

Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

NUMBER 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23d the House bill to prohibit the making of books or pools on trotting or running races, foot racing or baseball in the District of Columbia was passed; also the House bill for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas. The International Copyright bill was then discussed until adjournment. The House passed the bill giving a pension of \$75 per month to the widow General Ricketts. Under the call of States bills and resolutions were introduced. The balance of the day was given to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill in Committee of the Whole.

After clearing away some unimportant business on the 24th the Senate resumed consideration of the International Copyright bill, which, after debate, was laid over. After the passage of several bills of a private and local nature, and an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House the Committee on Elections reported on the Frank-Glover contest from St. Louis in favor of Mr. Glover. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, spoke in favor and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, against the bill. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 25th a resolution was adopted calling for copies of the reports of Special Agents Beecher and Tingle as to the alleged smuggling of opium from British Columbia. The motion to refer the President's message was then taken up and Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate. The conference report on the joint resolution for a conference of the American nations was non-concurred in and a new conference ordered. As soon as the House met it went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Messrs. Bynum, of Indiana, and Dockery, of Missouri, in support of the measure. A night session was held and the debate on the bill continued.

At the conclusion of the morning hour in the Senate on the 26th Mr. Ingalls took the floor and gave notice that on Tuesday he would reply to some remarks of Senator Voorhees in his speech of the day before. The conference report on the joint resolution to take part in the international exposition at Paris in 1889 was introduced. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill, which was finally laid aside, and bills passed granting the right of way to the Kansas City & Pacific railroad through the Indian Territory; appropriating \$100,000 additional to the public building at Wichita, Kan., and granting the Kansas Valley railroad the right of way through the Fort Riley reservation. Adjourned until Monday.

In the House the Senate bill passed for the relief of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and to extend the time of payment to purchasers of lands from the Indians. The remainder of the day was given to debate on the Tariff bill.

The Senate went into session on the 27th. Soon after the House met debate on the Tariff bill was resumed and continued into the evening session, at which seventeen pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

INDIAN AGENT GREGORY, who was under investigation by a Senate committee, has resigned.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an opinion in case No. 213, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick Mackey, in error from the Supreme Court of Kansas. The defendant was employed by the railroad company and was injured by the negligence of one of the company's engineers. He brought suit and recovered damages. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Kansas was affirmed.

The President has approved the act for a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis; the act facilitating the prosecution of works projected for the improvement of the rivers and harbors, and the act granting the right of way to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River & Southwestern Railway Company through certain Indian lands in the State of Minnesota.

Dr. McMASTER, a veterinary surgeon, was fined in Washington recently for "docking" two horses' tails belonging to attaches of the British Legation.

THERE was an unusually large attendance at the President's reception on the 27th. Included in the throng were delegates to a religious convention, the Boston base-ball team, many of the ballet of a theatrical troupe and most of the chorus of an opera company. A religious crank who informed the others that he was "favored by God and the Bible" was denied admittance.

The Postmaster-General has completed arrangements with the Postmaster-General of Canada establishing a uniform rate of postage of one cent per ounce on all merchandise, including grain, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, scions and all grafts, and one cent per two ounces of printed matter in the mails exchanged between the two countries and now known as third class matter in the domestic mails of this country.

THE EAST.

The New York Board of Aldermen has passed over Mayor Hewitt's veto the resolution curtailing his power in the matter of displaying flags on the City Hall. This is the outcome of the St. Patrick's day row.

The body of Governor John T. Hoffman arrived at New York on the 24th on the steamer Fulda, of the North German Lloyd's line.

F. B. BLAKE & Co., coal commission merchants of New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities \$100,000 to \$150,000, of which a considerable portion is said to be due to banks which hold the firm's paper.

The high school building and the Unitarian Church at Concord, N. H., were entirely destroyed by fire recently. All the children escaped in safety. The loss was \$70,000.

Six laborers were buried in a trench and killed at Yonkers, N. J., recently. A water pipe burst, causing the ground to cave in.

The machine and pattern shop of the Delamater iron works in New York were burned recently; loss \$100,000.

NEARLY every saloon in College Point, L. I., about fifty in number, has discontinued the sale of pool beer. Labor organizations were insisting on the boycott.

GENERAL ABRAHAM MERRITT, a retired merchant of Nyack, N. Y., committed suicide in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, the other night.

The Atlantic engine works at East Boston were burned recently. Loss heavy.

CLARK, Radcliffe & Co., dry goods commission merchants, of New York, have failed with liabilities estimated at \$300,000.

The contention over the foreign flag issue in New York City was removed to Albany, where a bill was introduced in the Assembly making it a misdemeanor to raise any foreign flag upon any building owned by the State or by any city or village therein. The bill created a heated discussion and was voted down—104 to 40.

ELDER GROSS advocates Grover Cleveland for President and Roger Q. Mills for Vice-President.

The chemical paint factory of Henry Woods, Sons & Co., at Lake Crossing, near Natick, Mass., was destroyed by fire the other morning. The loss was over \$150,000; insured.

The birthday of the late General U. S. Grant was celebrated in New York and other cities on the 27th.

The American flint glassworks strike has been settled in a conference at New York.

THE WEST.

An explosion that pitched seventy people into the air, throwing one man fifty feet, wrecked seventeen large plate glass windows, ruined \$35,000 worth of clothing, damaged a building \$15,000 and caused a stampede of hundreds of people from the upper stories of tall buildings, occurred in a basement on State and Jackson street, Chicago, the other night. The explosion was caused by two workmen, who had broken a gas main without knowing it. No one was killed.

JAMES GUSMAN, at Milwaukee on the 27th, decided the suit of the heirs of the late S. S. Merrill, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, against C. H. Price, for an accounting in connection with Colorado land transactions in Minnesota and Dakota, involving profits supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The decision was in favor of the defendant.

The Bank of Antigo (Wis.) was robbed of \$6,000 the other day by some unknown person, who went into the back door while the cashier was at dinner.

BENJAMIN S. ROBBINS, the assistant United States district attorney at Denver, Colo., recently attempted suicide by jabbing a knife in his neck. He was in a fit of delirium at the time. He was from Kentucky, where he had been a State Senator.

The prison shoe shop at Chester, Ill., was burned recently. Loss, \$75,000.

By a collision between a freight and construction train near Benham Wood, W. Va., the other morning, ten laborers were badly hurt.

A TORNADO, the second one this year, struck Pratt, Kan., on the evening of the 26th. Mrs. William Fisher was killed and many others seriously wounded.

The Indiana Democrats have nominated Cephus M. Mason for Governor. Gray was endorsed for the Vice-Presidency.

Two cistern cleaners of St. Louis were found dead in a cistern recently, having been suffocated by choke damp.

Two convicts in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind., were terribly burned by molten iron recently while attending to a cistern.

ANARCHIST PARSONS' old paper, the Alarm, of Chicago, has suspended publication.

TWENTY survivors of the great Sultana explosion of April 23, 1865, in which 1,700 Union soldiers lost their lives, held a reception at Hillsdale, Mich., on the 26th. The survivors of the Ft. Madison (Iowa) Lumber Company were destroyed by fire on the 27th. Loss, \$45,000.

The cannon ball train on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad was wrecked near Alma, Neb., on the 27th. Two passengers were killed and quite a number injured. The mail and express cars with their contents were consumed.

The crops of Minnesota and the North-west generally are reported to be in a very backward and doubtful condition.

OVER 1,000 feet of the snow sheds near Mullian tunnel, on the Northern Pacific railroad, in Montana have been destroyed by fire.

THE SOUTH.

The rumors current North about yellow fever in South Florida, are said to be false. There has been a mild type of fever at Plant City all winter, resembling yellow fever, but the disease has terminated, the last case being convalescent last week.

ED HALL, colored, was abusing his wife recently at Osceola, Ark., when she fled to Frank Warren's place. Hall demanded that she be driven out and Warren refused, whereupon Hall produced a shot gun and blew Warren's head off.

The trouble at Bessemer, Ala., over the lynching of Hardy Posey, a negro, was much exaggerated. At night on the 25th matters had quieted down, but considerable alarm existed.

JAMES T. B. MACKINNEY, of Campbell County, Ky., was found dead in his bed at Newport, O., recently, with an empty chloral bottle at his side.

ELIAS A. RIES, a Baltimore electrician, has filed patents for heating dwellings by electricity. His idea is said to be entirely new. The heat is produced by secondary or transmuted currents.

R. F. STURLEY, agent for James P. Cooper, representative of foreign bondholders of London, was indicted for selling Virginia coupons at Harrisonburg, Va., recently. During the term of the circuit court at Harrisonburg 100 suits against parties for offering coupons in payment of State taxes were tried.

The other night eleven masked men went to the home of Ellis Young, a witness for the defense in the Hamilton-Gambrell case at Clinton, Miss., and called him out, when they tied him with a rope and severely beat him. He was told that he was whipped for lying about Roderick Gambrell.

JAMES SWAFFORD, aged thirty, was mining coal at Dayton, Tenn., the other morning, when a piece of slate weighing ten tons fell on him, crushing his body into a jelly.

The Texas Prohibition convention at Waco has largely adjourned. Delegates to the National convention were instructed to vote for Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for President, and Dr. J. B. Cranfill, of Waco, for Vice-President.

WHITELEY, a notorious desperado and train robber, has been captured near Libertyville, Tex., by officers after a brief fight.

NEAR Richmond, Ky., the other day Arch Stolla, a farmer, committed suicide by taking "Rough on Rats." His brother William, seeing the corpse, took the remaining of the poison, leaving a note saying he wished both to be buried in the same coffin.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 27.—A war vessel whose name can't be made out is ashore off Seary island, Cape Breton coast, and fast in the ice.

THREE thousand Berlin shoemakers went on a strike recently. The ship builders at Schwerin have also struck.

DURING the last fortnight the American donations to the National League have amounted to \$2,000. The donations of the home branches of the league in the same time reach \$287.

THE report of the committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, which considered the Panama lottery loan proposal, recommends that permission be immediately given to the company to issue the loan, and expresses confidence in the early completion of the canal.

THE London Chronicle announces the approaching marriage of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to Miss Endicott, who met and formed an attachment to the Birmingham statesman during his visit to the United States.

ADVICES from Labrador state that seal and other fishing there the past winter was extremely good.

THE British Parliament has refused to pass the Irish County Government bill to second reading.

THE directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have elected General Manager Roswell Miller president to succeed the late Alexander Mitchell.

CONFLICTING reports were current on the 25th regarding Hon. J. G. Blaine's health. Walker Blaine emphatically denied that his father was in any way sick, and said that he went to Europe for pleasure and not for the benefit of his health.

THE Manitoba Government is negotiating for a loan of \$1,500,000 to complete the Red River Valley road and cover the deficit.

THE Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Arizona Republican conventions have chosen Blaine delegates. The Texas delegation will stand divided.

SEVERAL prairie fires are reported at several places in Manitoba.

A DISPATCH from Nancy says a riot broke out there on the 26th, a mob of Boulangers attacking the students' clubs with stones and other missiles. A number of policemen were injured before quiet was restored.

PARNELL recently expressed himself as confident of Irish home rule in the near future.

QUEEN VICTORIA left Berlin for London on the 26th.

EMPEROR FREDERICK was reported much better by the physicians on the 30th. His appetite was returning and his recovery was thought probable.

THE Serbian ministry resigned on the 27th, but a new one was at once formed.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 26 numbered for the United States, 193; Canada, 30; total, 223; compared with 192 the previous week and 191 the corresponding week of last year.

SIX murderers were executed on the 27th, all for separate crimes—three at Fort Smith, Ark., one at Anderson, S. C., one at Ansbach, S. C., and one at Leonard, Md. Five of the culprits were negroes.

THE Pope has issued a decree condemning the plan of campaign and boycotting in Ireland. The Nationalists declared they would treat it with contempt.

PRINCE BISMARCK has declined the title of Duke on the ground that he is not in a position to support the dignity.

THE estimated revenue for Canada (Sir Charles Tupper's budget) this year is \$36,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$37,000,000, showing a probable deficiency of \$1,000,000 for year ending June 30 next.

THE LATEST.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 27.—Last night Jack Stanciloff was shot by Mrs. Nero. Stanciloff was an employee of Mrs. Nero's husband, Louis Nero. They quarreled last night about going to a Salvation Army meeting, where the woman shot him through the back, from the effects of which he died to-day. Mrs. Nero has been highly respected and is the wife of a leading business man of Chillicothe. It is believed that she is insane.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The *Nova Zembla* on the ground that he is not in a position to support the dignity.

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Capital Removal.

The Capital Removal convention was held at Abilene on the 24th, according to announcement. Dr. Hodge called the convention to order and Hon. Harrison Kelley was chosen chairman. Resolutions were adopted, the preamble to which recited that when the State was admitted the sixth principal meridian was supposed to be and would continue the western boundary; that the boundary has since been moved westward to Colorado; that this portion of the State now contains a population four times greater than the State contained when the boundary was moved; and believing that the people who located public institutions twenty-five years ago and shaped the institutions of the State, had but an imperfect knowledge of the possibilities of the future and what Kansas would be to-day; that the mistakes of a few early settlers should now be remedied; therefore it was resolved by the convention to oppose any future appropriations by the Legislature for erecting public institutions, including work on the State house, and while favoring the maintenance of the institutions where at present located, yet the adoption of a new policy was recommended; and therefore it was resolved by the convention to oppose any future appropriations by the Legislature for erecting public institutions, including work on the State house, and while favoring the maintenance of the institutions where at present located, yet the adoption of a new policy was recommended; 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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

KATE.

There's something in the name of Kate
Which many will condemn;
But listen, now, while I relate
The traits of some of them:

There's Dell-Kate, a modest dame,
And worthy of your love;
She's nice and beautiful in frame,
As gentle as a dove.

Communi-Kate's intelligent,
As we may well suppose;
Her fruitful mind is ever bent
On telling what she knows.

There's Intri-Kate, she's so obscure
'Tis hard to find her out;
For she is often very sure
To put your wits to rout.

Prevani-Kate's a stubborn maid,
She's sure to have her way;
The caving, contrary jade
Objects to all you say.

There's Alter-Kate, a perfect pest,
Much given to dispute;
Her prattling tongue can never rest,
You can not her refute.

There's Dislo-Kate, in quite a fret,
Who fails to gain her point;
Her case is quite unfortunate,
And sorely out of joint.

Equivo-Kate no one will woo;
The thing would be absurd,
She is so faithless and untrue,
You can not take her word.

There's Vindi-Kate, she's good and true,
And strives with all her might
Her duty faithfully to do,
And battles for the right.

There's Rusti-Kate, a country lass
Quite fond of rural scenes;
She likes to trample through the grass,
And loves the evergreens.

Of all the maidens you can find,
There's none like Edu-Kate;
Because she elevates the mind
And aims at something great.

—Ernest Allen, in *Demorest's Monthly*.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Curious Incidents Taken From
Police Records.

"The identification" of several persons in different towns in different parts of the West, as Tascott, the Chicago murderer, is not to be wondered at. Stranger "identifications" have happened, although it is a common theory that there are no two men exactly alike in their personal appearance except when they happen to be twins. But that is a mistaken idea the records of our police and criminal courts abundantly testify. Therefore it is not surprising that so many different men have been arrested in various parts of the country for W. B. Tascott, who is accused of being the burglar who murdered A. J. Snell, the Chicago millionaire. In each of these cases certain marks said to belong to Tascott have been discovered, yet the arrested persons have in turn clearly established their own identity and innocence.

The cases of positive yet mistaken identification of persons are exceedingly numerous. The records of the New York police are full of them.

Some forty or fifty years ago a forged check for a large amount was presented at the counter of the Bank of America in this city. For several days no trace of the forger could be obtained, and the sensation caused by the crime was almost forgotten, when it was revived by the teller causing the arrest of a man he saw standing at the door of the City Hotel, on Broadway, near Chambers street. The prisoner turned out to be Mr. Redmond, the proprietor of the hotel, and he vehemently denied all knowledge of or complicity in the forgery. The teller, however, persisted in identifying Mr. Redmond as the person who had presented the forged check and received the money. Despite his high character the grand jury indicted Redmond and he was placed on trial. It was then clearly shown, despite the positive testimony of the bank teller, that the latter was entirely mistaken, and the prisoner was acquitted. The real forger was never discovered.

In the month of January, 1880, Leonidas Binn, of No. 309 Hudson street, entered the New York post-office, where he met John Sontag, a book-keeper for the Germania Fire Insurance Company. He at once asked a policeman to arrest Sontag, saying that he was the man who had stolen his watch on a Sixth avenue car some ten days before.

"Are you sure he is the man?" demanded the officer.

"Yes, I can not be mistaken," was Mr. Binn's reply.

On their approaching Mr. Sontag, the accuser said: "I wish you to return the watch you robbed me of."

After a stare of surprise Mr. Sontag laughed and replied: "Your watch? What do I know about it?"

As Binn persisted in his accusation, Sontag was arrested and arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs, when the complainant repeated his statement.

"You are quite positive that this is the right man?" said the magistrate.

"Yes, sir; positive."

"This is a dreadful mistake," exclaimed the prisoner, seeing that his position was becoming desperate. "I never saw the complainant before. I am a respectable man, and was in bed, at home, in Tremont, when he says the robbery took place."

Sontag was held for trial, but before the grand jury acted upon his case it was proven to be one of mistaken identity.

In 1851 Captain John Buckson lived with his wife, Nancy, in the village of Seakonk, near Providence, R. I. The husband was fifty years of age, while

the wife was many years his junior. They did not live happily together, and Captain Buckson was glad when his coasting schooner was on a cruise. One evening in July a neighbor heard the Bucksons having high words, and, looking through the window, saw the Captain nervously fingering a piece of whipcord while listening to the vituperation of his wife. The next day the cottage was deserted, but the fact attracted no attention, as it was supposed that Captain Buckson had gone to sea again, and it was not uncommon for Nancy at such times to pay visits to her relatives in a neighboring town.

A few days later some children who were gathering blackberries in a patch of wild land were surprised to see a dog that accompanied them begin scratching at some newly disturbed earth. The dog finally uncovered the face of a woman, which the neighbors soon recognized as that of Nancy Buckson. On the neck of the corpse was a livid circular ridge, showing that death had been caused by strangulation. The cord seen in the husband's hands was found on the floor of the cottage, and it fitted the mark on the woman's neck.

