller," admonished the expert, refilling the basket. "Anybody'll eat a peanut what don't cost him nothin', an' when he once gits the flavor he's gone. You've got to study human nature."—N. Y. Sun.

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THE MADSTONE.

A Cherokee's Contribution to the Hydrophobia Problem.

Captain Byrne, an intelligent Cherokee, who is in Washington on tribal business, is prompted to tell something about hydrophobia and the madstone, as the information came to him from

hunters and Indians: "As far back as 1825," Captain Byrne says, "the madstone was used for the cure of poisonous snake bites and madwithin ten hours after the bite. The madstone was used by simply laying it upon the place bitten. It would adhere to the wound as soon as applied and remain fast until filled with the poison, when the stone would drop off. It was the custom to have ready a basin of water warmed to about blood heat. The madstone was dropped into the water, and in a minute or so would be relieved of the poison it contained. Then it was applied to the wound again. This operation was kept up until the stone refused to adhere any longer.
"This madstone," continued Captain

Byrre, "was discovered about the spurs of the south end of the Biue Ridge. Mountains, I think about ninety years ago, by old hunters. In those days deer were very numerous. The discovery came about through the hunters' dogs eating the entrails of the deer toward the end of winter. The dogs were poisoned and died. This led to an examination of the stomachs of the deer. It was found that the animal had browsed freely on the poisonous ivy which grew in great abundance in the spurs of the Blue Ridge. How the deer escaped any bad consequences from this kind of food was a mystery until further search of the maw or stomach revealed what was called the madstone. This substance was usually about the size of a horse-chestnut. The hunters had various theories to account for the presence of the stone in the stomach, but they were agreed that it took up the poison from the ivy. Curiosity prompted the trial of the stone to various poisons, and the discovery that it would absorb them was made. In this way the stone came to be used for rattlesnake bites and moccasin bites, and afterwards for mad-dog

bites. "This," said Captain Byrne, "is the tradition of the discovery of the mad-stone. The hunters and Indians had a preventive for hydrophobia which went back to the Paris doctor's inocculation. You will find on the under side of a dog's tongue, back at the root, a small worm, about an inch long. The shape and split the thin skin which contains the worm, and with an awl pick out the worm. That dog will be forever proof against hydrophobia. This is the Indians' and hunters' preventive. I remember its application fifty years ago. Some old hunters in the Blue Ridge country still practice it. If there is doubt about its value the experiment can be made without much trouble. Take three or four pups and extract the worm. Then we for the next case of mad dog and let the pups be bitten. I'll stake my belief that the pups will

not have hydrophobia. "Dogs go mad," concluded the Chernineteen years old who is crazy to marry an Italian Count. She's handsome, healthy, good-natured, and I'll give her healthy, good-natured, what What black-and-white polecat which might be called a natural hydrophobia animal. Any living thing bitten by this polecat at any time goes mad."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE MUSKET.

All life is battling-all society is a conflict of forces. Little worth having is ever got without being wrung from the teeth of opposition. Particularly is this true of the ordinary possession of manhood. Every privilege and immunity which we enjoy to-day, without more thought than we enjoy the sunshine and the summer air, has been extorted-most frequently through blood-shed-from those who would fain withhold it. The student of history reading the Bill of Rights sees in every clause the result of some successful war fought to wring a concession of that particular principle from the dominant class. The musket has steadily led the way and supported every extension of the boundaries of freedom. Without so irresisti-ble a weapon within reach of every man's hand, the world would still be prostrate under the hoofs of an equestrian aristocracy, whose despotism would only be tempered by the tyranny of kingcraft.

Artillery is monarchic, cavalry aristoeratic and infantry democratic, Armor and the horse brought about the rule of the few over the many; cannon helped make one man ruler over all; while the musket is the agent of the popular will and the pioneer of universal suffrage. "All free government," says an eminent philosopher, "depends apon the power of the majority to whip the minority." The fundamental principle of democracy is that the wishes of one thousand men shall prevail over those of nine hundred men, and the musket gives the thousand men the physical power to enforce their will upon the nine hundred men .- John Mc-Elroy, in Popular Science Monthly.

-A daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cadv Stanton says that when her mother and Miss Susan B. Anthony work together on their "History of Woman Suffrage" they often get into animated discussions over their subjects, and dip their pens into their mucilage bottles and their mucilage brushes into their ink bottles in indiscriminate excitement. - Troz Times.

-A bucolic salesman of the town of Mexico, N. Y., drove to the village during the peach season last fall to dispose of his crop of peaches, and offered them for sale at one dollar a bushel or a shilling a peck. "It was very singular," he said, "that nobody took a bushel, but almost everybody took a peck, and some took two or three pecks."-

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Why They Should Under No Circumstances Frighten Their Children.

the welfare of your children. But espe- each within eight hours. cially do I write to you, mothers, as having the greatest responsibility in the try has plenty of good reading matter. bringing up of the little ones and in the A few hens will pay for all she wants for her own and family use.—N. E. molding of their characters. The message I would bring home to you, one and all, is this: Never frighten them. Do not, I beseech of you, run the risk of the marks of his character, indicating making idiots of them by filling their the degree of mental and moral culture young minds with horrors. Do not attempt to frighten them into good behavior by solemn warnings of imaginary terrors. A large proportion of mothers use these means to coerce their children into obedience. They fill their infant minds with dire stories of goblins, ogres, "boglemen, raw-head and bloody-bones," and hosts of other fictitious and terrible characters. The little ones go about expecting to find a lurking fiend in every corner. The practice is not only devoid of common sense, but is absolutely injurious and dangerous. Many a child has been driven insane through intense fear. So deeply instilled are these things in their minds—for mamma would not tell a lie, you know-that it takes years and years of after-life to thoroughly eradicate them.

The writer had a kind, good, selfsacrificing mother—God bless her! -but she committed this one error in bringing up her children. Many a time I lay in my crib with covered head and suffered the most intense agony of fear; many a time I nearly went art, also of the general public; and the into spasms upon being caught in the *Journal* would like to see it better esdark, which I imagined peopled with teemed in the show ring. strange and fearful beings, and fraught with unseen dangers for naughty boys like unto me. And, strange to say, these feelings followed me nearly to manhood, and I believe they still lurk

somewhere in my innermost nature. Now, mothers, for the very love you bear your children, avoid this great error. Bring them up as near as you can without the knowledge of tear. If fear be shown by them at any time try to reason it away, and show them that there is no cause for it, if there be none. Tell them no tales of ghosts, ogres, goblins, or other imaginary characters, neither tell them of horrible realities, such as Indian atrocities and the like. Such narratives take a deeper hold on their young minds than upon maturer intellects, and many a little one awakes at midnight with the cold sweat of terror on his brow, from the effects of some blood-curdling tale he had heard or read before going to bed.

Make the little folks live as happily as possible, and so bring them up that in after-life they shall have no cause to entertain hard feelings towards their parents.—Good Housekeeping.

STOCK-BREEDING.

A Financially Dangerous Business If Not Properly Managed.

The young man who is ambitious to become a breeder of blooded stock should look the ground carefully over before risking his fortune in the business. If he makes a study of it he will find that very few men have ever been successful to the degree of making money raising thoroughbreds, while the list of failures is ditsressingly long.

a market already too full. These men are numerous enough to keep the selling rates a little below profitable ject is more to obtain pleasure than not stand up against this opposition unless he is remarkably bright-witted and admirably adapted to the business. Look well before you leap, and begin in a modest way if you hope to pull through with profit and glory .- American Dairyman.

Keep the Nests Clean.

It should be the aim to keep the nests clean, or the hens will lay in other and then on another, and then in every places. The hay, or other material used therein, should be changed at least once a week. Above all other periods, the time during which the hens are sitting, requires the poultryman to be careful of allowing lice the slightest opportunity of getting into the poultry house. Nests that are usually clean will often become lousy when the hens are sitting, and hence, before the hen begins, she should not only have a good, clean nest, but a handful of tobacco refuse should be sprinkled over it. As soon as the hen has hatched out her brood, and comes off, clean out the nest carefully and burn all the material. Then whitewash the boxes with lime and carbolic acid, and place fresh material in them .- Farm, Field and Stockman.

-Second-class carriages will probably soon disappear from the service of the Great Northern railway in England. The Midland led off in this change, and several other companies have followed suit. As Pullman cars are run by these companies and third-class carriages are not yet discarded, it appears that there are still three classes of vehicles in service on these roads.

-Away down deep in every human heart is something that makes one long at times to trample the cares of earth under foot and pillow the head on the clouds, but an opportunity to make a dollar with apparent ease will bring the average man back to earth with a suddenness that nothing else in life can eclipse. - Western Rural.

-The New York Tribune says that a Harvard graduate was found, a short time ago, who did not know who discovered America. That might easily

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Two farmers' daughters living in Seneca County, N. Y., are said to have recently husked forty bushels of corn

-The woman who cares for her poul-Farmer.

-A man's farm is a volume, every acre of which is a page bearing to which he has attained. - Toledo Blade.

-Custard Cake: Two small cups of flour, one cup of sugar, three eggs, two spoonfuls of water, and butter the size of an egg. Beat the whites and yolks separately and bake the cake in layers .- The Caterer.

-To Bake a Ham: When the ham is thoroughly boiled, remove the skin, and brush the top over thickly with bread crumbs seasoned with pepper and salt and moistened with the ess Baste with wine and sugar .- Exchange.

-A failing appetite is generally the first indication of domestic animals being out of condition, and the stockman should give prompt attention to the first indication of this and seek by every means in his power to remedy it.— Christian at Work.

-Anent gray horses the Live Stock Journal, London, says gray is a color which is promising to become fashionable among draft-horse breeders; that the gray horse is the favorite horse of teemed in the show ring.

-An English exchange says: No animal can fight and eat at the same time. True the world over. All crowding at feed time should be avoided. The desire to steal food is about the only thing that will make ordinary cows fight. Keep them out of temptation by giving plenty of yard room and plenty of manger room.

—All the parings and fruit wastes from the kitchen should be fed out, if for nothing else, to destroy the insect life they may contain. Almost any cow will eat five or six quarts of good apples twice a day, if she can get them, and if store pigs are given one meal a day in place of grain, they will do all the better for the exchange. Fruit is good for human food, and it is equally valuable as food for most domestic animals.—Prairie Farmer.

—An excellent recipe for squash pie: Pare winter squash; boil it soft and dry it down in the kettle. For a common round pie-tin use an ordinary-sized cotfee-cupful of squash, three tablespoonful of Porto Rico molasses, the yelk of one egg, one heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch, a little salt and ginger to taste, a little allspice or some cinnamon if preferred; add to these one and a half coffee-cups of milk; beat all alto-gether till smooth. Line a tin with plain good pie-crust and bake well and not too fast. - Boston Globe.

AMPROPER SHOEING.

How Thousands of Horses are Ruined Every Year.

The practice of applying hot shoes to horse's feet to fit them to the feet and save labor of rasping is a most injurious traction for wealthy gentlemen with one. We took a horse to the blackrural tastes. A craze takes possession smith shop to have the shoes removed, of them and they buy too much, and the next year finds them unloading upon shod, and in fitting the shoes they were applied hot and dense columns of smoke rose from every foot in the operation. prices, because they do not care what The shop reeked with the smoke of the enterprise costs them, as their ob- burnt horn and living horn at that. This burning the horn in this way profit. The man of modern means can deadens it, renders it brittle, and leads to contraction and all the ills that the horse's foot is subject to. It is a practice that should be censured until it is abandoned. It would be better never to apply a shoe to a horse's foot than to

apply it as it is commonly done. At this same shop, as we stood awaiting our turn, we noticed the prepara-tion of the foot for the shoe. The shoers used a sharp knife slashing away at the wall and sole, now on one side instance that we witnessed opened the heels, thus weakening the hoof and producing certain contraction. The frogs were trimmed also and it seemed as if the smiths were trying to do as much work (injury) as possible and to show that the industrious workman is known

by his chips.

After the shoe was burnt on and nailed on, then the rasp was diligently applied to the outside or wall of the hoof tearing off the beautified enamel that nature had put on, as though an uncultured workman could improve on nature's work. If any one doubts the truth of the statement we make he has only to go to almost any large black-smith shop in any of our cities after a sleety, icy morning when the shoes have to be sharpened and he will see the practices we have related verified.

The truth is, the knife ought never to go into a blacksmith's shop. The rasp is all that is needed to level and properly balance the foot. It requires skill and brains to perform this operation correctly so as to have one side of the foot no higher than the other, to have the toe properly shortened and the angle from heel to toe of the proper inclina-tion. The walls of the heels should be dressed down so as to be a little higher than the level of the frog, as the wall of the foot was undoubtedly intended to be the main supporter of the weight. When one foot is properly prepared, the other foot should be made to correspond, being precisely of the same height, or the horse will go uneven—a matter that but very little attention is paid to in the blacksmith's shop.

Much of the success of many of our

trainers of horses has been achieved by giving more careful attention to shoe ing, to properly balancing the feet of the horses, by preventing the injurious methods of shoeing of the horses under

happen; but when you find a college graduate who doesn't know which baseball club won the championship lates season, please let us know.—Norristown Heraid.

—New York's capitol will cost more than the Hoosac tunnel, it is said.

methods of shoeing of the horses under their charge, that are so much in vogue. Those who have good horses should not allow them to be ruined by a bad system of shoeing. "No foot, no horse," is an old and truthful saying, and the foot should be preserved in all its integrity if one would have a useful animal.—Colman's Rural World.

W E.JIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

National Sheep Shearing, open to competion from all States and Territories, entrance free, will be held in St. Souis, Mo., April 7th and 8th, 1886, at the St. Louis Cotton Compress Co Warehouses, under the auspices of the Association of Missouri Wool Growers; Cash Premiums, \$1,500.00, offered by the merchants and business men of St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers, dealers and all others interested in wool are invited.

To-morrow afternoon seven years ago, when the fellow over the way was representing Chase county, in the Legislature, he is reported (see page 787 House Journal of 1879) as voting for the resolution to strike from the State constitution the \$200 personal property exemption from taxation, a vote against the poor and in favor of the rich and rich corporations. Was it old man Belial or just one of his boys that made that vote thus?

A subscriber of the "Democrat" last week purchased a \$95 bill of furniture at Walton. When we asked him he said he did not see any advertisements of a furniture dealer in the"Democrat and hence thought he cold do as well, if not better, in Walton than in Newton. He was a recent arrival in Harvey county and has purchased a farm a few miles north of Walton. Our business meh who use the columns of the "Democrat" will find it a very valuable advertising medium. —"Newton Demo-

The same thing occurs in all localipeople to their stores through the medium of advertising; and the business men who use ihe columns of the Courant find it a very valuable adver- order of exercises will begin at 7:30 tising medium.

Yesterday afternoon seven years ago when the Kansas House of Represen tatives was called to order our Representative answered to roll call; but when the very second bill voted on that afternoon, the substitute for Senate bill No. 7, An act making an appropriation to furnish the Topeka Insane Asylum, and to provide for the current expenses thereof during the Carolan. fractional portion of the fiscal year Chas. H. Carswell. ending June 30, 1879, was placed upon its final passage, and the question being, Shall the bill pass? the Leader man, the Representative for Chase county, is reported as "absent or not Kenzie. voting." See pages 628, 629 and 630, House Journal for 1879. Now then, response by P. B. McCabe. sons who was at the bottom of this Miss Nona Carolan. was it old Belial himself or one of his being thus?

