

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

NUMBER 35.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY LAMAR was seized with a chill at Washington recently, from the effects of which he was confined to his house. He was reported better next day, but his physician advised him against going to the department.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered the United States vessels at Aspinwall, with the exception of the Tennessee, to proceed to Key West and await further orders. Admiral Jonett was instructed to remain with the Tennessee for the present to watch American interests on the Isthmus.

MR. BIRMINGHAM, United States Minister at Tokio, reports to the Secretary of State, under date of April 25, that his Imperial Japanese Majesty has been pleased to confer the order of the Rising Sun on the fourth and fifth class upon five American citizens, viz: Rev. D. P. Veder, Mr. Winfield, chaplain; Dr. M. B. McCort, W. P. Parson and W. M. Scott, in recognition of their services as professors and teachers in Japan.

DR. TAYLOR, Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, has been studying the crystals of butter and butterine. He believes the detection of spurious butter has been made easy and certain. He finds the crystalline formation and action in the genuine and spurious entirely different.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular directing custom officers to collect the alien immigrant tax of fifty cents each, from foreigners coming to this country whether tourists or travelers in transit to other countries, or as coming to this country to reside.

ACCORDING to the records of the Hydrographic Office at Washington the amount of ice and the number of bergs which have appeared in the direct path of European steamers within a month is unprecedented. The region infested by ice was closely predicted in the publication of the Hydrographic Office a month ago, and the safe route marked just south and east of the limits mentioned.

SINCE Secretary Manning assumed charge of the Treasury department six clerks, averaging from \$800 to \$2,100, have become vacant.

THE EAST.

A TENEMENT house fire at 98 East Fourth street, New York, created great excitement recently. The building was occupied by twenty families, but all were rescued, though some were rendered insensible by the smoke.

THE assets of James S. Fish, late President of the defunct Marine Bank, were sold the other day at New York. His seat in the Produce Exchange brought \$2,350, and two Tammany Society bonds, valued at \$500 each, due in August, 1887, sold at \$972.50.

MARGARET BROOKS and her daughter were sentenced in Philadelphia recently to four months' imprisonment, the mother for being a common scold and the daughter for contempt of court.

A FRAME tenement house in Jersey City collapsed on the morning of the 27th. Three or four children were killed and several injured. Five families live in the house and the accident was thought to be due to the rotting of the piles supporting the building.

EX-AUDITOR FREDERICK A. PALMER of Newark, N. J., died in State prison at Trenton recently. He was serving out a term of twelve years for embezzling two hundred thousand dollars of the city's money. He had served about three years at the time of his death.

THE Rev. W. J. DAVIS and the Rev. W. P. Hastings, who repeated their preaching services on the common at Boston on a recent Sunday, in spite of their arrest and fine for the previous Sunday's preaching, were fined thirty dollars and costs. They appealed.

A CAN of benzine exploded recently in a five-story building, Second and Market streets, Philadelphia. Two other explosions followed, the walls being blown out. A woman on the sidewalk was killed by the falling walls. A young man was badly burned and many had narrow escapes. Loss, \$80,000.

A two-story frame building on Jackson avenue, in Long Island City, N. Y., fell with a loud crash early the other morning. It had been condemned by the Board of Health, and several families living on the second floor had been driven out the day previous.

ARTHUR E. MARSH, absconding Superintendent of the firm of Kochson & Co., New York, was arrested at Queenstown on board the steamship Nevada, which arrived there on the 25th.

MARION M. OGDEN, a reporter of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch, was arrested recently on a charge of conspiracy, preferred by City Assessor Hays. OGDEN, it was charged, entered the Assessor's office surreptitiously and copied from the record the list of returns made by business men showing the amount of business transacted by them during the year.

THE Shackamaxon Bank at Philadelphia failed recently, causing great excitement. The petition of the pugilist Sullivan's wife for a divorce was refused by the court.

THE Grand Jury recently returned an indictment against the Town Council of Plymouth, Pa., for maintaining a nuisance and with criminal neglect of their official duties in not keeping the town in good sanitary condition.