Captain Buckson was arrested in New York on the arrival of his sloop, but denied all knowledge of the murder, admitting that there had been a wordy quarrel, but said he had not laid a hand upon her. In due time he was indicted. The day appointed for his trial the village of Seakonk was thrown into a tumult by the sudden appearance of Mrs. Nancy Buckson, who seemed astonished at her reception.

It then appeared that she had visited friends in a distant State, and had heard nothing of the peril her husband had been placed in. Subsequent investigation resulted in the discovery that the murdered woman must have visited the Bucksons with her murderers, for the clothing, earrings, and other jewelry found on the corpse was the property of Mrs. Buckson. The cord had been used, and some quick lime in the cellar had been taken to cover the corpse. No clew to the identity of the victim or the murderers was ever discovered, but the shock to Mrs. Buckson was so great that her temper was changed, and life in the cottage was ever afterward quiet and peaceful.

In the spring of 1861 a barrel of pitch was stolen from a Jersey City pier, and the same day Ada Ricard, a woman of great beauty but of dubious character, suddenly left her hotel in New York city.

A few days later a porter employed on the pier saw the naked foot of a woman protruding above the water of the North river. He at once proceeded to land the body, when it was found fastened by a rope around the waist to the missing barrel of pitch. The body was entirely nude, there was a gag tied in the mouth, and it was evident that the woman had possessed considerable beauty.

In due time the body was buried, with the exception of the head, which was preserved by the city physician. Subsequently a gentleman happening to see the head declared it to be that of Ada Ricard. On this clue the detectives found Charles Ricard, her husband, who had not lived with his wife for some time. He gave a minute description of certain marks, such as the loss of a tooth, the cicatrice of an old wound on her leg, the result of an accident, and the abnormal development of her limbs. He was, at this time, not aware of the supposed death of his wife, and when shown the head was overcome with grief and horror. The police at once began to trace Ada's history in order to discover the murderer, when they were astounded by the return of the woman to her hotel from a visit to New Orleans.

The head was next recognized by Mrs. Callahan, of Boston, as that of her daughter, but the next day the daughter was found in Bellevue Hospital. The head has now been buried many years, and the identity of the corpse remained a mystery.

In May, 1887, Mrs. Margaret Alemsly, of No. 14 Gay street, suddenly seized August Jansen by the shoulders as he was walking up Broadway, and, wrenching open his mouth, began to examine his teeth. Jansen broke away from the woman and escaped. A few days afterward Mrs. Alemsly saw Jansen at work in front of a store in Broome street, where he was employed as porter, when she caused his arrest on the charge that he was her husband, who had deserted her two years before.

The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Wandell, when the woman declared that in 1865, she had been married to Jansen in Charleston, S. C. The prisoner denied all knowledge of his accuser, and said that he had a wife and five children of his own. It then appeared that the original Alemsly was a Scotchman, while Jansen proved to be a Dane, but Mrs. Margaret Scott came forward and also identified him as the man who had lived with Mrs. Alemsly at No. 205 West Twenty-first street. Mary Edgerton, aged thirteen years, picked out Jansen from among forty other men as the one who had lived with her aunt at No. 114 West Eleventh street. Mr. Brooks, the employer of their prisoner, testified that Jansen had been with him seven years, and that he had never resided at either of the addresses given by the witnesses.

It was finally decided to be a case of mistaken identity, much to the indignation and evident grief of the complainant.

During the summer of 1863 the family of Mr. Levy, who occupied the house in West Twenty-third street, where the Nathan murder was com-

mitted, advertised the house for rent furnished, as they were about going to Europe. Among those who answered the advertisement were three men, who proceeded to examine the premises in company with Mrs. Levy and a servant. By some device they managed to elude the attention of their guides, and after their departure it was found that diamonds belonging to Miss Levy, and valued at nearly \$3,000, had been carried away.

The police were notified and a description of the thieves given, which led to the arrest of Stephen Brown, alias "Kid Glove" Steve, Mike Duval (a Frenchman), and Johnny Gallagher. The three were taken into custody as they were about to enter the Olympic Theater on Broadway. Mrs. Levy and her servant fully identified all three as the men who had committed the robbery.

When brought to trial Brown and Duval pleaded guilty, and each was sentenced to State Prison for five years. Gallagher, however, protested his innocence and was tried, the jury rendering a verdict against him. The late Judge Stuart, who subsequently so zealously labored to save John Real from the gallows, rose in the courtroom and striking the table with his fist, exclaimed: "The jury have committed a greater wrong than my client!" This led to a scene of confusion, as Baldwin, the foreman, attempted to strike the lawyer for his language.

Brown and Duval then stated that Gallagher was not engaged in the robbery, the third man being a notorious sneak-thief named Sinclair. This fact being brought to the knowledge of Mr. Baldwin, he and the jury petitioned Judge Russell not to receive the verdict, but the Judge declined, saying the verdict was in accordance with the evidence. Gallagher served a sentence of over three years for a crime that he had not been guilty of, it being afterward ascertained that on the day of the robbery he was serving as a soldier under General Butler in Newbern, N. C.

It is a curious fact that there are now on the New York police force two men—an experienced detective and a patrolman—who, though not blood relations, resemble each other so much that many suppose them to be twins. These two men also resemble a well-known Philadelphia thief known as "Red" Tim, and when either is identified by victims of a robbery as their despoiler detectives at once search for Tim.

In 1875, Mr. Boutillier, the silk merchant, rode down in a horse-car to the custom-house, carrying a canvas bag filled with gold coin. He was robbed by a gang of men, and when asked to point out the supposed thieves from a group of men he at once selected the detective who resembled "Red" Tim. But when Tim was arrested, Mr. Boutillier's confidence was so shaken that he could not identify the thief and the fellow escaped punishment.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ODD SUPERSTITIONS.

Queer Beliefs Which Obtain All Parts of the Chinese Empire.

A girl who is partaking of the last meal she is to eat in her father's house previous to her marriage, sits at the table with her parents and brothers; but she must eat no more than half the bowl of rice set before her, else her departure will be followed by continual scarcity in the domicile she is leaving.

If a bride breaks the heel of her shoe in going from her father's to her husband's house, it is ominous of unhappiness in her new relations.

A piece of bacon and a parcel of sugar are hung on the back of a bride's sedan-chair as a sop to the demons who might molest her while on her journey. The "Three Baneful Ones" are fond of salt and spices, and the "White Tiger" likes sweets.

A bride may be brought home while a coffin is in her husband's house, but not within one hundred days after a coffin is carried out. Domestic troubles are sure to come upon one who is married within a hundred days after a funeral.

A bride, while putting on her wedding garments, stands in a round, shallow basket. This conduces to her leading a placid, well-rounded life in her future home. After her departure from her father's door, her mother puts the basket over the mouth of the oven, to stop the mouths of all who would make adverse comment on her daughter, and then sits down before the kitchen range, that her peace and leisure may be duplicated in her daughter's life.

A bride must not, for four months after her marriage, enter any house in which there has recently been a death or a birth, for if she does so there will surely be a quarrel between her and the groom. If a young mother goes to see a bride, the visitor is looked upon as the cause of any calamity that may follow.—*Adele M. Fields, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—Smith—I was sorry to hear, Brown, that you have failed in business. Brown—Yes, I struggled hard, but I lost every thing save my honor, and the property I was wise enough to settle on my wife when I found myself getting into trouble.—*Texas Siftings.*

—A steam logger or snow locomotive lately constructed is in use in the logging camps of northern Michigan, where it draws with ease sleds holding thirty thousand feet of logs over snow a foot deep.

—If all the land was leveled off into the sea in the effort to fill up the hollows in the ocean beds, water two miles deep would cover the entire surface of the globe.

CHINESE OPIUM FIELDS.

The Immense Quantity of the Drug Consumed in New York.

It was for the purpose of giving an accurate and interesting account of how 9,000 Chinamen spend \$168,349.75 annually just for the pleasure of "hitting the pipe," that the Chinese reporter of the *World* made a thorough canvass of the various haunts of Chinatown.

There are at present about twenty-five Chinese firms that deal in refined opium, both wholesale and retail. There are eleven private Chinese joints, where opium is sold at \$2.25 per ounce. These joints do not now admit white smokers, on account of the frequent raids made upon them by the police, but the stores sell to both Chinese and whites, although the latter must be well-known smokers. Otherwise he has to suffer for the want of opium—much, according to all accounts, is even worse than to see "snakes." Great tears would gush out of his eyes, big drops of perspiration constantly moisten his brow, while his nostrils would not act as if he owned a small-sized fountain somewhere in his head. But the worst of all the ailments is an excruciating pain all over his back-bone, as if he had been just run through a fine clothes-wringer. Under such circumstances he would almost be willing to give half of his entire kingdom to be able to "hit the pipe."

Six pills or pipes, about the size of a green pea, would restore him to his natural condition of life, which would last him for about as many hours. A regular "fiend" will consume about an ounce per day, which is \$2.25.

The sensation while smoking is, indeed, soothing. No matter how fatigued or oppressed in mind, a few whiffs of the pipe would put a man in the best of social spirits. It has strange medicinal properties, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. Most Chinamen are driven to it through business reverses and other troubles, while not a few contracted the habit through sociability, just as an American would do on their "take a drink" with a friend.

It takes just about the same length of time to get the opium habit as to get the drinking habit. The latter destroys the mind, and makes a man irresponsible for his actions, while the former destroys the body but makes a keen thinker of the victim. It is estimated that there are something over one thousand Americans in the city of New York who are now using opium in the same manner and form as the Chinese. Most of these are said to be well-known and fashionable people, as indeed no other but people of means and of leisure could ever be able to contract such a habit.

The opium-dealing firms sell from two to five cans per day, each can weighing about four ounces. Most of the wholesale orders come from towns and cities in and around New York State, and only now and then the native American customers from up-town come in to buy their supply.

Say they sell an average of three cans per day. At wholesale rates, which is \$3.35 per can for China imported goods, but when retailed out at the 50 cents' worth at a time it would bring it up to about \$10 to \$11 per can. At \$10, which is the lowest possible price per can, sixty-six cans amount to \$660 per day, or \$240,900 per year.

There are eleven joints. The majority of these import their own opium, said to be direct from China, but the greater part of which comes from Victoria, B. C. One of these places, which is the best Chinese joint in town, sells at retail on Sundays alone from ten to twelve cans, while the second best place sells from eight to ten cans on Sundays. On an average these joints dispose of five cans a day. These places calculate to make from \$2 to \$3 on each can of Chinese imported opium, but they are able to make more when they mix the Victoria in with the pure. Thus it can easily be seen how nearly \$1,000,000 changes hands for opium per year.

According to Chinese San Francisco papers they paid over \$300,000 for custom-house duties for the Chinese year just ended on opium alone. But one very curious fact is that a Chinaman is frequently deceived. When he pays for the real imported Chinese opium he gets Victoria (B. C.) opium, which is sold in several Chinese stores at \$5.50 per can, but since the recent custom-house trouble it has gone up to \$6. The same article can be had in Canada for \$4.25 to \$4.50. If the duties are paid upon these Victoria goods it is said by the smokers that they could not buy it at the above rates, but would have to pay \$7 a can for it.—*Wong Chin Foo, in N. Y. World.*

A Trifle Run Down.

Chicago Physician (to Mrs. Breezy)—I am sorry to hear that your daughter is not well, Mrs. Breezy. Is it anything serious?

Mrs. Breezy—Oh, I fancy not; but Clara is of such an ethereal, delicate organization that the least thing upsets her.

Chicago Physician—She didn't say what she thought the matter was?

Mrs. Breezy—No; she simply complained at breakfast this morning of feeling very rocky.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The only railway extending into the arctic zone runs north from the port of Lulea, in Sweden, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, toward the iron mines of Gellivara mountains. The first train to cross the arctic circle passed over this road a few weeks ago.

FOODS FOR HOGS.

An Eminently Successful Farmer Relates His Experience.

I will give my experience in feeding hogs, in the fall of 1887, which may be of some profit to some one. A great many people scout the plan of feeding pumpkins to hogs. Having had four years of close observation in this line I can simply say that a crop of pumpkins grown for hog-feeding will pay 100 per cent. profit. Any farmer can take two bunches of hogs and feed them the same quantity of corn (all they will eat). To one bunch, besides the corn, let him give pumpkins where they can have free access to them all the time. At the end of a month he will find that the hogs which have had the pumpkins have gained a third more in weight than those that had none. Besides this increase in weight the hogs that have had the pumpkins have not eaten as much corn and are in better condition. There is something singular about it. After the corn and pumpkins have passed through the hogs once they will turn round and eat their own excrement. The second time passing through seems to do more good than it did at first.

After the pumpkins were fed out I had a good many corn cobs lying around; these I raked up in convenient piles, then started a fire, and after the fire was burning well the cobs were piled on. I put about twenty bushels of cobs on, covering the heap up with about three inches of earth. This was done to char them. In three days they were thoroughly charred. It was then torn down, scattered out, and a bucketful of salt thrown on; then water to cool off the charcoal quickly. This leaves the charred cobs hard and flinty. It is fun to see the hogs go for these burnt cobs. My plan is to start a cob pit every third day during the fall. I fed off a bunch of hogs before I started the corn-cob pits, and it took three loads of corn per day to feed them. With the cob charcoal two loads of corn were all they would eat, and they did better than on clear corn.

After the corn is planted and just coming through the ground I get some boys to stick the pumpkin seeds in the ground in the rows of corn, in every other row, eight feet apart, one seed in a place. The work is done with the fingers by pushing the seed into the soil. Some persons think pumpkin vines an injury to the corn, but they are mistaken as the vine gets its nourishment deep down in the ground. Having a curiosity to see how deep the roots of a pumpkin vine did go down, I dug down ten feet and did not get to the end of the root. In a dry season the vines keep the moisture around the roots of the corn, acting as a mulch, and at the same time keeping the weeds down, saving one plowing. Wherever the vines are the thickest there the largest corn is. Even if I did not do any thing with the pumpkins, I firmly believe they are a benefit to the corn. I do not think it pays to grind corn for hogs. I had a fifty dollar mill and have been experimenting with it. I find it does not pay to grind feed for hogs. A man loses his time. I had seven breed sows with pigs that farrowed in December, and fed them on ground dry feed at first, but I found they did not do well. I then made the feed into slops, and the sows seemed to go down all the time, while the pigs were just rolling in fat. I found what was good for the pigs was death to the sows. So the feed was changed to corn in the ear and raw turnips.—*W. M. Woodworth, in Ohio Farmer.*

STYLISH DRAPERIES.

The Great Diversity Observable in Summer Costumes.

Draperies are irregular in effect, as a rule, both sides seldom being arranged in the same manner. Panel effects are occasionally employed, but this arrangement is seen principally on dressy costumes, where a contrasting material or trimming is applied to the foundation skirt and appears through a narrow opening at one side of the long drapery.

The greatest diversity is observable in basques. Some of them are hardly longer than a waist, with a small point back and front; others describe a round waist in front, with a half-girdle proceeding from the sides, and a short, full position at the back; and there are others with rather long backs cut in leaf-shaped or sharp points; but the rule is short fronts and sides. In the garniture of waists, one can hardly go amiss in arranging any style that may be becoming to the wearer. Vests, real and simulated, plastrons, and full effects of all kinds are equally fashionable. The bordered fabrics have even affected the style of the waist, being employed for surplice pieces, the border on the front edges; and sometimes the border is placed straight down the front, on each side of the buttons, and the material, instead of being taken in at the darts, is left separate, and gathered at the bottom. This is very becoming for slender or undeveloped figures, and is usually accompanied by a half-girdle.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

—To "shell" the shell road at St. Augustine, Fla., for one and one-half miles will take 50,000 barrels of oyster shells. A tramway will be built to transport the material from the sea to the road, and it will be delivered for ten cents a barrel.

—Some of the huge apartment houses in New York have proved bad speculations. The Osborne, which cost \$1,200,000 in 1882, has recently been sold at auction for \$200,000 less.

—A Michigan man has a chicken that is sixteen years old. All the boarding-house keepers in the State want it.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Lord loves a warm prayer, but he doesn't want it said in bed.

—Pleasure must first have the warrant that it is without sin; then, the measure, that it is without excess.—*H. G. Adams.*

—Nothing can be a greater mistake than to spend life in making Christianity a mere subject of controversy. If Christianity is good for any thing, it is meant to be practiced.

—Never open your purse for charity if you can not open your heart, too. Rather give no dole than give it with a grudge. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.—*J. R. Macduff, D. D.*

—Keep up hope in bad times. We have the same sun and sky and stars; the same God and Heaven and truth; the same duties and the same helpers. Hope thou in God.—*Dr. Goodell.*

—A world without beauty would be good enough for us, of course, yet it would not make of us what God intends. The completion of our salvation requires the vernal verdure and rosy sunsets.—*United Presbyterian.*

—Our hardest battles are with ourselves; and our worst enemies are in our own hearts. Some, however, have no warfare of this sort, but give way to every inclination, and speak and act just alike. Can this be right? Surely not, if we go by the Bible.

—The wisest Christian that ever lived in this world becomes vastly wiser the moment he enters the Heavenly world, and sees things "face to face." This life is our state of childhood, and the next, in comparison with it, is our manhood.—*Independent.*

—For each day God has appointed just enough of trials and burdens for that day's good. If we add more by anxiety about the future, then there is too much, and the temper and faith and peace are marred, not by God's appointment, but by our unwise anxiety.

—The best things are nearest; light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

—Keep forever in view the momentous value of life; aim at its worthiest use—its sublime end; spurn with disdain those foolish trifles and frivolous vanities which so often consume life as the locusts did Egypt; and devote yourself, with the ardor of a passion, to attain the most divine improvements of the human soul. In short, hold yourself in preparation to make the transition to another life whenever you shall be claimed by the Lord of the world.—*J. Foster.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Trying to run down every slander is like trying to pick up quicksilver with your thumb and finger.

—For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are a thousand who sincerely hate our success.

—Advice is like medicine. You can never tell whether it will do you any good until after you have taken it.

—Poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.—*Franklin.*

—The young man on the lookout for a "soft place," through a dislike for honest hard work, can find one under his hat.

—The man who is not straightforward and honest—who tries to be all things to all men—generally ends by being nothing to anybody.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—The old adage is good in these days of progress and innovation: "Do not be the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to cast the old aside."