According to General Butler the stock owned by General Garland in Dennis Madden. was acquired in a perfectly legitimate spense by T. H. Grisbau. manner by Mr. Garland three years manner by Mr. Garland three years before he became attorney general. W. A. Parker been brought to the surface. From A. Ell-sworth. the howl which has been raised by two or three newspapers over the matter one would think the stock had been presented to Mr. Garland for the express purpose of influencing him to make an attack on the Bell telephone company. This is all bosh, however. company. This is all bosh, however, as there seems to be plenty of basis for the suit instituted against the biggest monopoly in the country without having to resort to the bribery of officials, even were such a thing possible. cials, even were such a thing possible, which in the case of Mr. Garland it is by the Club and Guests. not. All this clatter about Pan-Electric stock is merely to divert public

duty to the public, irrespective of personal feeling."—Last week's Leader.

infernal efforts to injure me in my business, professionally, were it not "Aunt El than myself, with the same object in especially the care of children. When looked at from this nearly reached. Burns (I believe it

was) said:

"The meanest devilout of hell,
Is no that will k as and g any and tell."

But I say the old Sect was mistaken.

But I say the old Sect was mistaken.

Her thorough medical training,
her thorough medical training,
her thorough medical training.

York

charge him with, which I never could believe he had done, even before I beard his testimony, would it not have been better, before taking steps to make unnecessary costs for the country of them. Preparation of Summer for vehicles; B. L. Jennings, Manhat Westerbles, Canning and Preserving tan, clevis. ty, to have found out whether he was

oath? Then you need not have had sore hearts to carry in your bosoms.

* * When some member of Mrs. * * * When some member of Mrs. Sloper's family obtained a copy of the Leader and read the editorial to him. the poor child said: "What lies will they get up on me next?"—W. G. Patton, in the Courant, Dec. 14, 1877.

[These remarks of Capt. Patton appeared in the COURANT just after the trial and acquittal of that gentleman. on the charge of assault and battery on a fatherless boy who had been living in his family. Now then, was Capt. Patton then telling the truth, or is the other fellow telling the truth now? Then, again, will J. G. Winne. Samuel Baker, Alva Townsend, W. S. Romigh, T. S. Jones, F. P. Cochran, A. S. Howard, J. R. Blackshere, Henry Weaver, O. H. Drinkwater, F. L. Drinkwater, J. C. Dwelle, S. A. Perri go, Leroy Martin, Lot Leonard, Wm Doughty, E. C. Holmes, J. R. Holmes. W. W. Sanders, A. J. Penrod, Chris. Schnavely, Arch. Miller, George W Yeager, G. W. Brickell, W. H. Shaft, D. P. Shaft, A. R. Ice, P. P. Schriver, S. T. Bennett, W. P. Martin, H. A.

Chamberlain and many others whom we might mention, who have sometime had the vials of the Leader's wrath emptied on them, let the Leader man look them in the face and tell them that his paper never abused them but for the public good, without their retorting that they, at least, believe he is telling an untruth? -ED.]

EMMET CLUB. The Emmet Club, of Chase county Kansas, have made full arrangements ties where business men fail to invite to celebrat; the 106th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, at the Strong City Opera House, next Thursday evening, March 4, 1886, and the

> o'clock, and be carried out according to the following PROGRAMME: Song, "Wearing of the Green," by Miss Nona Carolan. Opening address, by J. B. Johnson,

> Speaker House of Representatives. Song, by Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Florence. Toast, "Robert Emmet," response by Mrs. W. A. Morgan Song, "Colleen Arra," by Miss Nona

Reading of "Emmet's Reply," by Song, "Harp of Tara," by Geo. W.

Toast, "Ireland of To-day," response by John Madden. Song, "Home Rule," by Alex. Mc-

Toast, "Charles Stewart Parnell, Song, "Moonlight at Killarney," by

Toast, "The Women of Ireland," response by Miss Cleo. C. Ice. Recitation, "Shaun, the Rapperce,

by Alex. McKenzie. Introduction by

"Red, White and Blue," by

Volunteer -ongs, reading, recitations, etc., by Miss Carol-n, Mrs. Campbell, F. P. Cochran, Wm. Brodie, Alex. McKenzie, Ed. McAlpine, Wm. Stew-

art and others.

and O Donnell's restaurants and at the

business, professionally, were it not "Aunt Eliza" will furnish a series at the price of the fact that every member of my of her sensible and valuable articles handsome cloth-bound volumes, gilt thus 480 pages, for 60 cents. The family is laboring as hard, or harder, on Home Treatment of the Sick, tops, 480 pages, for 60 cents.

wiew. When looked at from this point, it would seem the last straw was author of "Tokolegy," will conduct a now ready, also the first bound volume; author of "Tokology," will conduct a now ready, also the first bound volume; are regular Medical Department, answering questions proper to be answered through The Housekeeper and in other catalogue of standard books may be the first bound volume; San Chase County, San Chase County, San Chase County, San C

ty, to have found out whether he was willing to testify to these things under oath? Then you need not have had er Cakes, Meat; and How to Cook and dare Them, Etc. - all in addition to Best Receipts" and those given in answer to requests.

The Advertising columns will be lear of Humbugs and Frauds. New attractions will be anuounced from time to time. Renew now for Specimen copies 1886; \$1.00 per year. free. Buckeye Publishing Co., Publishers, Minneapolis. Minn.

THE LIBRARY MACAZINE. The February number of "The Library Magazine" presents the following unusually attractive array of con-

Hinduism, by a Hindu. The Interpreters of Genesis and the Interpreters of Nature, by T. H. Hux-

The new Star in Andromeda, from Cornhill Magazine" Reason and Religion, by A. M. Fair-Bulgaria and Servia, by Edward A

Superfine English, from 'Cornhill' Magazine, Tae Story of the Bab, by Mary F

w Walter Pater. The Origin of the Alphabet, by A.H.

Insanity and Crime, by Baron Bram-Old Florence and Modern Tuscanny,

by Janet Ross. On Modern chance for Chivalry, by Edward Garrett.

The Elder Edda – the Bible of Germanic Paganism, by H. H. Boyesen.
Suns and Meteors. by Richard A.

A Novelist's Favorite Theme, from 'Cornhill Magazine.' The Coming Contests of the World,

Fortnightly Review."
The Decao of the Central Park Obe tisk, by Arnold Hague, Eskimo Building Snow, by Fred-

erick Schwatka.
This magazine is certainly quite the equal of the best of the four-dollar monthlies, in value of its contents, though its price is only \$1.50 a year. or 15 cents a copy. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held in the school-house at Safford, on Saturday, March 6th, 1886, beginning at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp. 1st, Best method of teaching hisory, paper by Miss Jessie Shaft.

Discussion on the same subject opened by J. M. Warren.

2d, Work for primary scholars, paper by Miss Ada Rogler. Discussion on same subject opened

by Miss Emma Wooley. 4th, How to teach penmanship, J. W.

Discussion opened by T. G. Allen. 5th. The best methods of teaching spelling paper by Miss Alice Ro k-

6th, School government, paper L. A. Lowther. Discussion opened by J. A.Oursler

7th, Should manners and moral cience be taught in common schools; and why, paper by R. D. Rees. Discussion opened by D. A. Ells-Sth, Theory vs. Practice, paper S.T.

Supper will be served at O'Reily's of reference for every library, large or tric stock is merely to divert public attention from the real points involved and to paralyze the efforts of an officer who is inclined to do his duty.—Kansolve Star.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

There does not live a man to whom we can not honestly say: "We never injured you through personal motives or unjustly. If we have called the attention of the public to your errors, it was prompted by the desire to do our duty to the public, irrespective of personal facilities."

The keen pen of "Virginia will still be employed on subjects of her own light department of learning. The leader of the subjects of her own light department of learning. The leader of the subjects of her own light department of learning. The learning duty to the public, irrespective of personal facilities.

The keen pen of "Virginia will still be employed on subjects of her own light department of learning. The learning duty to the public, irrespective of personal facilities.

The keen pen of "Virginia will still be employed on subjects of her own light department of learning. The learning duty to the public, irrespective of personal facilities.

The keen pen of "Virginia will still be employed on subjects of her own light department of learning. The learning duty to the public, irrespective of personal facilities of an discussion of the literature of all ages and all nations. Occupying a dozen or more volumes, and yet is sued at a price so low as to be within the reach of all, a familiarity with its whereas the locking using the contents will constitute a liberal education to a degree that can be claimed for few other works in existence. Dr. Lossing, the eminent historian and outlooks of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The low south Fork. Whereupon said Board of County Surveyor say Board of County Surveyor, with instruction that the following using dozen or more volumes, and yet is small, a trustworthy guide to what is mall, a trustworthy guide to what is mall, a trustworthy guide to what is mall, a trustworthy g duty to the public, irrespective of personal feeling."—Last week's Leader.

The purpose in the yillainous heart of the lair, gives character to his lie.

I have admitted that I am poor, but am laboring hard to better my condition; and yet I might pass Morgan's infernal efforts to injure me in my business, professionally, were it not week's Leader.

The keen pen of Virgina will still of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with specimens of his or her best literary productions, gives it an inestimable power for good among the people." The work is being published in parts of 160 pages each, paper covers, business, professionally, were it not the more of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with specimens of his or her best literary productions, gives it an inestimable power for good among the people." The work is being published in parts of 160 pages each, paper covers.

Last week's Leader.

The keen pen of Virgina will still of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of soid proposed road. In Baylar to working, on Friday, the 19th elay March, A D 1855, and proceed to view said road and give to sill mable power for good among the people." The work is being published in parts of 160 pages each, paper covers.

Last week's Leader.

The purpose in the yillainous heart of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with the County Commencement of the plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with the County Commencement of the plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with the County Commencemen 'Aunt Eliza' will fornish a series at the pri e of 15 cents, also in very parts can be exchanged for bound vol-

In central will k as and geng and test."
We have a very much memor a settly right here in Cottonwood Palls, in the person of W. A.
Morzam, who, without eause or, provocation, stops at no lie, however dark
or damnable, when he wishes to injure
a man in his business prospects.—8. P.
Foung, in the Cotronal, day 29, 1876.

[Did Judge Young their speak the
truth, now?—ED.]

Nov. I wish to notice the Leader's
very praisworthy effort to throw th
chole blane of this sair inpunt the box
Nov. Mr. Leader, is not that just a
little too had? I twas a failure, an igponuminous, disgraceful failure; but is
it manly to throw it upon the shot,
ders of a poor little fatherless boy, esposcilly one over whom over themehearts have been bleeding so recently?
Even supposing the boy had told (in a
fit of anger, and or Outsy Commissiones of
the Bard of Outsy Commissiones of
the Bard of Outsy Commissiones of
the categories of the most bleed of the categories of
the control day of the mechtion of the
truth now?—ED.]

Nov. I wish to notice the Leader's
very praisworthy effort to throw th
chole blane of this sair inpunt the box
Nov. Mr. Leader, is not that just a
little too had? I twas a failure; and
Queries and Replies' departments
and the control of well in the categories will
apport in each number.

The regular author of "Faxer Work Receptation, stops at the best and lacest in Fancy
Vox. Mr. Leader, is not that just a
little too had? I twas a failure; but is
it manly to throw it upon the box
on one or more subjects like the felllowing according to the season: ExEach month there will be a full and
ders of a poor little fatherless boy, esposcially one over whom over the
earth program over will be a full and
ders of a poor little fatherless boy, esposcially one over whom your tender
hearts have been bleeding so recently?
Even supposing the boy had told (in a
fit of anger, and town the control of well in the sound into the
earth program of the control of the contro

HOW THEY COMPARE.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. Other County, 188.
Other of County Clerk, Jan 5 1885.
Notice is hereby given that on the 5.b.,
day of January, 1886, a patition, signed by
J. C. Nichol and 32 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissomers of the county and state aforesaid. praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, v.z.:

First commencing at the Feet schoolouse on the section line between sections then and twenty-two (15 and 22) townsh p two ty-two (22, range eight (8) east where the old Codar creek rand crosses said section line; the nea east on the said said section line; the nee east on the said section line or as near as practicable to some supported the following named properties of the outness core of o section seventeen (17), township (22), range nine (9), east; thence south on section line or as near as practicable to the county line between 20 so and Greet word, counties; thence west on said county line between 20 so as near as practicable to the southwest corner or the sufficient of the southwest corner or the states quarter (4) of section threty-nee (31), to susping twenty-two (22), range nine (3), east; thence on the half section line, or Shakespeare's Love's Labors Lost, (17), town-hip (2.), range nine (9), east; (31), to suffice twenty-two (22), range min-(h) east; thence on the half section line, or a near ms practicable o sections the ry-one, thirty and once see (31, 3) and 19, o said township and range, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (1) or seccorner of the southeast quarter (2) or section in the south said corner of the southeast quarter (4) of section eighteen (18) township twenty-two

(22); range nine (9) east; thence nor h or the section line or as near as practicals o the portbeast corner of section sevent? ime towes up and range.
And commencing again at the southeast corner of the nor hwest quarter (4) of section thirty(3-) township twenty-two(22) range hine (9) bust; thence west on the section line or as near as practicable to the northwest-corner of section there is (36), township twenty-two (22) range apart (8, est); thence south on eight (8) east thence south on he section line of a near as practicable one in the to county the between Class and Greenacoleounties; and commending again on said county lines at southeast comment the southeast quarter (4) of section therey. ix (36), tow ship iwenty-two (22), ratge eight (8) 6 st; thence west or said county line or sn ar as printicable Programme for the next meeting of to the southwest orner of the south east quarter (4) of section thirty-five (35), township twenty two (22), range sig it (8).

east; and commencing again at the north east; theore south on the section line as near as practicable to a point where the old C dar creek road crosses the and sec ion the batwaen sections twenty fiv and twenty-six (25 and 26), same township

andrange
And also to vacate that portion of the old Cedar creek road rannin; through a ction twenty five (25), lowaship twenty-

two [22], range eight (8) east.

Therefore, ordered by the board of county commissioners, that Wm. Cox.

H. Reand ev and Harvey Underwood are hereby appented as view rs, with in-structions to meet in conjunction with pelling paper by Miss Alice Ro ktood.

Disscussion opened by B. F. Was1886 and propert to view said proposed road, on
Monday the 19 h day of March, A. D.
1886 and propert to view said road and ive all parties a hearing.
By order of the Board of County Comm-

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88 Chare county [88] Office of County clerk, Jan 7 h, 1886 Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, 1885, a petition, signed by

Sth. Theory vs. Practice, paper S.T.

Ballard.

9th. The benefit derived from attending State and National Teachers' associations, J. S. Winne.

10th. Miscellaneous Business.

11th, Query Box.

12th, Adjourned. J. C. DAVIS,
Secy.

ALDEN'S CYCLOPÆDIA UNIVERSAL LITERATURE.

