

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1885.

NUMBER 32.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has appointed Stuart Taylor to be Naval Officer of Customs at San Francisco, and William D. N. Hunter to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Indiana.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN has called a convention of representatives of the different agricultural colleges of the country to be held in Washington.

The State Department has not received any protest from the Austrian Government concerning the appointment of Minister Kelley to Vienna. The cable rumor that objection will be made against him because his wife is a Jewess, finds no credence in administration circles.

It was stated at the Post Office Department in Washington that Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, was removed for "offensive partisanship." The Postmaster General said Palmer was an active worker in the recent campaign and one of those Republicans whose continuance was not deemed advisable by the Administration.

SECRETARY WHITNEY and John Rosch have agreed that the Dolphin shall have another trial trip before her final acceptance by the Government. The trial will take place in the sound and will be a six-hour's trip.

S. E. HAMBRELL, one of the Special Agents of the Treasury Department, recently relieved by Secretary Manning, has been appointed Special Inspector of Customs.

The President recently made the following appointments: George Lathrop, Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Switzerland; J. E. W. Thompson, of New York, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Hayti.

The President declined the invitation of a Georgia delegation to visit Atlanta during the session of the Commercial Convention, the latter part of May. The President's official duties would not permit him to leave Washington.

THE EAST.

At Waterville, N. Y., recently, the house of J. A. Logan was destroyed by fire. Logan, his wife and child were burned to death and other members of the family were seriously injured.

NUMEROUS attachments were being put upon the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company at New York, and the wires from that city to Fall River were attacked.

RICHARD SHORT, recently on trial in New York for a murderous assault on Captain Phelan, was acquitted by the jury. The Judge expressed his astonishment at the verdict.

HENRY BRAHAM, at New York, recently, obtained a divorce from his wife, the actress known as Lillian Russell.

HON. E. J. PHILLIPS, United States Minister to England, sailed for Europe on the 6th.

A FIRE at Hampton Beach, N. H., recently burned the Sea View House, the Atlantic House and the Ocean House, and is reported to have swept the beach, destroying the cottages. Loss, \$100,000.

JOSEPH W. DREXEL, Oswald Ottendorfer, Felix Adler and other noted New Yorkers have formed a tenement house building company.

It was rumored that \$1,000 had been offered for the capture of Abe B. Buzard. A party was being organized to raid the Welsh Mountain in Pennsylvania, where Abe was known to be.

THE jury in the case against Prof. H. Galmas, charged with having slapped David M. Lovey, a pupil at the West Hampton, Long Island, school in 1883, and thereby caused the boy's deafness, brought in a verdict for \$4,000.

A SENSATION was created in Buffalo, N. Y., recently by an action brought by Peter Weller and wife against Adam and Louis Weller, their sons. The parents claimed that their sons presented documents to them, which they signed, not knowing what they were, but which proved to be papers transferring an estate worth \$175,000 to the sons.

It was believed that over twenty-one persons perished in the buildings that fell in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently and then took fire. Many of the bodies recovered from the ruins were mere fragments.

ONE of the jurors in the recent trial of Richard Short in New York has been arrested for corruption and perjury.

THE body of Daniel Kinney, another victim of the mine disaster at Raven Run, Pa., has been recovered. This made a total of six recovered, leaving four in the mine.

THE cause of the fever ravaging Plymouth, Pa., was discovered to be due to the excreta of a family suffering from fever. The family lived near the head waters of a mountain stream supplying Plymouth with water, and the heavy rains of last March carried the cesspool into the river.

THE WEST.

At Bontio, fifteen miles from Fort Stanton, N. M., a robber named Martin Nelson, shot and killed W. H. Flynn, a physician. The robber then killed a family of five persons named Maybury, who were alarmed by the firing. The assassin also slew a neighbor and a guard named Herman Beck, and was then himself shot dead. Nelson was originally from Nebraska.

GOVERNOR ALGER, of Michigan, vetoed the bill giving to the minority of shareholders in joint-stock companies representation on boards of directors, on the ground of the retroactive nature of the measure. The Legislature reconsidered the vote by which the bill passed and the bill was tabled for future action.

The election for Senator in the thirty-fourth Illinois district, resulted in the return of Weaver, Republican. The district

formerly had been Democratic, and it was thought the election would give the Legislature to the Republicans on joint ballot. MADAME BARRIOS, widow of the late President Barrios of Guatemala, arrived in New York on the 7th. She will reside in that city.

MRS. ELLEN N. LIBBY, wife of Charles A. Libby, who disappeared so mysteriously recently from Chicago, has died from the effect of a draught of carbolic acid. Since her husband disappeared Mrs. Libby had been very despondent and there was no doubt that she intended suicide.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held at Chicago on the 7th, the action of Governor Oglesby in establishing quarantine boundaries against cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia was unanimously indorsed.

NELSON ACERS has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, vice John C. Carpenter, suspended.

The Chicago police have arrested six Italians suspected of the murder of Filippo Caruso, whose body was found recently in a trunk at the railroad depot at Pittsburgh, Pa.

A VERY heavy frost was reported on the nights of May 6 and 7 generally in the Northwest. Dakota reported eleven degrees of frost and Wisconsin had ice an inch thick. Snow fell in Kansas, but melted soon after touching the ground.

At a meeting of the general fire insurance managers at Chicago to consider the situation growing out of the recent Ohio enactment dissolving local boards of agents in that State, the opinion was general that it was impossible for companies to continue business in Ohio with profit.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out in the lumber yard along the river at Chicago on the morning of the 8th, caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. Forty-five million feet of lumber and other property was destroyed, the total loss amounting to \$700,000, principally insured.

JOHN POLLOCK, the striker who received a bayonet wound in the abdomen during the skirmish at Lemont, Ill., recently, has died, making three deaths from the affair. HON. ALLEN POTTER, an ex-member of Congress and a former Mayor of Kalamazoo, Mich., died recently in that city.

THE SOUTH.

At Goldman, Ark., recently, W. O. Turnage, editor of the Goldman Times, shot and killed Richard Whaling, Postmaster of the same place. The affair grew out of a trespass on the part of Whaling in the Times office.

FOUR of the Lee gang of desperadoes, who recently killed four officers near Gainesville, Tex., have been arrested and brought in. Threats of lynching were made against the outlaws and the excitement was intense.

The Army of the Potomac met in Baltimore on the 6th. General Grant was re-elected Commander with great enthusiasm. Considerable feeling was manifested over a resolution to admit the R. E. Lee Camp of ex-Confederates to the convention, some of Union veterans violently opposing such action. The ex-Confederates, however, were admitted after business and fraternized freely with the Federals.

In the United States Circuit Court at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 6th, James Arcene and William Parchmeal, full blood Cherokees, were sentenced to be hanged June 27, for the murder of Henry Feigel, an old Swiss traveler. This crime was committed in the Indian Territory twelve years ago for Feigel's money.

The Governor of Georgia has entered into a contract with Charles W. Rogers, and Fred Wolf, of New York, for the sale of the pending issue of Georgia bonds amounting to \$2,250,000. The bonds bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest and run for thirty years. The price paid was 5-16 per cent. above par.

EUGENE P. SYKES has been appointed Collector for the District of Mississippi, vice James Hill, suspended.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA has again broken out on the ranch of Tussie & Lake, Cynthia, Ky., the disease attacking "Hannibal Duke," a very valuable bull.

MITCHELL ANDERSON, a Choctaw Indian, seventeen years old, was recently executed at Ft. Smith, Ark., for the murder of another boy named Winchester, last summer. According to Choctaw custom, Anderson was shot by the executioner through the heart.

GENERAL.

CHOLERA was reported spreading in the provinces of Valencia, Spain, Alondia, Blauers, and other villages were surrounded by cordons of gendarmes.

The inhabitants of British Columbia were demanding from the Dominion Government legislation which shall keep out the Chinese.

A DISPATCH from Panama of the 5th says: On Sunday night last a fracas occurred between some Jamaican workmen and national soldiers in Calabra. The latter were disarmed and afterward retired. After procuring reinforcements the nationals returned, broke into the barracks where the Jamaicans were sleeping, and in the most barbarous manner killed twenty-five of them and wounded twenty others.

A MUTINY broke out recently on the Russian war vessel General Admiral at Malta, consequent upon the cruelties of the second officer. Twenty sailors were imprisoned and heavily ironed.

The sea recently encroached upon the Nile as far up as Rosetta, whose inhabitants were in great distress. Cattle were dying by hundreds from drinking salt water and all fresh water had to be brought to the city many miles by rail.

A CHINESE ferry steamer was sunk by a collision with the steamer Orestes near Shanghai recently. About thirty-two passengers and seven of the crew perished.

As a result of the municipal election in Madrid, Senor Romero, Minister of the Interior, wished to resign, but the Premier objected, saying if he insisted on doing so the whole Cabinet must resign. Romero then withdrew his resignation.

GENERAL GRAHAM attacked the Arabs at Tachol, near Suakim, surprising them at midnight. A great number were killed, their cattle captured and the village burned.

DR. GUSTAVUS NACHTRAGAL, the well-known German traveler, is dead.

JOSEPH SMITH, the informer who testified against the men who were hanged for the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, died in London recently from intemperance.

Two rebel leaders—Portazal and Cocolo—who advised and assisted Preston in the burning of Colon and were held prisoners on the Galena, were recently delivered to the Colombian authorities, and after a court-martial were hanged on the scene of their exploits.

The French Chamber of Deputies recently adopted, by a vote of 308 to 57, the treaty concluded August 21, 1884, between France and Annam.

Reports from the Canadian Northwest stated that anarchy was supreme. Many Indian uprisings were reported and the country was being rapidly deserted by settlers.

The dispute between England and Russia was reported in a fair way of settlement. The London Daily News said that Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India was in favor of the new proposals which had been agreed to between the two powers.

The Tory press, however, were violently opposed to the pacific outlook, accusing the Gladstone Government of sacrificing prestige, etc.

REPORTS from Cabul state that the Ameri will strongly fortify the frontier as soon as it is determined upon.

ROBERT M. McLANE, the United States Minister to France, arrived at Paris on the 8th.

The Governor of Eastern Siberia reports that bands of armed Chinese have crossed the Russian frontier and surprised many Cossack villages. The extent of the depredations was not stated.

The Anglo-German international committee reported to have settled the colonial disputes. New Guinea goes to England, and the status of German and English colonists was to be equal under whichever flag they might be residing.

A DISPATCH from Panama, of the 8th, stated that 400 officers and men of the United States force had left for New York. The court of inquiry into the conduct of Commander Kane at Colon reported that he acted with judgment and discretion and as well as he could under the circumstances.

The business failures for week ended May 7 were, for the United States, 225; for Canada, 23; total, 248; as compared with 208 the week previous. The failures in the Southern and Pacific States were unusually heavy.

QUEEN EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, died on April 25th.

The vote of confidence in the Italian Ministry was agreed to by a vote of 118 to 97 in the Chambers.

The freight sheds of the Inman line docks, Liverpool, Eng., burned the other day.

An avalanche from the mountains near Lake Van, in Armenia, overwhelmed a native caravan and caused the death of sixty-eight persons.

THE LATEST.

THE Catholic prelates recently in session at Baltimore resolved upon erecting a university at Washington, D. C.

SIGNOR R. R. MANCINI, of Italy, has resigned his office as Foreign Minister and his portfolio has been taken by the Premier, Signor A. Depretis.

The Crittenton trial at Taylorville, Ky., resulted in a hung jury, ten for acquittal and two for imprisonment.

The grand stand, reporters' stand and judges' stand of the Prospect Park fair grounds, New York, were burned recently; insured.

The Chicago University was sold by the United States Marshal under a mortgage held by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. The only bid was \$275,000, made by the insurance company. Its total claim was about \$310,000.

The wife of Viscount Parker drowned herself recently in the Red Sea.

ANOTHER fracas occurred between Orangemen and Catholics in Conception Bay, Newfoundland. Some of the combatants were severely wounded. Knives and other deadly weapons were freely used.

At Six Mile Ferry, on the Monongahela River, a skiff upset recently, throwing seven persons into the water. A man, a woman and a boy were drowned. The rest escaped by clinging to the overturned boat.

WILLIAM WILLIS was drowned recently by the capsizing of a yacht off Blackwell's Island.

The clearing house returns for week ended May 9 showed a decrease of 36.7 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 37.6; in Kansas City the increase was 28.3; in Pittsburgh the decrease was 58.0.

A BOY named Hibbard, aged sixteen, swallowed a trade dollar at Milwaukee recently. His condition was reported unwell.

The strike of the Paris tailors failed, the strikers being in want of funds.

The laying of the new Havana cable has been completed.

GENERAL MIDDLETON had an engagement with Riel's adherents at Batoche's Crossing on the 9th. The rebels were shelled out of the houses and other places where they sought refuge. Fighting lasted all day. The Canadians were reported getting warmed up to the work. A prisoner rescued by scouts stated that Riel had 400 men and was short of ammunition.

The Newfoundland sealer Young Prince came in collision with an iceberg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence April 19. She sank almost immediately. The crew of thirty-two men lived on the ice floe for nineteen days, when they were rescued by a French brig.

The London Times thinks Canada has a long and bloody war before her in the Northwest.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

REV. PHILIP KROHN, of Atchison, one of the State Temperance Organizers, the other afternoon delivered a speech at Leavenworth in the interest of the temperance organization. It is stated that many saloon men were present and the lecturer referred to them in very severe terms. After the meeting Krohn attempted to leave the room by the main exit, but was prevented, and then tried a side door, when he was assaulted by Julius Haug, who struck Mr. Krohn. Police Judge Stinson interfered and arrested Haug and Dr. Krohn escaped to the sidewalk. A meeting that had been advertised to be held in the Baptist Church the same evening was postponed, through fear on the part of the trustees of damage to the church, the trustees having received an intimation that such might be the case if the lecture should be attempted at that time. Haug was subsequently fined twenty-five dollars and costs in the Police Court.

L. J. EATHERBY shot and killed his father-in-law, John Messmore, at the house of the latter at Elk Falls the other night. The trouble grew out of an old quarrel which was renewed on that night and resulted as above. Eatherby fled to Clayton, Mo., at which place he was arrested.

COMPLAINT was recently filed with the Railroad Commissioners against the Pleasant Hill Road to the effect that trains were not run over the road from De Soto. The Commissioners, after investigating the matter, concluded that they did not "understand that part of its road, but that it has suspended the operation of trains over it for the time being on account of its unfit and dangerous condition, and until the business and revenues of the road shall warrant the expenditure of a sum sufficient to restore it. The present owner of the line has been in possession of the property by purchase but a short time. The portion of the line in question was out of repair and run down at the time of the purchase. It may with reason be presumed that if the present company intend to hold the property under its present charter it will, when practicable, resume the operation of the whole line," and as they do not find that its operation at this time is really necessary to subserve a public want, they refrain from pressing the immediate restoration of the road and the resumption of trains over it.

The Governor has issued a proclamation organizing Clark County, naming G. W. Epperle, D. Burket and A. F. Harner as County Commissioners, and J. S. Myers as County Clerk. The census taker reported over three thousand people within the county. Throwing out all who have not been in the county six months there were 2,045, of whom 577 were householders and 481 school children. The county seat is Ashland, with 250 inhabitants.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State having decided that all cars for the shipment of live stock shall be thoroughly disinfected before receiving cattle for shipping and the order having been made after freight rates had been made, the agent of the Santa Fe Road made a rate of one dollar per car additional to cover this extra expense, which the Railroad Commissioners approved as being just and reasonable.

FOR the past three years 147 tombstones for unmarked soldiers' graves have been lying in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot in Atchison, subject to the orders of the War Department for distribution to points where they belong. Orders for their shipment were recently received and the agent of the Government immediately commenced shipping the stones, and will personally visit the various cemeteries and superintend the erection of them.

A. W. SALISBURY, a traveling oil man, left his pocket-book containing \$80 under his pillow at a Topeka Hotel the other morning and thereby enriched the chamber maid in that amount, but was himself left without the necessary cash to pay his hotel bill. His watch had been under the same pillow at night, but that he took away upon leaving.

FROM advance notes from his report furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture it is learned that the area sown to winter wheat in the fall of 1884 did not exceed 72 per cent. of that sown the preceding year—a decrease of 590,000 acres as compared with the acreage of last year; that of the acreage sown 27 per cent. has been killed by frost and destroyed from other causes, and the land to a large extent seeded to other crops, leaving but 1,145,000 acres from which a product may be expected—an area equal to but 52 per cent. of the acreage of 1884. There is an improvement of three per cent. in the condition of wheat over the March report and the estimated winter wheat product of the State for this year is 20,800,000 bushels or a small fraction less than 45 per cent. of the total product of the harvest of 1884, and slightly in excess of 88 per cent. of the average annual product for the last five years. Spring wheat has decreased in area, as compared with that of 1884, a little more than two per cent., the State area, as estimated for 1885, being about 83,000 acres. The acreage of oats shows an increase of ten per cent. over last year. The prospect for fruit is very encouraging. All varieties, except peaches, promise a full crop.

The Governor has appointed Hon. L. C. Wasson, of Ottawa, as a member of the Board of Examiners of applicants for permits to practice dentistry.

A LAMP under an incubator in a Topeka broodery exploded the other day and the house was burned. Seventy chickens, many of them blooded and of an expensive character, and hundreds of eggs were consumed.

The Attorney-General lately stated that a case is to be prepared for the Supreme Court in which will be involved the question of the power of a party to manufacture beer for mechanical, medicinal and scientific purposes, under the Prohibitory Law. The case will be in the nature of a civil suit in injunction.

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

Gladstone Makes Another Speech Giving a Better View of the Afghan Question—Peace Prospects.

LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to questions in the House of Commons said that although on receipt of the first telegram he had described the Panjdeh affair as an act of unprovoked aggression, still he had never presumed that the information in his possession when he made that declaration was unquestionable. As a matter of fact, within twenty-four hours afterward news containing important qualifications of that first received had come to hand. Mr. Gladstone had no doubt, he said, that when the Earl of Dufferin, British Viceroy in India at Lahore, after his return from his conference with the Ameer at Hawal-Pindi described the Russian attack as an act of unprovoked aggression without any qualification, the Viceroy's statement was warranted by the circumstances under which he spoke and the knowledge in his possession, but Russia had since declared that Colonel Alkhanoff had ordered the Turcomans under his command to make an attack. The report that Colonel Alkhanoff had made such an order was made to England by Captain Yates and his party, who belonged to Sir Peter Lumsden's Boundary Commission, and who were in Peshawar during the battle, but it has been ascertained since that neither Captain Yates nor any of his party were aware of any other foundation for that report than that of a rumor. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said: That Lord Dufferin had arranged with Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, the basis upon which the British Government had so far proceeded in the frontier affair, and if further communications with the Ameer upon the subject should become necessary, they would be made. Being asked if Lord Dufferin, as Viceroy of India, approved of the Government's course toward Russia in the Afghan dispute, Mr. Gladstone refused to say whether he did or not. The conference between Earl Granville and Baron de Staal, arranged to be held to-day at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of formally opening the discussion on the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary, was postponed, as Baron de Staal is awaiting a communication on the subject from St. Petersburg. Negotiations continue on the demand of Earl Granville that Russia's assurances that her troops will not advance beyond the limits of the frontier of a treaty. It is reported that M. De Giers maintains that the simple expression of such intention is a sufficient pledge. General Felono has been recalled from Tiflis to St. Petersburg to assist in the delimitation inquiry. Mr. De Giers has instructed General Komaroff to prepare a detailed report with charts of the advance on Panjdeh, as a basis for reference to an arbitration. M. Lessar, the Russian boundary commissioner, had a conference with Earl Granville yesterday with respect to the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier. An arbitrator has not yet been chosen. The Daily News says it is able to state that Earl Dufferin warmly approves the settlement that has been made by England and Russia, which will appear from papers which are about to be laid on the table in Parliament. The News also says that the prospect of peace will not affect the budget. The money will be devoted to the work of increasing the navy, and any residue will be applied to the sinking fund.

WILD TIMES.

The Canadian Northwest Full of Hostiles—A Pante in the Eleanor District.

WINNIPEG, MAN., May 8.—It was rumored last night that General Middleton's force had a severe battle with the insurgents at Batoche. This caused great excitement here. The rumor, however, has been pronounced entirely baseless. It is not known that Middleton has yet moved from his camp south of Gabriel's. Advice from Clark's Crossing say the steamer Northcote was strengthened to-day and her vulnerable parts rendered bullet-proof. She will go down stream simultaneously with the troops and attack Batoche from the river. Edmonton advises report the region north and east of here full of hostiles, in fact, all the Indians west of Batoche are in war against the soldiers. Have all died. John Walkenshaw and Albert Harkness, both from Ontario, were killed by Big Bear's band. Their wives and the wives of the two missionaries are prisoners and the four women are being frightfully maltreated. Scouts from the northeast say that Colonel Otter will have a terrible time of it. Poundmaker, Little Child and all the other chiefs are on the warpath. A number of half-breeds are directing them. Major Steele was to have sent word back when he reached Edmonton, but nothing has been heard from him. There is a perfect panic in the Eleanor district. Scores of homesteads have been burned. A reconnoitering party of seventy men from Boulton's cavalry went forward to Delmont's Crossing yesterday and returned at 8:30 p. m. They proceeded a mile past Dumont's and within three miles of Batoche, about a mile this side of Dumont's, they started half a dozen rebels, evidently outposts, who were in a house, but who galloped away without firing shot. All the half-breeds' houses were found deserted and valuables removed. A sapper from Swift Current arrived this morning and brought one hundred and twenty members of the Midland battalion, a Gatling gun and large quantities of ammunition and provisions.