—Time is, indeed, the theater and seat of illusion; nothing is so ductile and elastic. The mind stretches an hour to a century, and dwarfs an age to an hour.—*Emerson.*

—We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

—An exchange says that out of 1,000 graduates from our colleges only seventy-five make for themselves a name and prominence. These are probably base-ball pitchers, oarsmen, and high jumpers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—The richest genius, like the most fertile soil, when uncultivated, shoots up into the rank weeds; and, instead of vines and olives for the pleasure and use of man, produces to his slothful owner the most abundant crop of poisons.—*Hume.*

—Find out what a man talks about most naturally and frequently, and you will thereby find out the ordinary current of his thoughts. Find out what this current is, and you will thereby find out upon what objects his heart is placed. Words thus become an index to one's character. All men naturally talk as they feel, and when the reverse is true of them, there is always some special reason therefor.—*Independent.*

—The tragedies of life and those exhibitions of heroism which come with great suffering, have much to do with giving shape to the thought and sympathy—and under proper influence and direction—to the moral sentiment of society. They are not pleasant; to use the apostle's phrase, they are "grievous;" but a "nevertheless" follows them which is as significant as that addressed to the Hebrews. It is at the blessed side of them we ought to look.—*United Presbyterian.*

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE TIME TO HATE.

I have a friend—I mean, a foe—
Whom cordially I ought to hate;
But somehow I can never seem
To lay the feud between us straight.
When apple boughs are full of bloom,
And Nature loves her fellow men
With all the witchery of spring,
How can you hate a fellow then?

And then when summer comes, with days
Full of a long and languid charm,
When even water-lilies sleep
On waves without a thought of harm,
When underneath the shaded tree
My hammock hangs in idliest state,
I were an idiot to get up
Out of that hammock just to hate.

Then harvest comes. If mine is big,
I am too happy with my store;
If small, I'm too much occupied
With grubbing round to make it more.
In dim recesses of my mind
I have no idle hour to spend
In hunting up the bitter foe
Who simply ought to be my friend.

In winter? Well, in winter—ugh—
Who would add hate to winds that freeze?
All love and warmth, then, I can get
I want in such dull days as these.
No, no, dear foe; it is no use;
The struggling year is at an end;
I can not hate you if I would,
And you must turn and be my friend.

—Alice Wellington Rollins, in Harper's Weekly.

AUNT TABITHA.

She Advocated Common Sense
Rather Than Drugs.

"Talk of Peter the Hermit," ejaculated Aunt Tabitha, as she walked into her nephew's house, "I wish I could hoist a banner and attract some attention to God A'mighty's laws of health."

John's house was as pretty as good taste could make it when hampered by small means, but Aunt Tabitha viewed it with disfavor. Her healthy sense of smell detected at once that no windows had been opened in the reception rooms since the previous evening. The air was heavy with gas, and the portieres seemed specially designed to impede ventilation.

Up went the windows in a trice, the portieres were pulled back, and Aunt Tabitha stood by the door, swinging it back and forth to drive out the close air. This done to her satisfaction, she went upstairs in answer to a call of "Auntie, do come and speak to me."

The speaker was lying on a couch in a darkened room, which also bore tokens of Aunt Tabitha's keen sense of lack of ventilation. Before saying a word to the invalid, she threw open the window and let in some fresh air, laden with sunbeams.

"Oh, Aunt Tabitha, please don't. I've got such an awful cold," replied Aunt Tabitha. "I hate to look at an unhealthy person. Your hair has lost its luster, your cheeks are sallow, your eyes red and watery, and you look decrepit generally. Preserve me from a young woman who goes in for enjoyment of poor health."

"Aunt Tabitha, how can you be so cruel? You know I can't help being so delicate. I just get one cold on another," said her niece.

"I don't see any reason why you, at twenty-five, should be less healthy than I, at sixty years of age," said Aunt Tabitha. "I must say I am sorry for John."

This was too much for Mary, sweet-tempered though she might be. She sat up and looked at this dreadful Aunt Tabitha, who sat up smiling and brisk, very young for her sixty years.

"Sorry for John!" she cried. "Why, auntie, you know he is just wrapped up in me."

"Well, with my experience of mankind, I should say he'd soon get unwrapped," said Aunt Tabitha, suddenly holding a hand glass in front of her niece. "Look pretty, don't you?"

Mary was not a vain woman, still she colored with annoyance. Then she sneezed violently and took refuge again in her pillows.

"I'm not fit to talk to anyone today," she said. "Do come and see me another time, auntie."

"You want me to go, I see. Well, I'm not going till I've had my say, and if you are a woman of sense, you will listen and give up once for all this semi-invalid condition which is making you an old woman before your time."

"But, auntie, I can't help myself. I catch one cold on another, and it just keeps me weak."

"You catch cold because you do not obey the simple laws necessary to keep your body in a healthy condition."

"Laws! I can't see what laws have to do with me," replied Mary, crossly.

"Keep to the laws of health," said Aunt Tabitha, "and be strong; break them and be sick."

"I don't break them," said Mary. "The long and the short of the matter is this: I am a delicate woman, and the climate is too severe for me. The doctor says I ought to go to Florida."

"Bosh! You are my own niece, and I know you start with a fair constitution. Apply your common sense to your daily life and you can be a well woman in a few weeks," cried Aunt Tabitha, with spirit.

"Oh, if I only could," groaned Mary, with another sneeze.

"If I lived as you do, improperly clothed, fed and warmed, I should soon be in your condition," said her aunt.

"Aunt Tabitha!"

"I mean it. Nature has given you a large frame, but you ignore the fact, and make your waist so small, you look like a dyspeptic wasp."

"I never knew any one who could

say such unkind things as you do," said Mary, with a laugh.

"Oh, that's my mission," cried Aunt Tabitha. "I'm for common sense versus drugs."

"Well, go on; I suppose I've got to hear your lecture sometime or another," groaned Mary, with a spasm of sneezing.

"As the case stands," said Aunt Tabitha, "I am decidedly sorry for John. Money is spent lavishly on patent medicines, on wines and tonics for you. Money that should be invested in real estate, or in buying books and pleasures for you both. Now, instead of this, apply common sense to your daily life. If you are down-stairs, have your bed-room window open, so as to keep the air pure for the night. If you leave the parlor open, that window, if but little, so that your lungs will have something better for food than devitalized air. You have no open grates, no chimneys to ventilate your rooms with, and in consequence must keep your attention very carefully on the necessity for change in the air."

"But, Auntie, if I kept opening and shutting windows like that, I should catch cold all the time."

"Not if your body was properly protected by undergarments of wool. Wear warm vests and thicker gowns, and keep your house cooler. Never let the thermometer get above sixty-eight degrees. By keeping your house so warm you make the contrast between the open air and the house too great, and thus render yourself in a condition to catch cold. There is another thing that will help you to resist cold."

Eat nourishing, plain food, and let hot cakes and sweet trash alone. Your body is not well nourished. Your appetite is poor because you live in unwholesome air. Take a brisk walk daily, rain or shine, and you will soon get a healthy desire to eat."

"Any one would think, to hear you talk, auntie, that health depends entirely upon one's own exertion," said Mary, laughing.

"It ought to," replied her aunt, merrily, "for certainly some people make themselves sick by their own exertions."

"Well," said Mary, rising, "I am going to act up to your order. If I die of my efforts, you must consider yourself the electric spark that killed me."

"Oh, you don't come of a short-lived family," said Aunt Tabitha, as she made her way downstairs; "but if I were you I'd sooner live than exist."

With this the good woman disappeared. They heard the front door shut with a hearty bang. Aunt Tabitha was on her way to Deacon Margrave's house to see Mamie, who was down with nervous prostration.

Mary left her place on the sofa as the door closed on Aunt Tabitha. Then, being a woman, she went to the mirror to find out if she really did look so forlorn as auntie pictured in her extremely personal remarks. The result was not pleasing. Where had her good looks gone? Her countenance was one which depended on health for its attractiveness. As she glared at her reflection, lack-luster hair, hollow cheeks and eyes, she tersely exclaimed:

"You're a fright!"

She was able to note that her whole appearance was forlorn. Her collar was rumpled, and the shawl in which she had wrapped her shivering frame was dowdy. To do her justice, she was not a vain woman, nor inordinately fond of dress. But John was very particular, very neat, and certainly liked his wife to make herself look charming.

Strange to say, the more Mary forgot her pains and aches, the less violent did they become; there is something in "mind cure" after all, as all sensible folk well know from personal experience. The day passed on, finding Mary very busy doing a variety of household matters that had fallen into arrears lately. She found herself vowing, "I am not going to be sick any more, if common sense can keep me well."

The clock struck six. It found Mary in her room, in a pretty garnet cashmere dress, fastening some dainty ruffles in the sleeves. It found her, too, consulting the glass a little anxiously, to see if she were still disagreeable to behold. Aunt Tabitha's scathing remark "I hate to look at an unhealthy person," returned to her mind, as she stood doubtfully gazing at the mirror.

John came in, bringing a friend with him. His cheery voice was lowered to a whisper as he said: "We shall find my wife on the sofa asleep, perhaps."

"No, you will not," breathed Mary to herself, noticing with a keen pang the dejected tone of the speaker.

"She is not here. I am afraid she is not so well as usual. I'll go up stairs and see after her when I have lighted the gas."

As he turned to leave the room, a light foot ran down stairs, and though the owner arrived at the door a little breathless, she was not more so than John.

Poor John! He expected to see a pale, depressed creature, shivering under a shawl, too inert to eat, or to talk with interest on any topic but that of her own ailments.

Mary gave him a little pinch as she passed him to welcome Mr. Vane, but he continued to stare at the bright apparition as though he had never seen his wife look charming before.

"Why, Mrs. Bayne, John told me that you were quite an invalid."

"Only a cold," said Mary, suddenly overcome by a terrific sneeze. "But I am much better."

"What!" cried John, blundering somewhat. "You told me this morning it was in its worst stage."

"Nonsense, John; don't you know that is hours and hours ago. Come and have some dinner, I think that is the best."

At dinner she forced herself to eat, and found that in enjoying John's amazement her spirits were rapidly improving.

She made herself so charming to Mr. Vane that he enjoyed every hour of the evening. She asked John to sing, and played his accompaniments, to his great happiness, for, be it known, that if a man has a voice he likes to show it off to advantage.

Will, backed by common sense, finds a way. Mary's "enjoyment of ill health" came to an abrupt end. Her house was kept reasonably cool, her body well nourished and sufficiently clothed to enable her to withstand the eccentricities of the climate. Last, but not least, she daily took a brisk walk, rain or shine, and wore her dresses loose enough to give her lungs free play.

John grew every year more devoted to his cheerful, healthy wife.

"Common sense versus drugs," says Aunt Tabitha.—Ada M. Trotter, in Yankee Blade.

MANAGING SERVANTS.

Bob Burdette Tells How He Does It to the Satisfaction of All Concerned.

It doesn't lie in some people to get along with servants. They have no tact, no knack of managing. There is a great deal in managing a servant in such a way that the minion isn't aware of it. But some people don't know how to do this, and consequently a servant that is a jewel in my well-regulated household is utterly useless in my neighbor's service. Now, not long ago I had occasion to part with a colored man. I didn't want to cast him upon the cold world, because I feared that if the world got too cold he would come back to me, so I unloaded him upon a neighbor. I never had a ripple of trouble with him. I had employed him ostensibly to groom a horse occasionally and mow the lawn once or twice a year. I soon learned that he was running an African dormitory and a poker layout in my stable, and the general appearance of my premises finally brought me letters from the American Missionary Union, asking permission to establish one of their Congo out stations between my barn and the kitchen. This, as much as anything else, induced me to part with Albert. He shipped with me under the nom de plume of Albert Wilson, but I noticed that some of the natives called him "Lame Jake" and he requested me, in writing his letter of recommendation, to call him Thompson Easley. By and by my neighbor said to me: "That man, Sam Norton, you sent to me—did you ever have any trouble with him?" I said: "No, never." "Well," said my neighbor, "I can't get along with him; he won't do one thing I tell him, not a thing." "Oh, well," I said, "he tried that on me, too, when he first came, but I settled that in short order." "How did you manage?" asked my neighbor. "Well," I told him, "I quit telling him to do any thing." And do you know my neighbor was really angry with me, and abused me, and said I was a fool and had deceived him. You see, he had no tact; that very night Albert landed on my coast again. He confided to me that his real name was James Sinclair, and he brought with him his brother, whom he introduced as Walter Taylor. They took up their old quarters in the barn, and boarded with me for a week before I was able to secure them places in the county jail. They both left me with severe regret, and Albert said, in parting, that any time I wanted him to come back, a letter addressed to Charles Martin would reach him. Albert was a saddle-colored pagan, but he was the richest man in names I ever worked for.—Burdette, in Globe-Democrat.

A Fair Settlement.

Citizen—What's this, Uncle Rastus, bill of six dollars for sawing a cord of wood.

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; three days, two dollars or day.

Citizen—But it doesn't take you three days to saw one cord of wood?

Uncle Rastus—It do, sah, when I wuks by de day.

Citizen—H—m. How would it do, Uncle Rastus, if I settled the bill by giving you the wood?

Uncle Rastus (dubiously)—Dat wood am only wuth 'bout fosh dollars, sah.

Citizen—True. Well, what if I should throw in the saw and sawbuck?

Uncle Rastus—I spec's dat wud be 'bout right. Jes' receeep de bill, Mistah Smif, wif my name hitched onto it. I kaint write, but, bref de Lord, I kin saw wood.—N. Y. Sun.

Food for Scandal.

Miss Bunker (of Boston)—I don't like to speak ill of Penelope Beacon, mamma, because we have always been friends, but I think she is very injudicious, to say the least. You know how difficult it is to stop Mrs. Grundy when once she begins to talk.

Mother—Heavens, dear, what do you mean?

Miss Bunker (impressively)—Penelope appeared at church last Sunday without spectacles.—Tid-Bits.

"You'll be glad to hear, John," said a farmer to his shepherd one day, "that the University of St. Andrews has made our minister a doctor." "I am naeways surprised at that," said the shepherd. "Mair than twenty years syne he curred my wife o' a colic. I think he should have been made a doctor lang syne!"

USEFUL ANIMALS.

The Kind of Horses and Cows Suitable for the Average Farmer.

The horse that can trot a mile in 2:30, run in 1:50, plow patiently in rough ground and haul draught horse loads, is still an ideal; for nature and art combined have not yet succeeded in producing him. Nature does not tend toward the development of general-purpose animals, and when man tries to improve on nature he can only effect a compromise with her. A horse may trot in three minutes, be a fair plow horse, pull all he is able before a load, and perhaps be passably good under the saddle, but the better he is in any one of these respects the more deficient will he be in the others, and there will always be special-purpose animals that will excel him in the performance of any of his divers duties. But still, the highest type of the farmer's horse is perhaps the nearest approach to a "general-purpose" animal on earth. He must keep well out of the dust when the farmer takes his wife out airing behind him, plow among stumps and stones, without displaying any nervousness, pull honestly in all sorts of places and upon occasion carry a rider on his back without endangering his neck or jolting his liver loose from its moorings. This is expecting a great deal of any one animal, and his owner has just reason to feel proud of him. He is indeed a wonderful creation and we can but marvel that he acquires himself as well as he does. But after all he is neither a trotter, a draught horse nor a saddle, but simply a "jack-at-all-trades," excelling at none. The horse that will do the most things fairly well is the one that the farmer wants, for usually he can not afford to keep different classes of animals best adapted to the various kinds of work which he has for them to do. The case of the cow is quite different. Her duties are limited.

It is neither necessary nor wise to expect such a diversity of gifts in her. She is kept or should be for one of three things, milk, butter or beef production. As soon as we attempt to combine any two of these qualifications we produce an animal that can not excel in either. We may strike a fair average, but can not expect to attain the highest results. Many dairymen have a leaning toward a cow with a tendency to lay on flesh easily and will put up with her indifferent milking qualities simply because she will make a good bunch of beef when past her prime as a milk producer. This is about as sensible as for our great racing stables to sell off their thoroughbreds and lay in a stock of "cold-bloods" because their hides are thicker and will weigh more pounds when the animals are done with them and they are put upon the market. The extra money that the special purpose cow will bring her owner during the first year of her usefulness will more than pay for her carcass. Breed for beef or milk or butter, but don't try to combine the three. It is a kind of mixed farming that does not pay.—Philadelphia Press.

WORK ON THE FARM.

Where Brains Come In at the Door, Drudgery Goes Out at the Window.

The more brains you put into your work the more you dignify and ennoble it. Labor is drudgery when it is purely mechanical, and it is well that it is so, for the desire to escape drudgery has stimulated invention to produce wonderful machines that now do the work that formerly made human slaves. If a lack of brains on the part of Grandfather Adam entailed the curse of toil upon the human race, a surplus of brains rightly used by his descendants will remove that curse. Inventions that make manual labor attractive are missionaries in the work of moral advancement. People cheat and steal because it is deemed easier to get money in that way than by honest toil. Make work of such a nature that it draws more upon the brains than upon the muscles and you make it attractive. Make it easier to be honest than to be dishonest and even the depraved are enticed into the straight paths of virtue. Inventions for doing the work of the farm expeditiously and easily are doing more to keep the farmers' boys at home than any amount of preaching or moral suasion could ever accomplish. There is absolutely less drudgery on a rightly managed farm than there is in any line of work in the city, and the boy who is looking for a "soft" place in some business office will carry a soft place under his hat if he cherishes that illusion very long after he has given city life a fair trial. Drudgery is not confined to any one field of labor. Brainless work, whether in the field, office or shop, is where drudgery finds its abode, and paraphrasing an old saying, "where brains come in at the door, drudgery flies out at the window."—Western Plowman.

—Endive is boiled in plenty of water, with salt; when tender thrown into cold water, drained and pressed well; chopped slightly, then put into a little white sauce with two ounces of butter, seasoned with salt, pepper and a grate of nutmeg. Just before serving stir into it the yolks of two eggs. This is a delicate vegetable with cutlets, fried onions, or broiled fowl. Watercresses, lettuce and purslane are each cooked by the German housewife in the same way.

—To remove the scurf which sometimes gathers upon a baby's head, rub the spot with vasoline or sweet oil and let it remain a few hours. Then wash with warm water, or soap, then the little head will be left clean and white.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Somebody who knows says that hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach may be quickly stopped by small doses of salt, instead of whisky, that so often is used.

—To wash a white silk handkerchief so that it will not be stiff, make a suds of tepid water and white soap; lay the handkerchief to soak twenty minutes, covering it up so that it will keep warm. Then wash it with your hands and rinse, putting a little blueing into the water, which should be warm.