This work is the outcome of many years of planning and preparation. It will be an almost indispensable work of reference for every library, large or small, a trustworthy guide to what is most worth knowing of the literature.

Wereupon. Said October, 1885, a petition, signed by Jonn A. Muophy and 21 others. Was presented to the Board of County Communication and any of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Jonn A. Muophy and 21 others. Was presented to the Board of County Communication and any of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Jonn A. Muophy and 21 others. Was presented to the Board of County Communication and any of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Jonn A. Muophy and 21 others. Was presented to the Board of County Communication and any of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Jonn A. Muophy and 21 others. Was presented to the Board of County Communication and any of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Jonn A. Muophy and 21 others. Was presented to the Board of County Communication and preparation and preparation. It will be and almost indispensable work of reference for every library, large of the section in the to-october, 1885, a petition, signed by Jonn A. Muophy and 21 others. Was presented to the Board of County Communication, and the day of October, 1885, a petition of County Communication and preparation and preparation and preparation. It will be an almost indispensable work of reference for every library, large of the section in the to-october of the scuttor of county and state aforesaid, praying for the beaution of county supplies. Commenting at the south-west corner of secti

J. J. MASSEY. County Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

tithe Board of County Commissioners of the county and State foresaid praying for

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS L.

of presear that an trivel direction release in a noth and we thease is ly direction release in a most hand we than (4) of a rithwest quitter (4) of said section the rystwo (3), at one the case sele of western Land and Cat le Company's corraitence to where said fence and trail before mentioned antersects the northwest correct of said's ction the section and the northwest correct of said's ction the section said section line to the southwest corner of the cast hall (4) of the southwest corner of the cast hall (4) of the southwest corner of the cast hall (4) align to waship eighteen (18) range six (6) cast; also to vasait, the estion that of the north half (4) of the southwest quarter (4) of section that the cast half of the northeast quarter (4) of section that of the northeast quarter (4) of section that of northeast quarter (4) of section thirty-one (3), then a north through cinter of northeast quarter (4) of section thirty-one to the southwest corner of the east half (5) of such assignment (4), of section thirty-one to the southwest corner of the east half (5) of such assignment (4), of section thirty-one to the southwest corner of the east half (5) of such assignment (4), of section thirty (3), township eighteen (3), angesix (6) east.

wherepon said Board of County Countries

Shereupon said Board of County Commis-

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. County of Chase, | 88. Office of County C'erk, Jan. 7, 1886 Notice is hereby given that on the 7 h day of Jan. 1886, a petition, signed by R day Pea legrant and 26 others, was

Relay Pen legrant and 26 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and state afore 3 and, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the south east corner of Section thirty-one (31), township eighteen (18), it range nine (9), east, thence muoning west on section lines between said section thirty-one (31) and section six (6), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) cast and section turry sex (35), township eighteen (18), range eight(3) east; said road, one fourty (40, feet wide.

Whereupon, sait Board of county Commissioners appointed the following named person viz: Richard to the south of commissioners appointed the following named person viz: Richard to the south of the part of the person viz: Richard to the south of county Commissioners appointed the following named person viz: Richard to the south and the person viz: Richard to the south of the person viz: Richard to the person viz: Richard t

person ,viz: Richard tuth lert, a land Jas Anstin as viewers, with instru to meet, in conjunction with the County and veyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in folelo cownship, on Monday, the 22d day of March, A. b. 1886, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Com-

County Clerk M. A. CAMPBELL,

DEALER IN HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE,

Pumps, a complete line of

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FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

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the best now in use. Full L'ue 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 WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KAS

JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS-

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and bair cutting. Cigars can he honohe at this whop



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Horses, Cattle, Sheep



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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

G. N. STERRY. ATTURNEY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS, ti practice in the several courts of Lyon grame Court of the State, and in the Fed

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

COTTORWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Coffections made and promptly remitted Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge

JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, ())) ;

(Postethee box 405) will practice in the Marion, Barvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

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M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANTTAILOR.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement of speculation always for sale. Honorable the them and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at

9

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they

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.

11in. 12 in. (3 in. | 5 in. | 1/2 col. | 1 col \$1 00 \$1 50 \$2 00 \$3 00 \$5 50 \$10 00
1 50 2 90 2 50 4 00 6 50 13 00
1 75 2 50 3 00 4 50 8 00 16 00
2 00 3 00 3 25 5 00 9 00 17706
3 00 4 50 5 25 7 50 14 00 25 00
4 03 6 00 7 50 11 00 20 00 32 50
6 50 9 00 12 00 18 00 32 50 55 00
10 00 18 00 24 00 35 00 55 00 85 00

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



RAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Pm am pm pm pm pm am Cedar Pi, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 648 11 (6 Clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 334 7 (6 11 22 Elmdale, 19 31 93 69 94 31 7 35 12 01 Strone... 10 45 10 52 10 (6 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T. FR'T.

am pm pm am bm am Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 (5 10 CS

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mrs. John E. Harper is very sick.

Mr. A. F. Walruff, of Lawrence, was in town, Monday.

Mr. Ira Walker arrived here, Tuesday, from Wichita.

his visit to Manhattan.

Mr. John Pratt, of Bazaar township is building a large barn.

Frank Burns and wife, of Lebo, at visiting at T. O. Kelley's. Dr. W. H. Cartter left for Washing

ton City, Saturday night. Mr. Win. C. Thomas came in from

Wiehita county, Tuesday.

ty, was in town this week. Mrs. J. S. Doolittle returned home Sanday, from Kansas City.

The gutter on the north side o Broadway has been cleaned out.

Miss Nancy Holsinger came home,

Fox creek, went to Topeka, Sunday.

Sunday, from a visit in Emporia.

west part of the State, last Thursday.

Y., is visiting at his uncle's, Mr. B. Hackett's. J. A. Murphy will start to New

Mexico, to-morrow, to work for B. Lantry & Sons. Mr. Robert Cuthbert is again able

Saturday, to vote.

publish his items. Born, on Monday, February 15,1886 to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Loyekamp, on

Buck creek, a daughter. Capt. T. S. Jones, of Dodge City, arrived here, Sunday morning, on his

way to Topeka, on legal business. A bell weighing 624 pounds has

been shipped from Baltimore to the Congregational church, at Strong City. H. Grisham and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey

drawers have been put in the offices of the County Clerk, Treasurer and Re-

her position as teacher at Elinor, Miss C. Scroggin and wife, Mr. C. C. Wat-Ada Pugh has been employed to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. J. E. Loomis, George Simmons, Geo. Mann and Chas. Barger left, last Tuesday morning, by wagon, for Coronado, Wichita.

Master Willie Bauerle went to Lehigh, Marion county, Saturday, to visit his brother and sister living there, and returned honre, Tuesday.

Miss Elsie McGrath has been confined to the house, with inflammatory rheumatism, and during her absence from school Mrs. J. L. Cochran has been teaching in her stead.

Messrs. S. A. Perrigo, S. A. Breese and Jabin Johnson will soon begin the erection of three store buildings north

of Mr. J. M. Tuttle's store. Mr. Wm. Norton bought the scales Duffy, Mr. James Lind and wife and in front of the Oberst property, from Ferry & Watson, and has moved them

to his farm, on Norton creek. Mr. F. P. Cochran came home, Tuesday, from a visit to Butler county; and be say the bonds for the C. F. & and J. M. Tuttle. he say the bonds for the C., E. & S .-W. R. R. will carry down there.

Mr. Amby Hinckley, having sold his farm on South Fork to Mr. Arch Miller for \$6,000, on Tuesday of last week, left the same day for new Mexico. His family will soon go there.

The second quarterly district convention of the I. O. G. T. will be held standing, are invited to attend.

money in a race there, February 2.

A Band of Hope was organized at tendent, Miss Luella Pugh as Treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Finley as Secretary, Miss Stella Kerr as Organist, and Miss Annie Reat as Leader of singing.

According to announcement, the 22d of February, Washington's birthdecorated with American flags, the green flag of Ireland, the Scotch flag and pictures of battlefields. The supper, an excellent colation, was furnished by Central Hotel. The flag was thrown to the breeze, on the Court-house, early in the morning of that day, in honor of the occasion.

BONDS CARRIED BY ROUSING MAJORITIES.

The bond election in this city, last Mrs. John E. Harper is very sick.

Mrs. Judge S. P. Young is quite ill.

Saturday, passed off very quietly, yet ed in this arrangement and in sympathy with us are invited to attend divine Saturday, passed off very quietly, yet J. S. Doolittle was down to Empo- | ing in a vote of 324 for the proposition to issue \$40,000 in bonds to the Chicago, Emporia and South-Western Railroad Co., to 22 votes against the proposition, while the election at Strong City was more hotly contested, yet resulting in favor of the bonds, by a vote Mr. C. F. Nesbit has returned from of 146 for, to 110 against the bonds, making a total in the two precincts of \$1.00 WORTH OF CARDEN SEEDS 470 votes for the bonds, to 132 against place had a regular jollification over as has been proved again and again by the result of the election; the Cornet Howekeeper (price \$1.00 a year) give Boiling, @4 to 5ets, sweet music; a bon fire sent its light your own selection, as a premium to far into the surrounding country; an-Mr. E. A. Brundage, of Morris counvils were fire off, announcing the tiding \$2.00 for \$1.00. Send for specimen vils were fire off, announcing the tid-ings of great joy to this people, while Buckeye Publishing Company, Mina neat little congratulatory speech was neapolis, Minn. made by Mr. F. P. Cochran.

The vote in Bazaar township, Tues-The vote in Bazaar township, Tuesday, result in a vote of 89 votes for the bonds, to 28 against them, at Bazaar; plants plenty of room. Set the plants and of 119 for them, at Matfield Green, or roots in rows four feet apart and to 46 against them, making a total of three feet apart in the rows. Keep the Mr. W. L. Wood, wife and child, of Cox creek, went to Topeka, Sunday.

To 46 against them, making a total of land free from weeds and manure every year in advance, can get the Courant them, thus being carried by 134 males a plot of land should be without an asparagus bed. The Joseph Harris on the surface. The Joseph Harris on the surface of three feet apart in the rows. Keep the land free from weeds and manure every year in advance, can get the Courant bell's.

A can one a plot of land should be without an asparagus bed. The Joseph Harris on the surface. The Joseph Harris on the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface. The Joseph Harris on the surface of the s

and Mrs. L. P. Jenson, of this city, gave that lady and gentleman a surprise party, last Tuesday night, February 23, 1886, that being the 44th anto be about, and came to town, last niversary of the birth of Mr. Jenson, If "Observer" will let us have his having occurred just a few days prehaving occurred just a few days preherd can grass undisturbed the entire season. Thorough-bred short-horn
season. Thorough-bred short-horn
season. Thorough-bred short-horn name, not for publication, we will viously. The house was filled, up stairs and down, with young and old folks, to whom a very enjoyable lap supper was served. The following is a

list of the presents: Latalogue for 1886, from the Joseph Harris Seed Co., Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. It is a good catalogue, and wife, Mr. J. H. Doolittle and wife, Mr. J. H. Doolittle and wife, Mr. J. M. Kerr and wife, Mr. S. D. Breese and wife, Mr. S. A. Breese and wife, Mr. G. W. Estes and wife, Mr. Wm. Hillert and wife, Mr. T. H. Grisham and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey H. Grisham and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey as bargain, if taken soon, an im-Additional shelving, book racks and drawers have been put in the offices of the County Clerk, Treasurer and Reporter.

Miss Lizzie Staples having resigned wife, Mr. J. A. Patterson and wife, Mr. J. A. Patterson and wife, Mr. Ed. Pratt and wife, Mr. E. A. Kinne and wife, Mr. C. Scroggin and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. J. J. Massey and wife, Mr. Wm. Rockwood and wife, Mr. John Hackney and wife, Mr. J. A. Patterson and wife, Mr. J. A. Pat

son and wife, and Messrs. M. A. Campbell, W. E. Newsom and H. Fritz.
Silver pickle caster and spoon holdor, by Mr. Jabin Johnson and wife, Mr. W. A. Morgan and wife, Dr. W. P. Pugh and wife, Judge S. P. Young and wife, Mr. G. E. Finley and wife, Mrs. Vetter and Misses Ada Rogler

and Flora Gandy. Silver cake basket, by Messrs. M. M. Kuhl, J. P. Kuhl, H. Jackson, W. H. Holsinger, H. P. Brockett and their wives and Mrs. Barbara Gillett and Mrs. Manly.

Silver berry dish, by Mr. W. W. Sanders and wife. China water pitcher, by Mr. W. E. Timmons and wife.

Cake stand, by Mr. C. M. Baldwin Hand painted plaque, by Miss Liz-

Bread plate, by Mr. E. Cooley and One dozen silver tea spoons, by Mr.

Mrs. Lind and family. China water set, by Mr. E. F. Bauer

A MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE:

An uneventful life had been passed by Miss Rizpah Hape until she recently met the man who she believed Fa'e had destined for her husband. With the bloom of love on her fair cheeks her eyes sparkling with tender thoughts of the noble youth who had won her affection, she returned to her at Marion, Kansas, March 2 sid 3. All guardian's house. An appalling sight members of the I. O. G. T., in good met her gaze! She found her guardian the victim of an accident, wavering be tween life and death. He confided to Mr. J. C. Scroggin's "Hibernia" won her a mysterious packet, and so worked first money in one race at New Orleans, upon her gratitude that he forced her February 7, and second money in another race, the same day; also, first to consent to a strange request—to wed his dissolute son. Hasty preparations were made, and within an hour she beto consent to a strange request-to wed came a bride

Mr. J. H. Hampsen and Miss Agnes which induced Rizpah Hope to so soon Lynch, of Wichita, were visiting at forget her noble young lover, and sacri-Mr. B. Lantry's, Strong City, last fice her happiness. The strange circumstances which forced this myster-ious bridal, and the exciting eyents they were accompanied by Miss Lizzie they were accompanied by Miss Lizzie ious bridal, and the exciting eyents which followed, are cleverly detailed in the affecting love story, MARRIED the M. E. church, Sunday afternoon, It will cost yo., nothing. Address with Miss Nellie Watson as Superin-Street & Smith, Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York, P. O. Box 2733.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North.Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The mavagement report that a more extensive display than last year will be made day, was celebrated by the G. A. R., Parties who contemplate visiting it or W. R. C. and S., of V. of this place, going to Florida should ask for tickets by a most enjoyable dance, that night, in Music Hall, which was beautifully decorated with American flags, the Orleans and all other points, reached by this line, apply to

P. R. ROGERS, or A. J. KNAP, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The Board of Home Missions having made provision for preaching one-fourth time at Strong City, in connection with Cottonwood Falls, all interestservice at the school-house, Strong City, Sunday, Feb. 28, at 7 o'clock p.m. Arrangements may be made for preaching in both places every Sabbath. Our church edifice in this city will soon be ready for use and all favorable to Pres byterian doctrine and wors ip are respectfully invited to help us. W. C. SOMERS, Pastor in Charge.

them, thus giving the bond proposition in Falls township 338 majority in its Grown, Seeds, this year. They profavor. That night the citizens of this duce more vigorous and earlier plants, Band was out out and discoursed \$1.00 worth of garden or flower seeds,

ASPAAROUS

Mr. P. Hubbard came in from the carrying of the bonds for this road, in Butler county.