BROWN & Co., of the Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., have signed the Amalgamated Association's scale and work will be continued without interruption. This was the first break in the manufacturer's lines.

THE entire personal property at Bordertown, N. J., of Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of the famous land leaguer, has been attached at the suit of Joshua Turner and others and advertised for sale.

THE WEST.

HATHAWAY, the editor who was tarred and feathered at Norwalk, O., recently, was reported as likely to lose his eyesight. ALEXANDER BRUNSON, aged thirty-five, a farmer living near Kankakee, Ill., was killed by lightning recently, a wire clothes line conveying the stroke to him.

A DISPATCH from Fort Bayard, N. M., of the 27th says: Indians are leaving their reservations daily. The number of Indians doing the killing during the last ten days is said by military authorities to have been only 134, thirty-four bucks, eight half-grown boys and ninety-two squaws. Outside reports indicate many more.

THREE separate cyclones, which proved very destructive, occurred at Nortonville, Goffs and Frankfort, in Northeastern Kansas, on the 27th. Four persons were injured, three probably fatally.

THREE women and six children were drowned in the Canyon, nine miles east of Indianola, Neb., on the night of the 26th.

MILLIONS of young grasshoppers are reported coming out of the sandy soil on the south side of the Arkansas River above Pueblo, Col., destroying early vegetables.

THE Dodge Telephone bill was defeated in the Michigan Senate on its third reading by a vote of 43 to 33. The bill placed the rate for telephones at \$2.50 per month, with 27 per cent. reduction when more than one instrument was used by the same firm. The rate between towns was to be 10 cents.

A RECENT special from El Paso says the powder mill at Aguas Calientes, Mex., was destroyed by fire, killing two persons. A FIRE destroyed twelve buildings and contents at Phoenix, Ariz., the other day. Loss, \$75,000; insurance \$40,000.

ON the farm of Owen Means, at Saybrook, Ill., a number of apparently healthy cattle have fallen dead in their tracks as if from heart disease. The disease appeared to be contagious, but its nature was not clearly defined. It created no little anxiety among stock men.

CONSIDERABLE damage was caused by a cloud burst recently in Evansville, Ind., in the northern part of the city.

At Fleming, N. M., on the 26th, a courier brought news of a battle between the troops and Apaches in Coates' Canon, through which the Indians attempted to retreat into Mexico. Four soldiers and eight Indians were killed.

DURING a running race at the fair grounds at Terre Haute, Ind., recently, Charles Cash, an Ohio boy who rode the horse Herfer, had his back broken. His horse stumbled over another horse.

A BAND of Indians killed five men near Silver City, N. M., recently. It was reported on the 26th that the number of murders by the Apaches, so far as known, amounted to eighty.

AN immense amount of lumber was burned recently in Studebaker's wagon works at South Bend, Ind. Loss about \$100,000.

RIEL'S Lieutenant, Dumont, was captured by United States troops in Montana. The Secretary of War, in replying to a request for instructions, said the military had no authority to arrest or detain Dumont, and he was, therefore, discharged.

CHARLES W. AXFORD, who embezzled \$129,000 from the Pullman Company at Chicago in 1878, has been released from the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary, having served his time.

THE SOUTH.

FROM a partial report of the receiver of the Mississippi Valley Bank, Vicksburg, Miss., it appears that the assets will fall about \$800,000 short of the liabilities, and that most of the loss will fall on poor people.

At Charleston, W. Va., recently the brake band of the Kanawha Mining Company's incline, 800 feet long, broke and two car loads of miners were carried down the mountains at great speed. Three men were killed, one was fatally hurt, and a number injured.

REPORTS came recently from Milan County and other parts of Texas that the floods then prevailing were the most disastrous ever known.

DURING a thunderstorm recently at Henderson, Ky., Richard L. Moore, of Chicago, while standing on the bridge was struck by lightning and was supposed fatally injured. Several others were also shocked.

MYRIADS of locusts were reported in Northeastern Arkansas. The wheat crop was suffering most from their depredations.

FIVE or six murders had occurred in Knott County, Ky., up to the 28th, consequent upon a feud between the Hall and Jones families. Accounts to the above date showed the Hall party surrounded by their enemies in a house, from which it appeared improbable they could escape alive.