—Hop Yeast—Boil one-half cup of hops in two quarts of water twenty minutes; strain one-half of it on three pints of sifted flour, and when the other half is cool, mix slowly with the paste; stir in half a pint of fresh brewers' yeast, bottle and cork loosely, and let ferment till it ceases to work; next day cork tightly and set in a cool, dry place. Make fresh every week.

—To make a good essence of beef, take a piece of rump or round steak as large as the palm of the hand and about half an inch thick. Heat a frying pan very hot, and lay the beef upon it for a few seconds, and then turn it. Do not let it brown, but simply heat it through. Then, with a lemon squeezer, press the juice into a hot cup and season with salt.

—The thrifty housekeeper does not throw away her old rags because they are soiled. They are carefully washed as are our clothes, well dried and perhaps ironed, and laid away in a drawer reserved for that purpose, or put in a bag. Many housekeepers have dusts and large cloths used for rubbing as are handkerchiefs, and are not as liable to be thrown away.

—Vienna Biscuits: One quart of milk, scalded, two quarts of flour, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of lard, one teaspoonful of sugar, one egg, a little salt, one-half cupful yeast. Set at night, and in the morning add enough flour to make about as thick as for baking-powder biscuits; let rise, then roll out about an inch thick, and cut out with a biscuit-cutter; let rise again, then bake.

—To preserve natural flowers by the wax solution process, dip the flowers in the melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should only be just hot enough to maintain its fluidity, and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stalks, and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, should always be chosen.

—Potato Tea Cakes.—Take one pound of cold boiled potatoes, and mash them smooth with a rolling-pin. Add one pound of flour, half a pound of suet, very finely chopped, six ounces of currants, two ounces of moist sugar and one teaspoonful of baking-powder; a little grated lemon peel may be put in if liked. Roll out to the thickness of half an inch; bake in a moderate oven for an hour, or until nicely browned. Cut into squares and serve hot.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Styles That Will Be Very Popular During the Coming Season.

Velvet corsages, beaded, plain or braided with gold or silver, made in Pompadour style, with square neck and elbow sleeves, will be very fashionably worn at the summer resorts on skirts of black or white lace, China silk, crepe, lisse or pale-tinted tulle.

Ribbons are in endless variety. The new embossed patterns are wonderfully rich and effective, showing odd cashmere, broche, Persian and other unique designs in brilliant Oriental color combinations, in which green and gold predominate. Fancy floral and geometrical patterns are everywhere displayed, and make one wonder how such complicated effects are achieved. This description gives but a faint idea of the brilliant variety of ribbons which now illuminate the shop windows and counters.

In the immense invoices of French gowns and wraps, the preponderance of various handsome shades of green, terracotta, and golden-brown is noticeable, with the next choice for crushed strawberry and gray in many lovely tones. Black costumes as yet are not largely imported, although at any large or fashionable gathering of best-dressed New York women, at matinees, afternoon teas, or flower shows, there are observed more elegant black costumes than those in colors.

Fresh, beautiful tints of crushed strawberry are reappearing, and the pink shades of terracotta will be in high vogue.

One of the daintiest fancies of the season is that of vailing flower clusters with tulle, as if to protect them. Thus, a French pattern bonnet of dark-green plaited rushes, trimmed with pert-looking bows of dark moss-green moire and velvet, mingled with sprays of pink arbutus blossoms arranged as aigrettes, is vaied with puffs of moss-green tulle, carried lightly on the crown like a mist, and shirred in full over the brim, and above the loops and flowers.

The striped zephyr skirts and striped gingham, which appear in such beautiful colors and combinations this season, are given variety by ranging the stripes in every odd way possible. Upon some costumes the drapery stripes run diagonally, and in the back are partly straight and partly crosswise. The lower skirt, which is hardly visible in front, and which shows about one-third of its length on the sides, is pleated in horizontal stripes for tail, slender figures, and lengthwise for those who are short and stout. The bodice and sleeves are very generally made up on the bias, with straight-striped vests and cuffs.—N. Y. Post.

SIBERIA.

Its Secrets Revealed—George Kennan's Wonderful Journey.

MOST interesting contribution to secret history will be the illustrated papers on "Siberia and the Exile System," by George Kennan, which are to begin in the May Century magazine. They will embody the results of what is believed to be the first successful attempt by a competent investigator to make a thorough study of the Russian exile system. Before undertaking his arduous journey of 15,000 miles, in the interest of The Century, Mr. Kennan, author of Tent Life in Siberia, etc., had spent four years in Russia and Siberia, was thoroughly conversant with the people and the language, and had reached the conclusion that the Russian Government had been misrepresented, and that the exile system of Siberia was not so terrible as was supposed. Knowing that Mr. Kennan held these views, the Russian Government gave him every facility for a thorough investigation of the Russian prisons of Siberia—the most thorough that had ever been made by a traveler. Armed with letters from the Russian Minister of the Interior and other high officials, Mr. Kennan went everywhere, inspecting mines and prisons, convict barges and hospitals, and traveling with chained exiles along the great Siberian road. He made the intimate personal acquaintance of more than three hundred exiled "liberals" and Nihilists, many of whom wrote out their histories for his use. The actual facts, as revealed by this searching investigation, were far removed from Mr. Kennan's preconceived ideas, as this thrilling narrative of fifteen months' privation and adventure warms up. As is already known, the publication of Mr. Kennan's preliminary papers has resulted in his being placed on the Russian black list.

ON THIS BLACK LIST by the Russian Government, and copies of The Century containing them have the objectionable article torn out by the custom officials before being allowed to enter the Czar's dominions.

"Expected, of course," says Mr. Kennan, in a recent interview, "to be put on the Russian black list. The stable-door is locked, but the horse has been stolen—and I've got him."



BOARDING A CONVICT BARGE.

Mr. G. A. Frost, artist and photographer, accompanied Mr. Kennan, and the results of his work will form a wonderfully interesting series of pictures of Russian and Siberian life and scenery.

The articles begin in the May Century, which is a great issue in many other respects, containing also an interesting illustrated article on ranch life; first chapters of "The Liar," a novelette by Henry James; the exciting narrative "A Locomotive Chase in Georgia," a suggestive paper on "The Chances of Being Hit in Battle," an essay on Milton by Matthew Arnold; "A Love Story Reversed," by Edward Bellamy, etc., etc. Our local bookseller will have the number after the first of May.

FEEDING THE DEAD.

New York Chinamen Pay Tribute to Their Departed Relatives.

The Chinese fed their dead recently. The Evergreens Cemetery and Woodlawn and other burying places were alive with laundries. The wind interfered greatly with their joss stick burning, and they set up umbrellas over the graves to keep off the strong southwest, so that they could send off properly their hosts of paper servants and hundreds of yards of prayers. On golden-hued paper were the money prayers, and the black paper prayers were for cooking utensils.

To prevent the spirits of their departed relatives from constantly coming home to see them, the Chinese have an understanding with the dying that once they leave their mortal coil they shall "stay out," and that all the necessities of life in the other world shall be faithfully transmitted to them twice a year, once at the opening of spring and once at the beginning of winter. It has been discovered that the way to transmit servants, songs, plays, books and money is to manufacture them in paper and burn them. But actual eatables are carried to the graves. Wagon loads of roasted pigs, chickens, ducks, Chinese and American sweetmeats and fruits went to the cemeteries yesterday. The food was piled before each grave, amid burning red carrot-shaped candles and joss sticks. The Chinese prostrated themselves before their dead, begging them to rise up and enjoy themselves. Chinese wines were then thrown liberally upon each grave. Many graves received boxes of five-cent cigars, while others got only packages of cigarettes. It took about two hours to get the essence of the eatables conveyed to the essences who were awaiting it, and then the devotees gathered up the "accidents" and carried them home again to feed their own material bodies. But the cigars and cigarettes were burned on the graves. Home-made heathen spectators tried to snatch them off the fire, but the devotee heathens stopped them.—N. Y. Sun.

Casper Was Learning.

A white man who owed a small amount to a negro fish dealer and who had been repeatedly denied, went into the negro's ill-smelling place of business, and handing over the amount of the indebtedness, remarked:

"Here's your money, Casper. I suppose by this time you have learned one thing."

"Whut's dat, sah?"

"You have learned that when I owe you any thing it is of no use to bother me about it."

"Yes, sah, I's larned dat, an', I tell you, I's larned erudder thing."

"What's that?"

"I has larned, sah, neber ter let you hab erunner piece o' fish tell you put de money right down yere on de slab. Oh, I's er mighty han' ter larn, I tell you. I'm larnin' so fas' dat after w'ile folks'll p'int at me an' say, 'Dar's de eddyicatedt pusson in dis town.'"

—Arkansas Traveler.

CHASE COUNTY COURANT.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.
Issued every Thursday.
Official Paper of Chase County.

Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Waite.

Governor Dick Oglesby, of Illinois, says that Ingalls' speech was a "terrible mistake," and "most undignified in the presiding officer of the United States Senate."

There is stagnation everywhere in the protected industries, and where they are not protected there is no stagnation other than that which is consequential upon stagnation in the protected industries.—*Abraham S. Hewitt.*

In 1878 Germany enacted a high tariff, nearly equaling the American system, in obedience to the demands of workmen; but they have been sadly disappointed, for wages remain the same, while wages are rising in Free-trade England.—*Puck.*

Among all the arts and industries of the people of this country, taking all the occupations as they were in the last census year, not a million could be found who could be subjected to any foreign competition by the removal of every custom house in the United States.—*Breckenridge's report on the Tobacco Tax.*

The evil of manufacturing trusts is vividly shown in the result produced at Bristol, Rhode Island, by the formation of the rubber trust. The national rubber company employed at the close of 1887 1,320 people, with average monthly wages of \$38 each. Now 450 men are employed at an average of \$28 per month each.

One Morgan wishes to go to the senate from this district, while still another Morgan wanted to be silk commissioner and now aspires to be a delegate to the state convention and also represent this district in the Legislature. Ambition is at all times laudable. That is what kept Napoleon awake nights.—*Peabody Graphic.*

It is not money that develops a new country. It is labor. All that is needed is an efficient medium of exchange. This our government not only failed to give us, but it destroyed half of what we once had. Hence the sterile east, having a corner on the money of the country, owns the whole country, and for every improvement in the west, there is interest bearing obligations owned in the east.—*Florence Bulletin.*

We observe from the Chase county Republican that Hon. John Madden, of Cottonwood Falls, will be presented by his county as Presidential elector for this district on the Republican ticket. Notwithstanding our political differences, we must confess that Mr. Madden would maintain an electoral candidacy with credit and ability, and that Marion county would act wisely in giving him vote in the convention to Mr. Madden.—*Florence Bulletin.*

Chase county will present the name of John Madden to the Republican Congressional convention in this district, as a candidate for Presidential elector. The convention could scarcely do a more graceful thing than to select Mr. Madden for the position of elector. He is a young man of good ability and good character, and would worthily represent the young men of this grand young State in the Electoral College.

The Record would be glad to see Mr. Madden selected for elector.—*Marion Record.*

It is predicted by Chairman Barnum of the national Democratic committee that President Cleveland will be renominated by acclamation at St. Louis and that a western soldier will be given the second place on the ticket.—*Kansas City Star.*

Yes; and that soldier should be Gen. Geo. C. Rogers, the present President of the Pension Appeal Board, a gifted orator, a brave soldier, a faithful official, an honest citizen and a kind and courteous gentleman, one who would do credit to the office and honor to his party.

Although the number of business ventures increase each year with the increase of population, yet under the Democratic government the business failures have decreased until last year they were 2,000 less than under the last year of Republican administration. The record stands: 1884—11,620; 1885—11,116; 1886—10,568; 1887—9,740. These facts are respectfully referred to the consideration of the organs that predicted general disaster to business, if the Democrats got into possession of the government.

In noting the auspicious opening of the Presidential campaign for its party, the New York Mail and Express says that the first gun was the Rhode Island election and the second the resolutions of the Union League Club, in favor of taking the tax off whisky. Surely these are "guns" that ought to awaken the deepest emotion in the hearts of the rank and file. Free whisky and plenty of booze, with just a dash of bloody shirt, and a lot of protection for the trusts,—

these be platform enough for the party of "great moral ideas."

If we could buy our ships where England buys hers and sail them under the American flag, our people, who lead in all other mercantile business, would lead in the shipping trade also. But our suicidal navigation laws are kept on the statute book for the sole benefit of foreigners who loot our commerce to the tune of \$200,000,000 yearly, and for a handful of ship-builders who build no transatlantic going steamships, and who do not employ a single workman, nor pay an American mechanic one dollar for building one. This in Washington is called Statesmanship. They seem to know the real meaning of it better in England.—*Philadelphia Evening Herald.* (Rep.)

The friends of Hon. H. D. Dixon, of Woodson county, will press his claims at the Democratic State convention, at Wichita, as a candidate for Delegate, from the Fourth Congressional District to the St. Louis convention. Mr. Dixon is an old newspaper man, has represented his county twice in the Kansas Legislature, although the county is strongly Republican, and is a man of sterling worth; and, as Woodson county has never yet been honored by having a delegate to a National Democratic convention, we believe the District would be doing just the right thing by choosing him as one of its representatives, in the St. Louis convention. A fair distribution of rain is what prevents droughts; and a fair distribution of favors by political parties makes the members thereof work with more earnestness for the success of their party; though Mr. Dixon is not built of that kind of material should he not be selected, that he, will not do all in his power to advance the cause of his party; but it is the masses who feel dissatisfied when one or more localities are forever asking and receiving the favors of the party; so let us try and send new men, not from the same old localities, but from new localities, to represent us in our coming National convention, so that we can thereby gain all the elements of strength there is to be had in having our favors well distributed over the State.

MEMORIAL DAY.
John W. Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R., has taken action looking to the observance of May 30. A committee, consisting of W. A. Morgan, A. B. Watson and E. Cooley, was appointed to confer with like committees from the G. A. R. Posts, W. R. C. S. of V. and other organizations in the county, and to make the necessary arrangements. The following committees were also appointed, to see that the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves at Bazaar and Matfield Green are carried out on that day:
Bazaar—Wm. Norton, Al. Brandley and R. C. Harris.
Matfield Green—H. Brandley, Howard Grimes and J. M. Shaw.

The committees of McDonald and Geary Posts will meet at Strong City, next Monday evening, May 7.

SUBSCRIBERS, YOUR PREMIUM
Every person subscribing to or renewing their subscription to this paper, will be supplied with the Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE, during the campaign of 1888.
Here is an opportunity to place in your family the largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two papers for the price of your own.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
Chase County.
Office of County Clerk, April 10th, 1888.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 10th day of April, 1888, a petition signed by J. A. Gauvey and 16 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing on the Gauvey road, about one hundred and thirty-four (134) rods west from the southeast corner of section ten (10), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence in a northwesterly direction across the southeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section ten (10), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence north on section line one half mile, or between sections three and four (3 & 4), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east, as near as practicable to join the Rider road at the crossing of the Cottonwood river, said road to be forty (40) feet wide.
Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John McCarthy, Maurice Joy and R. F. Edwards, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
Chase County.
Office of County Clerk, April 10th, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1888, a petition signed by J. W. McWilliams and 29 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz:
Commencing on the west line of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, at the point where the J. P. Garlano road change established July 7, 1876, crosses said west line of said quarter (1/4) section; thence north on west side of subdivision line on west side of east half (1/2) of section seven and six (7 & 6), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, to a point or as near as practicable to the northeast corner of northeast quarter (1/4) of said section six (6), thence in an east, or a northeasterly direction on the most

practicable route to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, or as near as practicable thereto; thence north following the section line but on the east side thereof to the northwest quarter of said section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east. Also commencing at the terminus of the Peter Harder road at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, thence east as near as practicable on the south side of section line to a point about twenty-seven and fifty-two one hundred (27 52-100) chains west of the southwest corner of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, to intersect the James Van Vechten road established Jan. 6, 1880. Also, that you cause to be vacated, all that portion of the A. B. Moore road, established Jan. 10th, 1880, lying between the north line of section thirty-two (32), township fifteen (15), range eight (8) east, and the south line of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, and also, that portion of the J. P. Garlano change of the Kuhl and Yeager road lying between the north line of section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, and the west line of the southeast quarter (1/4) of said section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east.
Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: S. A. Perigo, Milton Gray and C. E. Hall, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending April 23d, 1888.

County taxes, cash	886 00
Court-house interest fund	188 30
County sinking fund	460 20
State tax (prior to 1887)	680 90
State tax (prior to 1887)	300 00
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.	
Bazaar township	44 15
Bazaar township, delit road tax	37 09
Cottonwood township tax	265 38
Delit road sinking fund	54 00
Diamond Creek tax	73 87
Delit road	22 33
" bond interest	12 20
Falls township tax	127 54
Delit road	490 70
Toledo tw'n R. R. interest fund	45 00
" sinking	10 20
" tax	12 90
Cedar Township tax	76 17
Delit road	111 65
CITY FUNDS.	
Cottonwood Falls	77 43
Normal Institute fund	63 46
County School	110 60
Judgment fund	174 20
School land sales, prin.	2104 48
Int.	680 66
State school fund	16 75
" 2d, 1887	104 40
" 1st, 1888	510 31
County " 1st div. 1887	15 91
County " 2d div. 1887	9 18
County " 1888	

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.	
No. 1, general fund	172 94
1, interest	
2, sinking	234 80
3, general	36 10
4, sinking	182 38
5, general	42 87
6, sinking	14 00
7, general	254 87
8, sinking	97 40
9, general	124 20
10, sinking	27 77
11, interest	64 95
12, general	35 80
13, sinking	25 95
14, interest	11 91
15, general	187 33
16, sinking	11 01
17, general	81 20
18, sinking	14 49
19, general	19 32
20, sinking	12 90
21, general	72 83
22, sinking	105 05
23, general	9 95
24, sinking	173 20
25, general	90 35
26, sinking	80 54
27, general	25 42
28, sinking	45 20
29, general	41 18
30, sinking	45 03
31, general	62 00
32, sinking	218 45
33, general	125 79
34, sinking	26 24
35, general	27 29
36, sinking	38 29
37, general	9 53
38, sinking	28 10
39, general	27 90
40, sinking	3 00
41, general	71 47
42, sinking	83 75
43, general	13 07
44, sinking	227 10
45, general	41 00
46, sinking	13 40
47, general	2 10
48, sinking	18 43
49, general	75 43
50, sinking	18 56
51, general	68 00
52, sinking	46 04
53, general	11 17
54, sinking	19 40
55, general	20 95
56, sinking	30 20
57, general	220 60
58, sinking	31 29
59, general	19 20
60, sinking	33 20
61, general	19 81
62, sinking	26 39
63, general	58 41
64, sinking	306 41
65, general	176 00
66, sinking	14 14
67, general	5 88
68, sinking	128 22
69, general	44 20
70, sinking	21 48
71, general	3 42
72, sinking	33 00
73, general	37 80
74, sinking	16 45

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase.
Office of County Clerk, April 10, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1888, a petition signed by Robt. Jolin and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Such part of the E. C. Holmes' road, number one hundred and three (103), as runs through section fourteen (14), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east.
Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. C. Childs, C. W. Reynolds and John Bookstore, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, on Thursday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase.
Office of County Clerk, April 10th, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1888, a petition signed by Thomas Lawless and 38 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
All that portion of the H. R. Hilton road in Diamond Creek township, Chase county, Kansas, established October 1885, lying and being in the west half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-three (33), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east, which said land is owned by Thomas Lawless.
Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. F. Allen, Wm. Pringle and R. M. Ryan, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16825
March 24th, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 14th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 2287 of John Mayhugh, of Elm Dale, for the S 1/2, S 1/2, S 1/2, of sec 2 in T 19, S. of range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John P. Park, William Pringle, William H. Triplett and John F. Campbell, all of Elm Dale, Kansas.
S. M. PALMER, Register.