These two elections assure the asparagus bed. The Joseph Harris Seed Co., Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y., grow an immense quality of asparagus bed. The Joseph Harris dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the paragus roots and offer them for sale CRYSTAL WEDDING & BIRTH-DAY PARTY.

The friends and neighbors of Mr.

The friends and neighbors of Mr.

SUMMER PASTURE.

Farmers wanting summer pasture cents; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for for cows and other stock cattle should boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. correspond with H. R. Hilton, Superniversary of the birth of Mr. Jenson, the 15th anniversary of their wedding the 15th anniversary of the 15th anniversary of their wedding the 15th anniversary of the 15th anniversary of their wedding the 15th anniversary of th bulls will run in the pasture. feb18-2t settlle at once.

A FREE SEED CATALOGUE . We have received the new Seed Catalogue for 1886, from the Joseph

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farmof 120 acres, 4 miles from aesh; ballance on long time.
iy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

NOTICE.

All persons indepted to the firm of

STOCK HOCS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and health O. H. DRINKWATER.

FOR RENT A good barn, enquire at the office of COCHRAN & HARPER.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

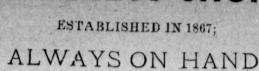
As every cultivated family now-adays must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangments with The Art Amateur, the leading publication of its class, whereby we you have to do is, to fasten the sheller can furnish that periodical, together with the Courant, including postage for \$4.50 a year, if paid in advance. The regular price for The Art Amateur

alone is \$4.00. Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to M.A.Campbell's and Apples, by Mr. J. H. Scribner and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a

A. Louther and Mrs. J. M. Tuttle.

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



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

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

AT MIDNIGHT, just begun in No.14 of of the New Yark Weekly. Send for COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - KANSAS.

BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY

BAKERY.

bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

I thank you

for your kind

advice. It is worth a good

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

EVANS.



Paid to ALL ORDERS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTONWOOD FALLS. Steaks,@ 5 to 11ets



CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS,

Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Sen's. I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29

If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Dem- what nice ones he has.

ocratic paper. meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 is always on the look-out for some-

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that

JOHNSON & THOMAS. A responsible man wants to rent a farm. Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath,

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

The best is always the cheapest. In fine photographic work Mr. Page, of Emporia, leads all competition. He Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some new or improved methods, and, in ad- er, and desires you to get his prices. dition to all regular styles, presents many novelties peculiar to his own gallery. Parties from Cottonwood Falls and Strong City will be allowed Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection. a round trip fare to Emporia on orders

L. S. Page, 166 Commercial Street, Emporia, Kansas. Parties wanting fence posts would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, on Sharps creek as he has 2000 he wishes to dispose of in the next ten days, at

4 to 9 cents each. 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. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller)

hack, and orders left at Central Hotel or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will be promptly attended to. nov26-tf Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will shell corn. Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Evans are now running a sure-enough

requested to call and settle. for \$2.00 per annum. See notice.

Parties subscribing for the Courant | A car load of Glidden fence who pay up all arrearages and one wire just received at M. A. Camp 'A car load of Studebaker's wag ons and buggies just received at

M. A. Campbell's.

Call in and see those elegant goods Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh just received at G. E. Finley's. Gid

feb4-tf Don't torget 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. M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A. L. Maynard, wholsale 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 is always at the front in introducing cheaper than any other traveling deal-

spring and summer suits. feb18-tf.

MC'Q. CREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, es pecially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. febi-if

R.M.RYAN

TRAINER AND BREEDER ROADSTSES& TROTTING HORSES;

Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses

CHOP FEED, A, WELL AS CORN AND DATS, South Side of Main Street, East of Bro. dway.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

feb25-tf Wonderful New Iron-Clad Plum

Fruits, Ornamental. Evergreens Roots Grafts -- Everything. Stark Nurseries Louisiana, Mo. MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. WEED,

Vocal & Instrumental Music.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. Waukesha Glenn.

QUEEN OF WATERS.

Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diurectic 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.

27 Thousands of testimonials malled free.

As a test we will send you a sample case of As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club

ase, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, BOX B, WAUKESHA, WIS.



the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especialy for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

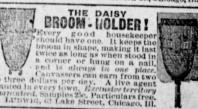
CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD, Chicago, Ill. If you want a daily paper take

THE CHICAGO HERALD, The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago. For sale by all newsmen. By mail 50 cents per month.

THE CHICHCO HERALD. 120 & 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.



The Poultry Raiser. Only 25c per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$20 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25c each by May 1, 1886; \$10 for the 2nd; \$5 for the 3d; \$3 for the 4th; \$2 for the 5th; \$1,50 for the 6th, and the next 10 largest \$1 each. Sample copies 2c. each. Sample copies 2c.
Address R. B. MITCHELL
69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 1





WELLS! 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 reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS,

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Offers superior inducements with its fine climotiers superior inducements with its one climate, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies, and pure waters; with several Railroads retently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, took 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, 142 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

GRAATIFYING FACT.

The Return of the Democracy to Power Not Disgraced by Partisan Scramble.

There has been one circumstance attendant upon the return of the Democracy to power which impressed Mr. this forbidding doctrine. For two whole decades conservative people had been terrorized by the grisly prospect. Honest and patriotic men in tens of thou-

by dishonest Republican zeal, has been or impulses of the other in any form robbed of its menace by Democratic whatsoever. moderation and patriotism. The hungry scramble, predicted so confidently and expected with such shrink-ing, has not occurred. Excluded from office for a quarter of a century and have the right and power to demand maligned with bitterness sufficient to and obtain from the files of the comprovoke almost any reprisal, the De- mittee the documentary evidence upon mocracy have borne themselves with a which such adverse report might be temperance and a self-control which based. And yet this is nothing more have won for them the esteem and than the very simple operation of put-commendation of the entire country. ting the boot on the other leg. Nor do commendation of the entire country. There has been no rash, no discordant chorus of importunity. The Demo-cratic masses have cordially co-operated with Mr. Cleveland in his policy of regarding public office as a public trust. They believed that he meant volve the assumption that in the matter to distribute the patronage in the in-terest of the country, with a view to elevating the service and securing to ate, and that his nominations are in the the people the fruits of honest govern-ment. They applauded his declared purpose of setting up a lofty standard of eligibility to place, and above all, they rallied to his banner of Civil-Service reform, and lent him their countenance and encouragement in the crusade against incompetency and corruption.

If ever a political organization put aside the temptations of place and per-quisite and devoted itself to self-abnegation, the Democratic party has done these things. So far from embarrass-ing the President in his work it has held up his hands. The country has been regaled with the wholly novel spectacle of a party, practically new to power and unused to its responsibilities, not only consenting to but helping to contrive the employment of its ascendency to purely patriotic ends. Mr. Cleveland has been left free to realize his plans, and has been approached by the Democratic masses only so far as

was necessary to assure him of their sympathy and confidence.

The President would be strangely ungrateful if he failed to appreciate this co-operation by his party. As a matter of fact, he does appreciate it. He makes it the subject of constant eulogy, and ranks it among the most gratifying and strengthening of his resources. It has shown him that the attitude of the Democratic party during the campaign was sincere; that its declared principles were not mere catch-penny protestations thrown out to dazzle and delude the country. He feels that in the great work he has laid the controversy and the controversy are the controversy and the controversy are the controversy. This the contestants happy. His sluggishness is a clog to all his enjoyment, and seldom does an tain that the vital evidence as to the emotion of real pleasure arise from his emotion of real pleasure arise from his emotion of real pleasure arise from his out he is sustained by the dearest and deepest convictions of his party, and he has been taught by experience to realize that, in this quest for the greatest good, and in this effort to elevate and purify the machinery of our institutions, he is not in advance of, but simply abreast with, the patriotic and intelligent millions who elected him. -N. Y. Star.

Deeper in the Mire.

The high-handed outrage on a free ballot, perpetrated in the Ohio Legis- the attempt to scare other patentees is lature by which nine Democratic members of the Lower House were deprived of their seats, although they had been of their seats, although they had been fairly elected and their election had been confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, shows to Government of the United States means sanctity of the ballot influenced the Republicans who perpetrated this foul the United States Senate by a man on whose brow the word fraud is indelibly impressed. The time-honored adage, whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad, is especially applicable to the Republican party. That party, instead of benefiting by the lessons of adversity, plunges still deeper into the mire of lawlessness and injustice. The infamy perpetrated in Ohio has a good counterpart in the New York Legislature, where a State contract has been trodden under foot by the Republicans and a gross insult offered to every working-man in the State.—Albany Argus.

No: Interfering.

The President is greatly strengthened in his resistance to encroachments upon his prerogatives by his consistent avoidance of any attempt to influence the action of Congress in any matter within its legitimate sphere, aside from his formal recommendations. Those who are interested in the fisheries question say that the Administration is exerting no influence in favor of the commission plan. Congress is left to deal with his suggestion, made in his annual mes-sage, in any way that it deems best. That suggestion was the result of the understanding with the British Minister for the extension of the old arrangement through the last fishing season, and there is no reason to suppose that the President is wedded to the idea of a joint commission. In any event, he seems disposed to attend to his business and leave Congress to take care of its own .-- N. Y. Times.

-It was customary in the olden time to ratify a contract by a bent coin. And so hard is it to change old cussomething crocked about contracts.-N. Y. Graphic.

PARTISAN "ROT." Senator Edmunds' Resolution Tested by

" Putting the Boot on the Other Leg." If the President were responsible to the Senate directly for the nominations he sends to it, then the rights and

Cleveland very deeply, and to which he powers claimed for the Senate by the constantly refers with gratification and Edmunds resolution would obtain as a pride. When, after twenty-five years matter of course. But there is no of exile, the Democratic party was re- clause in the organic law which, by stored to its old supremacy, there was an apprehension that the country would be given over to hungry spoilsmen, and public place be made the reward of The filling of a Federal office involves more or less disreputable party service. two distinct acts, each performed by an The Republican organs had preached independent power, acting co-ordinately with, but not under responsibility to, the other. One of these acts is the nomination by the President. The other is the confirmation by the Sensands had been constrained by the fear ate. Each of these powers is exthat demoralization would come in pected to act in his or its particular with the Democrats, and order and re- province according to the best of his spectability and seemliness go out with the Republicans.

or its judgment and knowledge, but neither of them is vested with any This appalling spook, conjured up power of review upon the acts, motives

> Senator Edmunds himself will hardly agree that, in case a committee of we imagine that Senator Edmunds will nature of petitions to that body, inviting its attention and requesting its as-

This view of the case of course reduces Senator Edmunds' position to an absurdity. We do not see the need of fine-spun argument or abstruse reasoning. It is a plain common-sense casé. If the Edmunds resolution is based upon the organic law, then the President can not be any thing but a subordinate of the Senate, and his nominations functuary, embodying the powers and prerogatives of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, then the Edmunds resolution becomes simply partisan rot, unconstitutional, usurpatious and ab-

THOSE PATENTS.

surd .- Washington Post.

The Administration Merely Wishes to

Push to Trial the Appealed Cases. Our esteemed neighbor, the Sun, like name, has begun to develop some queer spots of late. Its attitude on the alleged fraud and collusion in the pro-curement of the patents has never been amiss did William Cowper say: fully presented or admitted, and it is on this ground mainly that the Secretary of the Interior has authorized an unusual but confessedly legal procedure. Nobody disputes his right to intervene in behalf of the people, but the Bell claque screams that his action is "indecent" because Attorney-General Garland has been a stockholder in an opposition company. The argument is palpably feeble and misleading as futile.

If the Bell people are satisfied of the validity of their claims, why should what lengths Republican desperation to do them any wrong. Even if any can go. No thought for the rights of body could deem Mr. Garland or Mr. people; no consideration for the Lamar capable of prostituting his high office to advance his personal interests, it is clear that this case involves too outrage, the fitting outcome of which large a stake and is assured of too was to re-elect John Sherman and to much publicity to admit of any snap much publicity to admit of any snap have the State of Ohio represented in the United States Senate by a man on matter of fact the Bell Company, who have extorted a tribute of millions from the people of the United States, betray a very significant lack of confidence in their own position when they try to avoid a fair and open inquiry.--N. Y Graphic.

The True Idea.

President Cleveland's recent remark to a newspaper correspondent: "What I understand by Civil-Service reform, as they are active in His service. He strictest veracity is seldom absent. In to a newspaper correspondent: "What as I am carrying it out, is that the office-holders shall be divorced from perpetually, and thus He is "blessed forever." Even He could not otherpolitics while they hold their positions under this Government." That is the highest and broadest interpretation that can be given the plan. By being "divorced from politics" the President means the dissociation of the idea of personal gain and the idea of offi-cial duty. If this be accomplished and all in Heaven, that they are always he may congratulate himself on hav- employed in ceaseless and perpetual ing attained what no predecessor was activity, never giving place to idleness, able to reach. But such a policy will and keeping slothfulness at an immeasprovoke hostility among the machine workers of his own party and stimulate deed, are more unlike to, and unfit for, the same element in the Republican orHeaven than the slothful in their work ganization in their hope of creating discord. The Government of this country has been run on the personal-profit plan for so long a time that politicians have grown to demand pay for services rendered. The infusion of that strange ingredient called patriotism into the practical affairs of the Administration and the treatment of its business by business rules is a surprise from which the practical affairs of the Administration and the treatment of its business by business rules is a surprise from which the practical affairs of the Administration and the treatment of its business by business rules is a surprise from which those who leave that path, are strangers. Pursuing that way is but going from one beattitude to another, and finding "pleasantness" and the local strikers will require some time to rally. The public will appreciate the change, however, and approve the scheme.—Chicago News.

-It is said by one who has tried it And so hard is it to change old cus-toms that even to this day there is often hot flannels will afford instant relief to persons troubled with neuralgia - (hi

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND. [Found by a guest at the National Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., written in an old account book.]

In a very humble cot,
In a rather quiet spot,
In the suds and in the soap,
Worked a woman, full of hope,
Working, singing, all alone,
'In a sort of undertone:
"With a Saviour for a Friend,
He will keep me till the end."

Sometimes, happening along, I had heard the semi-song, And I often used to smile, More in sympathy than guile, But I never said a word In regard to what I heard, As she sang about her Friend, Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow, nor in glee, Working all day long was she, As her children, three or four, I sayed around her on the floor; But, in monotone, the song She was humming all day long: "With a Saviour for a friend, He will keep me to the end."

Just a trifle lonesome she,
Just as poor as poor could be,
But her spirits always rose
Like the bubbles in her clothes;
And, though widowed and alone,
Cheered her with the monotone
Of a Saviour and a Fr.end,
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub On the wash-board in the tub, While the beby sopped in suds, Rolled and tumbled in the duds, Or was padding in the pools With old sc.ssors stuck in spools, She st.ll hunming of her Friend Who would keep her to the end. Human hopes and human creeds Human nopes and numan creeds,
Have their root in human needs,
And I would not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lip
Any song that she can sing,
Any hope that song may bring,
For the woman has a Friend,
Who will keep her to the end.
—Adva

International Sunday-School Lessons.