ELEVEN persons were reported killed in the recent storms and floods near Waco, Tex. Scores of bridges were washed away and other damage was immense.

GENERAL.

THE Pope recently had a two hours' conference with Irish Bishops. The strictest secrecy was enjoined upon all who participated in the conference as to what took place. It was supposed, however, that the Pope spoke strongly and plainly to the Bishops in regard to their animosity to England.

THE Political Correspondence believes that the arbitration of the Afghan frontier dispute has been abandoned and that a new frontier commission will be appointed. It is reported the Khan of Bala Kshan, in Afghan Turkestan, has made a secret treaty with Russia.

PERUVIAN insurgents, under Colonel Romero, were reported to have captured Trujillo.

A DISPATCH from Battleford says: Chief Poundmaker surrendered unconditionally to General Middleton. Poundmaker and thirty braves are prisoners and will be held to await the action of the Government.

It was asserted in London on the 27th that the English proposals recently offered to the Turkish Envoy, Hassan Fehmi Pasha, for the occupation of the Sudan had been rejected by the Porte.

SIGNOR MANCINI, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a telegram from Captain Ferrai, announcing that King John of Abyssinia received him in a cordial manner and expressed a wish to maintain friendly relations with Italy.

DURING two weeks ended April 30, there were 188 deaths from cholera in Calcutta. The steamer Dresden, which was in collision with an iceberg, arrived at Montreal on the 28th. An examination of the injuries shows that the false stern from above the seventeen foot mark was completely smashed. The solid plates of the bow were crooked into numberless shapes, and an immense crack was right under the cutwater through the deck.

A DISPATCH from Berlin of the 27th says: Official announcement is made that there is an improvement in the condition of Emperor William, and that the derangement from which he has been suffering the past few days has been checked, but he is still confined to his room.

ADVICES from India report that reinforcements of Cabul Infantry have arrived at Herat, and that more are going thither from Candahar and Cabul; also that the Afghans are busy repairing the defenses of Herat.

HELEN TAYLOR, an advocate of woman's suffrage, has accepted an invitation to contest a seat in the British Parliament.

The French Government on the 28th ordered the priests to quit the Pantheon, where Victor Hugo was to be buried, within forty-eight hours. Many of the newspapers denounced the order.

THE City of Rome ran down the French battleship Jeanne d'Arc, off the coast of Newfoundland, during a heavy fog recently. Twenty-two fishermen were drowned, only two escaping, although strenuous efforts were made to rescue the unfortunate fishermen when the accident happened.

It was reported on the 28th from British Columbia that the people were intensely dissatisfied with the land and timber regulations of the Dominion Government, and would resist encroachments by armed force.

A FIRE at John Elliott & Son's foundry, London, Ont., caused almost a total loss of the machinery. The loss amounted to \$200,000; insured for about \$75,000.

SEVERAL of the Berlin papers had alarmist articles recently over the trouble between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the German East African Company. They hint that Germany may be compelled to declare war against both England and Italy for inciting the Sultan against peaceful German subjects.

FORT PITT, in the Saskatchewan country, was reported burned by a Bear and his rebels. The body of a policeman named Cowan was found with the heart cut out and stuck on a pole.

It was announced in London on the 26th that Russia's reply to England's counter proposals had been received. The reply involves the acceptance of the proposals and practically settles in a satisfactory manner the whole question of the Afghan boundary. Both Maruchek and Zulfiar remain in possession of the Amoor.

THE business failures for week-ended May 23 numbered: For the United States, 187; for Canada, 19; a total of 206 against 239 the week previous. The assignments were light in all parts of the country.

THE LATEST.