H. F. GILLETT,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES
In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD - MOWER
And the best make of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Machinery.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS and BAKER BARBED WIRE.
Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
Chase County.
Office of County Clerk, April 10th, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, 1888, a petition signed by E. Waldier, and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, and running thence east on section line to the northeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, thence north on section line to the northeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, thence east on section line to the northeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, thence north on section line to the northeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, thence east on section line to the northeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, thence north on section line to the northeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, thence east on section line to the northeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township 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The Chase County Courant.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

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

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; ad-
vertising, \$1.00 per line; for six months, \$1.00.
For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
2 weeks	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
3 weeks	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
4 weeks	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
5 weeks	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 weeks	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
7 weeks	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
8 weeks	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
9 weeks	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
10 weeks	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
11 weeks	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
12 weeks	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-
sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent
insertion. Double price for black letter, or for
items under the head of "Local Short Stops."
No due bills for patent medicines or other
goods taken on advertising; that is, we will
not advertise for manufacturers of goods and
then pay them, in addition to the adver-
tising fee much cash, if not more than the arti-
cles advertised are worth for the privilege of
advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.		EAST. TEX. EX. AL. EX. E. K. K. C. EX.	
	am	pm	pm
Cedar Gr.	9 53	11 45	10 57
Clements	10 02	11 57	11 07
Elmdale	10 15	12 13	11 20
Strong	10 27	12 27	11 33
Ellinor	10 38	12 38	11 43
WEST. TEX. EX. CAL. EX. DE. EX. COL. EX.			
Ellinor	7 51	4 23	4 43
Strong	7 42	4 36	5 00
Elmdale	7 33	4 52	5 13
Clements	8 08	5 09	5 28
Cedar Gr.	8 17	5 20	5 38

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.		Pass.		Mat. & Fret.	
	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Bazar	7 51	4 23	4 43	7 51	4 23
Gladstone	8 02	4 34	4 54	8 02	4 34
Cottonwood Falls	8 13	4 45	5 05	8 13	4 45
Strong City	8 24	4 56	5 16	8 24	4 56
Evans	8 35	5 07	5 27	8 35	5 07
Hilton	8 46	5 18	5 38	8 46	5 18
Diamond Springs	8 57	5 29	5 49	8 57	5 29
Burdick	9 08	5 40	5 60	9 08	5 40
Lost Springs	9 19	5 51	5 71	9 19	5 51

MAILS.

The mails are opened and closed at this
post-office as follows:
EAST: Closes at 12 m. and 7 30 p. m.
Opened at 7 30 a. m. and 5 30 p. m.
WEST: Closes at 12 m. and 7 30 a. m. and
opened at 7 30 a. m. and 11 45 a. m.
NORTH: Closes at 2 p. m. open at 1 p. m.
SOUTH: Closes at 12 m. open at 7 p. m.
WONDER: Closes at 3 30 a. m. every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday. Opened at 4 p. m.
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DEMOCRATIC MASS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county,
Kansas, will meet in mass convention,
at the Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,
at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, May
5, '88, for the purpose of electing four
Delegates and four Alternates to the
State convention to be held at Wichita
on May 17, 1888, to elect Delegates to
the National convention, to be held at
St. Louis, June 5, 1888, to nominate
candidates for President and Vice-
President, and to transact such other
business as may come before the said
County Convention.
W. P. MARTIN, Chairman.
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. W. S. Romigh is at home.
Ex-Sheriff Jabin Johnson is having
his residence repainted.
Ex-Mayor J. K. Crawford was out
to Hutchinson, last week.
Mr. Warner Hayden, of Elmdale
was quite sick, last week.
Mr. E. Link has our thanks for
a nice supply of fine pie plant.
Born, on Tuesday, April 24, 1888,
to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Matti, a son.
Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hait has gone on a
visit to her old home in Michigan.
Mr. Oscar McIntire, of Strong City,
has gone on a short visit to Texas.
Mr. Hugh Jackson is now living on
the McMillan farm, near Plymouth.
The Rev. W. C. Somers has built a
veranda to the front of his residence.
Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., will
meet, Saturday night, for instructions.
Mrs. J. C. Davis has returned from
Kansas City, much improved in health.
Born, on April 24th, 1888, to Mr.
and Mrs. McGhee, of Strong City, a
son.
Mr. D. S. Sauble, living near Cedar
point, is lying dangerously ill with a
fever.
The Bazaar school, Mr. I. C. War-
ren, teacher, closed, last Saturday, with
a picnic.
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty re-
turned, Monday, from their visit in
the East.
Capt. H. G. White, of Sedgewick, is
visiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Cosper,
at Bazar.
The regular monthly meeting of the
A. O. H. will be held at 9 o'clock, next
Sunday morning.
Miss Edith Hyle, the teacher, being
sick, last week, her place was filled by
Mr. B. F. Wasson.
Mr. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was
down to Kansas City, last week, with a
shipment of fat hogs.
Mr. Geo. B. Carson went to Topeka,
Sunday, to see his aunt, who left, on
Monday, for California.
Messrs. J. D. Minick, J. W. McWil-
liams and Dr. W. H. Carter went to
Kansas City, yesterday.
Mr. J. R. Blackshire, of Elmdale,
shipped three carloads of fine steers
to Kansas City, last week.
Mrs. C. C. Watson went to Saratoga,
Kansas, last week, where Mr. Watson
is running a furniture store.

Be sure to read the Democratic call
for a county convention, and recollect
the date, next Saturday, May 5.

Mr. J. G. Brown left, Tuesday evening,
for Ralls county, Mo., where his
oldest son is lying dangerously ill.

Mr. John Shofe, who had been con-
fined to the house for some time, by
sickness, is again able to be about.

Mrs. Turner, living near Elmdale, a
sister of Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, is recover-
ing from a severe spell of sickness.

While whittling a stick, on Monday,
Mr. Frank Strail cut himself quite
badly, in the palm of the left hand.

Mr. B. F. Wasson bought three lots
last week, of Mr. H. P. Brockett, in
block 5, original plat of Cottonwood
Falls.

Mr. G. Holz has moved into the res-
idence he recently purchased of Mr.
Win. C. Thomas, south of the Court-
house.

Mr. James Roach, who had been work-
ing for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons,
in Colorado, returned to Strong City,
last week.

Mr. George Collett, Sr., who lives a
few miles east of town, is stopping
at Dr. C. E. Hait's, under medical
treatment.

Mrs. E. R. Beadle, of Thurman, left,
on Tuesday of last week, for Elgin,
Illinois, to visit her mother, who is
seriously ill.

The Odd Fellows of Strong City
went to Peabody, last Thursday, to
take part in the anniversary exercises
of the order.

Mrs. LeRoy Neale, of Chetopa,
Kansas, arrived here, last Thursday,
for a two weeks' visit to her daughter,
Mrs. Chas. M. Frye.

Mr. John Ruby and Mrs. M. Law-
rence and family have gone to San Di-
ego, Cal., where Mr. Lawrence had
previously located.

Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker's brother,
Barney, arrived here, Saturday, from
Erie, Pa., on a visit to his relatives re-
siding in this county.

The friends of the Rev. G. W.
Stafford, of the M. E. Church, gave
him a very enjoyable birthday party,
one evening last week.

Mr. Harrison Shofe and sister, Liz-
zie, arrived here, on Wednesday of last
week, from Missouri, on a short visit
to friends and relatives.

Mr. J. M. Kerr is having a picket
fence built to the front of his pre-
mises, and moving the front fence to the
south side of his house.

Married, on Tuesday, April 10, 1888,
by the Rev. S. R. Sayre, Mr. Wesley
A. Sayre and Miss Lizzie Sauble, both
of Chase county, Kansas.

Mr. Maurice Oles has closed out his
shoe shop at Matfield Green, and gone
to Sumner county, to assist in conduct-
ing a revival in that county.

A little son of Mr. Arch Miller, on
South Fork, had his collar bone frac-
tured, recently, while playing "crack
the whip," on the school grounds.

Married, at the Perry House, Eureka
Springs, Ark., April 1, 1888, by Rev.
Mr. Lowry, Mr. T. W. Hardesty and
Mrs. Mrs. S. E. Wilson, both of this
city.

The Good Templars will give a pink
social and a daisy supper this (Thurs-
day) evening, in their hall, for the
benefit of the Lodge, the supper to be
served at 8:30 o'clock.

The demurrer to the testimony of the
plaintiff in the railroad bond suit has
been overruled by Judge Foster, and
he wants to finish the trial of the case
some time during this month.

Mrs. D. M. Swope and daughter and
Miss Fannie Coleman, daughter of L.
W. Coleman, Esq., have returned to their
home in Emporia, after their visit to
friends and relatives at Ellinor.

Mr. E. W. Brace is now delivering
ice in all parts of the city. If you
want good, pure ice, give him your or-
der, and he will deliver it at your
house as often as you may want it.

Mr. D. Ford was down to Kansas
City, last week, prospecting, but he
concluded not to stay there, as a morn
of moderate means has to go too far
into the country to buy any real es-
tate.

Mr. John T. Prather has our thanks
for a large mess of the first new pota-
toes of the season, raised on his farm
west of town, and presented to us May
1, and of which some were as large as
hen eggs.

County Superintendent J. C. Davis
was down to Topeka, yesterday, and
succeeded in having the roadbed of
the C. K. & W. assessed at double
valuation this year, as it was not on
the tax roll last year.

Last Friday, the youngest daughter
of Mr. A. B. Palmer, of Bazar, aged
about five years, fell into a kettle of
soap that had just been made and set
aside to cool, and scalded herself quite
badly about the face and hands.

Mr. John Rhoades, general
foreman for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons,
arrived in Strong City, Saturday after-
noon, with an outfit, and a crew of
thirty men, from Colorado, destined
to their new field of labor, in Iowa
and Illinois.

Mr. Wm. Rockwood has sold his
meat market to Mr. Jesse Kellogg, and
Mr. Kellogg killed a Holstein heifer,
Tuesday evening, for the same, and he
has bought of Mr. W. P. Martin, for
his market, five fat, yearling, high-
grade Hereford steers.

We understand that Mr. J. J. Comer,
the accommodating and popular agent
of the C. K. & W. R. R. at this place,
will leave, to-day, for Peru. When he
leaves the wishes of his many friends
here will go with him to his new home.
Mr. C. H. Medis will fill his position.

Mr. H. F. Gillett has a premium
Studebaker wagon, which took first
premium at two successive fairs held
here, which he intends raffling off at a
dollar a chance. It is one of the most
handsome wagons ever built, and can
not be bought at the factory for less
than \$100.

The Wichita district quarterly
meeting of the Free Methodist church
will be held in the church house, in
Matfield Green, May 11th, 12th and
13th, 1888. Everybody is cordially
invited to attend. Let there be a
general rally to this meeting in the
name of our God, expecting a salva-
tion time. REV. WALTER SCOTT,

In pursuance of the order of the
County Board, the County Clerk has
apportioned the township and delin-
quent road funds of Cottonwood town-
ship between that township and Cedar,
as follows: Delinquent road—Cedar,
\$350.47; Cottonwood, \$573.79. Gen-
eral fund—Cedar, \$223.17; Cottonwood,
\$365.38.

The following is the list of petit ju-
rors for the June term, who will be
summoned on the 7th of June: Falls
township—Richard Powers, E. Eldred;
Diamond Creek—J. G. Johnson, Earl
Blackshire, John A. Crawford; Bazar
—W. F. Dunlap, John Jones, J. E.
Perry, Thos. Banks; Toledo—Robert
Matti, William Kendall; Cedar—J. P.
Blackburn.

Mr. G. K. Hagans, the popular liv-
ery man at Strong City, has just com-
pleted giving his establishment a thor-
ough overhauling, and putting in an
outfit of new buggies, new harness,
etc., and can now furnish, on short
notice, as handsome an outfit as can be
found in the State of Kansas; so, if
you want a rig for any purpose, he
will be pleased to accommodate you.

County Attorney John Madden has
been put forward by the Strong City
Republican, as a candidate for Presi-
dential elector for this district, on
the Republican ticket. Mr. Madden
is an orator of State renown, and, if
nominated, will no doubt, do valuable
service for his party by making a can-
vass of the district, if not of the State
and as he is a Chase county man, we
would be pleased to see him receive
the nomination.

Last Saturday the plate glass for Dr.
W. H. Catter's new store building ar-
rived from Milwaukee, Wis., and they
were put into the front of that build-
ing, Monday, by Mr. M. Heintz, the
contractor. Two of the glasses are the
largest in the State, being 48x136
inches, while the other two are 42x20-
136 inches in size. The transom
over the front door is a beauty, being
of colored glass, with a large colored
plate glass in the center, on which is
the firm name, "Smith & Carter," in
beautiful letters.

Married, on Sunday, April 29, 1888,
near this city, at the residence of the
bride's parents, by the Rev. W. F.
Mathews, Pastor of the Presbyterian
Church, in the presence of a few near
relatives, Mr. L. W. Coleman, of To-
ledo township, and Miss Alice Rock-
wood, daughter of Wm. Rockwood.
Esq. Mr. Coleman is an old settler of
the county, and his many friends in
this and adjoining counties join the
COURT in extending to him most
heartfelt congratulations for securing
for his helpmate one of Chase county's
most popular daughters and most suc-
cessful teachers, and to her for be-
stowing her affections on one of Chase
county's best citizen, a gentleman
worthy of her heart and hand.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The last meeting of the Chase
County Teachers' Association, for this
school year, will be held in the
school house at Cottonwood Falls, on
Saturday, May 5, 1888, beginning at 1
o'clock, p. m. By way of an innova-
tion, the program will be interspersed
with music and recitations by the pu-
pils of the public schools.

PROGRAM.

Opening chorus—Pupils of High
School.
Recitation—Hattie Gray.
Paper, "How to spend the Summer
Vacation"—C. Garthe.
Discussion—D. A. Ellsworth and B.
F. Wasson.

Vocal duet—Mertie Estes and Rena
Massey.
Recitation—Carrie Hyle.
Paper, The work of the coming
year—George Sweeneyhart.
Discussion—J. W. Wilson and Miss
L. B. Seamons.

Duet—Marion Hemphill and Mat-
tie Shehan.

RECESS.

Instrumental music—May Jensen.
Recitation—Minnie Morton.
Paper, Good literature in Schools—
Miss N. R. Pugh.

Discussion—J. M. Warren and J.
A. Oursler.
Recitation—Mary Steiner.
Quartet—Miss Stella Kerr, Anna
Rockwood, J. H. Mercer and L. A.
Lowther.

EVERGREENS.

Any man, north, south, east or
west, wanting evergreens of any size
or variety, can be supplied from my
open grounds, or frost proof cellars,
at any season of the year, by mail or
express, at prices from one half to
one fourth what others charge. Price
Lists Free. Address, Geo. Pinney,
Evergreen, Door Co., Wisconsin.

LOST.

A dark red Irish setter dog; an-
swers to the name of Grover. A lib-
eral reward will be paid for his return,
or for any information leading to his
recovery.
C. J. LANTRY.

FOR RENT.

Six rooms in the Britton building;
also the rooms formerly occupied as a
barber shop, north of Kuhl's harness
shop. For particulars call on
J. P. KUHLE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A good house. Has nine rooms,
and a good, central location. Inquire
of
MRS. B. GILLET.

J. L. Kellogg,

MEAT

MARKET

Having purchased and assumed control of
the meat market formerly owned by Wm.
Rockwood, I am prepared to furnish all the
choicest meat known to the profession, at the
lowest rates
JESSE L. KELLOGG.

BROWN & ROBERTS,

DEALERS IN, AND MANUFACTURERS OF,

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

Coffins, Trimmings, &c., and the Finest Line of Picture

Mouldings ever brought to Chase County.

Repairing neatly done, on short notice.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.



AT THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON,

OF

ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

AT

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMENTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and Bologna always on hand.

Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

for hides. april-12-lyr.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS.

April 11th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the follow-
ing named settler has filed notice of his in-
tention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made be-
fore the District Judge, or in his absence, by
J. W. Ellis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls, Kan-
sas, May 25th 1888, viz: H. E. No. 7294, of
Newton G. Hoskins, Homestead, Kansas, for
the N. W. 1/4 of sec. 32, tp. 21 S., range 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-
tion of said land, viz: Hugh M. Callough,
Andrew J. Mercer, John J. Harbour and
Alexander H. Brown, all of Homestead,
Chase county, Kansas.
FRANK DALE, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.