A CHOCTAW BOY EXECUTED.

A Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Executed in Choctaw Fashion for Murder.

FORT SMITH, ARK., May 7.—Mitchell Anderson, a Choctaw Indian, seventeen years old, was yesterday executed, according to the custom of that Nation for the murder of another boy named Winchester, last summer. Anderson was convicted in court of the Marshals' District, and was sentenced in February. He shot Winchester while the latter was passing a lonely road, then brutally mutilated the body and secured \$18. The condemned youth was seated upon a blanket in an open place with a piece of white paper over his heart; the executioner knelt before him and with one shot killed him. Anderson denied the killing until within the last few days.

A CHICAGO FIRE.

Forty-five Million Feet of Lumber Burned—Loss and Insurance.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9.—Shortly after noon yesterday a spark from a passing locomotive set fire to the heart of the great pine lumber district which lies along both sides of the south branch of the Chicago River, and near the southwestern city limits. Bordered upon this is a wooden built portion of the city known as Bridgeport and the Union Stock Yards, with its acres of wooden sheds and pens filled with cattle, hogs and sheep. A fierce wind was blowing from the west, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The entire fire department was called out and began fighting the flames, but the twenty or thirty streams of water which could be thrown upon them had little or no effect as far as staying their progress was concerned. The dry pine boards and shingles were piled at great heights, only narrow lanes being left between them for wagons to pass through. These narrow lanes furnished unusual facilities for the progress of the flames, while they broke the force of the streams of water and prevented them from

PENETRATING TO THE BLAZING FIRE in the center of the pile. The news of the fire spread rapidly to the business center of the city and created much alarm lest the fire should assume proportions approaching those of the great conflagration of 1871, which came from the same direction. Great brands were carried forward by the wind setting fire to new piles, and several fire steamers and the men manning them had difficulty in escaping from destruction. Starting upon the west of the river the flames ate up all the lumber between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets, an area of about 400 by 2,000 feet. It set fire to a canal boat moored at the dock, and it floated across the river, which is 180 feet wide at this point, and set fire to the lumber on the east bank, which covered about an equal area, and this, with one or two planing mills, was consumed. Brands were carried eastward and set fire to several small frame houses occupied by employes in the lumber district. The fire department, however, made a stand at this point and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames into the residence district. The fight continued throughout the afternoon and it was nearly seven o'clock before the conflagration was

BRIGIOTT EXTERMINATION, having practically burned itself out to the limits of the immediate district in which it began. A heavy rain during most of the afternoon was of material assistance. The entire area burned is 870 by 2,300 feet. The aggregate of the lumber destroyed was 45,000,000 feet, valued at \$700,000. The individual losses and insurances as far as can be learned are as follows: Chicago Lumber Company, 33,000,000 feet of lumber valued at \$400,000; insurance, \$300,000; Biglow Bros., 10,600,000 feet of lumber valued at \$175,000; insurance, \$125,000; Adams, Hastings & Co., 5,000,000 feet of lumber valued at \$85,000; insurance, \$40,000; J. W. Henckley, planing mill, loss, \$25,000; insurance \$12,000; five cottages, aggregate loss about \$10,000; insurance about \$5,000.

THE CAUSE OF THE PLYMOUTH FEVER.

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 8.—A committee of physicians reported this evening that they had discovered a satisfactory explanation of the epidemic, and their conclusion is in perfect accord with the accepted scientific theory of the origin of typhoid fever. At the head waters of the mountain stream supplying Plymouth with water is a house in which typhoid fever has prevailed for the last three months. The excreta of the sick were thrown into a privy forty feet from the stream and were washed into the stream by the March rains. The fever broke out at Plymouth about two weeks after the stream was polluted. By this pollution of the water supply one hundred and persons were poisoned, and about eighty-five died with fever, while other deaths are likely to occur.

DYNAMITE AND DISEASE.

Frightful Dynamite Explosion at Lebanon, Pa.—The Plymouth Plague.

LEBANON, PA., May 8.—A frightful premature explosion of dynamite took place yesterday at the middle hill of the Corwell iron ore bank, several miles from this place, by which six men were badly torn and mangled, and it is feared that at least three can not survive to-day. The men were engaged in blasting out iron ore and loading it on cars. A number of holes had been drilled and filled with cartridges. The men were then told to hurry away, but before they had got a sufficient distance, the dynamite exploded, with terrific force, and the men were hurled down an embankment and mangled by the flying rocks. Their lower limbs, arms and bodies were badly lacerated, and it was necessary to carry them home on stretchers.

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NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The May report of the Department of Agriculture relates to the progress of Spring plowing and of cotton planting and to the condition of winter grain, meadows and pastures. It also reports the prevailing rates of wages of farm labor. Spring plowing in preparation for planting is everywhere late. Last year at this date it was estimated to be two-thirds done. This year it is scarcely six-tenths done. The estimated average of a series of years exceeds seven-tenths. Less than half of this work is done in the Eastern States, in New York, Ohio and Michigan. The crops were killed in the central belt even worse than was supposed. In New York the snow protection was simple except in spots, and in Michigan no means satisfactory protection. But in the Ohio valley and in Missouri reports of condition are much reduced. In the South a slight improvement in the prospect has occurred. The average of the condition in the principal wheat growing States is as follows: New York 95, Michigan 100, Ohio 59, Kentucky 45, Indiana 70, Illinois 67, Missouri 60. The average is 70 instead of 77 in April, a reduction of about 7 per cent., reducing the indicated production of winter wheat to about 240,000,000 bushels. The condition of rye is also lower than reported in April, yet much better than was expected. The average is 88. The average condition of winter wheat is 82. The moving lands promise a nearly average crop of hay, the average condition being 99. Pastures look nearly as well, with a condition of 90.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS -

A MARGIN.

"On thousand dollars is a margin that's divine,
but at the market drop a point and then
there's only nine."
The broker says: "Just as I thought, let's
smile and call it fate.
She'll bloom again," but bloom she don't—by
three o'clock it's eight.
They take the drink, say "grad," and put their
trust in Heaven.
And watch the market slump and "slump until
there's only seven."
They spread reports and rumors start, spring
all the well-known tricks.
But "nary good," with heavy hearts they see
it drop to six.
Paint and sad and sorrowful and hardly half
alive.
The little lamb beholds the stake reduced to
only five.
He says that Wall Street is a fraud, votes
everywhere a bore.
And thinks he'll quit quite satisfied to get away
with four.
Now, mad with rage, he wildly swears the
broker he will sue;
The broker smiles a nastily smile, the margin
drops to two.
They wait some more, but O, alas!—before the
day is done,
The bears get in their fiendish work, and down
it drops to one.
Disconsolate he kicks, and says the racket
takes the bun,
He's busted but—'for word is brought of mar-
gin there is none."
—N. Y. Sunday Financial Chronicle.

A SOCIAL SURPRISE.

The Evidence Picked Up by a Natural-Born Detective.

Two girls were walking slowly along the elm-shaded street of a country town. Their heads were close together, their rosy faces eager, their voices lowered to the pitch of confidential communication.

"Early this morning," the taller of the pair was saying, "I was sitting studying behind the blinds of the front parlor window, when Amy Jaynes came hurrying along, and met Clara Williams right by her house."

"I was coming to see Fanny before she goes," began Clara.

"Don't stop me!" said Amy, out of breath. "We've had an accident at our house, and I'm going for the doctor."

"Then I could not hear distinctly what she said, she spoke so fast. But I made out that somebody had been drinking all night. He always takes a little to bed with him," she said, very plainly. And again, "Before a mamma awoke, he stole up to her bed and almost 'trained' her!"

"The rascal!" said Clara. "But, poor fellow! he can't be called a responsible being, I suppose. I'll go to the doctor's with you." And away they ran.

The narrator paused portentously.

"Well," said the auditor.

"Well!" The repetition was impatient. "Who is the young person in that house who would be likely to drink hard? Whose misdeeds would the family be interested in concealing? But listen! After break-a-lent was clearing up my bedroom, when Dr. Sargent and Harry Jaynes walked down the street and stopped at our corner for a few parting words, I slipped down stairs to get a nearer peep at my young gentlemen. As I expected, his eyes were red and his face chalky. Now and then he put up his hands to his forehead. The first words I heard were: 'I have a lead pipe!'"

"That's not to be wondered at," said the doctor. "Your mother's nerves are worse I'll warrant. What she wants is a fortnight in the country."

"Harry laughed in a foolish, awkward way."

"That is an unlucky accident—happening just now," he said.

"The doctor put his hand on his shoulder, and talked low and seriously for full a minute, Harry never lifted his eyes from the ground. They said, 'Good-morning!' and the doctor turned around to call out: 'They go at half-past eight, I suppose.' Harry nodded, and went up the hill toward home."

"Now, Florry Wells, I am going to school by way of the station, to pick up another link of circumstantial evidence."

"Daisy Dorr, you are a natural-born detective! It is genius, not talent, with you."

Daisy smiled modestly.

"It is odd how things drift to me! There is some principle of natural gravitation in it all. I sit still, and fragments of proof are thrown into my lap. The only talent I display is in fitting the mosaic bits together. As you say, it is a gift."

At twenty-five minutes past eight they were at the station, and took their stand in an obscure corner behind a pile of freight. At twenty-six minutes past eight a carriage drove up. Harry Jaynes was on the box with the coachman. He leaped down, opened the door, and helped out his married sister, a nurse and infant. Then Amy stepped to the platform, and turned to give her hand to a lady in widow's mourning, closely veiled. She moved feebly, resting on her son's shoulder in alighting, and leaning on her daughter's arm when Harry hurried off for tickets. Through the dense blackness of the crepe veil our detectives could make out that she wore a bandage over the left eye, and their hearts brimmed with horror and pity.

"How pale and sad Amy and her sister look!" whispered Daisy. "See him helping his mother into the cars and carrying the baby! He's named for him, too, you know—Harry Jaynes Deane. I should think they would feel like changing that now."

Amy's cheeks were wet with tears as she stood on the platform to wave a farewell at the window from which Baby Harry's face smiled at her. Her brother silently drew her hand into his arm, and led her away. Her pallor and depression were noticed that day at school by others. As she knew the two who were in the possession of the clue. The Principal inquired if she had a headache, and the entire class saw

the girl's eyes fill as she replied in the negative. Her bosom friend and desk-mate, Clara Williams, offered an explanation of her sorrowful aspect at recess, when Amy had gone home.

"Her sister, Mrs. Deane, started for St. Louis this morning. Amy is devoted to her and the baby. It is a dreadful trial to them all, her living so far away."

"Has Mrs. Jaynes gone to St. Louis, too?" queried Florry.

Daisy pinched her indiscreet comrade, and Clara looked surprised at the question.

"No. She has not been well for some weeks; a touch of malaria, the doctor thinks. She has gone to the country to shake it off."

"They needn't try to conceal the shameful truth!" murmured Daisy in Florry's ear. "How true that one sin leads to another!"

Daisy Dorr's aunt, Mrs. Wodley, lived directly in the track of her affectionate niece as she went to and from school. She was rich, childless and loved gossip. Daisy dropped in to lunch with her that day. Things drifted to Mrs. Wodley by the law of attraction that drew them to Daisy. "Effective ally," accounted for it in her own mind. Mrs. Wodley was not at home. Hostess and visitor enjoyed their dainty "tea-dinner" the more for his absence.

"I fear there is no room for reasonable doubt as to Harry Jaynes' habits," said Mrs. Wodley, unctuously regretful over her fourth cup of tea. "His two years in Germany must have taught him the use of lager beer and light wines. I need not warn you, Daisy, to be careful where and to whom you repeat this story. Of course it is quite safe with me!"

Daisy only told her mother and elder sister, both the pink of piety. Mrs. Wodley imparted her version of the scandal under the rose of sacred confidence to two very particular friends, than whom none could be more trustworthy. Yet by Saturday night—Mrs. Jaynes left town on Wednesday morning—the only persons in the "best circles" of the beautiful inland town of Eastwood who had not caught some whisper of the tragedy enacted in the Jaynes' house, were Dr. Sargent, Harry and Amy Jaynes.

Explains and questions as we may, it is indisputable that enlightenment on such matters comes last to those most nearly concerned.

It was glorious June weather. Bluebirds and thrushes sang in the elms. Robins ran smoothly and swiftly over the shaven lawns of which Eastwood was justly proud, and captured fat slugs and snuffling earth-worms for the home larder. Eastwood could not but be social under such skies. Dog-waggers and maidens tripped along the streets and around corners, and popped in at open doors.

Fat slugs and unctious lumbered were dry and insipid far compared with the darts rolled over and under busy tongues. Old residents remembered, with fond reluctance, that Harry Jaynes' great-grandfather's wine-cellar was not of the excellence of its liquors. A couple twice removed had been a "high liver." Harry's father had a temper of his own, although he had died in the odor of sanctity of typhoid fever.

With regard to the nature and extent of the injuries sustained by the mother, opinions varied, and widely. According to some the scalp was laid open across the forehead down to the bone. But the latter was not injured. The attestants to this fact had the support of eye-witnesses of the transaction in its latter stages.

The naked truth was hideous enough. Young Jaynes had reared home from the city at two o'clock p. m. Respectable citizens recalled how they had heard "with their own ears," the "howl train." He was partially intoxicated, and brought liquor home with him. A policeman had met him near the station carrying a heavy vase and could swear to his identity. In point of fact, work was exchanged between them. "The policeman said, 'Good-evening, Mr. Jaynes!' and the reprobate responded, thickly, 'Good-morning, Mr. Johnson!'"

He admitted himself with his latch-key, and found his devoted (and widowed) parent sitting up for him. She was a spoiled little from a boy. She had hot coffee ready. They do say oysters, also, but on this head evidence was not strong. Let us be accurate, at the loss of dramatic effect. He said that he preferred brandy and water, and ate not ing, reeling off to his room without thanking her for her goodness. Left to himself, he smoked and guzzled until daylight. By this time he was crazy with drink taken on an empty stomach. His mother's room adjoined his. When he crept stealthily into her apartment, she was sleeping heavily, having wept for hours—poor thing! He picked up a full brandy-bottle as he staggered in, and beat her over the head with it.

Amy was sleeping with her mother, and alarmed the hon. Dr. Sargent was sent for. Amy ran for him herself, putting on her dress as she went. He served up the gashes, and packed Mrs. Jaynes off to a country relative, and Mrs. Deane went along to take care of her. Although still in a critical condition, inflammation having supervened upon concussion of the brain, the unhappy lady would probably rally in time.

This simple, ungarbled statement covered the whole ground. Christian charity dictates that we should turn a deaf ear to exaggerations and intemperate charges where character is at stake.

Harry Jaynes attended the church service in the Second Church on Saturday evening. He was sober, unobtrusively, and sang well on Sunday, and mirably a full, sweet tone that brought the tears to the eyes of three old ladies and thirteen young ones. The elderly women averred that they thought of his poor dear mother. The girls were moved with disinterested pity for the misguided youth whose handsome face harmonized so well with his angel-voice, and not at all with his depraved nature.

"Has it struck you that our esteemed townspeople stare more than usual today?" asked Harry, as he joined his sister in the church porch. "What is amiss in my appearance?"

"You are a trifle better-looking than

you are even on week-days, Sir Vanity," rejoined Amy, with a fond glance. "It is I who am the subject of remark, I think. I have not felt like myself since Wednesday morning."

Daisy Dorr, walking some paces in advance, heard the last sentence and the slight quaver in the tone. She caught, too, the beginning of the reply. "Don't be a goose, Amy! Such things will happen in the best regulated families."

Even a detective's cunning loitering could not detain the eavesdropper within hearing of the rest of the speech.

"I am not unfeeling, pet. I wish, with all my heart, that Fanny lived a thousand miles nearer. But when you marry a fellow from the other side of the globe, it will be a worse trial to me than this is to you."

By another Sunday, friendly faces were fewer and more grave; envious glances bolder. The mal atmosphere was surcharged with suspicion and dislike. Two married ladies, said emphatically, "Good-morning, Amy!" without noticing her escort. Four single ones bowed very slightly to sister and brother.

"There's something wrong somewhere," the young people agreed to one another. Amy added, "I have been unpleasantly conscious of a change in the behavior of the school girls for a week past. Some are odious—others patronizing."

On the next Sabbath Mrs. Jaynes' mild face was seen in its wonted place in the family pew. Half-senile, only—for the crease veil hung in double folds over the left side. It must have been pinned firmly in place, for it did not swerve during the service, and while many waited to speak to her in the vestibule, nobody obtained a glimpse of her left eye and temple.

Excitement mounted to fever heat. Conjecture, assertion, condemnation, corroborated and rebutted each other, a dragnet to a climax by Thursday afternoon. For at that time the Charitable Society was to meet with Mrs. Jaynes, it being her turn in the regular progression of that motley feast.

Such a turnout of young, middle-aged and old to church "ordinance" had never been known before in the parish.

Mrs. Jaynes distributed the work among the girls.

"It is very good in you young ladies to come out in such force," she said. "I am the fool that I did not yield to foolish shame and get some one else to take the meeting to-day."

She raised her hand, coloring and laughing, to touch the strip of flesh-colored court-plaster that had riveted every eye the moment she presented herself to be seated.

"Harry and Amy insist that I am quite respectable. I suppose that I am too vain for an old woman. But I was mortified at the accident, and very willing to bury myself in the country until he would leave me. I charge! Amy told me the story last night before I got back. I did not relish the fancy of being laughed at behind my back, and may be seeing 'A Singular Accident' described in the Eastwood Transcript. But it was the most absurd affair altogether."

She laughed again. Amy chimed in for her own sea in a hush.

Tell them the whole of the tragic story, mamma," urged the daughter. "You needn't mind it now."

Nothing loth to break up the stiffness of the company, Mrs. Jaynes began and stillness that allowed her every word to be heard in every corner of every room.

I insisted that Baby Harry's crib should be brought into my room the night before Fanny's departure. My heart is bound up in that boy.

"My big Harry was expected by the two o'clock train, and partly because we thought of Fanny and Baby's going, and his coming, I did not sleep a wink until the day, although I felt looked into my room to let me know that he was safe and sound at home. Then I filled Baby's bottle and left it by him on the pillow, and dropped asleep, until he woke up. Baby awoke at six, drank the milk, crawled over into my bed, and aroused me by a whack on my eye with the bottle. I woke and left a bit of glass in the flesh. I would not have believed that he could strike so hard."

"The blood flowed in torrents. Baby screamed, and so did I. Harry rushed in from one side, Amy and Fanny from another. My trunk was packed for my country trip, and I Fanny was to spend a night on Monday with my sister Mrs. B. Amy and her brother, like two foolish children, would call in Dr. Sargent to make sure that no glass was left in the cut."

There was an embarrassing silence as she ceased. Nine and thirty women, with bent heads and flushed cheeks, were sewing as if for life and reputation.

Amy looked around in surprise and chagrin.

"Mamma, they don't find it half as amusing as it appears to us!"—*Marion Harland, in Youth's Companion.*

Wants a Fresh Dictionary.

The editor sat sadly at his desk. His mouth was puckered with the expression a man assumes when he tries to cut a tough piece of meat with a silver pie knife. His cheeks were distended on a side by a chew of tobacco, on the other by a mouthful of Asiatic words.

"Af-af-gan-gan no, ga-h-n-hang! g-h-a-n! Afghanistan, James!"

"Yes, sir."

"Run up to the house and tell my wife to send Tommy down with his geography the minute he gets home from school."

"All right, sir."

"Let me see. How had I best advise Gladstone? I wonder whether Murgha is a man or a place. But it's getting late, so here goes."

To the thoughtful student of international politics the recent action of Gladstone can not but appear wondrous the extreme. If he had ordered the troops to attack Rawi-Pisde in stead of waiting for General Kusk on the banks of the K. maroff a great advantage to England would certainly have followed, and Sarakus, as far as Kohn-Dilain was concerned, would be—

"Will you?"

"Bring me a fresh dictionary and an ice-water bandage for my head."

Chicago Tribune.

FASHIONS.

Some Facts Indicative of the Direction They Will Take as the Season Advances.

The new shade of green is looked upon rather shyly at present. It is somewhat trying even to young faces, in the daylight, but by night it is soft and becoming.

One costume of pale tan Mauresque lace over green recently seen was gracefully trimmed with pale pink velvet looped across the front and massed at one side. Another costume was of chartreuse canvas over a petticoat of alternate striped canvas and velvet in dark and light shades, with a very peculiar coat cut away from the front, showing a long waistcoat of the striped material, revers of braid in shades of dark green and bronze and open sleeves; the skirt was caught up on one side by loops of velvet, from which hung tails of various sizes in shaded green beads; a bed of bonnet of transparent appearance, with velvet strings and a tuit of feathers in two shades. Beads are greatly used in dresses, as well as on mantles and jackets.

Sleeveless jackets of jet bead-work, edged with large cut beads, are worn in the evening for demi-toilette. Some are open in front, to show a full skirt of lace. Stockingette laces, for wearing with any skirts, are edged with a cold t. reated with gold, and the waistcoat composed of close rows of the same. In black and brown these look very well. They will be worn later on with thin light skirts, without any extra shoulder covering.

Very broad stripes are gaining favor, and they are arranged with plain materials in various ways. Some form a skirt in front and lat folds down the center of the back, with the plain material draped at the sides like long drooping wings, made all in one with the bodice; others have the back breadths of the striped and the rest of the material, with an under bodice of the latter and a short Spanish jacket, trimmed with ball fringe of the former.