FIRST QUARTER—1883.
Feb. 28—Nehemiah's Frayer....Neh. 1:1-11
Mar. 7—Reading the Law....Neh. 8: 1-12
Mar.14—Esther's Petition Esther 4:10-17; 5: 1-3
Mar.21—Messiah's Messenger.Mal. 3: 1-6; 4: 1-6
Mar.25—Review. Service of Song, Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

IDLENESS.

The Most Faithful and Active Christian Always the Most Happy.

There is a peculiar pleasure in labor to which the idle and unemployed are utter strangers. The author of the saare nothing but mere ministerial acts. cred Proverbs has said: "The way of But if the President is an independent the slothful man is as a hedge of to what it is doing. On the other hand the slothful man is as a hedge of to what it is doing. On the other hand, thorns." Such a way can not be very the chief stock in trade of the direct pursue this unpleasant, not to say painful and tormenting, way linger out a wretched existence which is but a to be slothful. "Pray of what did your brother die?" said the Marquis Spinola the luminary from which it takes its one day to Sir Horace Vere. The reply was: "He died, sir, of having nothing to do." "Alas!" said Spinola, "that is Christianity, but it is only now and Christianity, but it is only now and hostility to a governmental test of the Bell telephone patents. It is plausibly contended that this matter should be finally settled by pushing to trial it. finally settled by pushing to trial the occupation or wretchedness, one or the appealed suits now pending in the other, is the only alternative. Barrow United States Supreme Court, and the well says that "idleness is the most emphatic affirmation is made that these tedious and irksome thing in the suits embrace every essential point in world." The slothful man can not be

> Absence of occupation is not rest, A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed. Multitudes know too well that "leisure is pain," and we may all be assured that "blest leisure is our curse." Many in seeking it have parted with

> peace and pleasure, and plunged deeply into disquietude and misery, only to embrace a lingering cessation of mortal life. Thus by all that industry contributes to happiness, and by all the wretchedness that idleness is sure to cause, is seen the waste produced by slothfulness, according to the inspired saying: "He that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great

waster. And the evils of this waste appear the most deplorable when viewed in a all responsible intelligences. Whoever religious aspect. The only way to be happy religiously, is to be constantly employed in doing some kind of religious work. Nothing is more fatal to a Christian's happiness than inaction and fect standard: "Moral truth consists inefficiency, as one who ought to be a in our intention to convey to another. Christian worker. If he would be hap to the best of our ability, the conceppy, he must not be slothful in the work tion of fact exactly as it exists in our given to do by the Master whom he pro- own minds. When such an intention fesses to serve. Unless he is busy, he will be joyless and unblest. Slothful-our habits in speaking and acting reness and blissfulness can not go together in religion, any more than elsewhere; but if possible, this unnatural alliance is less likely to be found in that connection than anywhere else. A happy Christian must be an active Christian. To do nothing, is to enjoy nothing religiously. God never designed that wise be infinitely happy. "An angel's wings would droop if long at

rest, And God Himself, inactive, were no longer

Doubtless it is no inconsiderable part urable distance from them. Few, inas the servants of God.

It is no mystery that the most faithful Christian is the most happy. In the course which he pursues there is the most delightful experience which mortals can have; to all of which, those who and finding "pleasantness" and "peace." With more devotedness to their work, the servants of the Lord would enjoy a blessedness which is too often wasted by those who are "at ease in Zion." In most cases those who are

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. unto me the joy of Thy salvation." He that is the most slothful as a worker for God is the greatest waster of that enjoyment which is peculiar to labor which is "not in vain in the Lord." A voice from Heaven may be heard, say-"Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." In that light would be found the highest enjoyment and the truest happiness.—Watchman.

PREMATURELY BOASTFUL. The Chief Stock in Trade of the Direct Enemies of God.

No one is wise who boasteth of achievements until they are achieved, institutions of learning in the country, and yet most of the crowing of the attended by 155,000 young men, there world is done before dawn, rather than are now 210 Y. M. C. Associations. after twilight. Chanticleer finds no N. Y. Examiner. greater fascination in awakening the world with his ill-timed musical pretension than his would-be intelligent neighbors do in boasting of what they are going to do. The men who save their boast till the victory is won are as rare as the cock that crows at even. It is a hiversal weakness to expend the force that should be utilized in and disgusting habit of chewing gum."achievements in boasting of what is to be achieved. If the evil of this was merely in words, it would not be so bad, but the same spirit insinuates it-self into action and works capricious

He only succeeds whose outlook is on the final issue, who has his eye on the possible contingency, as well as the probable result, who looks after the reserve forces. When a man gives his note he must know where the money is coming from with which to pay it, otherwise life is full of wear and tear. The man who is fitting himself best for promotion is the man who gets it, and not the man who is always seeking it, always buzzing his friends to boost him. When a man boasts of what he would do if he had a chance the probability is that he will never have a chance. The man who prizes the work he has, and labors to make the most possible of it, and sees how much there is in it that he has not done, is the man whom the world is looking after for

promotion. Christianity has never been boastful, has never relied upon numbers, nor upon the display of dress parade. It enjoyable, to say the least. Those who enemies of God has been their boastfulness. But the history of eighteen centuries shows that it has invariably been premature. Enmity to God has always been a Goliath strutting defiantly upon slow death. Thus Solomon says: "The desire of the slothful killeth him, for starts on a mission in an unpretending daughters of Bob Ingersoll. Mr. Beecher his hands refuse to labor." It is killing style, but it always wins in the end. It is interesting to note the philosophies which anti-Christian men have boasted of since Christ gave the world His benediction. Every generation, nearly, has then that one of them leaves his own name even: not one of them all has left any followers. Let this untimely boasting of skepticism go on. It has no mission, will have no victories, will leave no impress. Its wickedness is its weakness, because it strews the shores of life with wrecked characters, men

who prefer boasting to achievements. -Golden Rule.

VERACITY.

A Habit the Importance of Which Can Not Be Overestimated.

The habit of veracity can not be overestimated in importance if we really desire to enjoy the fullness of Christian experience. We do not refer to willful and secret prevarication-much less to open falsehood. Such sins are despicable, and are positively destructive to all manly character. We refer rather to the secret witholding of the truth by which one party may mislead another, in matters trivial or important. Genuine honesty in our intercourse should not arise from mere motives of policy, but from a lively sense of what eternal rectitude is in itself; and also from just is willing to speak or act so that his fellow-man shall receive a false impression concerning a fact is guilty of falsehood, according to God's persult, not only in our present happiness, but in right character-building also. At no point is the Christian called to be more watchful than just here; because conscience is easily paralyzed by forgetting that God, from the necessity of His nature, "requires truth in the inward parts." In the busy marts of tist Weekly.

WISE SAYINGS.

-A minister, to be successful, must

-After reading the doctrine of Plato, Socrates or Aristotle, we feel that the specific difference between their words and Christ's is the difference between an inquiry and a Revelation .- Dr. Joseph Parker.

-Straightforwardness and outspokenness do not lead to popular favor, but they are often essential to a good conscience and an honest action. If they are, alas, woefully rare, they are, nevertheless, indispensable to true manhood.—Baptist Weekly.

—I speak as a man of the world to men of the world; and I say to you: "Search the Scriptures!" The Bible is the book of all others, to be read at all ages, and in all conditions of human lacking in their religious enjoyment are living in some kind of unfaithfulness as the result of slothfulness, in which they can not continue and pray consistently or successfully: "Restore "Restore" lile; not to be read once or twice or thrice, and then laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters every day, and never to be intermitted unless by some overruling necessity.—John Quincy Adams.

Ille; not to be read once or twice or thrice, and then laid aside, but to be read once or twice or thrice, and then laid aside, but to be read once or twice or thrice, and then laid aside, but to be read once or two coust pursuits, don't you know." "Goshamity," said the boy, "do it though? I thought it was too dang cold for that."

Merchant Traveler. life; not to be read once or twice or

members of the Presbyterian Church last year about twenty-one thousand came from the Sunday-schools. - Christian Union.

—The late Senor Dona Susana Beintez Vindade Parejo left \$300,000 to found a boys' school in Madrid, and \$160,000 in medical charities.

-The State of Pennsylvania has eighteen schools for soldiers' orphans, on which \$8,000,000 has been expended during the past twenty years. - Philadelphia Press.

-In the 1,215 colleges and the other

-The Norwegians of Brooklyn have founded a hospital for the benefit of their fellow countrymen. A deaconess from the old country has entered upon the work as nurse. - Brooklyn Union.

great female college in consequence of the "prevalence there of the baneful Hartford Courant.

- The London correspondent Science announces that the old public schools in England are relaxing their strict adherence to the classies. by," he says, "is about to institute a modern side, and changes in the same direction are gradually introduced at Eton, her great rival, Harrow having long had something of the kind."

-That was a good bit of advice given by an old and reverend minister to some young theologues who were seeking hints as to sermon writing. "Choose your text," he said, "then try to live it for a week, and at the end of that time you will be in a condition to write." If this method of preparation were in more frequent use, audiences might have less reason to complain of "dry" discourses. - Congregationalist.

-In a Chicago school, recently, the class that was reciting the "language lesson" were requested to give a sentence with the word "capillary. A lit-tle girl wrote, "I sailed across the ocean in a capillary." When asked what she meant by that, she turned to Webster's unabridged and triumphantly pointed out this definition-"Capillary: vessel." Further investigations showed that nearly all the class had made the same blunder. - The Advance.

-A curious company went over from New York to Brooklyn a few Sunday nights ago. It consisted, among others, of the Rev. Mr. Haweis, Courtland knew they were there and he arose to the situation and preached one of the very best sermons that ever came from the Plymouth pulpit. After the sermon he was introduced to the little party. One of Colonel Ingersoll's daughters told him that that was the first time she had ever been in a church in her life, whereat Mr. Beecher said that she was the prettiest pagan he ever saw, and the priests and the agnostics laughed heartily at the pleasantry .- N. Y. Tri-

-The most remarkable revival in progress in the world is going on in the Telugu Islands. The missionary work among these Telugus has been attended with marvelous success, the baptisms in each year being numbered by the thousands. Now the idolators seek to get even with the missionaries and win the people back to the faith of their fathers. They go among the Christian converts bearing on bamboo poles small idol houses. They make a great noise with drums and shoutings and generally attract crowds of people. The missionaries say that there has not in half a century been such a revival of idolatry. -Chicago Herald.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The first in conversation is truth. the next, good sense, the third, good humor, and the fourth, wit .- Swift.

-When Fogg heard the landlady below stairs pounding the beefsteak he remarked that Mrs. Brown was tendering a banquet to her boarders. - Boston Transcript.

-Beware of prejudices; they are rats, and men's minds are like traps. Prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out .- Christian Advo-

-The mind of childhood is the tenderest, holiest thing on earth. Let parents stand as watchers at the temple, lest any unclean thing should enter .-N. Y. Examiner.

"What is the first thing you would do, Jones, if you were stung by a hornet?" asked Smith, who had been reading an article on the treatment of stings. "Howl," replied Jones, solemnly. And the conversation abruptly ended .-N. Y. Independent.

-A disciple of Blackstone at Albany, Ga., was met carrying home a 'possum. He was asked: "Hello, J., what is that?" ."'Possum!" "What are you going to do with him?" "I'm going to have a big 'possum supper." "How many will be there?" "Two; me and the 'possum!"-Atlanta Constitution.

John is very kind to the poor," get rid of all personal ambition; it is a said Mary, "but after all it may be more long road for a man to get to the end of himself; but a minister has to do it.

-D. L. Moody.

for the sake of praise than doing good."

*Look here, Mary," said her husband, "when you see the hands of our clock always right you may be sure that there isn't much wrong with the inside works." -Chicago Mail.

-The latest anecdote about the old lady who thinks she "knows everything" is about how she went to a church sociable, and as she entered the church the young ladies said: "Good evening, auntie, we are glad you came; we are going to have tableaux this evening." "Yes, I know, I know," was the reply. "I smelt 'em when I first came in."—Western Rural.

-"Aw,"drawled a city swell to a country boy, whom he met in the road one freezing morning, "the superlative gelidity of the circumambient atmosphere renders extraforaneous peregrinations,

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN -Of the forty-three thousand new TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein



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Quillian, the leading physician on Lung and chial troubles, of Great Britain, recommends ein as preferable to Cod L. ver Oll in Consumption.
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WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

—A Waterbury paper mentions a citizen who removed his daughter from a Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$3,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-corded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country.



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The universal favor with which our LABIES GOAT RUT FON (Stamped \$2.50 on the soles) has been received, has induced us to make one of Kid also. These shoes are now being made in large quantities and are for sale in nearly everytown in the West. We guarantee them superior in quality and workmanship to any offered to the public. They are stitched with the best silk, have solid sole leather counters and inner-soles, and are made on four widths. Flease remember, Goat will always outwear Kid. TRY IHEM. For sale by all dealers.

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We are the proprietors and sole manufacturers of the Famous Red School House Shees for Bo's and Girls. Send for a set of our Fancy School Cards.

Goat and Kid Butten.

Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thou, sands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on lood and Skin Diseases malled free.

HOW TO USE CATARRH CREAM BALM Place a particle of the Balm into each nostril and, draw strong reaths through the nose. It will be absorbed and begin its work of cleansing and healing the diseased membrane. It allays inflammation and pre-vents fresh Colds in the Head HAY FEVER NOT a LIQUID or SHUFF.

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THE SILVER QUESTION. Congress is crazy considering coinage, but weuld save lives would recommend DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS More lives have been saved with it than were lo during the late war, and for Colds, Coughs and Consumption no medicine stand, the test better than DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM.

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pavin, Cracks Foot Rot. Hoof All. ameness, Sprains, Strains. Sore Feet, Stiffness, Freet Bites

OF ANIMALS.

eres and Galle

and all external disc , and every hurt or acc For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

OUR LITTLE . WOMAN.

We have a little woman home,
Her height is only three feet three:
But she is just the sweetest one
That mortal eyes could ever see.
No matter what "storm-signals" say,
Nor how the heavy rain clouds lower,
The little woman in our home
Makes sunshine every hour.

Perhaps'tis scattered from her curls.
I'll tell you what's my firm belief—
I think a little golden ray
Of sunshine, somehow, came to grief,
And, falling on her dainty head.
Thought mid its tresses it would hide,
And then, enamored of its nest,
Resolved there to abide.

And then, I think the fogs, one night,
When earth was lost in sweet repose,
Pilfered the fragrant, dainty tints
Inclosed within a sleeping rose;
Then stole from out a pansy's heart
Two I mpid drops of perfumed dtw,
And then they bathed her cheeks and
eves.

eyes, Giving them thus their witching hue. If pain or worry seans my brow,
Our little woman finds it out.
And by the sunshine of her smiles
Soon puts the "vapors" all to rout.
There's magic in her gentle touch.
And in her laughing, vibrant voice;
The sound of her light, springing step
Can make my heart retoice.