CINCINNATI, O., May 20.—At the session of the General Assembly yesterday morning a committee of five Elders was appointed to consider a plan for raising \$150,000 to liquidate a debt of the Home and Foreign Mission Board. The committee, consisting of J. Stevens, of Philadelphia; C. D. Drake of Washington, D. C., and K. Van Renssler, of New York, were appointed in accordance with the resolution offered at the meeting of elders to raise \$200,000 as an additional endowment for the Board of Ministerial Relief. It was reported the overtures on reduced representation had been answered in the affirmative. The effect of this overture is to reduce the size of the assembly 139 members. The Standing Committee on the Board of Education reported the total receipts of the board for the year as \$72,723. It began the year with a debt of \$17,000, which has been reduced to \$8,000. It has under its care 619 students more than last year.

No Grasshoppers in Kansas.

TOPEKA, May 29.—Careful inquiry fails to turn up any trace of the rumored grasshoppers in this State. William Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, states that he has received reports from over one hundred of his correspondents, many of them in Western Kansas, and not one refers to any extraordinary appearance of the pest at this time. The year would be noted and he would be informed immediately. He does not believe there are any within the State. Other sources of information were sought and all with the same result. The sender of the original (Chicago) dispatch has been run down, and it is believed to have been sent without foundation.

State of the Afghan Dispute.

LONDON, May 29.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The following is the exact state of the Afghan frontier negotiations at the present time: The Amoor surrenders Pendjeh for Zulfiar. The question is unsettled as to whether the Zulfiar pass shall form a part of the boundary or remain wholly in Afghanistan. Russia insists that Maruchek belongs to Pendjeh. England objects and makes the retention of Maruchek a sine qua non. This difference of opinion is now the main difficulty."

Presbyterian Church South.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 29.—A special from Houston says: At last night's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South on amendments to the confession of faith, omitting the provision forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister, forty-eight Presbyterians were reported as concurring, seven as not concurring, and fourteen as not replying. The concurrence of three-fourths being necessary, the subject was postponed until the next assembly.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

MR. HARRY FROST, of the Saturday Evening Lance, Topeka, has recently been making researches in the rooms of the State Historical Society and uses these approving words: "The State Historical Society's rooms in the west wing of the State-house furnish a most enjoyable place to pass an afternoon, if you are interested in Kansas and her people. Within its walls are volumes and libraries of unwritten history, covering every important epoch and every incident in the career of Kansas from her earliest settlement down to today—a career the like of which has never been known in the annals of States. Papers, books, pictures, letters, souvenirs, implements of war, relics, and every other conceivable thing that has a story to tell has been collected and arranged here in such order that they are of easy access, and of great value to the searcher for information. Judge Adams, the Secretary, assisted by his two daughters, has established such a system of filing that it is the work of but a minute to find times of information upon any subject you desire, and in finding this, the Secretary and his assistants are always happy to render what assistance is necessary. The people of Kansas can now appreciate the great value of this society's work, but in years to come its immeasurable worth will be impressed upon all."

HON. E. J. ROSS, formerly United States Senator from Kansas and later editor of the Leavenworth Standard, has been appointed by the President Governor of New Mexico, of which Territory he has been a resident for several years. CHARTERS were lately filed for the following new railroads: The Cattle King Railroad Company which is formed for the construction of a road from Dodge City to Englewood, through the counties of Ford, Meade and Clark. The Newton, Walnut Valley & Denver Railway Company for the construction of a road from Newton, through the counties of Harvey, McPherson, Rice, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley to Denver, with a branch from some point in Rush County through the counties of Rush, Pawnee, Hodgman, Ford and Meade, to the south line of the State and other branches as may be deemed necessary. Estimated length of the road, 500 miles. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. The Turners of the Missouri Valley held their eighteenth annual festival at Atchison May 24th, 25th and 26th. Kansas City carried off the principal prizes. The Atchison Turnverein received prize for largest number of members who took part in the exercises.

PETITIONS continue to flood the executive office in regard to State Mine Inspection. It is thought the appointment will not be made before the latter part of June. The commission of the present incumbent expires July 1. The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America met in Topeka on May 27, with 250 delegates present. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. W. S. French, of Cincinnati, who took as his theme, "There is a strength belonging to the Church which it is our duty to put on." The Assembly was in session several days. Rev. William Johnson, of College Springs Presbytery, was elected Moderator.