A few skirts have the stripes placed horizontally. These arrangements are also being carried out in washing materials. Some new materials have been in narrow stripes of pink. Broad striped skirts, averaging from two to three inches in the alternate widths of color, are being made up for boating and tennis wear, with the new shades of plain or minute striped unsinkable flannel draped over them. They are mostly plain, full skirt, but a few are striped. Skirts of plaid black and white satin are being sold for wearing under ponies of black for half-mourning.

For mourning wear there are beautiful el borate bead embroideries in jet and red black or white velvet; in jet on a gold foundation, and also in black and lead gray beads. Broad black velvet striped with white satin, tastefully mixed with plain black velvet, white satin and black lace, combine to form a very attractive toilet. Flounes of shot gray silk, pinked at the edges, are to be seen under draperies of gray canvas or cashmere, properly braided or beaded.

It is somewhat early to speak about the new parasols of the season, but the *en tout-ours*, which does preliminary duty, is already coming out in full force. The color red and green and dark blue ones are the favorites, with the substantial sticks and handles. All have colored canopies, and occasionally these are filled of colored in e. and are put on for traveling. There are some quip handles, representing cocks, heads, bird combs, also other birds' heads. Some have the large balls that did duty last year, and a few of these are studded with little onyx and catseye knobs. Rough curled twig handles are on others. The silver and gold enmossed handles, which have been in fashion for umbrellas during the winter, are being adapted to black satin and brocade velvet parasols. Parasols of the wood enndgrenadine canvas are being introduced, trimmed with yak lace.

White spotted veils are again in vogue, after their disappearance for some time from society. Black and colored tulle, spott d with gold beads and fine gauze, are worn for driving or on windy days. The new aprons have the gathered bib placed outside the waistband, so that, after being gathered there they fall on to the top of the apron skirt in a full of some four inches to six inches deep. Ne knots in black and white lace, satin ribbon velvet and tulle, are worn with low and square cut bodices. They are about one inch wide and are gathered.

London dressmakers are designing some pretty cloaks and mantles of the new velvets, er nadies and woolen canvas in black, beige and other colors. The Sandown cloak of graceful shape, reaches almost to the edge of the skirt, and is a mixture of the velvet striped and plain canvas in a dark subtle color. Another variety, in the same color, is plainer at the back, and cut away in front to show broad panels of velvet matching exactly in shade, fastened at the throat with a brown wooden clasp representing double sphinxes. A long mantle of black canvas grenadine is lined with red and profuse y trimmed with the new black yak woolen lace, fastened at the throat with long transparent black satin ribbons. This mantle, elegant in form, is suitable for both day and evening wear, looking well over every sort of dress.

In rough black or colored woolen canvas a smart little mantelet is made, short at the back, and with long ends in front, falling in flat folds, lined throughout with shot silk and trimmed at the sleeves and throat with colored plaid velvet. The upper part of the mantle at the back is of velvet, with the canvas put on in gathers, simulating a hood. This, when worn with a dress of the same, forms a smart costume.

Bonnets made of the woolen canvas are so el, and are powdered with loop of small beads and tied with woolen velvet strings. For lighter wear there are the new gray metal beads, resembling small shot, which are one of the novelties of the sea on. Also a variety of others, richly laden with jet and gathered lace.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Paramount ambition is a strong Samson leaning against the pillars of the soul.—*Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial.*

CORN CULTURE.

The Conditions Required to Produce a Large Crop of the Cereal.

In 1877 I offered several valuable premiums for the largest yields of corn. The conditions were that competitors should send in their names in spring as members of "The Hundred Bushel Club," and agree, by careful selection of seed and soil, to try to raise one hundred bushels on an acre, and that they should, with the report of yield, give also details of cultivation. Nearly one hundred joined, and eleven raised one hundred bushels or more, two reaching one hundred and ten bushels and one one hundred and eighteen bushels. From reports sent I no feel that in nearly every case these crops were grown on good land, that the hills were a little closer than four feet (generally three and a half or three and two-thirds), and that much more work was done on the land before planting than is usual. The average yield of corn per acre for the United States is little above thirty bushels, and I do not for a moment doubt that by following a rotation which will give a clover sod for the corn field, and a more thorough preparation of the soil and better culture, the yield could be doubled. If we plant three and a half feet apart each way it gives 3,630 hills to the acre, and with three stalks to the hill and the ears averaging eight ounces each, we have a yield of seventy-seven bushels of seventy pounds to the acre, which is equal to seventy-seven bushels of shelled corn. Now, to grow one hundred bushels to the acre we must either increase the size or number of the ears. The size of the ears can be increased by a more equal distribution of the stalks, as is done by drilling or planting in rows two feet apart, the narrow way with two grains in a hill will give an increase of some eight hundred stalks to the acre, and also probably larger ears than three stalks to the hill.

To grow one hundred bushels to the acre requires a combination of favorable conditions. 1. Good land thoroughly prepared. 2. Good seed of a good variety so as to insure a perfect stand and strong vigorous growth from the start. 3. That cultivation begin early and be most thorough until the corn is large enough to shade the land. There are three points connected with the management of a corn crop which I consider of great importance. 1. That the land be well prepared before the crop is planted, and to insure this I plow early, not only that I may have time for the necessary pulverizing, but also because land which has been plowed a few weeks and been settled by rains will crumble better than fresh plowed land. 2. Plant near the surface. Instead of marking out the rows with a plow and planting in a deep furrow where the corn has but little yellow soil under it, and gets little heat from the sun and is liable to food in heavy rains, I use a sled marker with a run of three-inch plank with both edges beveled so as to make a mark three inches wide and about the same depth like this V. There are two advantages connected with this plan of marking—the corn is so near the surface that when covered the land is nearly level, and by going over it with a plow or drag it can be made perfectly so; 2. The shape of the furrow is such that if the corn is dropped by hand it rolls to the center, or if drilled in with the one-horse drill the wheel follows this furrow, insuring a straight narrow row, so that at the first working the plow or cultvator can be run close to the corn.

The third point in successful corn growing, particularly on up lands inclined to be cold, is to plow as early as possible with a bar plow, turning the soil away from the corn, and piling it in ridges between the rows. This can be done by the use of the roller cut or on a light bar or turner plow as the center acts as a fender, and enables us to run within two inches of the corn without covering a stalk, as soon as it can be seen in the row. The roller cut not only protects the corn from being covered, but also cracks and loosens the little ridge on which the corn is set, and this soon warms up in the sun and the corn starts into vigorous growth. It is this not the only advantage, for the earth between the rows is heaped in sharp ridges like a sweet potato ridge, to the certain destruction of any weeds that may have started. These ridges do not pack in the rains, and at the second working of the corn this earth is mellowed and brought back to the row covering the roots of the corn and smothering any weeds which are making a start. This method of cultivation is of especial value on lands which are naturally cold, but even on the warmest bottom and black prairie soils, it is the best possible plan to give the crop an early start and thoroughly clean it.

We have now in Ohio a double plow arranged with two rolling cutters, and but one handle to each plow. They are coupled together both front and rear, by an adjustable wooden bar, and can be set to run any desired distance from the corn. These are used with two horses astride the row, and plow a row on both sides at the same time. For the first plowing of corn I have never seen an implement that would do as good work.—*Waldo F. Brown, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Putting Her Foot on Him.

"How cold my feet feel on this floor!" remarked a young lady at a Dallas ball, to young Simpkins, who is somewhat of a fool.

"How I wish I was a magician! I would immediately change me self into a tiger, and then you could put your feet on my beautiful hide," replied Simpkins.

"If you want to change yourself into any animal, why don't you talk about changing yourself into a sheep. I should think, to change yourself into a sheep than into a tiger," replied the young lady, who does not desire to encourage Simpkins in his foolishness.—*Texas Siftings.*

—The fat of chickens is said by a cake-maker of great experience to be superior to the fine t butter for making the most delicate cake. If the fat of old chickens is to be used, cook them without salt, and there will not be the slightest flavor of fowl.

VILLA GARDENS.

Generally Agricultural Monstrosities as Ordinarily Constructed.

It is an undeniable fact but by no means an unaccountable one that the country is filled with mediocre villa gardens. Most of them are absolutely without any character at all. The reason is easily given; nobody in particular formed them, and the want of character implanted by the first nobody has been stereotyped and aggravated by all the succeeding nobodies who have had anything to do with them. The style of the muddles is by no means uniform. The creator has sometimes been a German, occasionally a Frenchman, and the regenerator is very often an Irishman striving with all the ardor within him to modernize the want of taste and absence of correct knowledge which the lapse of time petrifies into positive ugliness. The towns and villages of the country team with these patchwork monstrosities and the revolutionary architecture of the last decade. The methods of procedure have not been economical at all. Far from it; nor can the proprietors be always blamed. They were often honest in their desire to possess decent surroundings, and were willing to pay for them, but did not know where to apply. Sometimes a florist, sometimes a nurseryman, sometimes a seedsman, occasionally a land surveyor, or the botanical editor of an agricultural paper, would be applied to, who might or might not have a living interest in supplying the demand. The first three would be pretty certain to recommend some one who, above all, would be likely to purchase some material from them; the editor would be just as certain to get rid of the applicant by naming the very first party who occurred to him; the surveyor would most likely recommend himself; not one of them would care very much for the character of the work executed. It would be a miracle indeed if a mountain of earth escaped movement, and the selection and grouping of the planting were anything more than is seen.

Occasionally a man of business persuades himself that he can do better than this. Britishers and other foreigners feel the want of style almost instinctively, and determine to undertake the matter themselves. They come out but little better, and rarely get beyond a subdivision of the labor. They get a local teamster to do the grading, which often robs the ground of all character; they get some obnoxious gardener to stake out the roads, which often leave a noxious, and end in noth ing; and preachers they also get them to sow grass seed, or lay sods. They may or may not send him along with the groom to dig some trees in the woods and plant them, a d rely for the rest upon the visits of the teamster, who is almost certain to care nothing for the properties, provided he sells something. Some handy lushman in the vicinity will now be hired to mow the grass, and grow the peas and potatoes. If "Pat" is a gardener, as he is sure to be, he will try to please the ladies by forming a flower bed or two; these filled by florists in the vicinity for a while, but "Pat" will soon hint that a greenhouse would be nice. The ladies are certain to think so, too, and it will be built precisely where it ought not to be—under the shadow of a big apple tree very likely; but after "Pat" has run it a year or two, and the florist has receded the names of a score or two geraniums and other popular plants to him, until he knows them, the evolution of the villa garden, and the villa gardener will be complete. It may or may not advance any more, but it has assumed the stereotyped form common all over the country.

Now, if the owners of these properties can once be made to understand that as much skill and knowledge is required to properly arrange and plant a villa garden as to build their houses, it will not be very long before the demand for characteristic work will be supplied. The country is becoming rich enough, its people are civilized enough, its taste is to the most part, rational enough, its soil is productive enough and its villa gardening ought to be equal to any in the world, but it is not, and the fault almost entirely lies in the absence of sound advice, and diverse yet accurate knowledge to begin with.

Cor. Country Gentleman.

BALKY HORSES.

The Proper Treatment to Cure Them of the Habitual Vice.

I often see inquiries and answers relating to balky horses. I will give you my receipt, which never fails—one that I have used always with success, and very simple: When a horse balks in a wagon, cart or carriage, I have him taken out, his harness taken off, except the bridle, a boy or man put on the animal's back, with instructions to make him move lively for ten minutes up and down the road. At the expiration of that time I put on the harness and hitch up, and the animal goes all right. It may have to be done once or twice more, whenever the hitch-up after meals takes place.

A farmer near me last summer had a nice, young, four-year old horse, which worked steadily from spring till midsummer; then the horse having had a long rest, when put to work again refused to draw. He tried him some days, and then told me that he was going to send that horse to Baltimore to be sold, because it would not work. I told him what to do. Three days after I saw him again, and he said that he followed my directions and the horse worked all right.

There is no use to beat or otherwise ill-treat a balky horse. The simplest and best way is to do what I have recommended, as all horses will go under the saddle, and some of the metal is taken out of them during the ride. I have seen horses strapped and thrown several times in succession, and yet they did not go. A New York man, living in this section three years ago, had a horse would not pull, would jerk out a fence stake and strike the horse over the head and knock it down. Once I went out and offered a boy the old horse, to save it from such cruelty, but he would not sell. The favorite sort with most farmers is a good, long, hickory switch, one man to hold the plow and a boy to use the switch, which is kept very busy.

Cor. Cultivator.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

WOOLING THE DRESSMAKER.

"Dear Polly Naise, my hopes you raise—
This season time to tell
My love," said Jack, "Now don't pull back
And all my dreams disperse."

"O, Jacket seems those foolish dreams
All needle little sense;
They're wrap to fade when," laughed the
maid,
"You measure the expense."

"Now, Polly," said poor Jack, with thread
Checks blushing, "don't sew
A feller knows how money goes
A-hem! when courting, O!"

"And if he'll wear a girl like you
Hook-an-eye scream devour—
Why—well he must or surely 'bust!'
Has knot my reason power?"

"I gussets true," said Polly, who
Was out, "but if I wed
Who'll bias crown? Therefore I deem
I button not," she said.

"No, Polly, not. Voke can eat snow
To cool you—think cut that."
"You're ruffle good," she laughed, "but
would
Cold snow balls make me fat?"

Jack brand in vain. Complaint disdala
For his hands Polly showed.
With thimble look his sleeve he took
And skirted down the road.

"This stitches me on flirts," groaned he,
To wait no time for more.
Then got tape pin and stuck it in
And dyed himself in gore.
—H. C. Dodge, in *Detroit Free Press*.

VERY EMBARRASSING.

The Most Awkward Moment I
Ever Knew.

"You must have been in some pretty
tight places at different times, Roger.
We know what you got the cross for,
but I suppose that the chances were
often very nearly as heavy against
you."

The man who made this remark was
seated opposite his friend before the
cheerful fire in the smoking-room of a
military club. Both had the bronzed
faces and prematurely grizzled hair
which betoken long sojourns under al-
most tropical skies. The one who had
been addressed as "Roger" was slight-
ly the elder, and upon his broad chest
bore the tiny scrap of blue ribbon that
indicated that the wearer had won that
most prized of English decorations, the
Victoria Cross. He did not reply for a
minute or two to his companion's
words. Apparently they had called
up many reminiscences, few of which
were agreeable, but at last a smile
lighted up his features, and he said:

"Yes, old boy; I've often thought my
life wasn't going to last a minute longer,
but the most awkward moment I
ever put in wasn't in the field."

"No? Then I presume it was when
you were besieged in the Residency
during the mutiny?"

"It wasn't in action at all. It was
on board ship."

"Wreck?"

"No. That is to say, the ship wasn't
wrecked, but I thought I was."

"Tell me about it."

"Well, I don't mind. It's twenty
years ago, and the telling can't hurt
any one now. Still, you will under-
stand that the names I shall give you
are not the true ones, and you must
promise not to try and find out who
those were."

"All right. I'll be content with the
story."

"Here goes, then," said Roger, set-
tling himself back in his chair. "It
occurred just after we'd finished up
the last of those black devils. I had pretty
nearly got over the wounds I had re-
ceived in the affair for which the Queen
gave me the cross, and I reported my-
self as fit for duty. The Colonel, how-
ever, bless his old heart! wouldn't hear
of it, and insisted on my taking a
year's leave. There was no canal in
those days, and the pleasantest way of
going home then—and I don't know
that it isn't now—was by one of the
fine clipper ships around the Cape. I
was fortunate enough to get a cabin to
myself on board the Winchester, of
Greene's line. The purser, Watson,
I had met at some mess dinners in Cal-
cutta, and he promised to make things
as pleasant as possible. We had very
few passengers, mostly invalided offi-
cers, two or three civilians and four
ladies. I saw three of the ladies on
deck when we sailed, and none of them
impressed me as being specially charm-
ing. The Captain, whose name was,
we'll say John Smith, looked like one
of the regular navy. He wore a uni-
form and sword, and was very severe
of aspect and stiff in bearing. I found
out afterward that he was a regular
martinet, and the half-dozen midship-
men and the minor officers stood in
considerable awe of him. On my being
introduced, he favored me with a
formal grasp of the hand, and jerked
out a few words about having heard of
me before."

"We did not begin to drop down the
river till the day was fairly advanced,
and I had scarcely got my traps in
order when it was time to dress for din-
ner. In those days the Captain would
have been insulted if his passengers did
not turn out in full evening toggery.
We soldiers were seated at a table in ac-
cordance with our rank, and as I had
only just got my company, I was pretty
well down toward the foot, or purser's
end. This I did not at first feel in-
clined to regret, as the prospect ap-
peared that we should be a little more
free and easy than were the fogies up
at the top. But when I had got fairly
settled into my place, I looked toward
the Captain, and immediately began to
deplore my insignificance. Seated on his
right was the prettiest girl I had ever
seen. Her eyes were—well, it's no use
my giving you an auctioneer's cata-
logue of her charms. You just picture
your ideal, and she would come very
near it. All I know was that I was
completely knocked over. I am sure
my neighbors must have thought I was
either surly or stupid, for I never ad-
dressed them, and I was scarcely con-
scious what replies I made to their re-
marks. All my attention was given to
a silent watching of my divinity, and I
frantically envied the Captain and a

bluff old Colonel who were privileged
to sit beside her.

"As soon as dinner was over I got
hold of my friend Watson and inquired
the name of the young lady."

"She's a Miss Latimer," he said;
'came out with us this voyage, I sup-
pose only for her health, since she's
going right back. Understand she's an
orphan and got some money. Dresses
well, at least. Shall I introduce you?"

"Of course I jumped at the offer, and
very soon the magic words were spoken
which privileged me to speak to my
idol. You see even now I get enthu-
siastic and romantic in my language
when I talk about her, so you can im-
agine the condition of hopeless 'smite'
in which I was then. Well, she proved
to be just as charming as she looked,
and before I turned in for the night I
was deeply, desperately in love."

"I don't suppose there is any place
in the world so favorable for love-
making as a comfortable passenger
ship. Not one of these new 'ocean
greyhounds' that rush at break-neck
speed through all kinds of weather,
and land you at your destination almost
before you have time to know any one
aboard, but a fine clipper vessel, whose
only propelling power is nature's
breath, and to the passengers on which
every change of weather or shift of
wind is of vast importance and interest.

These afford endless themes for talk,
and mutual interest seems to draw
people closer together. Miss Latimer
had quite an affection for the Winches-
ter, which had brought her safely from
England, and was then bearing her
back. She and the Captain appeared
to be on excellent terms, and she was
often invited to walk on the Captain's
own side of the quarter-deck—a path-
way which we were supposed not to
venture to tread without a special sum-
mons."

"There was something about Miss
Latimer—Rose was her name—which
was irresistibly attractive to me. I do
not know exactly how to describe it,
except as a curious compound of girl-
ish innocence and womanly frankness.
One would never dream of flirting with
her, and I fancy few people would have
ventured on any direct love making
without a speedy accompaniment of a
humble entreaty for her hand. She
was awfully kind to me; used always to
be afraid that I'd over-exert myself,
and was constantly making me tell her
stories of my experience. I am afraid
that sometimes I a little overdid the
Othello business, but she never seemed
to mind."

"Day after day slipped away in an
ecstasy of happiness, tempered with
occasional qualms of doubt. I hesi-
tated to put my fate to the test, for if
by chance she should refuse me—and
quite my belief that my affection was
returned, such an event was barely
possible—it would be very unpleasant
to meet her every day for at least two
months. Again, if she accepted me, I
should be so anxious to be married that
I couldn't bear waiting till we got to
England. There is no need for me to
say that I was very young; you can see
that from my state of mind. Well,
finally I made a confidant of Watson."

"He cut the Gordian knot at once. 'Ask
the lady,' he said, 'and if she consents,
get the Captain to marry you as soon
as she's agreeable.'"

"But is that legal?" I inquired.

"Perfectly. It will be duly entered
in the ship's log just the same as a
birth. The Captain is *ex officio* clergy-
man, magistrate, registrar and some-
times doctor."

"The idea was splendid, and I gave
Watson my best thanks. I should
have at once proceeded to act on his
advice, but it occurred to me that it
might be as well to sound the Captain,
and see if he would be willing to per-
form the ceremony. You see, I wanted
to have everything sure before I put
my fate to the test. I waited through
one day for a favorable opportunity to
speak to the Captain on deck, but he
never invited me to share his walk. So
the next morning I sent a message by
his boy, asking him if he could spare
me a few minutes. The boy speedily
returned with a request that I would
follow him to the Captain's cabin."

"I found the great man sitting at his
table looking over a chart. Somehow
or other he appeared to me to be un-
usually formidable."

"Good morning, Captain Hamil-
ton," he said, as he waved me to take a
seat. "Can I do anything for you?"

"Well, Captain, it's rather a deli-
cate matter, but I wanted to ask you
something about your powers on board."

"They are absolute, sir," he an-
swered, a little sternly. "Why do you
ask? Do you want some one put in
irons for insulting you?"

"Not exactly, Captain. The fetters
that I would like you to use are of a
different kind—the matrimonial ones."

"The dickens you say!" he ex-
claimed, jumping to his feet, and his
face lighting up with a sailor's quick
sympathy for a love affair. "So you
have lost your heart to one of my pas-
sengers? Pray which is it?"

"Well, Captain," I answered, "I
know I can trust you not to let this go
any further at present. It is Miss Lat-
imer."

"I didn't quite like the look that
came over his face. Is it possible, I
thought, that this old sea-dog is a
little bit gone in that quarter himself?"

"He gave me plenty of time to think
before he made any verbal comment
on my announcement. His first words
were:

"Pray, sir, have you spoken to the
lady on the subject of your hopes?"

"Not yet, Captain."

"Has she given you any encourage-
ment to think that the love you say
you feel is returned by her?"