Can make my heart rejoic She's like a flash—now here, now there,
And always on her nimble feet.
She's all about the house at once,
With happy song and laughter sweet.
When, sometimes, tear-drops dim her eyes
Like showers on an April day,
They've scarcely failen ere her smiles

Have chased them all away. Dear little woman! Her tiny hands Smooth many a pain and fret away. She brings into the sweet home life An added beauty every day. And yet she's but a wee, wee maid— A laughing, dancing, merry sprite; But ah, our little woman still. Our treasure, our del'ght.

—Claudia Tharin, in Golden Days.

THE DOCTOR'S DEATH VIAL. How the Indians Were Frightened into

Peaceful Behavior. "Well, doctor, what news?" "Oh, the red-skins are having a talk

down there, and by the way some of them looked at me as I passed, I should say they mean mischief." "Hum! That's awkward."

It was awkward indeed. The two men who were speaking and the two opened." American hunters who accompanied them were the only white men among enough just then), their Indian guides were quite as likely to fight against them as for them. What was to be

"They know that we've come to trade with them," growled the younger man, "and that we must have plenty of things with us that are worth taking, and if they choose to get them cheap by simply cutting our heads off, I don't quite see how we're to hinder them. What fools we were to come here at all!'

Little did the discontented speaker dream that, not many years later, thousands of white men-ay, and white women and children, too-would be carried safely and easily across that wild region by express trains running from one side of the American conti- fulness across the upper arm, but not nent to the other, and that the very the asthetic puffs nor the high pads name of the Indians who were now around the armholes that have become threatening him would then be almost

got a plan."

"Have you? What is it?"
"Well," answered the doctor, step-

the bad spirit that came among them twelve moons ago, and killed many of lined by the snugly fitted sleeve. marked with small-pox, and that was what gave me my idea.

But before the doctor could explain ward them, followed by fifteen or twenty of his best warriors, all well armed, and looking unpleasantly fierce. Instantly the two traders seated themselves in the door of the wigwam, with the two hunters standing behind them, rifle in hand, ready to fire at the first sign of mischief.

The Indians sat down in a circle right in front of the white men, but for some minutes not a word was uttered. At length the young chief himself rose and spoke.

of your own far away toward the rising sun and the great bitter water. Why come ye hither into the lands which the Great Spirit has given to his bow on the right side, while a velvet red children, to trouble them and do them wrong?

pale-faces who came among us when the flounces are embroidered. Indeed, the leaves were green twelve moons many of the newest embroidered robes ago. But when they had eaten of our have merely lines or stripes of emvenison, and smoked the pipe of peace at our fire, they stole from us and cheated us. Their scalps now hang in our wigwams, and perhaps," he added These embroidered stripes are also

ing circle of Indians, and for a mo- form the high standing collar and narment they seemed about to spring up row cuffs.—Harper's Bazar. and rush upon the Americans. But just then the doctor rose, and holding up his hand for silence, spoke thus:
"Chief of the Shaways! we have come

to you as guests, and now ye threaten to kill us because ye think we are few

ing haughtily.

the chief lay his buffalo-robe on this

The Indian wonderingly obeyed. The doctor let fall one drop of liquid upon it from a vial which he took out of the box, and when he held up the robe, the savages saw with secret terror that it was scorched right through as if with a hot iron, and that a hole was burned in the wood below it.

"Can ye bear a shower of rain like that if I bring it down upon you?" cried the American, sternly. "Or what will ye say if I turn your streams into blood? Look here!"

He filled a bark cup from the brook, and with one drop from a second vial out of his wonderful box turned the water blood red.

The Indians looked at each other in silent terror, and even the daring young chief drew back.

The doctor eyed them in silence for a few moments, as if to let this lesson sink well into their minds before he went any farther. Then he stooped once more over the inexhaustible box, and drew forth a third vial, which he held up so that the whole assembly

A fearful-looking vial it was in the eyes of the dismayed savages-long, narrow, with a neek twisting like a snake, and all of a jet-black color, with which the ivory stopper, carved into the shape of a skull, contrasted grimly enough.

"Behold!" shouted the American, in a voice of thunder; "in this bottle I hold the spirit of the small-pox who destroyed so many of you twelve moons ago. Say but one word more and I will let him loose to sweep you from the earth."

A cry of terror broke from every lip, and in a moment the whole band (including even the chief himself) were at the feet of the "medicine-man," imploring him not to smite them with the fatal pestilence whose awful ravages were still fresh in their memory.

"So be it," said the doctor, with the air of a king receiving a deputation. "So long as the hearts of the Shaways are clear and their tongues straight all shall be well: but the moment a cloud rises between us the death vial shall be

The mere threat was quite enough for the terrified savages, and although the doctor's fair dealing afterward won a whole tribe of Indians, and if it came the favor of the whole tribe their awe to a fight (which seemed probable of his "great medicine" never quite wore off .- David Ker, in Harper's Young People.

ABOUT SLEEVES.

Proposed Changes from the Close-Fitted Coat Shapes.

There will be another effort to change sleeves from the close-fitted coat shapes that have been so long in use alike for those with plump and those with slender arms. For thin arms a pretty suggestion is that of making coat sleeves plain from the wrists up to half-way above the elbow, when they are gathered in the lengthwise seams to make around the armholes that have become so objectionable because they are so un-"Wait a bit," said the doctor. "I've graceful and destroy the pretty sloping lines of the shoulders. For plump arms the change is at the other end of the "Well," answered the doctor, stepping into the rude wigwam allotted to them, and bringing out a small brassbound box, "I heard one of the Inshow the tapering wrist and arm halfdians say something just now about way to the elbow, while the well-

Draperies will be worn both long and their warriors with sickness.'s Then I Draperies will be worn both long and noticed that several of them were short. Dresses made of one fabric without embroidery will repeat the long tabliers, the wide plaits like panels on the side, and the full back breadths what his idea was, the young Indian that hang straight and are gathered chief was seen coming up the hill to-When embroideries are used with scalloped edges, shorter draperies will prevail, as the draperies are then made of plain goods caught back to disclose the embroidery which forms the lower skirt, or else the embroidered flounces that may be arranged upon it in gathered cross rows, or put on plain in lengthwise bands. Deep aprons and short wrinkled aprons caught up alike on each side will be worn again, as t length the young chief himself rose and spoke.

"Pale-faces! ye have hunting grounds buttons and loops that make easy work for the size." work for the laundress, as they can be ironed in straight breadths, or else sash ribbon on the left will consist of long loops and ends. Velvet bretelles, "There is a cloud before the eyes of a high velvet dog-collar and cuffs, velmy red brother," answered the doctor, vet straps across full guimpes or blouse in the same language, "or he would not vests and velvet belts and sashes will speak thus. We come not to trouble or enrich wash dresses that are otherwise to wrong our brothers who live toward of very simple fabrics. Tucks will also the setting sun, but to trade with them and to be their friends."

"Friends!" echoed the chief, scornfully. "These were the words of the skirts trimmed with flounces, unless our wigwams, and pernaps, he added these emblodded stripes are also patting his long knife significantly, down the sleeves and on the corsage in "there may be other scalps there soon." V-shape, or like rows of insertion A stern hum ran through the listen- across a pointed plastron, and they

A Soul-Absorbing Occupation. Yes, my son, it is possible for you to live to the end of your days, performand feeble. But the white men, though ing successfully every day the rare feat few in number, are mighty in skill.

See!" and he pointed to the brassbound box at his feet. "In this box I

until you have, first weighed it carefulhold that which can sweep you all from the earth as the wind sweeps the dust of summer."

ly in your mind, revised it and adjust-ed it accurately to existing conditions of things. Yes, you can do that. But The threat was uttered so firmly and then, you won't do any thing else. No, boldly that several of the superstitious my boy, if you do that, always, you Indians were seen to exchange startled glances, and the young chief himself lonesome thing in all your life. You began to look uneasy, although he will have time to do nothing except to how you are going to say it, and then by the time you are all ready, and open your mouth, the man you were going to say it is at the last night?" "When I got up think I slept beastly hard last night?" "Why, dear boy?" "When I got up this to say it to will have grown weary of waiting and gone away.—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle. tried to mask his agitation by answer- think what you are going to say and hawks, nor as heavy as war clubs. Let your mouth, the man you were going the pale-face show us that what he says to say it to will have grown weary of

ALPHABETIC AXIOMS.

Leaves of Truth Picked Up Along the Highways of Life.

Avarice was grown when Adam was a baby.

Beauty sometimes bears bitter fruit. Charity is not blind. Death calls without an invitation.

Envy finds large room in small souls. Fashion is an unkind god. Generosity is ripe fruit ready to fall. Honor is born, not made.

Impudence is the ladder whereon ools climb up to wise men.

Justice doesn't know a dollar from a

Kindness is greater than good man-

Labor is capital's capital. Mercy is the essential element of sal-

Novelty is the salt of living. Opportunity is greater than genius. Perfection is neither masculine nor

feminine.

Quietness is nature's music. Refermation is not the work of a day. Sarcasm is a bee with a sting and no

Temptation is no respecter of per-

Ugliness uncovereth a multitude o sins-in woman. Vice loves to dance in masquerade. Work is a necessary evil.

Xtravagance conquers kingdoms. Youth plucks the flowers and leaves the thorns for age.

Zeal misdirected is a dangerous foe.

A WAR INCIDENT.

-Merchant Traveler.

An Interesting Fact of the Battle of the

Wilderness W. B. Shaw, a veteran correspondent of Washington, tells an interesting incident of the battle of the Wilderness: "At the beginning of the war, in my town of Towanda, Pa., a very nice fellow named Watkins enlisted as a private. He rose through the various ranks until at the battle of the Wilderness he was a Colonel. He was shot during the battle and left on the field for dead. The rain revived him, and a Confederate officer, finding that he was a Mason, picked him up and took care of him in his own tent until he was enough recovered to move about. He then let him go, but told him he did not think he should enter the Union army again. In the meantime Colonel Watkins' family supposed him to be dead. A friend had seen him fall from his horse, and the Northern papers all reported his death. It was a month after the battle before he reported here at Washington. He came to me, and I told him that he must be very careful in announcing the news to his wife. He went home and resigned, but the people about his home urged him to en er the army again. He did so some time later, and three days after he went back to the service he was again in battle, and was shot dead."-N. Y.

TABLE MANNERS.

Refinement at the Table a Mark of Good Breeding.

Refined table manners mark not only good breeding, but good feeling; and whatever else in the day is to be hurried, the dinner is not. It takes time to enjoy delicate flavors, and to appreciate those dishes which ought to be real works of art, not only in order that the gastric juice may have time to thoroughly mingle with the food, but that we may rise from the level of the animal to that of a higher order of being. Health, happiness, harmony wait on our habits, which affect our mental condition more than we can well realize. Bad temper is frequently nothing but another name for indigestion. Irritability, peevishness and dyspepsia are the certain results of bolt-ing food when the body is weary and the mind preoccupied. Then follow hasty words, a rasping temper-gloom and fault-finding, and peace flees from the threshold. The sunniest disposition, the most affectionate heart, can not withstand the wear of years, and two lives, which might have blended together beautifully, are sundered as far as though an ocean rolled between. -The Household.

According to the Darwinian theory our ancestors were all tail-bearers.—Hartford Times.

Zero is like a dude: it amounts to nothing, but makes a man shiver when he sees it.—N. Y. Journal.

Why is a patent safety hansom cab a dnagerous carriage to drive in? Because the cabman always drives over your head.

THE New York Sun has an article headed "What the Fishermen Want." Presume the answer to that is "fish."—Detroit Free

A PRIVATE in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with: "May Heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith."

THE novel-reading boy, who ran away to become a king, was brought back, and after a brief interview with his father was posi-

The latest style in hair-dressing is called "sweet disorder." It gives one the appearance of having been blown through a tree-top.—Philadelphia Call.

A FRIEND of ours, absent on a trip to Washington, writes that he has been all through the National capital and considerable of his own.—Lowell Citizen.

THE most delicate individual in the world. should be tread upon a lady's train, is liable to become a robe bust man.—Binghamton Republican.

A HEN-PECKED husband said in extenuation of his wife's raid on his scalp: "You see she takes her hair off so easily she doesn't know how it hurts to have mine pulled out."—N. Y. Telegram.

"Yes," said Salbe, "I think Mark is in love with me. He hasn't told me so, but when Fred Acker escorted me home last night Mark looked ugly, and to-day he threw a brick at Fred's cat."

-Though petroleum is found in many parts of the world none has been discovered so valuable for illuminating purposes as the Pennsylvania product. One curious proof of this fact is the demand for empty oil packages in the European markets. The Austrian and Russian dealers buy them and refill them, carefully preserving the American brand. They are resold as containing refined oil from the United States, and the quality of American oil is thus brought into undeserved disrepute.—Pittsburgh Post.

How to Save Money,

How to Save Money,
and we might also say—time and pain as
well, in our advice to good housekeepers
and ladies generally. The great necessity
existing always to have a perfectly safe
remedy convenient for the relief and prompt
cure of the ailments peculiar to woman—
functional irregularity, constant pains, and
all the symptoms attendant upon uterine
disorders—induces us to recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite
Prescription"—woman's best friend. It will
save money. save money.

BILLIARDS resemble matrimony, inas-much as kisses and scratches are common to both.

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

Aveasy way to find a lost relative-Make will in his favor. - Detroit Tribune.

A vigorous and healthy growth of hair is maintained by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

NICKEL-PLATED watch-Dog with a new collar.-California Maverick.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Loss of Flesh and Strength, with poor appetite, and perhaps slight cough in morning, or on first lying down at night, should be looked to in time. Persons afflicted with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state. Most cases commence with disordered liver, leading to bad digestion and imperfect assimilation of food—hence the emaciation, or wasting of the flesh. It is a form of scrofulous disease, and is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood-cleansing, anti-bilious and invigorating compounds, known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

"HAVE you any old Roman weapons!"
Dealer—"We have none in just now, they are being—rusted."—Karlsruher Nachrickten.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. SERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

An Edinburgh man recently caught the hay fever by associating with a grass widow. The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in colds and coughs, can not be overestimated.

SHEAR nonsense—trying to cut the hair of a bald-headed man.—Barbers' Gazette.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

WHERE does all the bad weather go to when it clears off?—Chicago Telegram.

THE newest thing in newspapers is "an organ of brass bands."—Philadelphia Press.

NOW IN USE—36,989. OF LOS

COLDIERSNEW LAWS; Officers' pay from ed; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free, BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Do You Know

That the very best blood purifier and spring medi-cine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. That it cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, and all other diseases of the blood.
That it cures biliousness, indigestion, dyspepsis, headache, and kidney and liver complaints.
That the body is now more susceptible to beneat

from medicine than at any other season.
"I was troubled with disease of the kidneys five years, and was urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle I felt greatly relieved, my appears. tite has never been so good, and I sleep soundly."

O. Congdon, Burlington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

nothing equal to Hood's Sartaparilla. That it is a wonderful medicine for restoring and

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure medicine. It cured me of terrible headsches, and cured my little girl of swellings in her neck which had been lanced twice." Mrs. F. E. Lon

Purifies the Blood

d by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar

sharpening the appetite.

That it purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the bloods and strengthens the whole system.