April 11th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the follow-
ing named settler has filed notice of his in-
tention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made be-
fore the Judge of the District Court, or in
his absence, by J. W. Ellis, Clerk, at Cotton-
wood Falls, Kansas, on May 25th, 1888, viz: H. E.
No. 5169 of Lambert Bailey, Toledo, Kansas,
for the N. W. 1/4 of sec. 8, in tp. 18, of range 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-
tion of said land, viz: Thomas H. Brown, his
son, Cyrus Eldred and Henry Weaver, all
of Calola, Chase county, Kansas.
JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, } ss.
I, the District Court for said county,
L. E. Kline, Plaintiff
vs
Ella B. Richards,
W. E. Richards and
Jones T. Wilson, Defendants

The defendants, Ella B. Richards, W. E.
Richards and Jones T. Wilson, by their
attorney, have filed in this court a petition
for said case, and that they must an-
swer the petition filed herein, on or before
the 15th day of June, 1888, or the allegations
therein will be taken as true and judgment
rendered against them, to wit: That the
Richards, for the sum of \$1,325.00, with in-
terest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum,
from the first day of October, 1887, and
against the defendants, foreclosing cer-
tain mortgages given by Ella B. Richards
and W. E. Richards, on the following de-
scribed real estate, viz:

Northeast quarter of section nineteen,
Township nineteen, Range six, Chase county,
Kansas, for the purpose of securing the pay-
ment of said sum of money, and said prop-
erty will be sold for the payment of said
money.

H. S. MARTIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

ROAD NOTICE.

ABOUT SECOND TERMS.

Why Mr. Cleveland Could and Would Not Refuse a Re-election.

Mr. Cleveland does not believe in second terms. He does believe, however, in unhesitating submission to the constitutional will of the majority after it has been declared in forms prescribed in the constitution or under it and not opposing it. This latter belief he holds in common with all Democrats. Few Democrats are ready to adopt his views against second terms. They reason that if Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson served second terms, Mr. Cleveland, in view of such precedent, can afford to sacrifice his private opinion to the constitutional will of the majority.

There is no issue involved. Before there can be an issue it must be created by discussion, and the people have not been able to see that their National interests would be furthered or their private rights made more secure by restricting Presidents to one term in office. Perhaps if an issue were made and fully discussed, the people in a decade or so might come to hold the same opinion the President holds now. If they did, they would cause to be introduced a constitutional amendment, which, submitted to the Legislatures and adopted, would declare in a constitutional form the constitutional will. Until they have done so Mr. Cleveland's opinion is a private opinion, not binding on him in his public duties as President and not binding him as a Democrat against the action of his party in convention. If such a constitutional amendment were proposed for adoption there would be ample room for argument against it. While it would be in accord with the Jacksonian rule of rotation in office, it would be an extreme application of it. An honest, intelligent President is worth much more to the people at the beginning of his second term than of his first. He has had four years of education, and as the people have paid for this education at the rate of \$50,000 a year, they have a right to the benefit of it, if they want it. If Mr. Cleveland will look back over the four years of his term he will be able to see that he has learned no little since he took the oath of office. He was a good President in 1885, but he was a better one in 1888, and he will be still better in 1890. Knowing more now than he did in 1884, he ought to be able to see that he was mistaken in believing that the people are to be trusted in the matter of second terms. It is true he did not take this view of it exactly. He feared that if a precedent were not made against second terms ambitious men in office might use the public patronage to defeat the popular will; but the time has not come when this can be done. The President can not even control a National convention of his own party against the will of his party majority. Mr. Arthur, who was as good a politician as ever went from New York to Washington, tried it with all the power of the patronage, and made a signal failure. It is safe yet to trust the American people. When a people becomes untrustworthy, precedents—even precedents established in the constitution—become valueless. We have seen recently how little constitutional restrictions in this matter availed in Mexico.

Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate for re-nomination, but when the St. Louis convention renominates him he will have no escape from being his party candidate for re-election.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Model Demagogue.

John Sherman is the model demagogue of the United States, and the popular understanding of his character is a tribute to American intelligence. About a year ago he made a trip through the Southern States in the interest of his Presidential ambition. His Nashville speech created a sensation because of the unusual sentiments he expressed. He advocated an era of peace, he had words of praise for the heroes of the Confederacy, and paid tribute to the motives that inspired the Southerners to secede. A month later he appeared at Springfield, Ill., and feeling that the death of Logan gave him an opportunity to pre-empt Logan's following by adopting Logan's sentiments, he gave forth a sweeping denunciation of the sentiments he had espoused a few weeks before. This is but a solitary example of John Sherman's ability to swap positions when it suits his purpose. He is every thing at all times and backs and fills in order to catch the ebb and flow of the tide of public sentiment.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Highest Bidders.

Rhode Island during the recent campaign was literally drenched in corrupt methods. The Republicans had more money than the Democrats and they used it more freely. They knocked the hoops off the "bar" in the public square and bought votes at any price, proclaiming in one instance at least that they were in the field to win, and would give five dollars more for a vote than the Democrats would, no matter what price the Democrats offered. The State was an auction block and the campaign was as viciously conducted as that of Sprague in 1861. In such a match, of course, the Republicans were victors. They had more experience.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Luckily for President Cleveland absent the vacancy on the Supreme bench, the greatest lawyers in this country are Democrats. This was even so from 1865 to 1874, the flood-tide period of Republican success.—*St. Louis Republican.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

An Organization Lining the Blue and the Gray in Harmony.

A new thing in organizations of veterans of the war is the Independent Army and Navy Veterans' Association. The object of this association is "to maintain a perfect union among its members, to establish harmony and discipline, to insure tranquility, to promote the object of reconciliation between the blue and the gray veterans of 1861-5, to maintain true allegiance to the United States Government and unswerving respect for and fidelity to the constitution and laws of the land and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men."

The representative of this association in this city is Phil Sheridan Post, No. 1. Before adopting this name a letter was sent to the General stating the object of the association and asking permission to use his name. The General, in his reply granting the request, stated that he fully approved the objects of the new organization. The post was accordingly formed, and adopted rules and regulations. Here are two of them.

"Comrades should enjoy themselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to their ability, but avoiding all excesses or forcing any comrade to eat or drink beyond his inclinations, or hindering him from going when occasion calls him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid, or any free and easy conversation, for that would blast our harmony and defeat our laudable purposes; therefore, no private interests may be brought within our doors, far less any quarrels about religion or nations, we being only brothers and comrades of the universal religion above mentioned. Kindreds we are also of all nations, tongues and languages, and we are resolved against all politics as what never yet conducted to the welfare of any order nor ever will."

"Comrades entering our post as members must lay aside all hatred and malice in regard to the past issues; yes, every thing that may incite our blue and gray veterans to disharmony; we must fight prejudice in all its forms; in fact, every thing that may hinder the forwarding of the pure and sincere spirit of our institution. Friendship shall guide us, loyalty be our armor and vigilance our sword to make way for reconciliation between our brothers North and South, East and West."

A bureau of relief and employment is also a feature of the organization, which differs but little from the G. A. R., except in admitting to membership both Union and Confederate soldiers, and a few "patriotic, honorary citizens."—*N. Y. Letter.*

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

—Ingalls thinks it is hard to tell which side in the war of the rebellion won. It wouldn't have been hard to tell if nobody in the North had done any more fighting than Ingalls.—*Chicago News.*

—Senator W. E. Chandler volunteers the advice that the Republicans should select a candidate who is strong in weak States. The ex-Secretary must consider himself out of the race.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

—Ingalls doth protest too much. The more he tries to explain his unfortunate blunder the worse he makes it. He now calls President Cleveland an "ally of the Confederacy," but the President can stand it very well in such good company as Hancock and McClellan.—*Boston Globe.*

—Governor Foraker, it is said, will present Mr. Sherman's name to the Chicago convention. The Governor will no doubt do his best to be as eloquent in performing this friendly duty as was Garfield, when he presented the name of Mr. Sherman to the Chicago convention of 1880.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The Republicans refuse to circulate Senator Ingalls' speech denouncing President Cleveland and slandering the memory of General McClellan and Hancock as a campaign document. They regard it as a boomerang, and very prudently refuse to have any thing to do with it.—*Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph.*

—The first rebel flag that ever floated to the breeze is owned, it is said, by a Sioux City man who wants to sell it for \$10,000. Judging by the political importance that they attach to such emblems, the first rebel flag ought to be easily worth that sum to any one of the Republican statesmen.—*Chicago Herald.*

—All talk of the husband of Mrs. Hayes, of Fremont, O., being a delegate to the Republican National convention is apocryphal. The middle of June will be the busiest season of the hens, and Rutherford can not conveniently absent himself from the immediate vicinity of his egg foundry.—*Missouri Republican.*

—When Republican Congressmen "point with pride" to the record of the Republican party in reducing the tariff and reproach the Democratic party with not having done any thing in that direction, the Democratic party can stand it if the Republican party can. The country is perfectly willing to see Republicans flop over to common sense on the tariff question.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

—President Cleveland will appoint as Chief Justice some man not older than himself, and a Democrat. The Chief Justice, unlike the President, holds office for life, and though the position is not political, it is not bad politics to have a sure thing on a Democrat being at the head of one department of the Government, whatever adversity may come to the party at large.—*Washington Critic.*

THE COMSTOCK MINES.

Interesting Facts Revealed by an Intelligent Old Miner.

"There are many strange things connected with the Comstock mines," said an old resident of Virginia City. "You must recollect that while the main workings extend from the north of Gold Hill to Virginia, and below, a distance of three miles, there is a total of 252 miles of tunnels, drifts, stopes, sums, quips and turns, making up the interior workings as a total. Think of it—252 miles; further by far than from the Golden Gate to the Nevada line, and further than across the great State of New York. Why, look around a little. You might go as far from Washington, D. C., as to Baltimore and back again and you wouldn't be much more than half through the Comstock. Then when you think of the great depth of these mines, the gigantic, incomprehensible weight of the mass resting upon the timbers, and the traveling mountain in which are these mines and on which is Virginia City, you involve propositions again that have stumped the deepest thinkers. For instance, queer polished sticks as smooth as mahogany and no thicker than my cane are every once in a while being taken out of the old workings. They are as hard and heavy as iron, and a knife will not make a mark on them. Now, what are they? Originally they were twelve-inch solid timbers, and the millions of tons bearing upon them in all directions, perpendicular as well as laterally—for it is only in this way that mines can be timbered—have pressed them into this shape. They are found sometimes in bits, sometimes in long pieces, taken out, where caves have occurred and the workings displaced. No known mechanism at present nor in any age of the past, so far as history recounts, has such power to compress and work marvels with wood. The silent old mine has stumped the scientists. You have asked me if it is really true that Mount Davidson is slowly traveling eastward, with the town of Virginia on her back and her mines within. It is true, and this again has set our ablest men to scratching their heads. By the careful estimates of engineers it is seen that Virginia City has traveled down hill ten feet in fifteen years, or about two-thirds of a foot a year. It is concluded that it is owing to the vast underground workings. But just how it is done is problematical. At any rate, however, the people of Virginia City are not afraid of the trip they are taking. They have been with it too long to get alarmed about it now. In the Consolidated Virginia and California mines of the Comstock was another strange thing, too, that for a long time caused much deep study and a vast expenditure of money. The fires which broke out there on the 1-500-foot level years ago and burned for years seemed inexhaustible. Every known means was tried. There was a large body of superior ore there, as many will remember, and the owners were anxious to get at it. It was no use, so they put in seven solid feet of bulkhead and shut it up. It burned for seven years, and it was only a year ago that carbonic gas was injected by means of costly machinery and the hidden fires put out. The gas in there was so deadly that not a man could approach it as it was escaping. It would have been instant death. Now the best ore of the Consolidated Virginia and California is coming out of that place where the unseen fires long raged."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

IMPERIAL DOILITY.

How Napoleon III. and His Son Were Commanded by the Prince's Tutor.

M. Paul Dhormoys lately published in Paris some anecdotes of Napoleon III., one of which gives this amusing account of the way in which the Emperor and the Prince Imperial were commanded by the Prince's inflexible tutor.

In 1869 M. Dhormoys was at a children's party, and was engaged in watching with interest the fun of the youngsters. Quite near him, in the ranks of the devoted parents, there stood a somewhat elderly man, dressed in the blue coat, with the brass buttons, which was still sometimes worn at that period. This man had a mild and weary expression, but he laughed heartily, with others near him, at the serious airs of grown-up people that the children were trying to put on. Presently one of the boys in the party approached him.

"Having a good time?" the man asked the boy.

"Oh yes, papa, but he says we must be home at twelve o'clock, and it's half-past eleven now."

The father twisted his mustache a moment, and said to the boy in a low tone: "See here, my boy, go find your cap and bring it to me. I'll hide it in my pocket, and while they are hunting for it you can enjoy yourself a little while longer."

"Oh, that won't do any good, papa," said the boy, sadly. "You know we've done that before, and he's found it out, and he always carries another cap in his overcoat pocket."

"Then, my poor Lulu, I'm afraid we'll have to go together. They've given me orders, too, not to go to bed at twelve o'clock to-night."

So the father and son started away together in perfect docility, the inflexible he standing with the extra cap ready for tricks in his hand. The man in the blue coat was Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, and "Lulu" was the Prince Imperial. "He" was General Frossard, the Prince's rigid tutor. He acted his pupil, but was inflexible in his orders to his young charge.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE "KICKER" MAN.

Items of Interest Culled From His Weekly Journal of Civilization.

The last issue of the *Arizona Kicker* contains the following articles of interest:

"That palsied specimen of an idiot ass, um, Judge Hornback, of the adjoining county, made a speech to the people of Lone Jack the other evening, and in the course of his remarks he took occasion to say that the *Kicker* had no political opinions which money could not buy."

JUDGE HORNBACK
IS AN
INFERNAL LIAR!

Of the first water! He not only lies, but he knows he lies! He not only knows he lies, but he meant to lie! He not only meant to lie, but was actuated by a villainous desire to get even with us because we refused to buy lottery tickets of him!

"The *Kicker* believes in the motto of 'live and let live,' but when attacked it will defend itself. As Judge Hornback has seen fit to open the ball we propose to buckle on our armor and prove:

1. That he served five years in Joliet.
2. That he was tarred and feathered in Indiana.
3. That he was egged out of Ohio.

If there is any thing left of him after that we will bring up our reserves and convict him of

ARSON,
ROBBERY AND BIGAMY.

"Meanwhile, if the Judge wants to call on us we shall be at home every day in the week."

"Last week a one-eyed greaser from Mexico struck this town with a string-game and cleaned some of our best citizens out of their spare dollars. He skipped out just in time to avoid getting a neck-hold on a rope hung over a limb, and no sooner had he gone than there was a wild rush to our office and a general demand that we write:

A LURID EDITORIAL
DECLARING WAR
AGAINST MEXICO.

"We declined, and because we declined such epithets as 'alien,' 'coward,' 'tory,' etc., have been flung at us by unseen fingers. We don't propose to plunge the United States into a long and bloody war to accommodate a half dozen stekers and greenhorns, and those who don't like our policy in this respect can lump it. All orders to 'stop my paper' will meet with promptness and dispatch."

"Tuesday night last, just before midnight, our peaceful village was aroused by the cry of 'fire!' There was a general turnout at once, and it was discovered that the Empire Block was a mass of flames. In half an hour the block was wiped out, and everybody was back in bed again. Loss, \$200; fully insured."

"The above is a square and truthful statement of the first fire which has ever occurred on Apache avenue. On the day following a score or more of our leading citizens visited the *Kicker* office with suggestions of how we should write up this calamity. They wanted it to go out to the world as a big thing to boom the town. It was suggested that we make at least a three-column article, and top-dress it with:

FEARFUL CALAMITY.
THE EMPIRE BLOCK IN ASHES!
Narrow Escape of the Whole
Business Section!
IMMENSE LOSS,
BUT NO ONE DISCOURAGED.

"We flatly refused to do any such thing, and two of our merest hants at once sent twelve shillings worth of job work to that canvassed concern at Tombstone City. It is well. We have been aching for a chance to tell the truth about those two chaps for several weeks past, and now we've got it. Next week's issue will contain news to stand this community on its head. High society will learn that it has been hugging serpents to its bosom, and that thieves, bigamists and robbers have been the leading favorites at the high teas given on Jackass Hill."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Not That Sort of a Flower.

A young mother living in Detroit has one charming little daughter named Lily, who is very fond of playing out of doors.

The other day she came home covered with mud.

"Oh, oh!" said her mother, severely, "can it be possible that this is my good little girl, my sweet, pure Lily-of-the-Valley?"

"No, mamma," answered the little girl sorrowfully, "I guess I'm your bad, naughty Lily-of-the-Alley now."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A New York man stole a barrel of whisky valued at \$100 and sold it for \$25. Then he spent the money in buying whisky. With such ability as a financier it is strange that he should escape being president of a bank.—*Chicago News.*

—A big oak tree was recently felled in Pike County, Mo. It made 429 fence posts and nine cords of stove wood.

THE NOBEL WORKS.

Description of the Largest Dynamite Factory in the World.

The factory lies in the heart of a great expanse of sandy plain on the southwest coast of Scotland. On approaching it a visitor is hailed by the mounted guard that patrols the environments of the factory, and he will have to show very satisfactory credentials before he is allowed to go further. On the way to the manager's house a village is passed where live the whole of the operatives employed in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine. It is merely a street of small tenements, standing on the threshold of the palisades which inclose M. Nobel's houses. Some distance from the manager's house is the shed where the practical process of making nitro-glycerine is seen at a glance. Before the visitor gets there, however, he is divested of his watch, chain, money, keys and every particle of metal he may have about him. This seemingly excessive precaution is perfectly necessary, for the fall of even a penny on a floor containing a grain of the explosive might be attended with disaster. Felt shoes have to be worn. In the first shed reached there is a large tank in which are two parts of oil of vitriol and one part of the flaming nitric acid. A cistern above the tank contains glycerine, and when this is introduced into the acid the compound known as nitro-glycerine is at once formed. The operation is, however, an extremely delicate one. The tank is in charge of a workman, upon whom the sole responsibility of an explosion rests. If too much glycerine is introduced into the acids at one time the temperature of the mixture may rise above 77 degrees Fahr., and a spontaneous explosion will at once follow, so that the operative's eyes are never off the thermometer; his own hope of safety lies in keeping down the temperature of the mixture to some seven or eight degrees below its explosive heat. He is aided somewhat by ice and cold water, which are outside the vat; but the compound is occasionally erratic, and will gain heat notwithstanding all precautions. For such a case the only alternative is to move a lever, which lowers one side of the tank and allow the whole of the contents to run through a sluice into a pond, when it is about an even chance whether it will explode ere it leaves the shed or wait until it reaches the open.