"No, Captain; but she has been very
kind to me, and has talked to me a
great deal, and seemed to like to have
me talk to her."

"And on these faint grounds you
base your hopes?"

"I didn't at all like the tone in which
he made that remark, and I was about
to reply a little haughtily. I suppose
he saw the expression on my face, and
he stopped me from speaking by hold-
ing up his hand."

"Don't say any more, Captain Hamil-
ton. I ought to have stopped you be-
fore. I couldn't possibly marry you to
the lady."

"Why not, Captain Smith?" I asked,
rather warmly.

"Because, sir, I couldn't very well
marry you to my own wife."

"What? I almost shrieked."

"My wife," he answered, firmly.
'I am sorry you should be placed in so
unpleasant a position. It is partly my
fault, but much more that of your own
youth and rashness. You are an offi-
cer and a gentleman, and will respect
the secret I am obliged to confide to
you?"

"I felt so utterly crushed that I was
scarcely sensible of where I was. Cer-
tainly I did not fully understand all
he was saying, but I managed to retain
sense enough to bow my head in sign
of assent."

"I was married," said the Captain,
'when I was last home, to Miss Lat-
imer, who was left an orphan under
unusually sad circumstances, and sur-
roundings. She dreaded to be left in
England alone. The owners of this
line do not allow their Captains to
have their wives with them even as
passengers. We therefore decided to
book our marriage secret, and my wife
looked as a passenger under her
maiden name. Not a soul on board
except yourself knows the truth. I
trust to you to keep it sacred, for I
don't want to retire yet for a voyage
or two."

"I am sure I don't know how I got
from his cabin to my own, but once in
the latter, I bolted the door, and never
came out till the next morning. I
can't tell if the Captain ever confided
in his wife what took place in his
cabin, but I sometimes fancied I could
see in her face, when her eyes fell on
me, an expression of mingled pity and
amusement that I never noticed there
before. One thing I was sure of, how-
ever, and that was that when I became
more familiar with her I did not think
her quite so pretty as I did at first."

"When the Winchester touched at
St. Helena I arranged with Captain
Smith that I should go ashore there,
and wait for the next vessel of Greene's
line. We made ill health and the need
of land air the excuse."

"That time in the Captain's cabin
was the most awkward moment I ever
knew. I suppose I am the only fellow
who ever asked a man to marry him to
his own wife. At any rate, if there is
another, he has my sympathy."—*Julian
Magnum, in Harper's Weekly*.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

How a Flock of Hungry Ravens Attacked
and Nearly Killed a Dog.

The *Echo de la Frontiere*, a journal of
the Department of the North, recently
gave an account of a remarkable oc-
currence in that part of the country.

It was to the effect that some ravens
that were starving during the snowy
weather of January had pounced upon
a dog and devoured him. Wishing to
assure ourselves of the truth of the
statement, we wrote directly to the
Superintendent of the Saint Albert
glassworks, who, at our request, kindly
gave us some accurate data upon the
subject. We reproduce a portion of
his letter:

My dog, which was a long-haired
Scotch terrier, was playing with some
other dogs in a field adjoining the
works, when he was attacked by some
ravens that were doubtless famished.

He was about two hundred feet from
the building when the workmen saw
him surrounded by the birds. There were
at least one hundred of the latter in the
field, but only about thirty of them had
attacked him. These at first surround-
ed him on every side, but soon divided
into two bands. Some flew in front of
the dog, others behind him, pushing
him forward. Those in front of him
rose to a height of about six feet and
swooped down upon him, and always
struck him in the same place. The
dog, which had at first tried to defend
himself, endeavored to escape, but the
ravens in front and behind prevented
him, and kept continually lacerating
him with their bills. They had put out
one of his eyes, had made a deep wound
in his neck, and would certainly have
picked him to pieces upon the spot had
not a boy of the establishment been
sent to his relief by the workmen.

When the dog was picked up, the
ravens, far from flying away, remained
near the earth, rather aggressive than
timorous. They remained for some
time at the spot whence their prey had
been taken, while the boy ran to the
work with the poor faithful dog, which
had to be killed two days afterward,
on account of his wounds.

This account gives a striking example
of the terrible fight for life that all
living beings are compelled to under-
take against each other here below in
order to exist. It also shows how
much temerity and audacity the
cruel necessities of hunger will some-
times inspire an animal with.

It will be seen that the way in which
the dog was attacked may be cited in
support of the raven's intelligence. These
hands of assailants, separated into
two camps of observation, in the
midst of which some individual as-
saulted the victim, certainly obeyed an
organized plan of attack.

Count Wodzicki, in his book named
"The Alps," has, as a conscientious
observer, described the habits of ravens,
and he tells us that he has several
times seen these birds devouring a hare
that they had pursued, after charming
it with their croakings and forcing it
to hide in the ground.

As well known, ravens, which among
birds play the same part the fox does
among mammals, sometimes eat bar-
baric fowls; but it had never been heard
that they were capable of giving battle
to a dog, even of quite small size. The
fact has appeared to us of interest to
put upon record. It shows that during
winter, when the ground is covered
with snow, these birds may prove dan-
gerous. These audacious plunderers
might perhaps, under other circum-
stances, attack a wounded child, just
as they did the dog of the Aniche
glassworks.—*La Nature*.

The other day a Newark (N. J.)
physician, who suspected that some
one was peeping through the keyhole
of his office door, investigated with a
syringe full of pepper-sauce. He found
his wife, half an hour afterward, with
a bandage over her left optic. She told
him that she had been cutting wood and
a chip had hit her in the eye.—*N. Y.
Herald*.

PARTY MAKING ON PAPER.

The Unrelenting Tendency of Newspapers
to Evolve New Political Conditions.

The business of party making on
paper is never wholly abandoned in the
United States. In some journal, some-
where between the Rio Grande and
Portland, there is always an article on
"The Future of Parties"; or on "The
New Democracy"; or one entitled "Af-
ter Republicanism—What?"

The unrelenting tendency of newspapers to dis-
cuss this subject has sprung from an
American fondness for intellectual
speculation and from the availability of
the matter as a topic when news is
scarce. Of late a new reason has arisen
for resort to such discussion. There is
a number of detached thinkers who
have papers but who find themselves
men without a party. They are inclined
to make a new party to suit themselves
or to make over one of the existing
parties in their likeness. The Green-
back party is not to their taste—for
they are sane on finance. The Labor
party does not please them, for it has
so many men of enthusiasm and unin-
formed earnestness in it. The Prohi-
bition party is unsatisfactory to them
for the same reason, and because these
new creators or these persistent re-cre-
ators know good wine and delight to
treat themselves to generous living, as
an offset to their thinking. These gen-
tlemen have tried to make the Republi-
can party, but failing to do so, doubt-
less out of the highest motives, they
left it. The Republican party was
warded off. Whether it was defeated
because they left it or whether their
leaving it was only a coincidence, is
disputed. Probably the former is the
case. Anyway, they do not feel kindly
toward the Republican party. It does
not feel kindly toward them.

This is then the situation: A new
party or the articulation of these men
with the Democracy. They are first
discussing it at which we have named
the second alternative. The avidity
of the American mind for speculation,
the frequent dearth of news and the
partyless condition of these active and
suggestive gentlemen combine to ren-
der their positions for making the
Democratic party agreeable or tolerable
to them interesting. We have been im-
pressed with the peculiarly personal
character of their reflections. Their
decreasing objection to the Democratic
party is owing to the fact that a certain
kind of men are in it. Their increasing
favor toward the Democratic party is
avowedly based on their belief that
fewer men of the kind interested are in
it, and that they are, as these detached
thinkers hope, inclined to leave it.

It is remarkable that this estimate of
parties by groups of individuals should
occur. It was hardly ever indulged in
before by men who have really made
parties. Party makers in fact never re-
garded the personnel of voters in the
United States but once. The native
American party described itself by its
name. Its name of itself showed what
men it excluded and antagonized. It
carried on State in one national elec-
tion. Its adherents have ever since
been magnifying the resources of per-
jury to establish the idea that they never
belonged to it. All of our party
makers or party reformers have hereto-
fore been very fond of all kinds of
voters, the more the better. They have
tried for votes with principles, isms or
reforms, preferring such as they thought
would be likely to attract the large
number of voters. The practice of de-
termining adhesion or opposition to a
party, by the fact of whether a certain
kind of men support it or desert it, is
almost novel. It is a modification of
the old Know Nothing idea, as will be
seen, but it is a unique modification.

One of the organs of this movement
has set up a theological and social test
for admission into the new party, should
one be founded. If not, the test will be
converts into a condition on which the
detached thinkers may consent to join
the Democracy. The organ uses many
words, but what it means is this: "The
new party, or the renewed Democracy
—whichever be the result—will make
the membership of Irish Catholic citi-
zens as difficult and few as possible; it
will try to drive them over into Republi-
canism. That done, the intended re-
sults will flock in and take their
places."

The excuse for this is the be-
lief of the organ that when the de-
tached thinkers "sided up" toward the
Democracy a number of the voters to
whom it objects, left it. The supersti-
tiousness which resents the fact now is
due to a misconception of the cause.

It was the nomination of Blaine which
cost the Democracy some adherents—not
the opposition of these detached
thinkers to him. If they decline to fel-
lowship with the Democrats who may
return or with their more thoughtful
compatriots who did not go off, they
are very frank to say so, and they
should be very frankly answered.

The Democratic party is not swap-
ping, expelling or soliciting voters. It
leaves the citizen free to settle his own
personal relation to parties. It is a
party of Jeffersonian principles, pa-
triotic policy and reform practices. Such
citizens as are satisfied with it on these
accounts will vote with it. Such citi-
zens as favor these excellent qualities,
but who think they can in the long run
be attained by a party other than the
Democratic party, make a mistake.

Such citizens as are against the prin-
ciples, policy and results of Democracy
ought to vote against it, until they get
more light or more morality into their
politics. The Democratic party does
not regard the secession from Cleveland
referred to as representative either a
Catholic or an Irish defection. It was
principally, not solely, confined to the
membership of some secret societies,
which have no antagonist so marked as
the authorities of the Catholic Church
and no opponents more pronounced
than rational and well informed
Irishmen in every land. The great
mass of worshipping, not nominal,
Catholics determined their political
course by considerations just like those
operating with non-Catholic voters.

The great mass of Irish born or Irish
descended citizens of the United States,
having become Democrats on principle,
remained true to the principle and to its
candidates. Of the number who went
off the proportion is very small com-
pared with those who remained true. It
seems large, however, when the fact is

borne in mind of how small a defection
was necessary to hold a balance of
power in 1884. Beyond question, of
those who did go off not a small frac-
tion did so under regretted excitement
ad misapprehension. The rest were
moved by the bid which Blaine's nomi-
nation made to the irreligion, com-
munion, turbulence, violence and venal-
ity of the land, of which a well high
political sold was created by the candi-
dacy of the prince of jobbers, Bohem-
ians and confidence men for President
of the United States. Whether these
later return or remain away, or as is
likely, sag back in equal proportion
into both parties, their political effi-
cency is gone forever in this Republic.

The Democracy will do or refrain from
doing nothing to recover them. The
Republican party would be glad to
escape responsibility for them for they
stimulated it to a canvass which was as
much of a disgrace to it as was the
candidate by and for whom that can-
vass was conducted. They attempted
murder and committed suicide.

The Democratic party is entrusted
with the administration of the Govern-
ment. Its officials are fulfilling the
trust well. Both by honor and the fact
of success the party is committed to
carrying out the pledges, on the faith
of the people in which they gained
power. The effect of the Administra-
tion on the minds of voters will lead
them to determine their personal rela-
tions to the Democracy. It will deter-
mine, perhaps insensibly to themselves,
the very relations of these detached
thinkers to that party. They will do
well to let no such personal standard or
religious distinction or race theory as
they gingerly discuss now have place
in their minds. From such erroneous
methods they were delivered, or should
have been, when they left Republican-
ism. And the inquiry of whether the
latter party is not bound to suffer the
disintegration which has followed the
defeat of every other emergency party
in the United States by the Democracy
is a great deal more pertinent and exi-
gent than any intellectual speculation
to which these detached thinkers can
address themselves at this time.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE LABORER'S FRIEND.

A Bill of Particulars Wanted to Show
Wherein the Republican Party Has Ever
Been Such "Friend."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes
under long and flaring headlines a su-
perbly silly article upon "Democra-
cy's deceit in its attitude as the 'friend'
of the workingman." In the course of
which we are told that "the Republican
party is always the party of the work-
ers as opposed to the 'friends' of the
workingman. The difference is so plain
that one may run and read it. The
'friends' of the workingmen hold him
in bondage and thus protect him until
the party of the laborers break the
bonds, make the serf a citizen and pro-
vide him with a homestead." If the
condition of the workingman has im-
proved in the twenty-five years during
which the Republican party has had the
political charge of his interests, it
would be interesting and instructive to
be furnished with a bill of particulars.

The workingman has not found it out.
The general public has not found it out.
On the contrary the troubles and dis-
content of the working classes—or,
rather, the laboring classes, for the
great mass of Americans are work-
ers—have grown into formidable
proportions only as the Republi-
can party has been in power. Dur-
ing that time we have had before us the
strange and significant spectacle of for-
eign labor that supposed it was settled
for life in this land of golden oppor-
tunities pulling up stakes and going
back to Europe to better its condition.

We have had free trade in labor, but
no free trade in the land. We have seen
a whole empire that should have been
reserved for settlers given away to cor-
porations, and the free laborers, whose
bonds the Republican party claims to
have broken have been driven to the polls like sheep
or forfeit their situations. This and
much more to the same effect has been
the record of the Republican party,
under whose fostering care a great
plutocracy has been established, hav-
ing for its corner-stone American labor. But
the writer, who propounds the absurd
propositions to which we have made
reference, attempts, in a very incon-
sistent fashion, to establish them. He
says: "Now that the party which is the
avowed friend of the laboring man is in
power, we hear about 'family' and
'blood' and coats-of-arms and family
crests and—have save the mark!—
'pedigrees.' Hitherto in this free and
glorious country pedigree talk has been
mostly confined to horses, bulls and
dogs. Now we get plenty of it in con-
nection with Cabinet and other officials.
Secretary Endcott's pedigree takes
about half a column in the Democratic
newspapers, putting beyond the possi-
bility of a doubt the ardent character of
his friendship for the workingman."

We do not see why a coat-of-arms need
impair a man's usefulness or his De-
mocracy any more than the possession
of a piece of old family plate, or an
ancestral sword, or his grandmother's
spinning-wheel. We presume the gen-
tleman whom the new Minister to En-
gland succeeds, as a coat-of-arms, and
that every representative to the
court of St. James appointed by
Republican administrations, has been
equally favored. If we should
remove from the history of American
development and progress the part
taken by men who had possessed coats
of arms, and been justly proud of them,
we doubt whether there would be any
American Republic to-day to be re-
presented. If a man makes a fool of him-
self on account of this family distinc-
tion, as Mr. Edwards Pierpont did in
employing the time that should
have been given to his country to at-
tempting to trace out through the spirits
a blood relationship with British nobil-
ity, it is time to say that the family
business is being carried too far, but on
general principles a man is no worse
for having had even a great grandfath-
er.

His human ty and democracy are
more likely to be of a kind to be trusted
than are those of the men or party who
have made gold their god and look upon
laboring men and women as so much
raw material to be ground up and sifted
out for their enrichment and vulgar ag-
grandizement.—*Boston Post*.

THE DAIRY.

—A writer says: "Leaky teats are
prevented by inserting a short wooden
plug in the opening. I have never seen
evil results from this practice. I have
used such a plug also to distend an
opening too small, and make the cow
to milk more easily. The plug should
be cleaned every time, and be used for
a month or more."

—It takes eleven pounds of milk to
add one pound of live weight to a calf;
and an ox that weighs 1,300 pounds will
consume twenty-two pounds of hay in
twenty-four hours to keep from losing
weight. If he is to fatten he must have
just twice that quantity, when he will
gain two pounds a day. This is one
pound live weight to eleven pounds
good hay. To obtain fifty cents a hun-
dred for hay a farmer must sell fat
steers at five dollars and fifty cents per
hundred pounds.—*Farm, Field and
Stockman*.

—There is not so much economy in
selling "bob veal" as most dairymen
think there is. In the first place the
cow's milk is very thin and has little
capacity for making cheese or butter at
the time the calf is born and for several
weeks thereafter. It is intended only fit
for the use that nature intended it for,
and that is raising calves. Then again
at this stage of life the calf is a very
rapid grower and always puts the milk
he drinks where it will do him and his
master the most good. As a contem-
porary says, every pound of milk sup-
plied to a growing calf can be sold at a
profit in the shape of veal, and the cost
of the veal may be further lessened by
feeding in connection with the milk
other suitable food, which may not be
so expensive.—*American Dairyman*.

LAZY COWS.

A Subject Upon Which There is Plenty of
Sentimental Nonsense Written.

We have written much against shade
in the pasture, believing, as we do, that
many cows waste much of their valu-
able time lying down and enjoying the
cool shade when they should be out in
the hot sun eating grass for their mas-
ter's sake. We have been very much
reviled and ridiculed for holding this
opinion, but everybody who knows us
is aware that ridicule and slander never
has any effect upon us, not even making
us angry, much less can it turn us
from holding opinions that we conceive
to be true. In support of the above
notion about cows loafing, we quote
from a late lecture delivered by a prac-
tical dairyman, Mr. Asa B. Sturtevant,
as follows: "I refused to board a cow
for one of my neighbors just on the
ground that she was too lazy to eat
much. When the other cows would be
in the field she would stand in

The Chase County Courant.
Official Paper of Chase County.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The H. N. Thomas Moonlight, late Adjutant General of the State, has the sympathy of the people, in the loss of his beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss Julia, who, recently, died of tubercular consumption.

With pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of a nicely bound volume of the highly interesting story by C. C. Post, "Driven from Sea to Sea; or Just a Campin'." Compliments of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., through the courtesy of the publishers and their subscription agents W. T. Baycroft & Co. The book is highly praised by many competent judges, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.

A fac simile of a map prepared by General Gordon in Khartoum, and with notes in his handwriting, forms a feature of *Science* for April 10. General Stone, late of the Egyptian service, writes the descriptive text, and Colonel Prout, who served with Gordon, contributes an article upon his character as an officer, showing the misconception of those persons who have supposed him to be a mere enthusiast. "The Climate of the Sudan," by an officer of long experience, and the "Route from Suakim to Berber," are recent articles in the pages of *Science*, the new scientific weekly. [\$5 per year. 46 Bond Street New York.]

We have all heard of the stingy man who talked through his nose to save the wear and tear of his mouth, but the stingiest man in Chase county runs a stock ranch on the South Fork of the Cottonwood. He came in the other day and wanted to borrow from the postmaster a *Stock Journal* belonging to a regular subscriber, that he might see the latest market quotations, and when told that he could not get it without an order, he appeared a little indignant. He then asked to see a *Kansas City Times* from the newsstand. He was again informed that the *Times* was on sale at 5 cents a copy. He only wanted to borrow a paper, so he went away disgusted, feeling that this is a hard world. One, or ten thousand such men, would be a detriment to any country.—*Strong City Democrat*.

Now, that man is not near so stingy as the post-master who refused to lick a postage stamp for fear he might lose some of his spittle, with which to besmear parties who might offend his dignity.

NEWSPAPERS OF TO DAY.

People generally, and even those who may be termed steady readers and close observers, have but a faint conception of the magnitude and influence the press of this country has attained. From a careful examination of the advance pages of the 1885 edition of the "American Newspaper Directory," issued May 1st, by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, it appears that there are 14,477 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada; of these the United States has 12,973, an average of one paper for every 3,867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 823 than at present, and while the gain this year is not so marked as in previous years, it is still considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being 78, while Illinois follows with a gain of 77. It is curious to notice that New York, the scene of so much activity during the last campaign, should have only about one-third as many new papers as the State of Pennsylvania: As an index to the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territories, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and may well occupy the attention of the curious.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during three weeks ending May 5, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: B. F. Bell, Yates Center, hand held trimmer; Dan Brunson, Jewell City, cultivator; Geo. E. Saunders, Burden, mechanical power; Sam'l G. Wilkerson, Ottawa, gate; A. J. Redman, La Crosse, threshing machine; Jos. A. Robinson,

Everest, still coupling; T. C. Vail, Topeka, fastening for backs of picture frames; O. S. Willet & J. W. Fitzgerald, Bronson, check roller; C. E. Goe, Leesburg, screw threading machine; Peter Gool, Manhattan, carriage axle; G. W. Harris, Prospect, peanut and coffee roaster; Ed. Hillery, Waseca, lock for railroad switch stands; Chas. H. Sternberg, Lawrence, composition for fuel; Mima Wrightsman, Harper, ventilated flour chest; Louis Delorio, Chautauqua, harrow; R. M. Brooks, Greeley, pump; R. M. Brooks, Greeley, chain-pump bucket; Gilbert McDonald, Augusta, metal punch; William A. Lee, Winfield, plow; Harry Stow, Iola, end gate for wagons; D. H. Wempe, Capoma, apparatus for watering swine; A. J. Wood, Wilder, corn planter.

PRESERVING FURS.

But, my friends, don't put too much faith in camphor. The air tight newspaper wrap you put about the furs, when they are steeped in camphor, is the preservative agent. "Richard and Robert were two pretty men," who owned last year splendid otter coats. Richard believed in black paper and Robert in camphor. The two coats were put away and the summer being over the garments were taken out. It was hard to tell which was the least injured of the two; they were wrecks, while a third otter coat was just papered by a queer young man, and lying in the same receptacle, escaped. A careful banging and beating of fur or wolverine articles before putting into boxes or bundles securely papered will be the safest means of getting around the merry little moths.—*Correspondent St. Louis Republican*.