That delays are dangerous—now is the time to take

Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For years I suffered from indigestion, being very restless in the night, and in the morning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I slept well and felt refreshed on waking. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me more good than anything else."

MRS. H. D. Winars, Jackson, Mich.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about three months. Before that time my blood was in a terrible condition. After using it for about one month my appetite was better and my general health greatly improved. For a medicine as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla too much can not be said." L. Linsey, Bugbee House, Putnam, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

WOMEN

produce constipation—all other Iron medicines de,

"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for a disease
peculiar to women, and have been entirely cured.

MES ANNIE CREWELL, Atchison, Kansas, says;
"I suffered from female weakness and general
deblity. Brown's Iron Bitters cured me. I recommend it to like sufferers."

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALT-ER and BRIDLE Combined.

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\$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. Do best selling articles in the world. I sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH. CANCER Treated and cured without the knife.
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Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

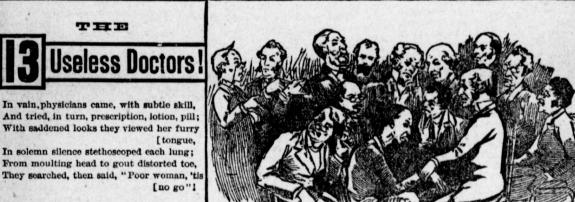
A. N.K.-D. No. 1070 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE

seless Doctors

And tried, in turn, prescription, lotion, pill: viewed her furry [tongue, In solemn silence stethoscoped each lung;

From moulting head to gout distorted toe, They searched, then said, "Poor woman, 'tis [no go"1



GRATITUDE.

Mrs. F. Oars, of Shumway, Ill., writes: "When I had used Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' one week, I could walk all over the door-yard, and I could get into a wagon and ride two miles to see my neighbors. I had not been able to walk out in the door-yard for six months. After using the 'Favorite Prescription' two weeks, I rode in a wagon ten miles; my neighbors were all surprised to see me up and going about and helping to do my housework, after doctoring with thirteen of the best physicians we could get and the last one told my husband that I would never be able to do my housework any more. I am thankful to my God that I wrote to you, for I had suffered from 'Female Weakness' until I had almost given up in despair."

TERRIBLE

Mrs. F. E. Wilcox, Friendship, N. Y., writes:

"For five or six years I had been badly troubled with female weakness and terrible pains across the small of my back and pit of the stomach. Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' acted like a charm, and cured me completely, to my great joy."

BENEFITS.

Rev. Sidney C. Davis, Galien, Michigan, writes:
"I wish, in this letter, to express my gratitude for Mrs. Davis and myself for the great good which has been accomplished in her case by the use of your proprietary medicines. When she began to take them, in January last, she could not encould stay up only about thirty minutes at a time. Now she not only sits up almost the entire day, but can walk around, call on her neighbors, two and three blocks away, and not feel any injurious effects at all. When we consider that she had kept her bed the greater part of the time for fourteen months, and would lose repeatedly the advance she had made, her progess now seems marvelous. We had almost lost confidence in medical practitioners, and advertised remedies, but have found in your Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Peliets' the complete and final recovery."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with backache, or nervousness, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and findifferent doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made. A proper medicine directed to the cause would perhaps have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of Newcastle, Lincoln Co.

DOCTORS

A. Lovely, Greenfeld, Adair Co., Jouca, writes:
R. V. Pierce, M. D. Dear Sir—"Having been ill a number of years, and having tried in vain almost every advertised remedy, as well as having paid nearly a hundred dollars to our local physicians, without benefit, I was finally induced to consult you. You advised me to send for your medicines—I accordingly sent for your 'Medical Adviser,' six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery, six of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and six vials of your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' When I first began using these I could not stand on my feet. In ninety days I could walk a mile, and do light housework; whilst in six months I was completely cured, and my health has remained perfect ever since. I recommend you and your medicines wherever I go and loan your 'Adviser' to my friends. Two of our most prominent physicians who have read your great work 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' pronounce it the best family doctor book they have ever seen."

THANKS.

Mrs. Caroline Byers, corner Duke and Arquie Streets, Halifax, N. S., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, I thank God, and thank you a thousand times, for the relief that your valuable medicines, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' have given me. I am perfectly cured of a chronic sickness that had troubled me for years. How my heart is overflowed with joy and gratitude towards you, aly tongue can never express."

ALL RUN
DOWN."

Mrs. V. H. Peterson, of Lockport, N. Y., had suffered for three years from "female weakness," was greatly emaciated and "all run down" as she expressed it, and Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and "Golden Medical Discovery" promptly cured her, as they have thousands of

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of Newcastle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the \$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Mrs. Henry Patterson, of New York City, writes: "I had been under an eminent physician's care for eight mouths for what he called 'spinal disease.' I became worse during all this time, when, chancing to see a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser at the residence of a friend, I read that part devoted to 'Woman and her Diseases.' I soon became convinced that my disease was a uterine affection, which, as you say, caused sympathetic backache, inward fever, nervousness, and general debility. I commenced the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' applying also the local treatment which he recommends in the Adviser, and in three months I was well and strong."

OVER-WORKED WOMEN.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dress-makers, general housekeepers, and over-worked women nerally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. NOT A

"CURE-ALL."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system.

It promptly cures nausea and weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, cructations of gas, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. Price Reduced to \$1.00 per Bottle,

EVERY INVALID LADY should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for \$1.50. A large pamphlet, treatise on Diseases of women, profusely filustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps. Address,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Report of a Majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee Upon the Matter of Furnishing Papers in Regard to Removals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-In the Senate yesterday Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following:

Resolved, That it is, under those c'rcum-

Resolved, That it is, under those c'rcumstances, the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to the proposed removals of officers, documents and papers in reference to the supposed official or personal msconduct of whom are withheld by the executive or any head of a department when deemed necessary by the Senate and called for in considering the matter.

Another resolution guelars that the second considering the matter.

Another resolution declares that the section of the Civil Service rules in regard to honorably discharged Union soldiers ought to be faithfully and fully put into execu-

The report is signed by Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls, McMillan, Hoar, Wilson and Evarts. It recites the circumstances of the removal of Dustin and the appointment of his successor as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama; declares that it has been the uniform practice of the Ju-diciary Committee since the passage of the tenure of office act to call upon the heads of departments for all "papers and informa-tion in the possession of the department touching the conduct and administration" proposed to be appointed. This has been done with the unanimous approval of all the members, although the composition of the committee had been during that period some times of one political character and some times of another. One of the appendices of the report contains a list showing the numbers of officials of various ranks who were suspended or removed by the President during the first thirty days of the

present session of Congress.

The report quotes the resolution adopted by the Senate calling upon the Attorney General for the papers in the above mentioned case and his reply thereto, and con-

tinues:
"This letter, atthough in response to the papers bearing on the subject within a given time be transmitted, assumes that the Attorney General of the United States is the servant of the President and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his of-fice according to the will of the Executive and not otherwise. Your committee is unable to discover either in the original of the act creating the office of Attorney General or in the act creating the Department of Justice any provision which makes the At-torney General of the United States in any sense the servant of or controlled by the Executive in the performance of the duties imputed to him by law or the nature of his office. The Executive is bound by the Constitution and by his oath to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and he is himself as much bound by the regulations of the law as the humblest officer in the service of the United S ates, and he can not have authority to undertake to faithfully execute the laws whether applied to his own special functions or those of the departments created by law, otherwise by lawful methods can, the heads of departments and other officers of the United States to perform the duties which the law

and not his will has imputed to them. "The important question, then, is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either house of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves. It may be fully admitted that, except in re-spect of the Department of the Treasury, that there is no statute which conthat there is no statute which com-mands the head of any department to transmit to either house of Congress on its demand any information con-cerning the administration of his department, but the committee believes it to be clear that from the very nature of the powers entrusted by the constitution to the two houses of Congress that it is a necessary incident that either house must have at all times the right to know what officially exists or takes place in any of the departments of the Government.

The committee feels authorized to state, after a somewhat careful research, that within the foregoing limits there is scarcely until now any instance of a refusal by a head of a department, or even of the President himself, to communicate official facts or information as distinguished from private and unofficial papers, motives, views, reasons and opinions to either house of Congress when unconditionally demanded. Indeed, the early journals of the Senate show a great number of instances of directions to the heads of departments, as of course, to furnish papers and reports upon all sorts of affairs, both legislative and ex-

"The instances of requests to the President and command of the heads of departments by each house of Congress from the early days until now for papers and infor-mation on every conceivable subject of public affairs are almost innumerable. For it appears to have been thought by all the Presidents who have carried on the Government now for almost a century that, even in respect to requests of them by an independent and co-ordinate branch of Government, they were under a constitu-tional duty and obligation to furnish to either house the papers called for, unless it has happened in rare instances when the re quest was coupled with an appeal to the discretion of the President in respect of the danger of publicity to send the paper, if in his judgment it should not be incompatible with the public welfare."

The precedents to establish this proposition are cited and discussed at great length, and the report continues as fol-

"The committee feels safe in stating that, from the research it has made, the course of the Government has been constant and con-tinuous and unchanged from the beginning until now, and that, in its belief, no instance within the principles and limitations before stated has occurred, in which calls for oracial papers and files, addressed either to the President in the form of requests or to the heads of departments in the form of commands, have not been complied with, but it has sometimes happened, where the request to the President was merely a conditional one, leaving it to his discretion whether the papers should be communicated or not, that they have not been communicated. The practical construction of the constitution in these respects by all branches of the Government for so long a period would seem upon acknowledged principles to settle what are the rights and powers of the two houses of Congress in the exercise of their respective duties covering every branch of the operations of the Government, and it is submitted with confidence that such rights and wounds upon his brother, Levi Sholly, his wounds upon his brother, Levi Sholly, his powers are indispensable to the discharge of their duties and do not infringe any right of the Executive, and that it does not belong to either heads of departments or to the President himself to take into consideration any supposed motives or purposes that either house may have in celling for mitted suicide. His wife and sister-in-law such papers, or whether the possession or will die.

knowledge of their contents could be sp-plied by either house to useful purposes. "The constitution of the United States was adopted in the light of the well known history that even Ministers of the English crown were bound to lay before Parliament all papers when demanded, on pain of the instant dismissal of such Ministers on refusal through the rapid and effectual in-strumentality of a vote of want of confidence, and the Continental Congress had for more than ten years itself governed the country and had control of all papers and records, not by reason of any thing expressed in the articles of the confederation, but by reason of the intrinsic nature of free government. The jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress to legislate, and the power to advise or withhold advice concerning treaties and appointments necessa-rily involves the jurisdiction to officially know every step and action of the officers of the law and all the facts touching their conduct in the possession of any depart-ment or even in the possession of the President himself. There was no need to ex-press such a power, for it was necessarily an inherent incident to the exercise of the power granted.

"It will be observed that in this instance the call for papers covered a period for more than six months, during which the regular incumbent of the office had been discharging its duties, and also the further period of more than six months during which the person designated to discharge those duties on suspension of the office had been acting, and that that person is the one man proposed to be appointed to the place. It will also be observed that the President has not undertaken to remove the incumbent of the office but has only in expressed of the officer proposed to be removed and and stated pursuance of the statutes on the the character and conduct of the person subject, suspended that officer, and that the subject, suspended that officer, and that the same statutes expressly provide that such officers shall not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that if that advice and consent be not given the incumbent would (unless his regular term of office should have previously expired) at the close of this session of the Senate be restored to the lawful right to exercise its

duties.
"The Senate, then, by this nominationis asked to advise and consent to the re moval of the incumbent and to the ap-pointment of the candidate proposed for his place. In exercising its duty in respect these questions it is plain that the conduct and management of the incumbent is a matter absolutely essential to be known to the Senate in order that it may deter-mine whether it can rightly advise his removal or rightly leave him to resume the functions of his office at the end of its session, as well as whether the candidate proposed has in the exercise of office under his designation so conducted himself as to show that he is competent and faithful. Indeed, it may be stated with entire accuracy that even in case of a vacancy in an office, and the proposed filling of such vacancy, it is important for the Senate to know the previous condition and management of the office, the state of its affairs, whether there has been cases of misconduct or abuse of power, the embezziement of money, and indeed all the circumstances bearing upon the Admin stration, in order that it may judge of the suitableness of appointing a particular person to take up its duties, with reference to the difficulties that may exist in its affairs, the state of the accounts, and every thing con-cerning its administration, so as to measure the fitness and competency of the particular candidate to meet the emergencies of the

case."
A table is presented showing a large number of persons appointed in the place of officers suspended and the query is made whether these suspended officials or any considerable number of them have been guilty of any misconduct in office or of any personal conduct making them unworthy to be trusted with the performance of duties imposed upon them by the law and if they have it is held that opportunity should be given the Senate to make the most careful scrutiny in respect to selecting their successors as well as in respect of providing better means and safeguards by legislation for administering the laws of the United

"Such information, it would seem, the Executive is determined the Senate shall not possess, for the alleged reason that it might enable the Senate to understand what circumstances connected with the faithful execution of the laws induced the President to exercise the discretion the statute confers upon him to suspend them and ask the Senate to unite with him in their removal from

The report ends by quoting the passage on the civil service contained in the President's message and commenting upon it. Mr. Pugh stated that the minority would also submit a report, and the matter went

JOHN B. GOUGH DEAD.

The Well Known Temperance Orator Suc-PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.-John B. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, died at 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns in Frankford, where he was taken on Monday night when stricken with paralysis while lecturing at the Frankford Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Gough was at the bedside when he died. There were also present Mrs. Ridge, his sister, Mrs. Burns and two nieces, Misses Mary and Fanny Whitcomb, Mr. J. Wanamaker, the Rev. Charles Murphy and Mrs. Jacob Wagner. It was recalled yes-terday that the last words spoken by Mr. Gough were: "Young man, make your record clean." The body will be embained and after services at the house will be taken to Worcester, Mass.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John B. Gough was born at Sandgate,
England, August 22, 1817. He came to
America in 1829 and soon after became a bookbinder's apprentice in New York. He became intemperate and was accustomed to sing and recite in grog shops, where his powers of mimicry and action made him a favorite. He fell into great poverty, but about 1840 took the tem-perance pledge and soon began to lecture on intemperance, both in America and England. In time he added other subjects and became a year repular crater. In No. and became a very popular orator. In November, 1872, he recited one of his orations in New York, announcing that this would probably be his last public appearance in that city. He has published his autobiography (1846) and a volume of orations (1854). He resided near Worcester, Mass.

A Maniac's Tragedy. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 19 .- Three days ago David Sholly, a wealthy farmer residing near Shirley, armed himself with two shot guns and secreted himself in the oat bin of his barn. This afternoon the mem-bers of his family discovered his where-

isbnient.

HE SLEEPS.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 17 .- At about nine 'clock yesterday morning the doors of the Conkling mansion were thrown open to the public to permit a last view of the face of the illustrious dead, ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. For three hours crowds of people from this city and all the surrounding towns and country passed reverently by the casket, taking their last look upon the features of the dead statesman friend of many of them. and A number of beautiful floral tributes from Washington, New York, Albany and other cities were placed on the end of and surrounding the casket. At noon the doors were closed and about one o'clock Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Calvary Church, arrived at the house. Mrs. Seymour was borne into the chamber of death and, surrounded by the immediate relatives of the dead statesman, she listened to the prayers for the dead with her head bowed on her hand and tears coursing freely over her cheeks.