THE other morning when the attendants in the female ward in the Insane Asylum at Topeka were making their morning rounds they were horrified at seeing the body of Mrs. Levi Decker, a patient, hanging from the transom of one of the rooms. The unfortunate woman had, in lieu of a rope, tied two stockings together and thus strangled herself to death. She had been in the Asylum but a short time, having been sent from Shawnee County. Her husband and daughter called at the Asylum that morning only to learn of Mrs. Decker's death.

THE Ancient Order of Hibernians of the State of Kansas filed its charter with the Secretary of State recently. Its business is to be transacted in Topeka.

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AT Leavenworth the other morning Ella Lafove, the two-year-old daughter of Louis Lafove, was killed while in a cave near the house. Two children were standing on a plank above her when it broke, striking her in the breast, killing her instantly.

THE Railroad Commissioners have recently been considering a number of complaints and decided the petition of the Mayor and citizens of Clifton for a depot and side-track at that place reasonable and the company was recommended to build a side-track and station. The petition of 151 citizens of Penfield, Osage County, asking for a side-track and station at that place and by 221 persons asking for the same privilege at Aurora, just east of Penfield, was granted, and the building of a side-track and depot recommended at some place near by, but whether at Penfield or Aurora is left to the determination of the railroad company. The complaint of the action of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroads signed by J. W. Smith & Co., in regard to the supply to them of coal cars and of discrimination was held to be frivolous, the board finding nothing for correction.

A TOPEKA man upon going to his boarding house the other night was welcomed to the hall by a burglar.

THE CYCLONE PERIOD.

Kansas Has Another Visitation from the Terrible Funnel-Shaped Demon.

ATCHISON, KAN., May 28.—Three separate cyclones, of small dimensions but very destructive seem to have developed as the result of the storm in this State yesterday. They made their appearance almost simultaneously at Nortonville, at Goffs and at Frankfort, in Northeastern Kansas, forming just outside of each town and spending their force just after leaving the settled portions. The first one which made its appearance was at Goffs, a station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A heavy storm had been threatened and the clouds were dark all the morning. The people who had been warned by the past to expect danger were on the lookout. Suddenly the clouds were seen to be assuming a frightful greenish-gray look so well known to mark the advent of the cyclone. The flakes

SEEMED ENDOWED WITH LIFE and many stood in the open streets and curiously watched the strange play of the sections. At this time the darkness was almost as intense as at nightfall. Suddenly a low, long, low sound was heard. Then there was a wild whistling of the winds and the frightened people sought refuge in cellars and other hiding places. Almost before those who had been watching the play of the clouds could get under shelter, the cyclone struck. Its roar was something indescribably terrible. It was not so loud as it was awe-inspiring. With the strength of a demon it first seized the heavy Missouri Pacific Railway depot, and as though it had been made of straw, it tore it almost into fragments. Round and round the pieces were whirled, and some lighter sections were carried for hundreds and hundreds of yards. A heavily laden car stood on the track. This the fierce wind seized. One moment it seemed to resist. The next it was whirled around, lifted completely from the track and hurled to the ground fully twenty feet away. All this had been the work of but an instant. Quicker than can be described the cyclone swept down upon the town, bounding and rebounding as it struck the inequalities. Straight through the town it swept, carrying destruction in its path. People shuddered and crouched down.

THEY HEARD ITS AWFUL ROAR, and no one felt sure that the places in which they were were safe. It was not until fully half an hour had passed that the citizens ventured out to survey the damage done by the wind. Then it was found that Frank Mayer they heard of, S. S. Rigdon's barn, Gaul Pickett's, Frank Mayer's and Jack Pauley's dwellings and Pauley's blacksmith shop had been torn to fragments, and that Ed High's and James Gibbon's barns had been demolished. When the searchers reached the ruins of the house owned by Frank Mayer they heard of, S. S. Rigdon's barn, Gaul Pickett's, Frank Mayer's and Jack Pauley's dwellings and Pauley's blacksmith shop had been torn to fragments, and that Ed High's and James Gibbon's barns had been demolished. When the searchers reached the ruins of the house owned by Frank Mayer they heard of, S. S. 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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

A THOUSAND CHEERS.