THAT DEMOCRAT.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, May 11th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Courant:

DEAR EDITOR:—In reading your paper, which I am very fond of perusing, I notice that you speak about the Strong City Democrat changing its name, and I will just say, right here, that it is very easy for some persons to change when it comes to personal interests. I think if Mr. Blaine had been elected, their paper would still have been Independent. So, you see, it is not very hard for them to say now, when it comes to self interest: "We are life-long Democrats." I see the gentlemanly editor of the Democrat speaks of having great bundles of letters and papers from some Arkansas travelers and other bunnies; and I would like to know what that has to do with Chase county Democracy. I would like to know if it looks much like pure Democracy to charge straight Democratic candidates \$150, each, for putting them in his paper during the campaign, and at the same time wanting other editors to do the same thing. But, oh! after Cleveland was elected, they shout: "Hurrah! we are big Insurgents; we are Democrats from Arkansas; we want to retain the postoffice; we are Democrats, sure!" But the way they got the office, is what bothers me; for a Republican postmaster to resign in their favor and then brag about it, saying that he had the pleasure of appointing his successor. I think it is time the Democrats of Chase county were looking after their own interests, and taking care of their own affairs, for, if they let Republicans, through weak-kneed Democrats, control the Federal patronage in this county, our party will get left out in the cold. I like to see a man be something or nothing. If he is a Democrat, let him be one in earnest, and not be afraid to say so, and then stick to it; to patronize his party paper, and stand up for his party's principles, at all times and under all circumstances. Those are the kind of Democrats I would like to see appointed postmasters all over this country; but it is strange to see so many men in this county, who pretend to be Democrats, who are trying to carry water on both shoulders, but it will not work. This thing of Simon pure Democracy, or claiming it, and then slipping around the Republican or Independent headquarters and helping to cut their own throats does seem to me to be very weak Democracy; yet there are men right in our midst who will do these very same things, and they will get mad if you say anything to them about it. I do hope that the Democrats everywhere, but especially in Chase county, will consider this thing; and let us, as a party, attend strictly to business and to our own interests, in the future.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From Kansas City Live Stock Record.]

CLOVER CLIFF STOCK FARM.

Ed. Lice Stock Record. It is always interesting to live stock people to read of rapid and substantial improvements in their line in their own or neighboring States. Chase county can boast of a number of as handsome stock farms as over the sun shone on, yet only a few years since there was almost nothing that could be called "improvements." A regard for comfort and appearance is evident everywhere among the better classes of

stockmen here, and some of them have taken special care in decorating their homes in modern style, and bringing culture and refinement to their aid, with pleasing success.

Among the most prominent and successful stock farmers in this section is Mr. J. R. Blackshear, whose residence and farm is located a few miles west of this place. He has 1,400 acres under cultivation, and about 2,600 acres of grazing land. An elegant two-story stone residence has just been completed, overlooking a broad expanse of fine pasture, through which run the Cottonwood river and main line of the Santa Fe railroad.

Mr. B. is a scientific and thoroughly practical farmer. He is generally experimenting, and does not mind the loss of a few dollars spent in trying to find out something which not one man in a hundred would have thought of. Everything about his place is kept in perfect order, and many original ideas are introduced in the appointment of machinery, building and conveniences for handling stock. It is a real pleasure to go over his place and examine them, in company with the gentlemanly owner, who takes especial pride in favoring his visitors that way. A number of very interesting facts were given your correspondent, relative to successful stock raising, which can not be included in this article, for want of space. A brief outline only can be given here.

"Clover Cliff" as the place is known, is noted specially for its fine herd of Galloways. This breed of cattle was first introduced into Chase county three years ago by Mr. B., and the experiment he considers a success, he having realized on them far beyond his expectations. The herd now numbers 200 head; and with other breeds about 600. The shipments of cattle in 1883 from this farm aggregated over \$25,000; and last year 100 head of extra fine large beavers went to market.

Another peculiar feature of "Clover Cliff" is the alfalfa, of which there is 200 acres, now about a foot high. This variety of grass was first sown in 1875, and Mr. B. is more than pleased with it. Many, he says, have failed with it, not understanding it. He hopes to see it extensively used in Southern Kansas in a few years.

PICKLES.

Emdale, Kas., April 25 '85.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase, ss.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 14th day of April, 1885, a petition signed by R. F. Craig, et al., was filed in the office of the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the north line of section twenty-five (25), township twenty-one (21), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section thirty-four (34), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section thirty-five (35), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section thirty-seven (37), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section thirty-eight (38), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section thirty-nine (39), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty (40), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-one (41), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-two (42), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-three (43), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-four (44), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-five (45), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-six (46), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-seven (47), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-eight (48), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section forty-nine (49), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty (50), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-one (51), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-two (52), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-three (53), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-four (54), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-five (55), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-six (56), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-seven (57), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-eight (58), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section fifty-nine (59), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty (60), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-one (61), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-two (62), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-three (63), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-four (64), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-five (65), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-six (66), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-seven (67), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-eight (68), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section sixty-nine (69), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy (70), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-one (71), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-two (72), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-three (73), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-four (74), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-five (75), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-six (76), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-seven (77), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-eight (78), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section seventy-nine (79), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty (80), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-one (81), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-two (82), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-three (83), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-four (84), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-five (85), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-six (86), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-seven (87), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-eight (88), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section eighty-nine (89), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety (90), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-one (91), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-two (92), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-three (93), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-four (94), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-five (95), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-six (96), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-seven (97), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-eight (98), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section ninety-nine (99), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred (100), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and one (101), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and two (102), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and three (103), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and four (104), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and five (105), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and six (106), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seven (107), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eight (108), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and nine (109), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ten (110), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eleven (111), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twelve (112), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirteen (113), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fourteen (114), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifteen (115), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixteen (116), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventeen (117), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighteen (118), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and nineteen (119), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty (120), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-one (121), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-two (122), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-three (123), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-four (124), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-five (125), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-six (126), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-seven (127), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-eight (128), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and twenty-nine (129), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty (130), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-one (131), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-two (132), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-three (133), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-four (134), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-five (135), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-six (136), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-seven (137), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-eight (138), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and thirty-nine (139), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty (140), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-one (141), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-two (142), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-three (143), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-four (144), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-five (145), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-six (146), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-seven (147), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-eight (148), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and forty-nine (149), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty (150), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-one (151), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-two (152), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-three (153), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-four (154), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-five (155), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-six (156), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-seven (157), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-eight (158), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and fifty-nine (159), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty (160), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-one (161), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-two (162), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-three (163), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-four (164), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-five (165), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-six (166), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-seven (167), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-eight (168), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and sixty-nine (169), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy (170), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-one (171), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-two (172), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-three (173), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-four (174), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-five (175), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-six (176), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-seven (177), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-eight (178), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and seventy-nine (179), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty (180), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-one (181), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-two (182), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-three (183), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-four (184), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-five (185), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-six (186), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-seven (187), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-eight (188), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and eighty-nine (189), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety (190), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-one (191), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-two (192), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-three (193), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-four (194), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-five (195), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-six (196), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-seven (197), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-eight (198), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section one hundred and ninety-nine (199), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred (200), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and one (201), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and two (202), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and three (203), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and four (204), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and five (205), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and six (206), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seven (207), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eight (208), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and nine (209), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and ten (210), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eleven (211), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twelve (212), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirteen (213), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fourteen (214), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifteen (215), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixteen (216), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventeen (217), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eighteen (218), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and nineteen (219), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty (220), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-one (221), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-two (222), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-three (223), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-four (224), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-five (225), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-six (226), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-seven (227), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-eight (228), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and twenty-nine (229), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty (230), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-one (231), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-two (232), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-three (233), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-four (234), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-five (235), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-six (236), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-seven (237), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-eight (238), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and thirty-nine (239), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty (240), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-one (241), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-two (242), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-three (243), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-four (244), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-five (245), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-six (246), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-seven (247), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-eight (248), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and forty-nine (249), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty (250), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-one (251), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-two (252), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-three (253), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-four (254), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-five (255), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-six (256), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-seven (257), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-eight (258), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and fifty-nine (259), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty (260), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-one (261), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-two (262), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-three (263), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-four (264), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-five (265), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-six (266), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-seven (267), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-eight (268), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and sixty-nine (269), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy (270), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-one (271), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-two (272), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-three (273), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-four (274), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-five (275), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-six (276), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-seven (277), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-eight (278), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and seventy-nine (279), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eighty (280), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eighty-one (281), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eighty-two (282), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eighty-three (283), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eighty-four (284), township twenty-two (22), range six (6), east, thence south one-half mile to the north line of section two hundred and eighty

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,
THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1885

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

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; if not paid for three months, \$2.25; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.20	\$1.40	\$1.60	\$1.80	\$2.00	\$2.20	\$2.40	\$2.60	\$2.80	\$3.00	\$3.20
2 weeks	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50
3 weeks	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00
4 weeks	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50
5 weeks	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00
6 weeks	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
7 weeks	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00
8 weeks	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
9 weeks	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00
10 weeks	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50
11 weeks	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00
12 weeks	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50

Local notices, insert a line for the first insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Read the "Notice to Tax Pay-ers."

Mr. Martin Payne has moved to Emporia.

White frost, Saturday and Sunday mornings.

Mr. A. Z. Scribner has seventy five acres of corn up.

Mr. E. A. Hildebrand was at St. Louis, last Sunday.

Dr. J. H. Polin, of Strong City, went to Topeka, Monday.

Mr. J. M. Tuttle has been quite ill for more than a week past.

Mr. Paris Mills, of Toledo, was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Mann has moved on to the Mills ranch on Sharps creek.

Mr. A. B. Webster, of the Indian Territory, was in town, this week.

Mr. McDaniels is building a residence in the southwest part of town.

Born, May 1, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Johnson, on South Fork, a son.

Mr. Ed. R. Allen, formerly of Toledo, is now cattle inspector at Ft. Scott.

The young folks had a pleasant dance at Mr. J. H. Mann's, Monday night.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has gone on a trip to Mexico and California.

The County Clerk has received the session laws for distribution in this county.

Born, on Wednesday, May 6, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Hylton, of Cuba, a son.

Born, on Friday, May 1, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Murphy, of Strong City, a son.

Mrs. G. C. Miller and children, of Hutchinson, were at Dr. W. P. Pugh's, last Sunday.

A base ball club has been organized at Strong City, with Mayor S. F. Kirk as Captain.

Mr. W. S. Rought and wife have returned home from the World's Fair, at New Orleans.

Miss Jennie Burns, of Lebo, arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. O. Kelley.

Chas. E. Dibble, of the Comanche County Citizen arrived here, last Saturday from Southern Kansas.

The public school of Strong City will have a picnic, tomorrow, in Lantry's Grove, west of that town.

Mrs. L. Matter and daughter, of Strong City, are visiting at Mrs. Matter's mother's in Jefferson county.

Capt. W. H. Roberts, a former resident of South Fork, died at Peabody, Mass., about the middle of last month.

Mr. J. A. Smith, having disposed of his newspaper in Comanche county, has returned to his old home at Emporia.

We understand that Mr. B. Lantry has purchased the stone quarry and steam stone saw mill of Emile & Co., at Strong City.

Mr. J. N. Thompson has been appointed night operator at Strong City, vice Mr. Tom Allen, who is now stationed at Safford.

"Red Bird," with L. A. Loomis taking care of him, will start to Winfield about the 17th of this month to take in the Southern Kansas circuit of races.

Mr. H. C. Prim, of Strong City, has moved to Precept, in the southwest part of the State, where he will engage in the grocery business. We wish him success.

The three quarter mile race between "Lyndon C." and "Baby," for \$100 a side, came off at the Fair grounds, last Saturday afternoon,

and was won by "Baby," time, 1:21 1/2.

Mr. P. C. Jeffrey and wife, of Elmdale, are at New Orleans taking in the World's Fair. They will return home via Iowa to see friends and relatives in that State.

The new City Council of Strong City have organized by electing A. C. Burton, President; J. T. Dickson, Clerk E. A. Hildebrand, Treasurer, and H. A. Chamberlain, City Marshal.

Street Commissioner M. H. Penell is putting the culverts and street crossings in good condition, either by repairing or remodeling them. He is now at work making a new and wider bridge east of Squire Gandy's.

Master Leo Ferlet celebrated the two, twentieth anniversary of his birth last Monday night, by entertaining a number of his young friends, and treating them to refreshments. He received some valuable presents, among which was a nice watch chain, from his mother.

The Hon. Geo. W. Reed, of the Topeka Journal and Grand Master of the A. O. U. W., of the State of Kansas, was at Strong City, last Saturday night, exemplifying the work of the Lodge at that place. He also made this city a visit, and thinks it a beautiful town city.

A Sunday School Convention for Cottonwood township, Chase county, will be held at C. O. Car Point, on Saturday, May 23, 1885, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. All Sunday-School workers are cordially invited.

R. F. Riggs, Township President.

Twelve different parties appealed to the District Court from the survey of C. F. Nesbit, County Surveyor, of the range line between ranges 5 and 6, and the location of the corners to sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, township 21, range 6, and section 12, township 21, range 6, and at the recent term of Court the survey was set aside, which will necessitate a new survey.

Died, in this city, at the residence of her son-in-law, Judge S. P. Young, of old age, at 6:30 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, May 9th, 1885, Mrs. J. Anna Parker, in the 88th year of her age. She leaves three children, ten grand children and four great-grand children to mourn her death. The funeral took place, Sunday afternoon, from the residence of Judge Young, the Rev. N. B. Johnson officiating, and the remains were interred in the cemetery west of town. She was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

CLEMENTS ITEMS.

CLEMENTS, KANSAS, May 4, 1885.

To the Editor of the Courant:

It is very dull now, owing to the bad weather we have been having.

The rock quarries are not doing very much at present, but we expect them to boom after the 8th of this month.

L. P. Santy is off on an extended business trip through the east.

There has been considerable sickness in this community, this spring.

The fishing is very good here; boys and men catch more than they can carry home.

Clements now has a doctor, something badly needed for a long time. Success, Dock.

D. Y. Hamill was home visiting his mother and sisters, Tuesday.

Robt. Williams, Ed. Graham, Charley Hitchcock and Charley Mack Murphy are shaking hands, with their many friends at Strong this week.

Farmers are considerably behind this spring; some of them have not commenced to plow yet, and some planted some time ago, and the corn is up.

There is a fine site for a flour mill here for some good lively enterprising man or company.

There is considerable building going on, this spring; no idle carpenters.

H. B. Jackson was at Cottonwood Falls Sunday, visiting friends and relatives.

There was quite an excitement in town, Tuesday, in the shape of a very dirty tramp. About fifteen men and boys marched in good order up to the box-car in which he was holding forth, led by Capt. Ed. Beymen, assisted by Lieutenant Reuben Park. They told him he must either take a bath or leave town instantly, and he concluded to clean up. They bought a bar of soap, and led him to the water tank, and Capt. Beymen gave orders to the assistant to turn on the hose. Yes; verily, how he did squirm; but came out looking much better. Then they compelled him to sit down on an oyster box, and Reuben

proceeded to shear his tangled locks. His head when finished resembled an alligator's hide, it being Reuben's first experience in the tonsorial business. They then gave him a square meal in the shape of cheese and crackers, and started him out of town, first presenting him with a tie pass to Strong City.

We notice the little store of Ferry & Watsons is chuck full to the roof and they keep it in good shape. AJAX.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The City Council met in regular session, on Wednesday night, May 6, 1885, his Hon. Mayor Kuhl and all the members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the Chase county Courant was designated as the official paper of the city.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, made a report on the condition of the culverts and street crossings in different parts of the city, some of which are in a bad condition, and recommended that the Street Commissioner put them in good condition immediately.

On motion, the report of the Street and Alley Committee was accepted and adopted, and the Street Commissioner instructed to go ahead and do the work as recommended by said committee, to the best advantage for the city and as far as the city finances will allow.

A bill of \$51.50 was presented by Anderson Majors, for material of house burned, and was laid over until the next meeting.

On motion, the City Marshal is allowed 50 per cent. of all licenses; it may be necessary for him to collect.

MASONIC.

All members of Zerodatha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., and all Masons in good standing are urgently requested to be present at the next regular communication, on Friday, May 15th, 1885. The Business set for first Friday is put off to second Friday, owing to the fact that the Hall will not be ready before that time.

J. P. Kuhl, W. M.

160 Acres of Land for Sale.

By J. P. Kuhl, about 5 1/2 miles south west of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, what is known as the Al. Hayes farm, about 100 acres fenced with wire and hedge; a first-class peach orchard, and about 5 acres of fair timber; overlying water; about 45 acres under cultivation. For particulars call on or address

J. P. Kuhl.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS.

For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2 year-old stock steers.

C. C. Watson has been found guilty of selling goods cheaper than any one else, and fined \$11,000.14 for the same, the fourteen cents to be paid instantly.

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Wood for sale, and delivered, by Perry & Watson.

S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them.

Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office.

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The canvass of Chase county, for W. W. Carr's Nursery, Yellow Springs, Ohio, budded apples and first class fruit trees of all kinds, will be closed up in June, and every house in the county will be visited personally by his agents. Those wishing good stock are requested to hold their orders. They have sold \$2,500.00 worth of stock in this county.

Now that spring is opening up and people will be wanting to beautify their premises, and as nothing adds more to the good looks of a house than a fresh coat of paint, and as Jas. A. Runyon, of Strong City, can do that kind of work or sign painting in the best of style, and as he has been a resident of the county for a long while, it would be a good idea for those desiring this kind to give him a call.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP.



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S



My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat?

CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.

My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LADIES

who are tired of Outfits that fade in washing or coming out of style will find the

Purples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

CHASE COUNTY LAND AGENCY

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, April 14, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1885, a petition, signed by James Fyfe and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point where the county road from Toledo to the north line of Chase county, established October 15th, 1861, intersects the east line of section seven (7), township eighteen (18), range nine (9) east; thence north to the northeast corner of said section seven (7); thence west to intersect the said road from Toledo to north line of Chase county, said road to be located on section four (4), or near thereabouts, as practicable.

And they further petition that the said road be vacated, from the point of commencement to the point of ending of this proposed road.

Whereupon the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: S. T. Bennett, A. J. Crocker and John Dickinson as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Toledo township, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, April 16, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of April, 1885, a petition, signed by A. F. Rhodes and 17 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 southwest corner of section six (6), township eighteen (18), range nine (9) east; thence north (1) mile east to the middle of said section, thence north two-fourths (3/4) of a mile, thence east one-fourth (1/4) of a mile; thence north one-fourth (1/4) of a mile, to the intersection between Chase and Morris counties; said road to be forty (40) feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Beckel, Aaron Jones and J. S. Peirce as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement of said road, in Toledo township, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE ON TIME.

BAZAR TOWNSHIP.

All of section 28 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 21 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 22 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 23 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 24 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 25 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 26 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 27 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 28 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 29 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 30 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 31 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 32 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 33 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 34 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 35 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 36 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 37 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 38 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 39 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 40 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 41 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 42 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 43 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 44 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 45 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 46 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 47 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 48 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 49 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 50 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 51 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 52 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 53 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 54 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 55 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 56 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 57 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 58 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 59 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 60 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 61 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 62 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 63 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 64 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 65 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 66 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 67 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 68 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 69 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 70 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 71 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 72 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 73 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 74 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 75 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 76 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 77 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 78 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 79 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 80 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 81 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 82 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 83 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 84 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 85 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 86 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 87 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 88 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 89 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 90 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 91 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 92 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 93 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 94 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 95 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 96 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 97 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 98 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 99 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 100 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

All of section 21 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 22 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 23 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 24 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 25 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 26 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 27 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 28 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 29 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 30 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 31 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 32 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 33 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 34 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 35 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 36 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 37 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 38 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 39 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 40 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 41 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 42 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 43 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 44 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 45 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 46 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 47 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 48 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 49 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 50 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 51 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 52 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 53 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 54 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 55 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 56 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 57 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 58 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 59 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 60 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 61 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 62 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 63 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 64 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 65 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 66 2d 1/2 of nw 1/4, 67 2d 1/2 of

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE DAINTY BOY.

What do you think of it?
A little fat when I know right well.
In the merry spring-time of eighty-one?
A little fat when I know right well.
As full of fun, I mean,
When he played with boys on the village
green?
For the moment he stood on the dining-room
mat.
"Twas 'I can not eat this, and I can not eat
that."
This meat is too lean; that piece is too fat."

The soup had been boiled too long;
And coffee and dessert alike were wrong.
He ate with a most disgraceful pout.
And grumbled, and ordered the servants
about.
Rejecting with scorn each of his favorite trout.
So his parents engaged a cook
Who had published a wonderful household
book.
She let the recipes at their kitchen fire.
With sugar and salt to her heart's desire.
Quite sure of her meat that none could tire.
But he only the thinner grew;
And said he hated those dishes now.
So they sent for another of practice skill.
Though it cost him a pretty penny bill.
But the dainty boy is complaining still.
And he's grown so poor mean while.
That I scarce know whether you'd weep or
smile.
Should you meet some day on the busy street,
As he totters along on his slender feet,
And sways and bends like a stalk of wheat.
And all who see him frown—
Since he grows more dainty, they say, each
year.
That the sorrowful lad, who was erst a gay,
Will change to a shadow, and fade away,
As the sunlight dies at the close of day.
Now, boys, be warned in time.
Don't scorn the moral conveyed in rhyme;
But take your food with a pleasant face,
Nor strive for the epicurean's place.
For 'tis only winning in such a race.
—N. Y. Independent.