CARRIED OUT. A few minutes before five o'clock the hearse and the pall bearers arrived, and slowly and sadly the mortal remains of the great dead were borne to Trinity Church, which was crowded with friends of the deceased. The pall bearers occupied the front seats in the center of the church, while the members of the family and the Legislative Committee were directly behind them. Governor Hill and his staff occupied the chan-cel seats on the right and visiting clergy-men those on the left. The Congressional Committee sat opposite the family on the main aisle and the New York Exchange committee next to them. The interior of the wurch was very tastefully draped with various emblems of mourning. THE SERVICES.

The services consisted of the brief but impressive services of the Episcopal church. At the church door the cortege was met by the Rt. Rev. Bishop F. D. Huntington, the rector of the church, the Rev. C. H. Gardner and other clergymen. The burial service beginning "I am the resurrection and the life" was read by Bishop Huntington after the members of the family were seated. The anthem from the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Psalms was then song. Then followed the lesson, 1 Corinthians xv. commencing at the 20th verse, read by Dr. S. H. Cox. Dr. Muhlenberg's celebrated hymn, "I Would Not Live Always," was then sung. The apostle's creed and the special collects were read by the Bishop. The beautiful hymn, "How Firm a Foundation". tion," to the tune of "Hinton," both hymn and time having been favorites with the deceased, we sung, after which the committal service was read. Then was sung, "I Heard a Voice From Heaven," and benediction was pronounced by Bishop Huntington. The recessional hymn was "Jerusalem the TO THE CEMETERY.

The mortal remains of Utica's distinguished citizen were then borne to the Forest Hill cemetery and placed in the chapel of roses where the casket was opened and a sculptor took a cast of the face prepara-tory to making a marble bust of the ex-Governor. Among the persons of prominence present were Governor Hill, ex-Senator Conkling, the State of-ficers and delegations from Con-gress and the State Legislature. After the services at the church a memorial meeting was held in the opera house, which was filled with people, including nearly all the prominent persons from out of town. Gov-ernor Hill was the first speaker. He eulogized Mr. Seymour's public and private character at some length. Addresses were also made by the Hon. Francis Kernan, Ellis H. Roberts, O. H. Beardsley, R. P. Flower and others.

TELEPHONE TALK.

eral Garland said to day that he had nothing to say concerning the manner in which of New York City, who, after getting he had been interested in the Pan Electric several years' hard labor out of him, Telephone Company, or the circumstances under which the suit at Memphis against the Bell Company had been instituted by of Peter McKee, of the same city, who direction of the Solicitor General last autumn. "For," he added, "my published statement to the President last autumn said every thing I knew about those matters. and my attitude in regard to them has not changed in the least since then. Besides this it now appears that an investigation concerning the whole question is to be had by the House of Representatives. I am glad of it and hope it will be thorough and complete, and that all there is of it will be revealed and made public in advance of this investigation, which I heartily welcome. I feel disinc ined to go into the subject in deall but I will see this however. ject in detail, but I will say this, however, that since it has been asserted by some persons that as I am a member of a rival comment is now prosecuting a suit against the Bell patent, this suit may result to my benefit or advantage, and that, too, while I am at the head of the department of justice through the Solicitor General of which the suit is to be carried on, and that therefore something should be done by me to relieve myself and the adm nistration from the apparently delicate situation indicated. I have considered this suggestion in all its bearings as far as I am able, and I recognize the fact that there is much in it worthy of thought. I have discussed in my mind most thoroughly what I could and ought to do in view alone of this state of the case, and I have determined to take steps to meet this in a way that will, I think, reneet this in a way that will, I think, to-ceive the approbation of all people who really desire to be satisfied. This would be at once consummated, but, as the inves-tigation by the House is now to proceed, I do not think it right for me to do anything or explain what I intend to do until the investigation is concluded, as my motives, in view of this investigation, might be mis-construed. But, whatever the result of the invest gation may be, I will carry out and execute the determination I have reached, and of which I have a ready spoken. More than this I hope you do not expect me to

"But, Mr. Attorney General, does this foreshadow your resignation from the cabnet?" was asked. "No; it does-not," replied Mr. Garland.

A Feeling Prince. LONDON, Feb. 16.-It is announced to-day that the Prince of Wales has sent an autograph letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir Hugh Childers, expressing his astonishment at the severe sentence of seven years' penal servi-tude, which was passed by Judge Denman upon Magee, the man who was convicted of endeavoring to blackmail the Prince by letters containing threats. His Royal Highness says that the sentence has occasioned him much distress, and he is anxious that if possible the Home office shall intervene for the purpose of reducing the pun-

The Cummings Hotel at St. George, Out, burned early the other morning.

The Most Reliable Wood Known to Modern

Five years since, it is asserted, the imports of mahogany to this country amounted to only five hundred thousand feet annually. A comparison of the figures will indicate the rapid growth of this wood in popularity. A short time since it was considered an expensive wood, but with the increased consumption its cost has been reduced, so that at present it is not much dearer than native walnut or cherry. Mahog-any is not only fashionable wood, but it is the most reliable wood known to commerce. It is unequaled for doors, house trimming, furniture, or for any purpose where a hard wood is desired. It does not warp or cheek; neither does the sun fade it, but, on the contrary, it brings out its rich color. Time, which destroys other woods, only serves to increase the value of mahogany. An incident of its introduction into England early in the eighteenth century is worth relating.

A West Indian captain brought a few planks to his brother, Dr. Gibbons, of London, who was erecting a house on King street, Covent Garden. The doctor knew something of wood and instructed his master workman to use the planks in some of the interior work of his house. The workman said they were too hard, but the good dochaving a cabinetmaker named Wallston, turned to him and half jokingly asked if he could not make a candle box to adorn his library. The eabinetmaker, like some others of his craft, knew no such word as fail, and accordingly assayed the task. As the result of this skillful labor he brought the doctor a box, the finish of which outshone all the other furniture. The fame of it grew, and as a result, the permanence of mahogany as a fashion-able wood was secured. Mahogany is found in the West India Islands and also in Mexico. Some time between the years 1521 and 1540 Cortes and his companions, after their conquest of that country, used it in the building of the ships in which they sailed on their voyages of discovery. The color of mahogany when freshly cut is of light tone, and in finishing it this shade should be preserved. The finisher should not be permitted to use any stain upon the wood, as this detracts from its effect and interferes with one of the most beautiful operations of nature. The owner of a house finished in mahogany may notice from month to month the deepening shades of color in the wood, which mellow in the sun's rays and take on a rich glow. This increases year after year, until the wood is resplendent in beauty. To restain such wood is a vain attempt to improve upon nature, and by it the changes in shade and variety in tones of color are destroyed. Mahogany is unsurpassed as a cabinet wood, and has long been used by the Government in fitting up public buildings .- Midland Industrial Gazette.

A ROMANTIC LIFE.

The Strange Story of a Slave Who Was Born in New York State.

The subject of this brief sketch lives near the Erie Pockets, Texas township, Pennsylvania. He is a colored man about ninety-five years of age, and his got a tip on St. Paul. It was about the name is "Harry" Brown. The story time Armour went into that stock, and of his life reads like a romance, and the way the clerk got it the stuff was again demonstrates that truth is sure to go up steadily to the century Attorney-General Garland on the Telescharges.

Attorney-General Garland master. When quite a boy, at sheriff's sale, he was sold to one William Smith, gin. He paid 55. Sure enough, the hired him out for a money consideration to an Episcopal clergyman by the name treated "Harry" kindly during his stay with him. Thomas Powell, of Newburgh, N. Y., was his next master, with whom he lived and labored faithfully for many years. "Harry's" next employment was with De Witt Clinton, of Newburg. He acted in the capacity of coachman. While thus engaged he became acquainted with a colored girl, a servant and slave in Mr. Clinton's family. The acquaintance was fol-lowed by love, and it was not long before they were wedded. The ceremony took place in the large parlor of Clinton's residence, and was witnessed by a large company of white folks, who bestowed on the happy pair many valuable presents. "Harry's" wife's mother was also a slave belonging to Clinton. A short time after the mar-riage the three removed to New York, their master taking up his residence there. On July 4, 1827, "Harry" and his wife obtained their freedom. Around about 1830, or soon after the Delaware and Hudson canal opening, they went to Honesdale, where they erected a cabin and commenced housekeeping. At this place "Harry" has lived ever since. When he first located that region was nothing but an unbroken wilderness of pine, hemlock and laurel. For many years he worked as a day laborer in and around the locality where he had made his home. His wife died a few years ago, and since that time he has been cared for by his daughter Ann. At the present time he is very poor, and in almost a feeble and helpless condition. His last master, De Witt Clinton, was born in Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., March 2, 1828. He filled many high positions of public trust.—Kingston (N. Y.) Freedman.

-The London Lancet thinks that the animosity with which men of opposite political views regard each other is out of all proportion to their individual interest in the questions on which they differ; and that there are reasons for thinking that "the mental disturbance set up by political excitement may be specific disease." "Election fever" an i "politico-mania" are at present current terms in the English medical

-- Canada has this season drawn her supplies of raisins largely from Cali-fornia instead of from Spain and other European countries.

-A cannon that was used in Indian warfare two hundred years ago, is sta-

The young women of Mentone, Italy, say that their grandmothers used to tell them the story of Cinderalla (whom they called Cendreusette) as follows: "Once there was a man who had two daughters-one named Catherine and the other Cendreusette - and their mother was not overfond of Cendreusette. One day she sent her to mind the cow, and gave her a kilo of cotton know how to do. She began to cry, and then the cow said to her: 'Tie the distaff on my horns and the spindle on my tail, and put me where there is good grass and water and I will spin it.' When she went home her mother was content with what she had done. The sister asked leave to go with the cow the next day, and her mother gave her also thread to spin. When she was

on the road she began to cry. Then said and the spindle on my tail, and I will spin it. The girl led box the cow: 'Put the distaff on my horns The girl led her where other cows had already refused the grass, and so, instead of spinning, the cow gathered cabbages for her. The mother, being angry, then said to them to kill and eat the cow. Cendreusette went to warn her, when she told her: 'Take care to eat some of it, and you must then keep the bones and put them in a box. Whenever you wish a fine gown take a bone and it will turn into one.' Once her mother was going to high mass with the sister; they left Cendreusette in the kitchen. When they had gone she took a bone and said: 'I wish this to turn into a fine gown, and on it a sun shining, and a slipper which walks by itself.' She put them on and went to church, and seated herself on a bench near her mother, who did not know her, but took her for some fine lady. She had a fan, and on it was pictured the sea; she let it fall; her mother took it and she said to her: 'You may keep it; I do not wish it any more. hurried home after mass to undress, so that her mother should not know, Next day she went again to mass, now dressed in a gown on which was the sea, and fishes swimming about it. She put herself again on the bench near her mother. She had a handkerchief with the moon upon it; she let it fall; her mother took it, and she would not take it back. After the high mass she ran away, losing in her hurry a slipper. The King's son found it, and had it eried everywhere that she who lost should come and claim it and he would make her his wife. All the young women tried it, but it would not fit. He bade Cendreusette's mother bring her daughters. Cendreusette went dressed in her gown on which were the fishes, and wearing the other slipper, and the Prince took her for his wife." -Chicago Tribune.

STOPPED IN TIME.

A Clerk's Good Luck and Subsequent Dis-

"Talking about lucky deals in stocks." said a broker the other day, "I know of a case which beats anything in the shoe-string line I ever heard of. Last June a young clerk on La Salle street quotations began to creep up, and when they reached 60, a few weeks later, he was \$250 ahead. He drew out his profits, returned his \$100 to the bank so that he couldn't lose anything, and immediately bought 125 shares with his \$250. It wasn't long until the price touched 70, when he sold out again and again invested his profits. He repeated this at 75, at 80, at 85, at 90, and again at 95, the quotations gradually creeping up to that figure, and never once sagging back enough to wipe out his margin. That was early last November, about four months from the time he started in with \$100 capital. And how much money doyou suppose he had then? Five thou-Guess again. Seven? More, sir. He had more than \$20,000, and then he got scared, drew out entirely and invested his whole pile in real estate.

And it was well he did.—Chicago Jour-

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.

1	KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.	1
1	CATTLE-Shipping steers \$4 00 @ 5 05	
1	Native cows 2 50 @ 3 35 Butchers' steers 3 35 @ 3 85	
1	Butchers' steers. 3 35 @ 3 85 HOGS—Good to choice heavy 3 65 @ 4 15 L ght 200 @ 3 60 WHEAT—No. 2 red 72 @ 74 No. 3 red 55 @ 56 No. 2 soft 86 @ 87% OATS—No. 2 27 @ 28% RYE—No. 2 27 @ 28% RYE—No. 2 45 @ 49 FLOUR—Fancy, per sack 1 80 @ 1 85 HAY—Large baled 5 00 @ 5 50 BUTTER—Choice creamery 27 @ 28 CHEESE—Full cream 11 @ 12	H
1	Lght	
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red 72 @ 74	1
١	No. 3 red 55 @ 56	
ı	No. 2 soft 86 @ 87/9	
9	OATS-No 2 27 @ 28%	
9	RYE-No. 2	
H	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack 180 @ 185	
	HAY-Large baled 5 00 @ 5 50	
d	CHEESE—Full cream	
	CHEESE—Full cream	10
	BACON-Ham 8 @ 9	
9	Shoulders 5 @ 6	
ı	Sides 6 @ 614	
	LARD	
ı	POTATOES 65 @ 80	
		1
i	CATTLE—Shipping steers. 5 00 @ 5 30 Butchers' steers. 3 25 @ 4 25 HOGS—Packing. 3 85 @ 4 15 SHEEP—Fair to choice. 3 25 @ 4 80 FLOUR—Choice. 3 70 @ 8 90 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 90 @ 90½ CORN—No. 2. 36 @ 38½ JATS—No. 2 299½ 30 RYE—No. 2 61 @ 62	
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	CHICAGO	1
,	COTTON—Middlings 81/4 84/4 84/4 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers 3 50 @ 5 50 HOGS—Packing and sh pping 4 05 @ 4 45 SHEEP—Fa r to choice 2 00 @ 5 40 FLOUR—Winter wheat 4 40 @ 4 85 WHEAT—No. 2 red 784/3 81/4 80.3 67 @ 68 No. 2 spr ng 794/3 81/4 CORN—No. 2 365/4 @ 38 OATS—No. 2 365/4 @ 38 OATS—No. 2 365/4 @ 38 OATS—No. 2 36 @ 59 81/4 81/4 81/4 81/4 81/4 81/4 81/4 81/4	ı
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	PORK. 10 95 @ 11 00 NEW YORK.	1
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	CORN_NO 2	1
1	OATS-Western mixed 374 40	1
	BUTTERCreamery 12 @ 34	
Ų	PORK 11 75 @ 12 0)	1

How a Far-Famed Fairy Talo Is Told in The Great Emporium.

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