A thousand cheers for a blighted life,
The lonely one—we daily meet.
The sad, sad lot—a knight in the strife
Is trodden down by rapid feet.
He needs our hand in the heartless race,
The voice of love might calm his fears.
Our smile might brighten his careworn face,
Inspire his life with a thousand cheers.

A thousand cheers for the sewing girl!
With her tired hands and her heavy heart—
Though pure in soul—unknown in the whirl
Of money-makers in city mart.
O beautiful flower on the toilsome path,
O jewel rare for the weary eyes,
O thought sublime that her toiling hath
A thousand cheers from the starry skies!

A thousand cheers for the honest boy,
Unclear in schemes of fame and wealth,
Whose steps are heralds of restless joy—
The restless joy of rugged health.
The clouds may shadow, some sunny day,
This picture gilt with morning light,
But honor on earth still finds a way
And room enough for a deed of right.

A thousand cheers for the man of might
Who bravely strives when others fail,
Who marches on to the dawn of light
When rights go down and wrongs prevail.
The man who bears the sores and the frown
And Gessler's little head in vain,
Receives, at last, a dear-bought crown,
A thousand cheers at the gates of death.

—H. C. Colquhoun, in Current.

A SWEET APOLOGY.

How a Miss of Seventeen Conquered Her Lover.

"I wish you wouldn't fidget so, Harry. How do you expect we can get these pictures arranged when you joggle the table in that outrageous manner?"

"Well, I'm sure, Nell," answered the accused, deprecatingly, "it's rather rough on a fellow to be compelled to sit the best part of an evening handling the paste-pot and sorting fancy cards. I thought you had outgrown that sort of thing when you put away your school books."

"That shows all you know," was the contemptuous rejoinder. "As if these albums were not all the rage, and Alice, so good and thoughtful, bringing all the newest and loveliest cards from Paris. Why, my dear boy, (this in a triumphant tone,) my book will be a long way the most beautiful one in town."

"Yes, I know," muttered the young man, with a reprehensible lack of interest. "But you promised to let me row you across Silver Lake this evening. The moonlight nights are nearly gone and we haven't settled anything yet, Nellie."

"Can't you talk before Alice? I'm sure we needn't mind her. Here I, being the Alice referred to, hastily rose and offered to resign my position as 'paster-in-chief.'"

"No, no," Nellie exclaimed.

"I am going to get more paste," I answered.

"Why don't you use mullage?" queried Mr. Harry, in a conciliatory tone, resigning himself to the inevitable.

"Because we haven't any and they are out of it at the stationer's, so we thought a little home-made material would do as well."

"Oh, no, it won't," ejaculated Harry, with alacrity. "I wouldn't do any more just now. It wouldn't be far better to wait and finish your work with the proper stuff. Come (this very pleadingly) a little row will do you good, and Miss Alice will perhaps join us," continued our hero, with a suspicious lack of warmth.

Gracefully declining the invitation, I watched the young lovers slowly treading Miller's lane.

About an hour had elapsed, and I was comfortably doing my hair preparatory to seeking my downy couch, when Nell rushed in my room with blazing eyes and heightened color, and, flinging herself on a chair, exclaimed: "Harry and I have had such a row."

"Indeed, I replied, unmoved by a statement whose recurrence could be estimated as happening about once every twenty-four hours."

"Yes," said Nell, somewhat crushed by my lack of sympathy, "and, Alice, I was all about a miserable box of bonbons which Fred (Clarke, that clever young lawyer, brought me from the city. Harry said he wished I would get over my childish love for sweets, that it was ruinous to the digestion, to say nothing of my lovely teeth. I told him he only made my teeth an excuse, that the truth of the matter was jealousy. Jealousy about poor Fred, and he needn't think because he had just taken his doctor's diploma that he could commence practice with me as first patient. Well, you can readily understand, dear, how one word led to another, but when Harry wound up in his conceited way by declaring medicine to be a noble profession and law a despicable one, I fell you I couldn't stand it, and I informed his highness that I would never speak to him again unless he made me an apology, and what do you think? The wretch laughed and walked off saying: 'Oh, certainly, Miss Nicolls, I'll make a sweet apology,' and with a burst of tears sweet Nell, who after all was little more than a mere child, relapsed into despair on a macramé tidy, thereby reducing the red ribbons to irredeemable dampness. I, with my five years' seniority, hardly knew what consolation would prove most efficacious in soothing indignant seventeen."