A LAZY BOY'S LESSON.

He Wishes That Work Would Do Itself—
The Unhappiness Which Followed the
Granting of His Wish, and How He Be-
came Industrious and Therefore Happy.
Once upon a time there was a very
lazy little boy. He never did any work
that he could avoid, and any task that
he was obliged to perform he did un-
willingly, and with a sad long face.
At school he seldom knew his lessons,
because he would not spend the time
necessary to learn them; and when his
teacher "kept him in" after school
hours, the punishment had little effect
on him, because he had only to sit
still.

One day his parents went off on a
visit to be gone several days. Before
leaving, they told him to cut some
branches of trees that were lying around
the place, and to put them in the wood-
bin in the cellar.

After they had gone, the lazy little
boy sat down beside the wood, and
moaned, and drew his jacket sleeve
across his face to remove the tears of
discontent that coursed down his
cheeks.

"I wish this wood would break itself
up and take itself into the house, and
that all my work would do itself. Then
I should have nothing to do but play.
But of course I can't be in such a fairy-
land as that would be."

"Yes, you can," said a bumble-bee
that had alighted on a rose near by.
"I have just signaled a number of my
fellow-bees and some ants. They are
all hard workers, and from them I am
going to select a jury to decide whether
you are guilty or not."

The lazy little boy did not like the
idea of being tried to in this way by a
bee, and he felt disposed to make some
rude reply, but he refrained in consid-
eration of the bee's sting, and his ability
to use it.

"Suppose you decide that I am
guilty?" asked the lazy little boy.
"What then?"

"Then," replied the bee in a tone of
authority, "you shall not take the
slightest trouble about anything. Your
work shall do itself, and you shall be in
the kind of fairy land you just spoke of.
That wood will break itself up and go
into the house, and your other duties will
perform themselves."

"Good! good!" said the lazy little
boy. "I shall be happy now." And he
smiled kindly upon the bee.

The bee then plucked a number of
rose leaves, and on each of twelve of
them there was a dew drop.

"The leaves without dew drops are
the blanks," remarked the bee, "and
those with dew drops on them mean
that the bees and ants drawing them
must serve on the jury."

Then the bee took these leaves and
dropped them into a great new-blown
fly, and as she did this she summoned
a bat to come down and do the draw-
ing, because the bat was blind, and
could not tell which leaves were
gemmed and which were not.

And the bat drew a leaf when a name
was called, and the jury was soon se-
lected. It consisted of about equal
numbers of bees and ants, and they sat
side by side in two rows upon one of
the limbs that the lazy little boy had
been ordered to cut.

The bee that was to be the judge sat
opposite just under a large red rose,
and looked very severe. A few hum-
ming birds and butterflies lingered
around to hear the trial, and an indol-
ent old spider stretched himself in his
web and blinked lazily at the proceed-
ings.

After the bee had related the story of
the lazy little boy's complaint on being
asked to do an easy and reasonable
piece of work, he asked the jury what
they thought about it, and the jury
looked very much concerned, as though
it had a solemn case to decide, and it
wished to decide it conscientiously.

So just as soon as the judge bee had
concluded his story, the jury retired.
The six ants got on the backs of the six
bees and they flew away into a crimson
hollyhock that was so high from the
ground that no one could hear what
they were talking about. After they
had been in the hollyhock about a minute
they agreed on a verdict, and when they
had returned to their seats they pronounced
the lazy little boy guilty, and the bee sentenced him to become
subject of his own wish.

After judge and jury had departed,
the lazy little boy sat looking at the
limbs he had been ordered to chop.
Much to his surprise they began to
bend themselves backward and for-
ward until they broke themselves into
pieces small enough to fit an ordinary
fire place. When the limbs were broken
the straight pieces rolled across the

yard, and down the cellar steps, and
over to the wood bin. The pieces that
ended in forks and had twigs on them
joined twigs as people join hands, and
scampering gayly down the cella-
r steps, occasionally dancing a cotillon
or playing leap frog on the way. In a
short time the wood had got itself into
a bin, and ceased its antics. The lazy
little boy then attempted to close the
cellar door, but before he could take
hold of it, it slammed itself shut, as
though by an angry gust of wind.

The lazy little boy was frightened, but
as he was being relieved of unpleasant
labor, he thought it was, on the whole,
a good thing. What an advantage he
would enjoy over his companions, and
how they would envy him while watch-
ing him play from morning until night!

When he went up to bed, his shoes
struggled with him in hard knots, and
tied themselves, and after his night-
gown had jumped over his head and
fastened itself around his neck, the
bed clothes turned down, and then over
him up to his ears, and he was soon
asleep.

In the morning his clothes put them-
selves on, and his shoes tied themselves,
and the comb and brush danced all over
his hair. Then he had to go down and
build the fire—a duty that he disliked
very much.

When he went into the kitchen, the
lids lifted themselves off the range, the
tongs ran across the room, got into the
range, and jumped right out of the ashes
into the scuttle with a clatter between
its teeth. The potter commenced pot-
ting, and the shovel cleaning the ash-
tray. This being done a newspaper
rolled itself into a ball, and bounded
into the range; and when the lazy little
boy opened the cellar door to go down
for an armful of wood, he was met by a
who army of twigs and forks swarm-
ing up the steps. They climbed upon the
coal-scuttle, and jumped into the range,
and lay down on the paper. Then a
match sprang down off the mantel-
piece, and stood off its head on the
hearth-stone, and whirled around until
it lighted, when it flew up like a little
sky-rocket, and descended through the
twigs upon the paper ball, and started
the fire. By this time the old black pot
had hobbled back from the faucet on its
three short legs, and was waiting pa-
tiently to boil.

"This seems as real as a pantomime,"
said the lazy little boy. And then the
stovepipes nudged each other with their
elbows, and thought it capital fun.

While the lazy little boy was thinking
about his good fortune, he sat down in
the rocking chair and tried to rock it,
but the chair began rocking itself so vi-
olently that he almost became sick.
Away went the old chair rocking all
over the room as hard as it could, and
the lazy little boy felt like calling for
help, and having some one catch the
chair and hold it until he could get out.
Finally he made up his mind to jump
out, but no sooner had he conceived the
idea than the chair hurled him
against the wall, and made him ache all
over.

Later in the day he saw an idle dog
skulking about the place, and when he
went to pick up a nice smooth stone
lying near to throw at him, the stone
flew off the ground like a bird, and
frightened the dog into hasty flight.

Then the lazy little boy walked over
to the piazza to get his wagon, but as
soon as he got near this favorite toy, it
started down the walk so fast that he
could not overtake it. It then struck
him if he got on his stilts he might catch
the wagon, as he would be able to take
such long strides; so he ran for his
stilts, that he might get them before the
wagon was out of sight, but just as he
was about to take hold of them they
ran down the path and through the
gate, just as the wagon had done. They
took longer strides than ever, and he
could no more catch them than he could
the wind.

Then he thought he would go out and
take a swing, because he knew the
swing was tied up, and could not fly
from him, as the wagon and stilts had
done. So he went into the swing, and
it sent him flying back and forth so
swiftly that the branches of the trees
looked like one great coo-wee. He be-
came greatly alarmed for fear the swing
might change its motions, and instead
of flying backward and forward, keep
going in one direction, until it should
finally wind itself up around the cross-
beam, and leave him on it to get down
as best he could.

He therefore made up his mind to
jump out of the swing. Just as he formed
this resolution, the swing shot him
into the air, just as the rocking chair
had done, and he fell into a large rose-
bush, and his hands and face and cloth-
ing were torn by the briars.

"I wish I could get a chance to do
something myself occasionally," moaned
the lazy little boy.

"Oh, you do, do you?" buzzed the
bumble-bee, who overheard his remark.
"Not long ago you wished everything
would do itself for you."

"But when I don't do my own work,
everything goes wrong."

"You will generally find it that way
in this world," remarked the bee.
"Perhaps you begin to realize that work
was put into the world for us to do, and
not for us to shirk."

"I do."

"Do you wish to go on having things
done for you, or will you take them just
as they are?"

The little boy said he would take them
as they were.

"Then do you wish to be released
from your own wish?" asked the bee.

"If you please," said the boy.

"You know you will have to work?"
said the bee.

"I think I want to work," said the
little boy, timidly.

The bee gave a loud buzz, and dis-
appeared.

And when the little boy found that he
could rub his own eyes and scratch his
head in comfort, and that things did
not do themselves any longer, he became
the happiest as well as the most industrious
little boy in all that
great country.—R. K. Mankin, in
Larper's Young People.

—At the recent trial of Dr. Buchanan
for issuing bogus medical diplomas a
woman of the name of Russell testified
that, although she displayed a sign as a
doctor, she had been graduated from no
medical school, and explained that the
M. D. after her name meant "Money
Down."—Chicago Herald.

MIXED ANESTHETICS.

The Tendency to Experiment with Proprietary and Mixed Compounds.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of some practitioners of medicine and of dentistry to experiment with mixed anesthetics, or, worse still, with proprietary and secret compounds, highly indorsed by the secular press, by the reverend clergy, and by the editors of religious journals. The gentlemen write of the relative superiority and safety of a given compound as glibly as though their lives had been chiefly occupied in investigation of the various agents employed to produce anesthesia; and they mean, apparently, that their trumpets shall give forth no uncertain sound. Thus, one reverend gentleman assures the world that a certain preparation is "infinitely superior to all other anesthetics." While the rationale of the action of the various anesthetics upon the animal economy is still large y an unsolved problem to those of great experience in their use, it would seem that "infinite superiority" could hardly be admitted on the testimony of a non-medical man. Stranger still, however, is the willingness of a professional man to accept the responsibility of administering, for the production of general anesthesia, an agent of the composition of which he is not fully informed, and as to the peculiar action of which he is ignorant.

It is well known that the various anesthetics produce their effects upon the economy by an entirely different method, and that, when signs of danger appear, the remedies and treatment required differ accordingly. The procedure which in one case is the best is only not indicated in another case, in which the unconsciousness has resulted from the employment of a different agent, but would be absolutely harmful and dangerous. How, then, in the presence of untoward symptoms following the inhalation of a mixed anesthetic, or of one the composition of which was unknown to the administrator, could intelligent relief be afforded? Chloroform, ether and nitrous oxide are all for sale in the open market, and a pure article of either can be procured. Their properties, advantages and disadvantages, methods of a ton, modes of administration, the condition contra-indicating the employment of one or the other, signs of danger, and procedure in threatened trouble, all have carefully studied, the facts reported, the theories deduced, and some general conclusions, founded on the facts and the theories regarding them, have been widely accepted.

By almost common consent chloroform for minor operations has been discarded, because of the conviction that it is more dangerous to life than ether or nitrous oxide. Ether is seldom employed in the dental office, on account of its persistent odor, the length of time required for complete recovery from its effects, and the nausea which it frequently causes. Nitrous oxide has come to be used almost exclusively by the dentist, on account of the facility with which anesthesia is produced by it and the transient duration of its effects, but chiefly because for short operations it is deemed the safest of all anesthetic agents. That it or any other anesthetic is absolutely free from danger under all circumstances can not be affirmed; but that pure nitrous oxide gas is the safest general anesthetic known is beyond controversy.

In view of the conceded fact that general anesthesia is not absolutely free from danger to life, such an interference with vital functions as is included in the condition brought about by any anesthetic should not be undertaken by any one except by approved methods, and with agents which have been the subject of the most searching investigation, and the rationale of whose action has been ascertained, at least to the extent which makes intelligent effort at resuscitation possible.—Dental Cosmos.

BABY WON'T GO.

A Doctor Whose Head Was About as Level as They Make Them.

"Doctor," he began, as he entered the office of a well-known medical man the other day, "we've been talking it over."

"Ah."

"And have concluded that it will be best for the baby's health to go to the country this summer."

"I see."

"What do you think of it?"

"At a relative's, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Swamp anywhere near the house?"

"Well, I believe there's one about quarter of a mile away."

"That's good. Is the well in the woodshed?"

"It is."

"Good again. That will keep the floors damp and muddy. Is the cellar concreted and drained?"

"I think not."

"That's elegant. A cellar with a natural earth bottom can always be depended on for sour smells and one without drain helps along fevers. Lots of sherry around?"

"Oh, yes; we can hardly see the house in summer."

"Exactly. That keeps the roofs and walls damp, and you can depend on malaria. Pig-sty and barn handy to the back door?"

"Very nice—very. You can rely on the odors, and perhaps the well water is improved by percolations. Ever notice the cistern?"

"Yes; it is a nice wooden one."

"Splendid! The water is always throwing off a sour smell, and something less than a million mosquitoes breed there every summer's night. I agree with you to a dot, especially if there are any box-ticks around to breed typhoid fever."

"You wouldn't advise, it?"

"I wouldn't, if the father."

"Said the doctor, as he leaned over the table, "let the nurse drop him out of the window—push him down the back stairs—get him run over by an ice wagon—give him your revolver to play with! There's a dozen ways of killing him off besides taking him to the country, and any one of them will save you time and money!"—Detroit Free Press.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Put no man in charge of rural roads, advises a Michigan farmer correspondent, "who does not know the value of gravel."

Clothes-pin, highly polished and painted in any fanciful design and tied with a bow of harmonizing ribbon, are odd fancies for napk-holders. Truly we live in a realistic age.

—Stable manure should always be hauled some distance before being drawn on the land, to destroy weed seed and to place the elements of plant food in more available form.—N. Y. Herald.

—In choosing mutton or veal from the carcass, the quality may be determined from the fat inside the thigh. If there be plenty of clear, firm fat there the meat is good.—Chicago Journal.

—Mackerel Hash: Freshen a salt mackerel over night, and in the morning boil and remove the bones, picking it into small pieces. Have ready some fresh mashed potatoes; stir fish and potatoes together, seasoning with cream, butter, salt and pepper, but not too moist.—Boston Globe.

—An ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved in four gallons of water is said to be a good stimulant for bulbs. It should be applied twice a week after the flower spikes show themselves. A pint of soot, tied up in a cloth and immersed in the same quantity of water, is also an excellent and safe stimulant.—Boston Budget.

—It is not generally known that nutmegs are poisonous, but Dr. Palmer writes to the American Journal of Pharmacy detailing the case of a lady who nearly died from eating a nutmeg and a half, and he points out the fact that the toxic effects of the drug are described in both the National and United States Dispensaries.

—A French veterinary surgeon thinks that we carry the grooming of horses to excess, and so make them delicate. He does not advocate neglect of cleanliness, but he considers too much excitation of the skin makes the horse susceptible of catching diseases, by destroying the equilibrium which ought to reign between the functions.—Troy Times.

—A very nice breakfast dish is made from this recipe: Cut some bacon into small, thin squares, put them into a saucpan and set over a gentle fire. Place the dice on a warm dish and put a ladle of melted bacon fat into the saucpan. Set it on the stove and put in a dozen of the squares of bacon. Tilt the saucpan to one side and break an egg in it; manage this very carefully and the egg will soon be cooked. It should be very round and the little pieces of bacon will stick to it. Keep the egg on a hot plate while you cook as many more as are required.—N. Y. Post.

ORGANIC MANURES.

The Kind of Fertilization Indicated by Experience.

Organic manures consist of vegetable manures, animal manures and mixtures of both animal and vegetable manures, which is the composition of most common heaps. Vegetable manures consist of green crops, seaweed, straw, refuse hay, leaves, grains, etc. Green manures or green crops are such growing crops as are plowed into the soil, and usually consist of clover, buckwheat, rye, etc., some of which are better adapted to one kind of soil than another. To be suited to this purpose the plants should be of rapid growth, and such as borrow their sustenance largely from the atmosphere, for the reason that such plants bestow more upon the soil than is extracted from it in the growth. Upon a light, sandy soil buckwheat and clover are especially suited as green crops. Cabbage, rye, dishes and mustard are mentioned as good green manures, but they are seldom employed as such, unless it is the latter, which in some sections has a firm hold of the soil, and is considered a nuisance that should be abated.

For stiff, clayey soils, peas, beans and clover are desirable for the reason of the mechanical effects that are produced, but when plowed we should have a profuse scattering of lime strewn over them to aid in their decomposition. In calcareous soils the additional use of lime is unnecessary, because of the lime which the soil contains. An advantage of green manures upon dry soils is the addition of vegetable matter which aids in retaining moisture in the soil for the use of the growing crop. Green manuring is well adapted to fields that are so situated as to render it difficult to fertilize in the ordinary manner. In mountainous districts, where it would be difficult to adopt other modes of fertilizing, green manuring may profitably be resorted to with comparative success. For the purpose of fertilizing for tobacco, after the crop of tobacco was harvested in the fall, a crop of rye has been sown that, by the time of plowing the next spring, would be of heavy growth, and which, plowed in, would go a long way towards fertilizing the succeeding crop.

In fields that are infested with weeds, green manuring crops may be grown, and serve an excellent purpose in the destruction of the weed pests; and this is especially true if two green crops could be grown in one season and plowed in, as then both the early and late weed seeds would be likely to germinate and so be compelled to aid in the general service of fertilization. This would be in exact accord with the idea of Prof. Johnson, who says that the soil should not be idle, but should be employed in the production of something, and then this plowed in, and so aid in the general work of fertilization. The process of decomposition of green crops plowed into the soil aids very much the general work of pulverization. Not only do the roots, by penetrating the soil, furnish plant nutrient in their decay, but in addition open the avenues for the roots of the coming plants. The same rule also applies to every stalk of grass or clover, every stem or every leaf that is plowed into a tenacious soil. Thousands of avenues for the passage of roots are opened in every direction, besides providing therein a means for their nourishment and future growth. Nature herself is liberal in her means of fertilizing on farmers' soil but make use of the opportunities offered.—Boston Globe.

PRACTICAL JOKES.

The Expensive Kind Played on Orlando J. Dowd—A Cheaper Variety More Fashionable Now.

Rather a severe and cruel joke was played on a young pilgrim near Ubel, M. T., a few days ago. I have expressed myself so often as the foe to all classes of practical jokes that I need not declare myself again here. This young man, whose name, for the purpose of this sketch, will be Orlando J. Dowd, came from the far East and settled down in Montana in a quiet, unassuming way, with the ultimate object of becoming a citizen of the new young Commonwealth. He could not disguise his open-eyed wonder over the new and startling features of the wild West, and so he at once became the victim of the hardened frontiersmen, more especially the cow fraternity, with whom he was thrown a good deal.

Some crude cow humorists soon conceived the bold and highly brilliant idea of coming down on Mr. Dowd some sunny day with a tribe of bogus Sioux and scaring the nervous tender foot into an early grave. He told his friends about it and they were at once wild with delight. He told Orlando's employer and he also laughed and slapped himself with joy. No pains were spared to make it a success. Half a dozen cowboys got the war-paint and other terrors, and with no warning whatever on a pleasant day, while Orlando J. Dowd and his employer were engaged in building a corral on the summer ranch, they were startled by a wild war-whoop that froze their blood, and less than a mile away they saw a band of armed and yelling savages descending upon them like the wind.

"Here are the blankety blank Indians, Orlando," said the proprietor. "Fly for your life. You are young and have all of life before you. I will stay and meet death in the sore and yellow heat of any closing year. Do not make a moment's delay. Jump on a horse and fly for your life. Tell my friends that I died peacefully at the hands of the savage foe. Do not stay to mourn for me, Orlando, but fly."

Orlando did not know that his kind and self-forgetful employer intended to get behind the cabin and laugh to see a scared pilgrim flee with a squad of bogus braves after him, armed with tin tomahawks and wooden Winchester. So Orlando J. Dowd vaulted swiftly into the saddle of a five-hundred-dollar blooded race that was picketed twenty yards away, and proceeded to fly. Before the distance was too great, however, he practised on the Indians with his Boston revolver, and put a lead nugget into the thick part of a leg that belonged to a warlike Sioux from St. Lawrence County, New York, and who happened to be a little in advance.

Orlando J. Dowd then proceeded to fill the air with alkali dust and to accumulate intervening space.

It is now three years and four months since the events narrated in the foregoing took place. Orlando J. Dowd was so frightened by the cruel hoax that he did not slacken his pace, but with the last words of his dying employer still ringing in his ears, he fled. He always did everything thoroughly, and so when he fled he didn't do it superficially or slightly. He did it with all the ardor of a young enthusiast. He not only fled but he stayed fled.

Of course, he did not want to come back to a place where his employer had met with such a tragic death. Everything would remind him of his dear friend, who so unselfishly gave up his life.

So Orlando J. Dowd crossed over into the British possessions with his battle-axe and has never had the heart to come back. We should learn from this to eschew all species of practical jokes. Here was a young man whose life was full of golden possibilities given from his home and compelled to drag out a miserable existence in a foreign land.

It has also been a valuable lesson to those who suggested it. The lad who got Mr. Dowd's parting remark in his leg says he never sits down without a feeling of remorse and remorse, and Orlando's old employer says he will never play any more practical jokes. He enjoys them heartily at the time, but they come too high, he says. He is passionately fond of mirth in any form, but those jokes that you can get two for a quarter are good enough for him.—Bill Nye, in N. Y. Mercury.

A MARVELOUS GAS-WELL.

Abandoned as Worthless, but Now Sending Forth a Mighty Stream of Gas.

The most extraordinary natural gas-well yet discovered in Western Pennsylvania has been developed an eighth of a mile from the borough limits of Butler. This well is located on a summit overlooking the town and at the end of High street, the principal thoroughfare.