The second step is to wash the newly-formed chemical combination in water, which very slightly absorbs it. It is then put into "Winchester quarts" and conveyed with the utmost care into wooden huts or dug-outs. As an instance of the extreme susceptibility of the nitro-glycerine to concussion, it is related that a man was once seen to slip in the act of depositing a bottle in a hut; he merely tripped, in the ordinary sense of the word, but there was an instant explosion, and hardly a fragment of the poor fellow was gathered for decent burial. Passing on through other sheds, we see the mixture of the nitro-glycerine with a peculiar foraminiferous earth, the new substance being dynamite. This is then carried to a long shed, where it is pressed into cartridges by machinery, the operatives being young women. Not the least curious of the many curiosities at these works are the ponds into which the washing water is run. Tradition has it that the detonative property of the waters was not discovered until an angler one day attempted to reduce the fish with a May-fly. At his first cast, however, the pond blew up, and he found himself hundreds of yards away, happily unhurt. To obviate a similar danger now, Saturday is reserved exclusively for cleaning the works in every department, and among other things for deliberately blowing up the ponds. After congratulating himself on a safe journey through the various houses, the stranger is apt to hurry from the factory and only to breathe freely when he is again at the station. He will not have failed, however, to notice the many precautions taken to insure safety for those who daily risk their lives in these very hazardous operations. Each section of the operatives is distinguished by a peculiar canvas suit with a colored marking; no one may go on any pretense, leaving his own department. The women work in felt shoes and bathing dresses, and every single workman or workwoman is stripped and reclothed before going to their labor. The explosives, too, are handled in the smallest possible quantities, save in the first room of manufacture, where enough is made at one time to blow up a city. The nitro-glycerine itself is a transparent, colorless, oily fluid, slightly soluble in water, but readily so in spirit, ether or fat. One favorite way of destroying it is by boiling it in potash when it decomposes, glycerine and nitre being formed. Perhaps the most curious use to which it has ever been put is the result of the searching investigations of its medicinal properties by Dr. Wm. Murrell, who found it almost a specific for angina pectoris, neuralgia and many developments of heart disease.—*St. James's Gazette.*

—A resident of Beaver Township, Delaware, has a ten-year-old son who, when aged two years, drank some concentrated lye. He apparently fully recovered, but ever since has lived entirely on milk; and, though solid food has occasionally been given him, he is unable to swallow anything unless in a liquid form. He attends school regularly and is a good scholar for his years, learns rapidly, can "down" any boy in the class, and appears to be as vigorous as any youth of his age.

PERNICIOUS READING.

Danger Lurking in Papers Devoted to Matrimonial Advertising.

The publisher of a matrimonial advertising sheet sends us a copy upon which he has written the following memorandum: "Over five hundred leading newspapers have occupied from one to twelve columns each in discussing (many in ridiculing) while very few understand it. Please read."

This is so fair-seeming a request that in spite of the pressure on our time—a pressure which the publisher of a weekly like the one referred to can not probably comprehend—we have complied with it. We have "read;" and we think we can understand why "many" of the five hundred leading newspapers have occupied some space in ridiculing the publication referred to. If they had read it a little more carefully they would have found it too serious for ridicule and would probably have condemned it.

The paper in question purports to be "devoted to seekers of domestic happiness." What it is really devoted to seems to be the making of money out of the silly, the foolish and the cranks who believe in matrimonial advertising, and the wicked who find in a sheet which does such advertising an opportunity to ensnare the silly and foolish. It is filled, with the exception of a few columns devoted to self-exploitation and specious pleading in behalf of this miserable method of bringing marriage about, with advertisements, or what purport to be such, of men and women who want partners in wedlock.

The descriptions which the advertisers give of themselves have all the peculiarity of a bill of sale or a chattel mortgage, and are quite as devoid of sentiment. One, for instance, describes herself as "a widow of 30.5 feet 4 inches in height, dark eyes, light hair, weight 160 pounds, well educated, fair musician and a fair housekeeper." She admits an incumbency in the shape of "one boy"—age, size and weight not given—and wants to correspond with "a Western gentleman over 40, widower or bachelor." She closes with the suggestion that she will be "a dutiful wife to a good man." Another says she is "a neat little housekeeper" who "is willing to display her abilities in making home happy;" but how can she (she asks) unless some good, true, temperate man over 45 whom she could love proposes?

Another, on the masculine side of the paper, describes himself as a "gentleman of 27 years, five feet seven inches, fair complexion, not much money, but a true and honest heart." He neither smokes, chews or drinks whisky; and does not say what vice he does patronize in place of these. Still another is "a widower of 45, having property and income sufficient to support a wife, owning a well-established business in a town where he is well known and can give the best of references." He wants "the acquaintance of a lady of suitable age who has no children."

It can hardly be necessary to say to intelligent, right-minded readers that this whole notion of advertising for a wife or a husband is degrading and demoralizing. Our system of marrying and giving in marriage is bad enough at its best, resulting as it so often does in ill-sorted unions, which the courts are compelled to break. It is infinitely better, however, than a system which has its foundation in the matrimonial bureau. There is a pretense at least in all cases—and the fact in a great preponderance of cases—of mutual acquaintance and of liking, if not of romantic attachment. It may be a lottery, but there is a chance at least of drawing a prize, and, as a matter of fact, the majority do draw prizes. In a system of marriage upon the bargain and sale theory embodied in the advertisement plan it is inevitable that the vast majority must draw blanks.

No woman of real refinement with right views of the married state, its meaning and its responsibilities, could content herself with a man who would answer an advertisement describing the particular kind of a husband wanted, as one would describe a carriage, horse or a pug. No such woman indeed would advertise for a husband. What is true of the woman is true of the man.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The True Housewife.

Among the things that money can not buy is the true housewife—the old-fashioned helpmeet to the toiling husband. The wife must herself occupy this place, using servants as helpers, or it will remain vacant, and the home becomes what it is so often called, a residence only. The duty that parents owe to the girls of a growing household is to fit them to become wives and mothers. If this is done the question of their marriage may be left to care for itself. If they should be wedded they will be qualified to make their married life happy; if chance should deprive them of the blessed privilege of taking charge of their own households and caring for their own children, they will nevertheless be cultivated women, independent, self-reliant; useful to themselves and to others. No graces or accomplishments without this skill and training can make women anything better than toys, to be idled with and cast aside when new ones are presented.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—Thomas Nast, the famous caricaturist, says that the illustrated dailies will in a few years drive the weeklies out of the field. He believes the illustrated work in the daily papers has come to stay, and will improve all the time. The illustrated weeklies will have to become magazines.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

A Resolution Introduced in the House instructing the Attorney-General to institute suit against the company.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Representative Anderson, of Iowa, introduced in the House yesterday a resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute judicial proceedings against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and other parties. A very long preamble recited that it appears from the report of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners that the Union Pacific has for years persistently refused to comply with the conditions of various acts of Congress relating to it; that the officers and managers have squandered large sums out of the gross earnings in extravagant and unprofitable enterprises and have divided immense sums of money among themselves; that the company has, since the passage of the act of 1873, issued new incumbrances without the consent of Congress, thereby impairing its credit and destroyed the value of the United States lien; that it had levied excessive charges upon the people tributary to the line, and has by unlawful acts forfeited all rights, privileges and grants, including its privileges to further time in which to pay the indebtedness to the United States. The measure in substance directs the Attorney-General to forthwith institute proceedings in the courts of the United States, either law or equity, to enforce the forfeiture provided in the law of 1873, and collect the moneys due the United States from the company, its stockholders and officers. He is also directed to bring suit against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific to recover the proceeds of the wrongful issue of stock and bonds amounting to \$75,000,000, included in the action John B. Alley, Eliza Atkins, Ezra Baker and John Sidney Dillon, and to join as parties defendant Jay Gould, Fred L. Ames, Russell Sage and others, to recover \$30,000,000, more or less, proceeds of the sale of bonds. All claims growing out of the transaction which may be the subject matter of the suit are to be excepted from the statute of limitations.

JUDGE LECOMPTÉ DEAD.

A Noted Citizen of Kansas in the Early Days Dies in His Seventy-fourth Year.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—Judge Samuel D. Lecompté, one of the prominent figures in Kansas during the exciting times immediately preceding the rebellion, died in this city at 3:05 yesterday morning at the residence of his son, J. T. Lecompté, 1234 Campbell street.

Judge Lecompté was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, December 13, 1814, making him in his seventy-fourth year at the time of his death. His early life was spent in Cambridge, Md., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1854 he was appointed Chief Justice of Kansas by President Pierce and held the position for eight years, or until Kansas was admitted as a State. He was a Pro-Slavery Democrat and figured prominently in the border troubles preceding the war, when Kansas was admitted to Statehood he presided over the first Constitutional convention which was held at Lecompté, a place named after him. After relinquishing the Chief Justiceship he took up the practice of his profession at Leavenworth, always having a keen and active interest in politics. After the war he renounced his former political affiliations and became a Republican. He served four years as Probate Judge at Leavenworth, and later, in 1880, went to Mexico, where he remained for three years looking after mining interests and practicing law. He returned to Leavenworth in the fall of 1883, and since then has lived quietly and gradually withdrawn himself from active work. Last August he came to Kansas City and has since resided with his son.

Judge Lecompté, April 28, 1841, in Cambridge, Md., married Camilla Anderson, who died at Leavenworth, October 23, 1877. Thirteen children were born to them, four of whom survive.

The funeral will take place at Leavenworth on Thursday, and the remains will be taken thither on the train, leaving this city at 10:10 o'clock on that day.

VICTORIA AND FREDERICK.

The Queen of Great Britain Visits the Emperor of Germany.

BERLIN, April 24.—Queen Victoria arrived at Charlottenburg at nine o'clock this morning. The Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen received her at the depot. Prince Henry and Princesses Victoria, Sophia and Margaret, Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin, the Duke of Rutland, the burgomaster and municipal council of Berlin were also present. The greetings between Queen Victoria and the royal family of Germany were warm. The Crown Prince conducted the Queen to an open carriage, drawn by four horses, which she entered, and with the Empress beside her, was driven to the castle. Crowds of people lined the route and cheered enthusiastically as the carriage passed. The Queen paid a visit to the Emperor shortly after her arrival at the castle. The doctors feared that the meeting would excite the Emperor and probably upset him, but their fears were groundless. The Emperor seemed rather brighter after the interview and his temperature was normal.

LYNCHED.

A Negro Hanged for Assaulting a White Girl—Excitement at Bessemer, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 25.—When the citizens of Bessemer left their homes yesterday morning they found the dead body of a 15-year-old negro suspended from an oak tree in the center of the town, placarded.

Our mothers, wives and daughters must and shall be protected.

Hardy Posey was the negro's name, and his offense was an attempted outrage on Mamie McKinney, a twelve-year-old white girl, adopted daughter of a mechanic living just out of the town.

Later—Word has come from Bessemer that the negroes, in resentment of the lynching of Hardy Posey, have risen against the whites and municipal government and have fired the town in several places. A special train was made up and sent down loaded with detachments from the city military companies, several deputy sheriffs and a squad of policemen and a good supply of arms. Another detachment of soldiers and a good posse of other citizens will also go down.

Somewhat a Sin.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 24.—There died in this city last night, among strangers and in childbed, a young girl only seventeen years of age. She came here five weeks ago, from Minneapolis, Kan., and gave her name as Belle Hudson, and sought refuge in the home of the Friends, which was refused, and she secured shelter with a private family. Throughout her trouble she refused to give the name of her betrayer and attempted in every manner to shield him. She has a mother at Minneapolis and a sister at Abilene. Her sister was telegraphed for to-day and requested to come at once. A response came signed by Nora Hudson, saying: "Impossible to come."

CATHOLIC SALOONKEEPERS.

They Are Admonished in Accordance With the Decrees of the Plenary Council.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A decree of great importance has been published in the Catholic churches for the first time, and one that must have great influence in deciding that portion of the saloon question which relates to Sunday observance. The decrees are based on the action of the Plenary Council at Baltimore, and that portion of them relating to the saloon question is as follows: "Finally, we warn Catholics engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks to great dangers, by how many and how great occasions of sin their business, though in itself not unlawful, is surrounded. Let them, if they can, choose a more becoming way of making a living. Let them, at any rate, strive with all their might to remove occasions of sin as well from themselves as from others. They must not sell drink to minors, that is to say to those who have not come of age nor who they foresee will abuse it. They must keep their saloons closed on Sunday and never allow blaspheming, cursing or obscene language. Saloonkeepers should know that if, through their culpable neglect or co-operation, religion is brought into contempt or men brought to ruin, there is an avenger in Heaven who will surely exact from them the severest penalties."

ALIEN LABOR.

The President Writes a Letter on the Employment of Alien Fishermen.

BOSTON, April 25.—A letter to United States District Attorney George W. Bates, President Cleveland relative to the employment of foreigners is as follows: "Information has reached the Treasury Department that a large number of foreigners have been brought into Massachusetts in violation of the Contract Labor law for the purpose of manning American fishing vessels sent out from the ports of Gloucester, Boston and Beverly for the purpose of taking fish along the Canadian coast. It seems to me quite certain that such foreigners and aliens have been brought in by parties in direct violation of the statute covering such cases and I believe the importation of such foreigners tends to the displacement of American labor. I am aware many of these persons have, through the care of the officials, been returned to the country from which they came. I therefore enjoin on you the duty of a prompt investigation of these cases and request that you confer with the collectors of the ports of Boston and Gloucester that prompt and effective measures may be taken. The department has ordered that special agents be detailed who will report directly to you, and if you require any further assistance it will be given you upon application."

GEORGIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

Sam Small's Convention Meets at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—The State Prohibition convention known as "Sam Small's convention" met in the capitol at Atlanta yesterday afternoon. The delegates to the convention were present and organized by the election of A. A. Murphy as president. He made a long speech denouncing the Prohibitionists who did not join in the third party movement and declaring it to be his purpose to vote against both the old parties until prohibition should triumph. Committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until 7:30, when the platform was read. It was the work of Sam Small and confined entirely to the question of prohibition. A delegation of twenty-four was appointed to attend the Indianapolis convention and was instructed to vote for Fiske and Bayne for President and Vice-President respectively. A large crowd attended the night session, where speeches were made by Sam Small and other leaders.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: W. T. Wall, of Mississippi, to be Consul at Demerara; James B. Coffin, of East Boston, to be Consul at St. Helena; James B. Chess, of Indiana, to be Consul at Durango; Ezekiel E. Smith, of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia; L. A. Geierich, to be collector of internal revenue Third district of New York; Robert Calvert, of Wisconsin, as a surveyor of customs at the port of Lacrosse; J. H. Manchester to be collector of customs at Bristol and Warren, R. I.; J. H. Thomas, of Maryland, to be collector of customs at Annapolis.

E. A. Howard, of Iowa, to be Indian agent of the Kiowa, Wichita and Comanche Indians, Indian Territory; Claude M. Johnson, of Kentucky, agent for the Fima agency, Arizona.

George J. Dennis, to be United States Attorney for the Southern district of California.

John Schiller, of Kansas, to be receiver of public moneys at Wakeeney Falls.

The Immediate Transportation Act.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Western importers are endeavoring to secure a modification of the Immediate Transportation act, which will facilitate inland importations. One of the embarrassments which importers in interior cities now have is the provisions of the law contained in sections 3024 and 3025, Revised Statutes, which excludes from the benefits of the Immediate Transportation act any merchandise which shall remain in the bonded warehouse more than ten days. It is often found impracticable by the inland importers to secure their invoices in time to comply with these provisions of the law and the movement now is to amend the Revised Statutes so they shall have thirty days within which time to comply with the formalities necessary to inland entry. This movement is supported by the leading Western importers and is immediately advocated by Marshall, Field & Co.

Drowned in Whirlpool.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 25.—A special from Fort Benton reports the drowning in the Missouri river of Engineer G. H. Ritzenhouse and Will Buchanan. They were in a skiff containing five other men. When in the middle of the stream they came in contact with a whirlpool and lost control of the boat, which was capsized. Four swam to a flatboat and a half breed swam ashore, thus saving his life. The drowned men became crumpled while in the water, sinking almost immediately. The bodies were not recovered.

Bond Offers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated \$3,023,000 in lots as follows: Four and a half per cents, registered, \$2,000,000, at 107½; \$182,000, at 108½; \$50,000, at 117½; 4½ per cents, coupon, at 107½; 4 per cents, registered, \$300,000, at 106; \$50,000, at 125½; 4 per cents, coupons, \$10,000, at 125½.

Indian Uprising Feared.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—The Winnipeg correspondent of the Pioneer-Press reports renewed apprehension in the Saskatchewan region of an Indian uprising north of the Saskatchewan. It is feared that the Indians in the Saskatchewan valley would join any outbreak that might be made.

POLITICAL.

Indiana Democrats Meet in Convention and Name Their Leaders—New York Republicans—Other Political Polsters.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—The Democrats of Indiana met in mass convention this morning in Tomlinson Hall. The main floor was reserved for the delegates, while the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators and friends of the various candidates.

The convention was called to order by E. H. Richardson. The committee on permanent organization reported, recommending Charles T. Jewitt, of Florida, for chairman, and William A. Peeler, Jr., of Marion, secretary; Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute; Davis Turpie, of Indianapolis; John G. Shanklin, of Evansville, and John H. Bass, of Fort Wayne, for delegates-at-large to the National convention; Presidential Electors-at-large, Thomas E. Cobb, of Vincennes, and John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Nominations for Judges of the Supreme Court were called for. W. E. Blacklock, of Vincennes, was nominated from the First district without opposition. George V. Hawk, of Floyd County and Hugh McMullen, of Dearborn County, were nominated from the Second district. The ballot resulted in Mr. Hawk receiving 923 votes and Mr. McMullen 32. Mr. Hawk was declared the nominee. For the Fourth district, Allen Zolliers, of Fort Wayne, and William H. Carroll, of Grant County, were placed in nomination. Mr. Zolliers received an overwhelming majority.

William R. Myers, of Madison County; Courtland C. Matson, of Putnam County; W. D. Byrnes, of Madison County, and William Steele Holman, of Madison County, were placed in nomination for Governor. At the close of the call of counties, Mr. Myers gained the floor and moved that the nomination of Mr. Matson be made unanimous. This was done amid loud cheering and Mr. Matson was called to the platform. He then called out the delegates for their action and presented to them the issues that would claim their attention during the coming campaign.

The nomination of William R. Myers, of Madison County, for Lieutenant-Governor, was made by acclamation, for which Mr. Myers briefly thanked the convention.

Robert W. Myers, of Monroe County, was nominated for State Senator by acclamation. For Auditor of State, Hugh Dougherty, of Wells County; Charles A. Munson, of Allen, and Eli W. Brown, of Whitley, were nominated. The ballot resulted: Dougherty 442, Munson 342, Brown 118, James 112. Mr. Munson was declared the choice of the convention and his nomination was made unanimous.