The Butler Mutual Fuel Gas Company, composed of certain individuals, Theodore and Augustus Jack, formerly of Philadelphia; David Kirk and Joseph Dilworth, of Pittsburgh, and J. E. Dean, of Ocean, N. Y., obtained a charter in 1883 from the Commonwealth for operations in natural gas in Butler County. The company in the spring of 1884 leased an acre of ground on the summit solely for gas purposes. The gas-well was pierced at the depth of 1,260 feet. Very little fluid was discernible. The drill penetrated the rock and an increase was apparent. When the rock was bored through all the gas found probably might have fired one boiler. The company, however, determined to drill deeper in search for oil, as the strata was regular and corresponded in character to similar wells in the Butler County field, where oil in paying quantities had been found. The "hundred foot" rock was reached at 1,405 feet, where an immense salt-water vein appeared.

The oil-bearing rock was pierced at the depth of 1,609 feet. The drillings and sediment that were sent pumped out of the well, were highly impregnated with the smell of oil. At 1,775 feet oil ceased. The well was plugged with iron and wood below the oil and above the "hundred foot" for the purpose of preventing the salt water from doing injury to the oil rock. The enterprise was abandoned as a lamentable failure. Thirty-five hundred dollars had been expended.

Seven months rolled by and the company within the past fortnight disposed of their right to the claim and interest in the material and lease to Edward Riney & Co. upon reasonably cheap terms. The new company "rigged up" on All Fools' Day, and on last Thursday morning were running the boiler in order to exhaust the salt water and sediment. The pressure of salt water aggregated 8,000 pounds on the gas and oil rocks, where the fluid existed. The well was reduced of its salt water 150 feet from the derrick floor, when a rumbling noise was audible to the workmen. Presently the salt water bubbled over the top of the hole, the sound grew fiercer, water would rise and interfere interchangeably with gas until it went up through the derrick over the crown pulley a height of eighty feet, presenting an indescribable scene.

Vibrations produced by running the boiler rock agitated the well and caused the gas gradually to percolate the fluid, when it discharged violently into mid-air. The roar of gas caused the earth to tremble within the radius of 200 feet. The employees were knocked about like ten pins. The roaring well alarmed the neighborhood with the merriment of a thousand guns fired at midnight and the din was heard for miles away. The derrick was enveloped in oily spray. Subsequently the salt water was discharged, adjustments were perfected and the gas was introduced into an iron casing fourteen inches in diameter. This runs out from an aperture 100 feet, and at the extremity was lighted. A solid column of flame, seventy-five feet high brilliantly burns, unceasingly, in open air, day and night. The reflection in the heavens at night is clearly visible along the Allegheny River, a distance of twenty miles from its power illumination.—Butler (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Press.

GRANT.

Testimony to His Ability as an After-Dinner Talker.

Senator Ingalls, in speaking of General Grant, said: "General Grant was one of the most entertaining after-dinner talkers I ever knew. He was only the silent man in crowds and at times when flatterers tried to draw him out and make him talk about himself. But after dinner, with a few congenial friends anywhere, he was ready, interesting, and often fascinating in conversation. I recall especially one evening when General Grant was President. It was at a dinner-party he gave at the White House. Among the guests were a number of Senators and General Sheridan. Mrs. Grant and the ladies had retired from the table and we were smoking our cigars. General Grant talked a great deal, and he was in his happiest mood, and I knew everybody enjoyed him just as much as I did. I don't know how it came about, but finally we began to go backward and talk of the time of life a man would most care to live over again. Each one mentioned some particular age when life seemed brightest and most desirable, and a period he would enjoy to live the second time. Some turned back to boyhood, others to early manhood, with the pleasantest recollections, while to some the present was most satisfactory. 'And you, General, what part of your life would you like to live over again?' one of the guests asked of the President.

"General Grant dropped his chin on his breast and was silent for a minute or two. 'I can see him now, as we all waited for his answer and tried to read it in his face, which, as usual, was a sealed book. But we fully expected he would choose that part of his life which had been prosperous and great. He lifted his head and said in a voice of quiet decision that left no doubt of sincerity:—

"'All of it. I should like to live all of my life over again. There isn't any part of it I should want to leave out.'"

"I shall never forget the impression his answer made on me, and I think I impressed every one else. He was the only man in the room who was ready to take the bitter with the sweet in his life. Everyone of us had left out some particular time of hardship and discouragement, when the world seemed darkest. Not one was brave enough to face the time again; and probably not one of us had had such hard times, and so much real adversity to begin with. I think the most of us had begun to prosper before he was out of the woods. But General Grant was the only man smoking his after dinner cigar at the White House that evening who had the courage to live his whole life over again."

National Republic.

A Bad Boy's Bright Idea.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

CHRISTIAN PATIENCE.

Sweet Patience is as rare as fair,
And strong as she is good;
Though much she has been wronged,
She is little understood.

She is not stoically firm,
Nor passively meek;
She can't bide affliction's term,
But not as one unweakened.

And so like Love she suffers long,
Is gentle and is kind;
And when enduring pain and wrong
She seeks to be resigned.

Sweet Patience hath an iron will
And heart with zeal aglow;
Yet on God's will she still
And take the hardest blow.

She deems not pain a natural good,
She is of a milder mind;
But knows, in words not understood,
It is for good designed.

And so in trouble she is calm,
Can sleep on rolling waves;
For every pain she hath a psalm
While trusting Him who saves.

And if the Savior tarry long,
She waits in His commitment;
The soul that trusts she knows is strong
To bear or conquer ill.

She asks not for the ripened grain
Till summer seasons come;
Knows that the sunshine and the rain
Precede the "harvest home."

She knows the growth of moments brief,
A moment's time endures;
So asks not for the ripened sheaf
Till time the grain matures.

And so with calm and hopeful eye,
Not always in contentment,
She scans the distant and the nigh,
Far down the coming years.

She knows with God a thousand years
Are as a single day;
And so no disappointment fears,
Whatever the delay.

O gentle Power, teach us to wait,
And waiting to be strong;
For sweet submission can abate
The present evils of wrong.

—Rev. J. S. Stewart, D. D., in N. Y. Observer.

THE LORD'S TERMS.

A Safe Investment that Pays an Hundred Fold in this Present Life and Lays up Treasures Above.

When Swift was Dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin, it became his duty to make an appeal in behalf of some charitable institution connected with the church. He opened the Bible and read: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He give him again." (Prov. xix. 17). Closing the book he said: "You hear the terms of the loan that I am authorized to present to you. If you like the security down with your dust." That brief, brusque appeal was a thousand times better than the begging sermon which many of us have heard until we know it by heart. The Bible does not require, or authorize us to ask for benevolent contributions as a matter of duty. The Lord is not a pauper. He is the wealthiest of mortals. His are all the stars that gird the diadem of night. When he wants in the market, he can get as much as he likes for a loan. He puts his bonds on the market, and He has a right to expect that they will be taken promptly. The United States four per cent. bonds, due in 1907—twenty years hence—command a premium in this country and abroad of about twenty-two cents on the dollar. Why is this when other bonds bearing six and seven per cent. in interest are below par? Investors look at the security. They know that United States bonds are safe. If the Government should offer a new loan in Wall Street its bonds would not have to go begging. Far from it. Everybody would want to buy. All the capitalists would try to invest in them. But the living Government more reliable than any human government? And is not every benevolent enterprise which calls for money the opening of a new loan by that government?

There is no little comparison in the minds of most people in regard to money and the value of a metal. Gold has some intrinsic value as a metal because it is malleable, tenacious, and not easily oxidized. But its preciousness in the estimation of the world results from its scarcity when it has led to its being accepted as the monetary standard. Now because gold is the representative of wealth some people hoard it. They have an insane love for the metal itself. They are too stingy to spend it, too timid to invest it, and not honest enough even to pay their debts with it if they can help it. Such persons we call misers. They are wretched monomaniacs. To them any appeal in behalf of others is like trying to blow on the top of a rock.

This class of misers is nearly obsolete. The money man of to-day is a speculator. He invests in stocks, in bonds, in railroads, in inter-oceanic canals, in an enterprise that promises large returns. Men don't hoard the precious metal. They fill their safes with paper and parchment representatives of it. Their thoughts are engrossed with the idea of dividends. Money is like seed. As soon as you have it it is repeated it is to be sown again for other and larger returns. Go to a speculator and ask him to give you his money, and it is like asking a farmer to give you his seed-wheat. Why, as honest as he is, if he put into the right soil, will bring thirty bushels within a year. He can hardly spare enough of grain for his own use, let alone for his daily bread. How, then, can you ask him to give it away. The insanity of the modern speculator is equal to that of the old miser. And there is inherent probability in the story of the man who repented to the apostle of the staving beggar: "How can I afford to give you a dollar when I can buy stocks with it that will double in thirty days?"

The wise man, in his estimate and use of money, avoids both the extremes. It is not sought to be hoarded, or to be risked in the hope of securing rapid accumulations, so that he may glory in the ownership of millions. He regards money as a means and not as an end. He spends it in buying what is of intrinsic value, and if there is any surplus after his present wants are supplied he seeks for its safe investments. He knows that if he insists upon the best security he can not expect the highest rate of interest. And hence he buys United States bonds that pay only three per cent. instead of speculative stocks that promise a twenty per cent. In other words, the prudent capitalist, instead of being a miser or a speculator, is an investor.

Now it is to this class of men that God comes with proposals for a loan. He says to them: "I want to provide for the poor, the ignorant, the sick and the suffering. I am carrying on a great enterprise for the improvement of the world. I propose to open rivers in all its dry places; to change deserts to gardens; to level mountains and fill up valleys. The Pacific Railroad and the Suez and Panama Canals are small affairs in comparison with my plans for bringing together the ends of the earth and making the race a brotherhood. I might send angels to carry out these plans. But I prefer to employ men. Yet if they are employed they must be paid. Hence I need money. I do not, however, levy assessments upon you as I might, since I am your Lord. I do not ask you to give me your money. I recognize your right to the wealth I have given you, and I want to tell you how to make the best possible investment of it. Put your money into my bonds. I have different classes of them—educational bonds, hospital bonds, orphan asylum bonds, missionary bonds. I have different denominations, from one dollar up to millions. All the bonds issued in my name I endorse and become responsible for. Money put into any truly benevolent enterprise is money loaned to me. I assume the payment of both interest and principal. I pledge as security not only my sacred word but all the resources of my boundless empire. If I should mortgage to you the sun and the planets that surround him, you would not be more certain in regard to your money than My promise makes you. When the United States Government offers you her bonds you do not ask for a mortgage on the capital at Washington, or on the Treasury Buildings, or the White House. The act of Congress authorizing the loan is all you want. And is not a Divine promise worth as much as an act of Congress?"

There is now in this country a plethora of money. The difficulty is to find safe investments. If it were not for our National debt our millionaires would not know what to do with their accumulations. As that debt is reduced and their wealth increases the trouble will increase. And not with the millionaires only, but with all who have any surplus capital. Is there no remedy for this growing difficulty? Yes. The Lord's loan is always open and the amount is unlimited. His plans are vast. His agents are ready to carry them out. They wait only for the means—until more of the stock is taken. The rich men of this country could put a hundred millions into the Lord's treasury this year, and take His bonds for it, and yet have superabundant means for all other legitimate investments. In doing so they would secure, according to a Savior's assurance, "an hundred fold more in this present time," and lay up treasure in Heaven. This is not rhetorical exaggeration. Peter Cooper tried it, and found it true. No investment paid him such dividends in real happiness, as that which we make in the Coöperative Institute. The late Cyrus H. McCormick tried it, and his theological seminary stock brought in richer returns, as he lay in his chamber waiting for the Lord's chariot, than his real-estate stock or United States bonds. When God says what we give Him He will give us more. We need not look any further. We have found an investment that we know is safe, and will pay.—Chicago Interior.

FLEEING FROM HIMSELF.

Only One Power That Can Remove the Burden of Past Evil.

Men can escape from almost every evil except himself. If war, or famine, or pestilence, come upon him, and his only thought be for his personal safety, he can flee into other lands where these will not molest him. But no man can flee from himself. Whether he journeys beneath the gray skies of the far North, or beneath the unclouded azure of the South, he carries with him his own restless world of good or of evil desires, and his own memories of a good or of an evil past. It is a mistake to talk of a dead past. The past is never dead, in this world. The past is the one living thing which is always present with us, either to buoy us up with strength, or to drag us down to the depths with cold and clammy fingers. The past lives, because it is part of ourselves; and that which is of ourselves is, for this present life immortal. In a deep sense, we make ourselves, and that which we make on ourselves, willingly, to-day, we shall be, to-morrow, whether we will it or not. I there is any reason at all why we should live in the light of the future, it is that we are compelled always to live in the light of the past. We are not what we would be to-day, because largely, we are what our yesterday's make us. And to-day will, in its turn, be to-morrow, a gentle influence leading us upward, or an intolerable burden dragging us downward. Only the touch of the Infinite One can undo the burden of the past, and free the man from his own worst self; and the promise of that touch is only for the present: "To-day, if ye will hear His voice." Happy the man who hears that voice, and who to-day shapes himself only to that which he would be to-morrow. Happy the man who, knowing that he can not escape from himself, shapes a self from which he would not escape if he could.—S. S. Times.

—Do we read the word of God properly? We need not hesitate long in saying that we do not. Some read merely to find its beauties, others to find its faults, others read it merely to quiet their consciences. Very few read it as the message of God to their souls, and as the rule of their faith and life. If we do not read it as the word of God to us, we do not believe in it. If we study the Bible to find light, we shall find it, and with the light which the Holy Spirit will give us we will be enabled to understand the word of God as we never have been able to comprehend it before. —Cumberland Presbyterian.

—Do all the good you can in the world, and make as little noise about it as possible.

IT TORE BUTTONS OFF.

Terrible Speed of a Shark-Towed Boat—A Fish Twelve Feet High and Seventy Feet Long.

"We were fishing near the Seychelle Islands. All at once there appeared about five hundred yards from the boat a shark. I would guess it was at least sixty feet. It didn't seem to notice us, but kept along and finally the canoe ran right alongside and hauling off the man let him have it right behind the side fins, and at the same minute the men dug their paddles into the water and away the canoe went, and I tell you, my boy, it was just in time to save our bacon, as the moment the iron struck, the fish seemed to rise like a big island right into the air, I never saw such a sight, and when it came down you'd have thought the bottom had fallen out of the ocean from the whirlpool it made, and a wave struck us that would have knocked an American boat all to pieces, but as it was we seemed for a moment to shoot into the air, fell back with a crash, and then came the yell of the man for the rest to look out for the line; but in the confusion it took a turn about a paddle and jerked it and the man overboard, quicker than I can think of it, and talk about hissing rope, I've been fished for some lively old whales in my time, but it wasn't nothing to this. The line fairly played, tines and hissed and smoked like a steam engine, we pulled after it as fast as we could, and it was a good thing we did, as in a few seconds the fish had taken all the slack, and there came a jerk that sent every man to the bottom of the boat and I nearly overboard, and I thought the planks had been torn clear out of her."

"At first her bow went under, and when the men climbed aft she was half full of water and going along at a rate that almost tore the buttons off your coat from the friction. It was a lucky thing for us that there was no sea on or we would have filled in no time, but as it was we got her head up in the air and off we went, asking no favors of any one. We headed right out to sea a matter of four miles, and then it changed again and struck in shore, and when about a mile off the beach we took in the slack, so we got a larger line into him and I let him have four or five bullets about the head, and to make a long yarn short, after a flurry that beat anything I ever saw, the shark gave up and rolled over and we got lines on, and after an hour's hard pulling got it aground and at ebb tide it was high and dry."

"Talk about fish—it looked more like a big whale than anything I ever saw. It was about twelve foot high and about seventy foot long. The mouth wasn't on the under side, and it had teeth hardly larger than a codfish, and in its throat a curious whalebone-like arrangement. I believe they call 'em baleen, but they were used just about as a whale uses its bone—small food is taken into the mouth and kned and strained through the 'rakers' and so into the throat. The natives cut it up and got about ten barrels of oil, so that the fish paid about two hundred dollars. —Philadelphia Times.

A MINERALOGICAL MISTAKE.

Gorgeous Visions Rudely Shattered—It was Only Glass.

Many are the visions of wealth that lance awhile before the enraptured eyes of man and then fade into thin air. If there be anything to the aspect of which distance does not lend enchantment, it is these same golden visions. But it is only to often that men see these visions, and then they are to be again left in poverty. These sage reflections, and many others of a less philosophic and pessimistic character, crossed the mind of the Times-Democrat reporter who yesterday beheld \$30,000 of the world's wealth vanish in the twinkling of an eye. It was early in the morning that the representative of the fourth estate, on entering the Government building, was appointed by the genial representative of an extensive railroad exhibit, who, with a countenance in which mystery was blended with pride, led the way to a show case filled with precious gems in their pristine roughness. After sundry looks had been turned a small, bluish globe was produced and handed over for examination. Somewhat undecided as to its character, the recipient ejaculated divers uncommittal exclamations, but was promptly relieved from his uncertainty by the statement: "That, sir, is a sapphire of nearly thirty carats. In form and quality it is excellent, and it may be valued at \$3,000."

Somewhat impressed, but still preserving that stolid indifference which marks the true connoisseur, the scribe entered upon a casual examination of the small stone, which was equivalent to so many reportorial pinnacles. It was an oblong pebble, rounded as if by attrition in a river's bed. Constant contact with sundry ding objects had whitened the outside, and but a faint tinge of the blue within shone through. On holding it up to the sun a clear azure, like the Italian sky sung of by the poets, was observable. No flaw was to be seen; in every respect it appeared "a gem of purest ray serene," and the pride evident in the face of the exhibitor was easily pardoned by him who had seen the stone.

But as a cloud suddenly dims the blue sky, so was the beauty of the gem dimmed by the sudden appearance of the iconic lastic mineralogist, who, not content with admiring the color and size, must needs try it with cold steel. The owner looked on scornfully; the reporter in redoubt, the surrounding throng breathlessly, while the knife blade scraped on the noble gem. The visiting mineralogist scraped once, examined the stone again, dropped it suddenly, remarking in cruel accents: "Glass." And strode scornfully away. The sapphire had faded in a prosaic blot of broken bottle, or perhaps a relic of the blue-glass mania that permeated the country some years ago. At any rate its value had departed; a paltry nodule formed a magnificent equivalent or what had erstwhile been equal to a fortune. The owner looked blue as his property, the crowd vanished, and the lick of the look at the degraded jewel was replaced by a hollow mockery.—Globe & Time-Democrat.

—All root crops should be gathered during dry weather, if possible.

DR. PENNINGTON, Baltimore Md. says: Myself and family have used Red Star Cough Cure for coughs and colds. Prompt, satisfactory results.

WALLA WALLA people read the Walla Walla Watchman, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, Washington Territory.—N. Y. Independent.

If a man loses the tail of his dress-coat it is spoiled for society use; but he can wear it round-about.—Texas Siftings.

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KANSAS CITY, May 8.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 40 to 4 85
Natve cows	3 00 to 3 75
Butcher's steers	4 50 to 4 60
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 90 to 4 10
Light	3 50 to 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81 1/2 to 82
No. 3 red	73 1/2 to 75 1/2
No. 2 soft	94 1/2 to 1 01 1/2
CORN—No. 2	38 1/2 to 40
OATS—No. 2	28 1/2 to 30
RYE—No. 2	51 to 55 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 90 to 2 00
HAY—Large baled	9 00 to 9 50
BUTTER—(Choice creamery)	24 to 25
CHEESE—Full cream	12 to 15
EGGS—Choice	9 to 10
PORK—Ham	9 1/2 to 10
Shoulders	4 to 4 1/2
Sides	6 to 7
WOOL—No. 2	15 to 17
POTATOES—New crop	10 to 12
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	4 75 to 5 50
Butcher's Steers	5 00 to 5 50
HOGS—Packing	4 30 to 4 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 to 4 00
FLAUI—Choice	4 50 to 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 05 to 1 10 1/2
CORN—No. 2	45 1/2 to 46 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35 to 37 1/2
RYE—No. 2	62 to 64
BAILEY	50 to 70
BUTTER—Creamery	24 to 25
PORK	11 to 12
COTTON—Middling	10 to 10 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Good to choice	4 65 to 5 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 30 to 4 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 to 5 00
FLAUI—Winter wheat	4 10 to 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74 to 84 1/2
CORN—No. 2	80 to 86
OATS—No. 2	37 1/2 to 37 1/2
RYE—No. 2	48 to 49 1/2
PORK	11 to 12
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Exports	5 05 to 6 00
Butcher's	5 25 to 6 00
SHEEP—Poor to prime	5 00 to 6 00 1/2
FLAUI—Good to choice	4 35 to 6 00
RYE—No. 2 red	1 02 to 1 10 1/2
CORN—No. 2	36 to 37
OATS—Western mixed	41 to 42 1/2
PETROLEUM—United	12 to 13

RED STAR COUGH CURE

Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE. Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

THE CHARLES A. VOELKER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain.

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.

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SOLDIERS NEW LAWS: Officers' pay from commissions; Veterans' relief; Pensions and increases; experience 19 years; success in law. Write for circulars and terms. A. W. MOOREHEAD & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TIPPECANOE

THE PEOPLE'S BEST. THE CAMPAIGN TOKEN OF 1896. ASK THE OLD FOLKS WHAT IT MEANS.

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WILHOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, such as Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Sun Poison, Rheumatism, Chills, Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious and all other Fevers caused by malarial. It is also the safest and best cure for enlarged Spleen (Fever

GEN. GRANT AND HIS HORSES.

Reminiscences by Coachman Hawkins—
Two Famous Steeds.

Every one who knows General Grant is aware that he has always been an admirer of thoroughbred horses. When he first entered the White House as President of the United States, he owned over a hundred head of horses, which he kept at his farm near St. Louis. The foreman of the stables in which these horses were kept was Albert Hawkins, who is now coachman for President Cleveland. No one knows better than Albert how devoted General Grant was to horses, and some of his reminiscences on the subject of General Grant and his stock may not prove uninteresting reading at this time. Albert has been a public character long enough to know when and how to talk to newspaper reporters. Just at this time it is a difficult matter to obtain any information at the White House, from the President down to the stable hands. As General Grant is just now uppermost in the thoughts of the people of the whole world, Albert no doubt felt that he was at liberty to join in the discussion concerning his "old boss," as he terms General Grant. Albert says General Grant was an excellent judge of horseflesh. It was a difficult matter to deceive him in a horse trade, because he is familiar with all the points that are considered in examining them. He could look into a horse's mouth and tell his exact age within a few months. He always insisted that his horses should never be ill used, either in or out of the stable. They were given the best kind of feed, furnished with large, comfortable stalls and regularly exercised. Any man who was known to ill treat or misuse one of his horses was immediately dismissed. The General took a fancy to Albert because he was always kind and gentle in dealing with the stock under his charge. After the General became President he sold many of his horses in St. Louis, and directed Albert to come to Washington, and he attributes all his good fortune and continuous employment to the fact that he never ill used a dumb beast. The General's favorite horses were Cincinnati, Egypt and Jeff Davis. The former was as gentle as a lamb, and he knew and obeyed the General at all times and under all circumstances. Cincinnati was a good saddle horse, in addition to being a first class horse in harness. The General could ride him to any point in the city, jump off his back and leave him unhitched for any length of time. No matter how long the General remained away, when he returned Cincinnati was there waiting for him. He did not pay any attention to circus parades, and was not to be frightened by noise and confusion on the street. When the General directed him to stand and wait for him, Cincinnati would not budge till the General had mounted him. During the General's second term in the White House, arrangements were made for an equestrian statue representing Grant mounted on his favorite war horse Cincinnati. Albert says he can not remember the name of the sculptor, but he recalls the circumstances. Every day for nearly a month the General would go down to the stable, have the horse and saddle put on Cincinnati, and off he would go to meet the sculptor. On several occasions Albert accompanied him to a beautiful spot in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home, where the east was made, and General Grant frequently visited the Presidential stables, went into the stalls and talked to his horses just as though they were human beings and were capable of understanding every word he said to them. The Jeff Davis horse was a terrible kicker and biter and the stable hands were afraid to go near his stall. His feed had to be passed in to him from an adjoining stall. The General, however, had complete control over him, and he could enter his stall, handle him as he desired, and, in fact, do anything he wanted with him. Old Jeff knew his voice, for as soon as the General entered the stable he would throw back his ears and move around restlessly in his stall until the General showed him some attention. On several occasions the stable hands tried to deceive Jeff by imitating the General's voice, but as soon as he discovered the deception he made his heels play a lively tune on the side of his stall. Albert has remained at the White House during the administrations of Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, and will probably be retained by Cleveland.—*Washington Cor. Boston Herald.*

The Torpedo.

A machine has just been patented which promises to render the torpedo still more effective. Hitherto there has always been a great element of uncertainty in the action of marine explosives, and not infrequently they have completely falsified the calculations of those who have employed them. The torpedo has, indeed, sometimes proved more destructive to those who used it than to the enemy against whom it was directed. The new machine is called the "torpedo guide," and it is claimed that it can control, with absolute certainty, the action of the explosive at a distance of three miles. As the torpedo is launched on its errand of destruction a thin insulated wire is paid off, and, as the wire immediately sinks, communication can not be destroyed by the enemy. The operator controls the movements of the torpedo by transmitting a negative or positive current of electricity, and the "guide" is so constructed that the attack can be directed to any given point with mathematical precision. Even if the ship from which the torpedo proceeded were moving in one direction, and the vessel attacked in another, the torpedo could still be employed, it is stated, with deadly certainty.—*N. Y. Post.*

—A California Judge has decided that a man can not recover damages from the parents who ejected him from their house for frightening their baby into spasms while attempting to kiss it.

FAST LIVING.

Living Morally Only Another Name for Living Physically.

How to live morally in reality includes how to live physically. Yet it is to be feared that a great many in this world forget what it is to be just to the body. The impositions upon our human natures are often self-inflicted. The race of fast living is rapidly increasing. It is not wonderful that in these days of rapidity man himself should rush on and in many ways lose his balance. It is altogether probable that Methuselah had very little to hurry him, and that the modes of doing business as late as the Roman Empire had but little of the hot haste of the present day. When we are rushed along by steam at the rate of fifty or sixty miles per hour, and can have intelligence from around the globe in a day, it is inevitable that business methods will receive a like impetus, and that men and women will seek to crowd into a day what formerly took a week. The influence extends into every walk and run of human life. Just as every mile of speed added to the locomotive after it has attained a high rate adds tenfold to wear and tear, so, in this human race, it is the stress and strain beyond a certain mark that puts the whole framework into a state of tension. It is true that, by early and continued training, method may be so attained and an automatic response so secured that one does with ease what would exhaust another. But the measure of the capacity must be known to the person himself. Rapid eating is one of the first developments of this haste. It must be ludicrous to a restaurant boy to see a cow chewing the cud, and quietly resting in placid enjoyment. The idea of rest and recreation and deliberation in eating no longer occupies the thought of the average American boy, much less of the business man. Yet the power of one's life depends as much upon this as upon any one conduct of life. The relation of the chewing and the juices of the mouth to the after digestion, all along the digestive track, and to that assimilation which is to give force and vigor to work, is such that we can not afford to forget the essential relationship. The failure of this part of the apparatus to do its part does not involve immediate loss of power or bed-ridden sickness, but is a more frequent limitation upon forceful life than any one disability. A thorough digestion not only leaves the mind clear and the nervous system placid, but so provides the physical and mental machinery with its propelling power as to make thought as natural as if it were a physical function. It is not difficult to see in the work, as well as in the writings of some men, the traces of a bad physical condition. Emerson overstated the case when he said that a sick man is on the road to rascality; but, nevertheless, did indicate what is true, that a man in a chronic state of embarrassed digestion is out of gear with himself and the rest of mankind. We believe that the foundations of many an incapacity is laid in this want of quiet, deliberate eating.

Methods of study, to a large degree, have similar errors. The cramming process is still too popular. It is not always that the amount of study assigned is too great. Often the child leaves the work to be crowded into too small a space of time, or to hours which are those of tire and sleepiness. The mind is with difficulty goaded on to its work, and what is accomplished is at a much greater expenditure of vital force. So as to methods of business. Too much is done under the pressure and excitement of hurry and in order that a few hours as possible may be occupied.

Irregular meals and irregular sleep come in for their share of influence. Because the system seeks to some degree to adjust itself to the forced conditions, the person is too apt to conclude that it is no serious matter. But observe even on change are noting the effects. There are fewer middle-aged and old men that continue to do business than formerly. Young life is at the head of most mercantile and banking establishments. The number that are retiring too early from actual break-down or premature old age is undisputed. There is need to order a halt as to all this fast living. Most men are happier not to retire too early from active life, even if they have a competency. All are happier with employment, if the cessation is the result of damaged health. One can not cross the ocean, or tarry a summer or a winter at any great resort, without noting how many there are who are only partial invalids, and yet whose life-work is restricted by imprudence as to the care of life. If, now, a man past sixty is found in the full enjoyment of business activity, he is looked upon as rather a wonder. Such men as Metcovich, Nesselrode, Palmerston, Gladstone and Victor Hugo are scarce on this side of the water. While there are a very few that survive fast living, if you will gather the histories of one thousand persons over sixty-five years of age, it will be found that, both by good inheritance and careful living the race is prolonged. The laws of self-control and self-restraint need to be brought more thoroughly to bear on each individual life. For, next to character, health is the best capital we have in this world. He is a spendthrift who spends the thrift of a good constitution more than he who is careless as to accumulating wealth.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—The largest deposits of salt on the Pacific coast are found in Nevada, according to the *Scientific American*. The most remarkable of these deposits is that on the Rio Virgen, a few miles north of the Colorado River, in the southern corner of the State. A formation occurs at this point consisting of rock salt, resting on, and to some extent intermixed with, a sedimentary granite, and of such magnitude that it may be said to constitute a notable portion of the mountain itself.

—How is this over-production of doctors to be stopped? Evidently the remedy is with the medical colleges. They should raise the standard of the requirements for matriculation.—*Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.*

MUTTON.

A Reasonably Cheap and Very Healthy Article of Food.

The world is all the time looking out for something to eat. So far as quantity is concerned a man takes good care of his stomach. He draws from the fields, the mountains and the waters, and still calls for more. There is in all this restless search for food a principle of gormandizing which may not be far removed from the disgusting, but what is still more important it has a tendency to insure all the evil results of gormandizing. We will not stop to discuss here the possible or probable evils of meat eating. It may be that the vegetarians are right. In view of the enormous quantities of meat that are consumed, we scarcely think that there is room to doubt that a compliance with vegetarian rules would conduce to a greater degree of health. But be that as it may, it is a fact that with all our improvement in the quality of our meats, dyspepsia has increased and the duration of human life shortened. When our fathers regaled themselves upon tough beef and mutton that seemed to have been cooked in the wool, dyspepsia was comparatively unknown. Their digestive apparatus was in fine working order, and the drug business was correspondingly depressed. Possibly we may not have to go far to find the reason of the difference between them and us in this respect. It may be that they ate less, because the viands upon which they feasted were not so tempting. The average individual now eats because it "tastes good." He gormandizes. The tender roast of beef and elegant leg of mutton tempts his palate to an indulgence beyond the requirement of hunger, and the better the meat the greater the danger. If this is not true, it is difficult to account for the too general derangement of the digestive machinery. With our better meats, our digestion ought to improve and health and longevity be assured; and the necessity that presents itself seems to be an improvement in our meats to the greatest possible excellence and moderation in eating. The cry for cheap meats represents no necessity whatever. The seeking for new animals to devour, that meats may be made cheaper, is not policy. No one, we pretend to say, would be benefited, if all meats could be had for the asking unless it is that comparatively small class who are pretty nearly so poor that they would have no fire to cook the meat if it was given to them. We do not believe that it would be wisdom to encourage the great majority of people to eat more than they do. The plea for the laboring man, with a large family, for cheap meats, does not seem to be sanctioned by the actual facts in his case. He seems to thrive upon what he is able to provide for his table. He enjoys strength and robust health, which are the envy of the man who eats high-priced meats three times a day. His children average well in health. What more does he want in the line of nourishment? Why, he says he is entitled to as good things as the rich man is. He has better things than many rich men. He has good digestion, good health and the prospect for a long life, and many rich men have destroyed all these in gluttony. Candy is not a good thing for a child, however much it may like it. The parent consults the child's best interest when he prevents the child from eating candy; and when we as men demand the privilege of satisfying our palate at the cost of our health, it is fortunate if poverty or anything else prevents us from doing it.

Now mutton offers to the people of this country not only a reasonably cheap but a very healthful diet. Consumers that can not provide themselves with mutton, as a general thing, would hardly be able to supply themselves with meat, if there should be some kind offered at but a few cents per pound. And there is no meat that can be eaten with so much impunity. Why even mutton fat will digest in the stomach of an invalid. No other fat will do so. The most of animal fats will over tax even the strongest of digestions. A better service can not be rendered the people of this country than to direct their attention to the merits of mutton as a food. And certainly no unusual effort should be made to draw their attention away from it, or to supplant mutton with a cheaper but inferior food. Just now in some quarters such an attempt is being made. The goat is brought forward as a competitor in the meat market with the sheep, and the allegation is made that its meat is of a better quality than Merino mutton. We confess to a strong prejudice in the matter, but in discussing the subject will try to be uninfluenced by it. The question of superior excellence rests upon the same principle that makes the Merino an inferior mutton animal to the mutton breeds. Nature has made the Merino inferior in that respect and as long as it remains distinctively a Merino, the influences of nature can not be overcome. But nature has made the Merino a superior meat producer to the goat, and the goat can not be made to approach the Merino in that respect while it remains purely a goat. It is true that this may not be so strikingly true of the Angora as it is of the common goat. Nor is it policy while we are clamoring for an increased production of wool, to supply our home needs, to force a competition, which would lessen the consumption of mutton. The wool of the sheep is of far more importance to mankind than the hair of the goat. Wool is a necessity; goat's hair is not. And though we observe in an exchange the statement that the prospect is that we shall very soon produce more wool than we can use at home, a conspicuous cause of anxiety upon the part of the thoughtful is to produce as much wool as we need. We have no idea that the people of this country will ever eat goat meat. But there is to be an effort made to try to convince them that they had better do it, and if there is any result of note at all from it, it will be the hindering of the full development of our sheep and wool interests.—*Western Rural.*

THE CODLING MOTH.

Habits of This Destructive Insect and How Its Ravages May be Prevented.

Our Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, informs the Department of State that the importation of apples and pears in any way infected with the codling moth or in which said insect is or has been present in any form or stage of development, together with the packages containing them, has been by official proclamation prohibited in that colony. He further states that the importation of apples and pears from California has been very large, and affirms that the codling moth is only found in those picked in the early part of the season. In his communication on the subject he writes:

A singular feature about the codling moth is that it deposits eggs in the very center of the young apple, and, when hatched out, eats into the fruit and eventually destroys it. At first it attacks the apple obliquely toward the center, thus avoiding the core and pips—so essential to the growth of the fruit. It can be traced by the brownish powder it leaves behind. At a later period it enters the core and feeds upon the seed, the dainty morsels of which are said to be essential to the insect's life. After surfeiting itself on these aromatic kernels, it escapes through a hole which it makes in the side of the apple and takes shelter in the scales of the bark of the tree, or such other suitable place as it can find. The insect completes its transformation in a few weeks and produces a second brood of moths which lay their eggs and again stock the apples with worms. The body of the moth is about three-eighths of an inch in length, and the wings when expanded are three-fourths of an inch in width. The head and thorax are brown, the body underneath the hind wings is pale brown, with a silky gloss. The fore wings are gray brown and are delicately barred with dark purple transverse lines, and on the hind margin is a large dark brown spot, within which is another spot almost circular and bordered with scales of a glittering fiery copper color. The apples affected by the codling moth fall off the tree early in the season.

An excellent way to destroy these insects is to turn either pigs or sheep into the orchard to eat the fruit as soon as it falls to the ground. Sheep are said to be better than pigs for this purpose. They should be allowed to remain in the orchard until autumn, and if this course is continued for several years the insects will entirely disappear. A mixture of lime, wash soap, and sheep manure applied to the trunk of the tree will prevent the sheep from touching the bark. Another method for destroying the codling moth is to spray the tree with a weak solution of Paris green; a table-spoonful to the barrel of water is said to be sufficient. The best time to spray the tree is after the fruit sets. The calyx end of the fruit points upward, and the poison will lodge in the blossom end of the apple. The young worms are poisoned as soon as they begin to eat into the fruit. The bark of the tree should be thoroughly cleaned and scraped in the spring so that no cocoons will be left in the crevices.

The greatest difficulty in getting rid of these insects is to prevent the larvae from again ascending the tree after they have fallen to the ground. Mr. G. W. Bissell has made a series of experiments for this purpose, and has at last invented a trap which, it is said, is the most effective way of destroying the pests yet discovered. The trap consists of a circular tin band, having round the lower border many small holes punched from without so as to leave their projecting edges on the inside. Around the tin band is soldered a flaring tin basin for holding a fluid which the codling moth or any other larva can not pass. On the upper edge of the tin band is a wire to which is sewed a piece of burlap, and which may be tied at the top, close up to the tree-trunk. The lower edge of the tin circle, after being placed around the trunk of the tree, is set into the earth slightly. The codling larva, after giving up in despair trying to cross the hole, in the basin, crawls through the folds in the tin and up the burlaps in the inside, and there goes through its transformations. When the moth emerges there is no exit sufficiently large for it, and it is securely trapped, and soon dies without having any opportunity to deposit its eggs about the fruit. The invention is said to be equally effective for trapping the sawfly caterpillar, when jarred from the tree to the ground, and the female wingless moth.—*Chicago Times.*

Grass Seeding.

In sowing grass it is important to sow the right quantity per acre. The following quantities are given by an eminent authority, who says ten pounds of timothy, twelve pounds of June grass, or blue grass, ten pounds of red clover, and six pounds of Alsike clover should be sown on an acre. The kind of grass to be sown depends, of course, more or less on the character of the land. Alsike clover is perennial, and makes good pasture or meadow. Timothy will not bear close cropping, and then does not last long in a closely-eaten pasture. It will make the best stand the first year, when it should be mown, not pastured, setting the machine to cut about three inches high. There is a grass known as flat-stalked blue grass, or wire grass, which, though it does not grow bulk enough for good meadow, is very nutritious, starts early, and grows late, and is hard to kill when once established, but that is not an objection in permanent pasture.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The coloring of butter and cheese is purely one of fashion, and many times one that is sought to cover up adulterations and other villainies. If, however, pure annatto is used, the color is innocent. The fashion, originated by ente dairymen, has been very kindly taken to by consumers.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—The number of letters posted in the world each year averages about fifty-two billion.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—All animals fed upon dry hay require an abundant supply of water.

—Pork, when fresh and young, is smooth and firm and the rind is thin.—*Chicago Journal.*

—To prevent the juice of pies soaking into the under crust, beat the white of an egg and brush the crust with it. To give a rich brown to the upper crust brush that with it also.—*The Caterer.*

—Lemon pudding: One pint of sweet cream; six eggs, beaten very light. Mix with the cream one large cup of sugar, grated rind of two large lemons; juice of one lemon. Line a dish with paste, pour the mixture in, and bake.—*Boston Budget.*

—German doughnuts: One pound sugar, three eggs, three ounces of butter or lard, three-quarters of a cup of milk, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, three pounds of flour; roll and cut in rings; fry a light brown in boiling lard.—*The Household.*

—Under bad treatment poultry learns sly ways and seem to avoid the presence of their cruel keeper. A life of vagabondage is led. Their proud carriage, merry cackle and defiant crow are heard no more; but careworn visage, unsightly plumage, stolen nests and small harvests of eggs, are some of the consequences that attend such willful neglect and abuse of domestic fowls.—*Troy Times.*

—The objection is often urged against harrowing winter wheat in the spring that it will uproot and destroy fall-sown timothy. In practice, however, this fear has not been verified. Possibly some of the timothy plants may be injured, and this is also true of the grain; but the remainder will grow so much better that the sod will be thicker the following year where the harrowing has been most thorough.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Warming potatoes: This is a very good and easy way of warming over mashed potatoes: Put the potatoes in a dish, add a little warm water and mash them down with a spoon until they are perfectly smooth and not so dry as freshly mashed potatoes. Add a little salt, for they need to be well seasoned, and a spoonful of flour for each three spoonfuls of potatoes; mix well. Have it just stiff enough to make into cakes, and fry in butter or drippings. When brown on one side turn and brown on the other.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—The writer has seen many a grindstone utterly ruined by having been allowed to remain exposed to winter rains and freezes and burning summer suns. As there is no more useful article on the farm than a good grindstone it should be well cared for. Put it under a shed and protect it from the destroying elements. Do not allow water to remain in the trough after using it, as it makes one side too soft and causes it to wear away unequally in using it. Get the best in the market when you buy.—*Albany Journal.*

"CURBS."

How This Equine Affliction Should be Treated.

A few inches below the point of the hock on the back part of the leg is the center of two strong ligamentous bands, known to veterinarians as the calcaneo cuboid and calcaneo metatarsal ligaments. When a soft elastic swelling suddenly makes its appearance at the point above mentioned, it may safely be set down as a curb. The accident which caused the strain of the ligaments resulting in the curb generally occurs several hours before the swelling makes its appearance. Some families of horses, from the peculiar formation of their hocks, are much more liable to suffer from curbs than others, and young animals are much more frequently affected than those which have passed their seventh or eighth year. When a curb makes its appearance it is important that the inflammation be reduced as soon as possible. Never apply blisters or stimulating liniments till this is accomplished. It may be best to put on a high-heeled shoe, to take the strain from the ligaments as much as possible while standing. The animal should be kept perfectly quiet, the grain taken away, and cooling, laxative food, such as roots or mashes, substituted while the fever lasts. The inflammation can be reduced by the application of cold water bandages, changed frequently, for if allowed to remain too long they will aggravate the complaint. The following lotion is probably one of the very best applications that can be made instead of the water: Take new rum one pint, water one pint, best vinegar two quarts, sal ammoniac four ounces. Mix in a stone jug, keep in a cool place and shake before using. Apply frequently with a sponge, omitting bandages. After the curb and surrounding parts have become cool, which may require several days to accomplish, clip the hair from the enlargement and apply the following ointment every night, rubbing a little of it into the skin covering the curb: Bismuth of mercury one dram, lard one ounce. Mix thoroughly. Foment the leg with water as hot as can be borne every morning and afternoon. Continue to apply the ointment until a free watery discharge is produced, then omit it, but continue the fomentations every night for three or four days. After omitting the ointment one week renew the application and keep up the fomentation as before, until there is a free watery discharge from the skin over the curb, then omit the ointment another week. It may be necessary to repeat this three or four times before the enlargement is absorbed, and then the ligaments will be so weak that the animal must be used very carefully at first, for a slight strain at this stage will bring on the difficulty again. Gentle exercise will gradually strengthen the parts, which in time may become nearly as strong as before the injury. After the enlargement has been absorbed by the above treatment it may be well to hand-rub the seat of the injury several times daily and apply at night for two weeks the following liniment, viz: Linseed oil, eight ounces; spirits of turpentine, eight ounces; oil of origanum, four ounces. Mix and rub in well with the palms of the hands.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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