For Treasurer of State, Thomas B. Byrnes, of Evansville, was nominated by acclamation and John W. Kern, of Howard County, by acclamation for Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Hon. William H. English, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the platform, which was adopted.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Commercial-Advertiser says: Since the election of the first delegates to the Republican National convention the contest over the choice of Presidential candidates may be said to have fairly begun. The delegates so far elected are from the State of New York, and the contest is being fought on the basis of the New York vote. The delegates from New York are divided into two camps, one for the nomination of William McKinley, and the other for the nomination of John D. Rockefeller. The delegates from New York are divided into two camps, one for the nomination of William McKinley, and the other for the nomination of John D. Rockefeller. The delegates from New York are divided into two camps, one for the nomination of William McKinley, and the other for the nomination of John D. Rockefeller.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special from Newark, N. J., says: The Democratic leaders have practically decided upon the nomination of John D. Rockefeller for Governor. The delegates to the State convention are divided into two camps, one for the nomination of John D. Rockefeller, and the other for the nomination of William McKinley. The delegates from New York are divided into two camps, one for the nomination of William McKinley, and the other for the nomination of John D. Rockefeller.

SHERMAN MEN.

MANFRIELLO, O., April 25.—The Republican Congressional convention of the Fourteenth (Senator Sherman's) district, at Shelby, to-day, renominated for Congress Charles P. Wickham and selected Hon. Sidney S. Warder and Hon. Henry C. Hedges, Sherman's old law partner, as delegates to the National convention. Strong Sherman resolutions were adopted.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

BANGOR, Me., April 26.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional district nominated W. C. Boutell for Congress by acclamation and Fred A. Powers, of Houlton, and Benjamin B. Thatcher, of Bangor, as delegates to the National convention. The resolutions strongly endorse Blaine.

Congress and the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—With all of the expedition possible Speaker Carlisle does not now think it probable that Congress will adjourn before the middle of August. One month at least after the meeting of the National convention will be devoted to the making of campaign speeches. The record of the last Congress was larger than any which preceded it. It is expected that the record of this Congress will surpass them all. The Civil Service law forbids the campaign committee from assessing Government officials to raise campaign funds, but the franking privilege still exists and "parts of the Congressional Record" can be sent to every cross roads free of cost, except to the taxpayers of the country who pay for the carrying of the Government mail. A very considerable number of the speeches to be delivered will never be heard in the House. They will be "printed upon leave," and as Mr. Browne, of Indiana, said to-day: "The letters in them are for home consumption only."

The "Big Up" on Board.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A Boston special alleges that Sullivan went on a spree aboard the Catalina, insulted ladies, had fights with the steamer's employees, beat Annie Livingston and was so violent that the captain threatened to put him in irons. Rev. R. W. Manley, one of the passengers, is given as authority for the statements. He says that Sullivan cursed Mrs. Manley and threatened to wipe her d-d brats out of existence if she did not keep them out of his way. The steward, in defending himself from an attack, broke a soda siphon over Sullivan's head, which pleased the big fellow so much that he and the steward were the only men on board.

THE BLALOCK GANG.

Commencement of the Trials at Columbus, Kan.—Jonathan Blalock's Evidence.

COLUMBUS, Kan., April 27.—Dart Fry and Grant Alley, members of the Fry-Blalock-Alley gang, were placed on trial yesterday, when their counsel entered a plea of burglary in the second degree and they were remanded for sentence.

Fred Fry and Alexander Fry, upon being brought before the court, entered a plea of not guilty, and a jury was impaneled for the trial of Fred Fry, the case of Alexander Fry being continued to another day of the term.

The cases of Jonathan and William Blalock, for the murder of David Gordon, will be the last reached, as their testimony will be necessary to establish the guilt of Fred and Alexander Fry and the father and mother, and Andy and Helen Fry.

When Jonathan Blalock was introduced on the part of the State in the case of Fred Fry the most eager interest was manifested by the crowd anxious to see the famous leader of the gang also to hear if he would confirm his confession made at the coroner's inquest. He stated on the night of the robbery at Crestline the gang, including Fred Fry, met on the railroad without any fixed purpose of where they were going; that their purpose was to go to Smithfield and rob the post-office and store, but, for some cause concluded to stop at Crestline. They broke a hand car loose at the Columbus section house and rode over to Crestline on it, attempted to break into the store, but were fired upon, then broke into the depot and got a box of garden seeds and some apples. He said their intention before starting was to make a haul of some kind. That Fred Fry did not often go with the gang, but that this was the only time he ever went with them. Fred did not break into the depot, but stood on guard. The seeds were loaded on the hand car and taken to Columbus, and given to the Fry boys, who took them home.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

Terrific Gas Explosion at Chicago—Seventy Men Blown Up But None Killed.

CHICAGO, April 27.—An explosion that pitched a people into the air, throwing one man fifty feet, wrecked seventeen large plate glass windows, ruined \$35,000 worth of clothing, damaged a building \$15,000 and caused a stampede of hundreds of people from the upper stories of tall buildings, occurred in the basement on State street, Jackson street last evening. Queer enough, no one was killed, although two or three may be fatally injured. Two workmen were drilling a hole across the street from the basement to make a conduit for electric light wires and accidentally punctured a gas main. They lit a candle to see what was the matter with the drill, and the next instant they and some old customers, in the clothing store overhead, the massive plate glass front and great piles of ready made clothing were mixed up in an almost inextinguishable mass with broken timbers and falling plaster, while people for blocks around thought an earthquake had occurred, and rushed to the scene. The fire was quickly extinguished by the department. The workmen in the basement were found to be very badly injured and three or four clerks in the store above were injured internally. One of them, George Dunlop, when the explosion occurred, was standing on a hot air register and was thrown fifty feet, landing a pile of goods. His back is badly injured.

ANOTHER CYCLONE.

Pratt, Kan., Has Another Visitation From the Storm King.

PRATT, Kan., April 27.—The severest hail, rain and thunder storm, accompanied by lightning, ever known in this section, visited this unfortunate little city yesterday afternoon. Bolts of lightning fell from the sky and swept from the earth, emitting deafening roars of thunder. One flash struck the blacksmith shop of P. Edigo, tearing off the roof and completely demolishing the building. At five o'clock a cyclone came from the south, and was viewed by the terrified people as it swayed and tossed its black columns. Women became frantic, and ran through the streets with children in their arms wild with fright and shrieking for help. The cyclone spared the eastern edge of the town, a portion thinly populated, and passed in a northerly direction, demolishing several houses and barns. William Fisher's residence was torn to pieces, and a school struck for half a mile. His wife was picked out of the ruins and fatally injured. A number of others, including William Breer, Dave Small, Mrs. Howell and others were injured by flying timbers and debris. This is the second cyclone that has visited this unfortunate town this spring.

FREDERICK MUCH BETTER.

Favorable Signs Present Themselves—High Compliments to Dr. Mackenzie.

BERLIN, April 27.—A bulletin issued yesterday morning says: "The Emperor slept well last night. His fever is very slight and his general condition begins to improve." At noon his appetite was improving and his general condition was satisfactory. During the day the Emperor was out of bed four hours and his temperature was almost normal. His sense of taste, which he lost during the critical period, has returned, and this is regarded as an exceptionally favorable sign. He seems better in every respect. The physicians are of the opinion that the crisis has passed. The Emperor discussed affairs of State with Generals Von Schellendorf and Von Albedyll. Profs. Bergmann and Leyden signed the bulletins. Prof. Leyden, on talking of Dr. Mackenzie to a friend, said that no doctor could have treated the Emperor in a more humane or skillful manner.

Murdered by Vigilantes.

BELVIDERE, Kan., April 25.—The murder of W. E. Ashley and Eugene Grove, of this place, in the Indian Territory has been confirmed. They hired a team to go to the Nation on a hunting and prospecting tour. Near Englewood, I. T., they were met by vigilantes, who took Grove, and without warning, forced him to a sapling. Ashley drew his Winchester and opened fire. They murdered him at once, fifteen balls piercing his body. They had two women companions, and what has become of them and the bodies can not be conjectured. Sheriff Olsen says he can not find a trace of them.

Died From Blow.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 26.—A tie rafter, named Sommers, died at Osage City, eight miles below here, this morning, under peculiar circumstances. He was on a raft with two other parties, and, according to the story of his companion, a sparring match was arranged Sunday, and Sommers received a blow on the side of the head from which he did not recover. He was left at Osage City last night, and his companions proceeded on down without any further explanation. Captain C. S. Robey, an old river man, found Sommers in a dying condition, and telegraphed to this city for Dr. M. De Wyl, who went down on the night train, but Sommers was dead lying. He never recovered.

NATIONALISTS INTERVIEWED.

Consensus of Their Opinions in Regard to Threatened Papal Condemnation of the "Plan of Campaign" and Boycotting in Ireland—They Take But Little Stock in the Report.

LONDON, April 24.—A number of Nationalist members of Parliament were interviewed to-day regarding the report to the effect that Pope Leo intends issuing a condemnation of the plan of campaign, and the practice of boycotting in Ireland, and forbidding his people to follow the directions of the National League in these matters. All the members seen expressed it as their opinion that this report was simply a revival of like statements made from time to time by the Tory press for the purpose of influencing English votes, and, if possible, to intimidate the Irish who were struggling hard against the government's measures in the unequal fight for liberty. "Why should the Pope do this?" asked one of the members. "It is far more consistent to my mind to think that the Pope is inclined to favor Ireland rather than to array himself on England's side. In the first place, consider the great number of Catholics who are in Ireland, and who, in spite of their poverty, give not only faithfully but very largely to the support of the church. They constitute the trust of the Pope's people to-day, and nowhere would His Holiness find a safer and better asylum from possible persecution, or more devoted defenders, than in Ireland. Besides these considerations, the Pope would hardly, for the sake of pleasing England, proceed in a direction contrary to that indicated in the various reports he has had from different authorities on Ireland. Mr. Persico's report on Ireland was favorable in most respects, and he most certainly did not advise the Pope to interfere with the legitimate means of warfare employed by the people. Cardinals Newman and Gibbons have both made favorable reports to the Pope in regard to Ireland, but perhaps the strongest and best of all was that of Cardinal Manning, who told Pope Leo that if he were an Irishman, living in Ireland, he would consider himself justified in joining the plan of campaign and of doing just what the people were doing there in defense of their rights. The idea that the Duke of Norfolk went to Rome to influence the Pope in these matters has its foundation in fact. He merely conveyed the congratulations of Queen Victoria to His Holiness on his first visit, and his subsequent visit was a personal one."

ELECTRIC HEATING.

Patents Issued for Methods of Transmitting Heat by Electricity—A New Era Promised.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Five important patents were yesterday issued to Elias A. Rice, a Baltimore electrician, for new methods and apparatus for heating by electricity. These inventions are based upon and embody a radically new departure in the art of converting electricity into heat, by means of which the various losses attending previous attempts in this direction are entirely overcome. It is claimed that by this system dwellings and other places can be supplied with heat from central generating stations by the same conductors that now supply them with currents for incandescent electric lights, and at a cost considerably less than that for which an equal amount of heat can be produced by the crude and wasteful methods now in vogue. The success of his system of electric heating is due to Mr. Rice's method of utilizing the current expansively, so to speak, the heat being produced by secondary or "transformed" currents, having an extremely low electrical pressure, but possessing unusually great heating qualities. The system is said to be absolutely safe, and the patents referred to not only include inventions for private heating and heating from central stations, but also special methods for heating and lighting railway cars by electricity.

Patents covering other important applications, such as for various domestic and industrial operations, are still pending before the Patent Office. The uses to which a practical and economical system of electric heating, such as this appears to be, are applicable, are so many, and the field so vast, that if the claims made for this method are verified, it is possible that these patents will prove to be of far greater value even than those granted on the electric light and the telephone.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Secretary Fairchild Presents His Views to the Senate Finance Committee in Opposition to the Issue of Paper Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Fairchild appeared before the Senate finance committee to-day, at the request of the committee, to present his views on the bill which has passed the House, providing for the issue of fractional currency. The Secretary strongly opposed the bill. He asserted that previous issues of fractional currency had cost, in the expense of production and the loss from destruction, as much as the face value of the average circulation maintained. He did not believe that convenience required a reissue, nor that it would be popular. Fractional silver and the postal-note system met all purposes which fractional notes could serve except by a very large issue extending to the most remote part of the country, and requiring years in its preparation. The cost and great loss incident to such an issue and its manifest disadvantages, which had led to its abandonment, were, to his mind, conclusive reasons against a renewal such a situation. The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Trenholm, also appeared before the committee to suggest some minor modifications of the bill to reimburse depositors in the Freedmen's Bank.

Flagging Interest.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Members of the House committee on ways and means are not showing the interest in their meetings that they have heretofore. There was not a quorum at the regular meeting this morning and no business of consequence was done during the ten minutes the members were together. No reference was made to the principal question pending—the limitation of debate on the main question of the Tariff bill before the House. A favorable report was ordered on Mr. Breckenridge's bill calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the importation of foreign labor and its effect upon American industries.

Terrible Fall.

STEELEVILLE, O., April 25.—Mlle. Deco, a staccato performer, gave an open air performance in front of the Opera House here last evening. The wire was stretched from the hotel window to a tree on the opposite side of the street, a distance of 100 feet, with a fall of one foot in two. When in mid-air the apparatus gave way and the woman fell on the pavement. Her knees struck the curbstone first, throwing her against a treebox. The physicians found her knees broken, her spine injured, and internal rupture certain to cause an agonizing death. She is Annie Wilson, of Philadelphia.

Serious prairie fires are reported at several places in Manitoba.

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY.

A Summary of General John C. Black's Speech at the Inquest Club Banquet at Chicago—An Equivalent Exposition of Democratic Principles and Democratic Achievements.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Last night the Inquest Club, the most influential Democratic organization of the West, and a number of invited guests met in the banquet hall of the Palmer House to celebrate Stephen A. Douglas' anniversary and to discuss appropriate topics of the day. The remarks made by President Commissioner John C. Black on "Triumphant Democracy" were received with unbounded enthusiasm, as they deserved to be. After eloquently sketching the misdeeds of the Republican party for a quarter of a century, the General said:

"About to be summoned again to the bar of public opinion, a Triumphant Democracy presents the record of its brief term of renewed office, and challenges your calm review of its accomplishments. "It has restored many million acres of the public land to the use of the common people; it has reopened the trail of the emigrant and made the American pioneer welcome to his own; it has wrested from the hand of giant corporations and unhalting 'combines' the plunder which they had accumulated under the pretended process of law; it has torn their illegal privileges from their grasp, and is dragging the giant robbers to the bar of justice. It has lessened by many millions the annual expenditure of the cost of Government. It has shorn away a myriad of useless offices, and is at this very day in the National capitol engaged in the great task of cutting down excessive taxation, and of leaving the surplus wealth of the country at home with the plain people of the land."

"The Triumphant Democracy has shown that it is competent to administer the affairs of the people in their interests; it has dispelled the prejudices which obscured the judgement and the fears which terrified the people; it has demonstrated that the American citizen, from what section soever of the country he may come, is able and fitted to participate in his own government. It has banished the gigantic phantoms which arose in the mirage of war, and in place of hate, revenge and fury, has substituted a reign of peace, of common interest, and of fraternal regard. It has destroyed the economic section and brought the American people to the consideration of common interests; it points them to the common possible achievements and glories of the future. It has turned absolutely from the things that were sorrowful and blood-stained, and has advanced to those where the heart and the brain of the whole American people may find the highest fruition of renewed affection and of maturing judgment. Away from the Red Sea, where our beloved perished, and the wilderness where God's wrath smote us, it leads to a shore of a nation's Jordan, and points to a land of promise, where our children shall build the temple of concord, and our sons eat the bread of peace."

"The Democracy has held sacred and has far advanced the claims of the pensioner as the common debt of the common people to be sacredly, honestly and munificently paid. Never since the tender mercies of peace first found up the wounds of rugged war, never since the awful trial of battle numbered the red earth; never since men died and women wept, and children sorrowed, has greater munificence or more eager willingness been manifest than has been shown to the pensioners by the Triumphant Democracy—which, God willing, shall for many years pour the Nation's ravishing streams by the stricken and desolate."

"From the general sum of public taxation it has met and is meeting every lawful demand made by the war, and holds secure every substantial fruit of victory. It has driven from place and power thousands of the unworthy, the corrupt, the extravagant, and is placing in charge of the Government men drawn fresh from the people, and who are animated by the desires, the wises and the aspirations of a generation whose tide of young life sparkle in the sun of our new heaven; yet in its vast sweep it leaves unscathed the achievements of righteous victory, and all the glories of National triumph. It leaves to history to gather 'sacred ashes into sacred urns,' and addresses itself to the living needs of the blossoming and fragrant present."

"It has faithfully collected the revenues of the Nation; destroyed the scandals in the customs service; troken up the under-valuation evasion, and made the customs-houses of the United States the clean outposts of clean men on all our shores. "It has preserved the Nation's faith and peace with the Indian; removed the ulcers and irritating planders, who wrought their nefarious practices under Government contracts in the midst of the tribes; and in its three and a half years has led the red men again into paths of peace and decent relations with their white brethren; it has re-awakened the trust that was dead in the savage bosom; it has taught him that the cross of Christ does not, under a Democratic Administration, stand for a disguised speculation, nor the American flag for a trading boot."

"It is restoring our navy to the high seas; and in another four years of ascendancy will set the starry flag on the old ocean home of conquest and renown. "It has restored confidence in its methods and intentions to the business world; and to-day the volume of our trade is unrivaled at home and abroad in the past or present."

"Is traditional politics still welcome the immigrant to our shores, and make his children our children; his hopes our hopes; his honor our honor; his prosperity our prosperity; and it is matter of no concern whether his progenitors themselves 'landed in the Mayflower or took a steerage passage in the Umbria, if only the true American is revolved in his life."

Terrible Fall.

STEELEVILLE, O., April 25.—Mlle. Deco, a staccato performer, gave an open air performance in front of the Opera House here last evening. The wire was stretched from the hotel window to a tree on the opposite side of the street, a distance of 100 feet, with a fall of one foot in two. When in mid-air the apparatus gave way and the woman fell on the pavement. Her knees struck the curbstone first, throwing her against a treebox. The physicians found her knees broken, her spine injured, and internal rupture certain to cause an agonizing death. She is Annie Wilson, of Philadelphia.

Serious prairie fires are reported at several places in Manitoba.