It was useless to indicate that it was a mere boy and girl spat about a stick of candy, or that it was quite proper for the ineffectual physician to object to an undue indulgence in sweets, or to hint at the flattery which is always conveyed by the demon of jealousy.

All these suggestions were received with scorn, from the indisputable fact that Harry had made himself disagreeable "from the first," objecting to the harmless amusement of "making an album," giving vent to sarcasms regarding the pictures, the paste and various other things connected with the artistic employment.

"Nell, Nell!" yelled the musical Tommy, as my cousin's brother was called. "Here's a package for you."

We were most comfortably disposed on an old show, with books and work,

in the grove, just to the left of the old-fashioned farm-house.

No reference had been made to the last night, but my Nell had lost that buoyancy of spirits which rendered us all her willing subjects. Full of curiosity we awaited the coming of the dreadful boy, who burst upon us breathless and grinning, bearing aloft a heavy parcel about the size of a large cocoon.

He dropped it into her lap and gasped: "With Harry Blessing's compliments. The colored man brought it and he said there was no answer. Harry up, let's see what it is. I'll open it. I'll cut the string. Here's a knife," volunteered the voluble and obliging Tommy.

The removal of sundry rolls of the thick brown paper disclosed to our gaze a round glass jar, securely sealed, filled with some thick, golden fluid.

"What can it be?" we exclaimed, simultaneously.

"What a lovely color," added Nell. "There's no label on it. I wonder what—?" she paused and turned the pretty jar slowly round and round.

"Why, you two gooses," politely remarked Tom, "why, it's honey—strained honey. Old man Blessing is crazy about bees, and your beau knows how 'gones' you are on sweets, and of course he'd be sure to send you some of the first crop."

"But isn't it a little early in the season for honey, Tom?" I ventured.

"Early! Of course not. Why I see'd a whole row of jars just like them in Killer's grocery, yesterday."

This decided all doubts on the matter and with a happy laugh and brimming over with importance, Nell dispatched Tom to ask auntie if we might have hot biscuits for tea, "and Tommy, dear," added our heroine in-imitably.

"Tom'll run over to Willow farm, won't you, with a note, and I'll finish your reins before you get back."

"All right, see that you do," was the patronizing response, as he rushed off to execute his mission. As soon as he was well out of sight and sound Nell exclaimed: "Why, Alice, don't you see? Why, it's as clear as day. Poor Harry; how clever of him."

Perceiving that I did not comprehend, she continued: "Don't you remember how provoked I was because Harry declared emphatically that of course he would make me an apology—a sweet apology—and here it is—holding it up against the sunlight triumphantly."

"I shall send him a dear little note, saying the apology is accepted, and ask him to tell," and clasping the sweet treasure in both small hands she hastened to the house and lost no time in penning the few words which would pardon and recall the erring one. Aunt Mary gave us carte blanche, and much delight was expressed at the prospect of light biscuits, fresh butter and golden honey.

Prompt to the moment came the repentant swain. Greeted with smiles was he by a lovely little maiden, dressed in an exquisitely fitting pale blue cashmere robe, particularly becoming to my fair cousin.

Not a word was said in reference to the past.

As for Harry, he looked a picture of puzzled delight at his love's magnanimity. We seated ourselves about Aunt Mary's bountiful board, and after each had been served with cold chicken, jelly and light snowy biscuits, almost too hot to touch, conversation began. "Nellie, what in the world have you got that thing for there?" inquired Mr. Blessing, indicating the jar.

"Just wait and you'll see," nodded our pretty hostess, as with dexterous fingers she quickly loosened the top. At this moment I noticed a peculiar smile pass over Mr. Blessing's countenance.

Expectant Tommy, who could no longer restrain his feelings, demanded: "liberal" and immediate distribution.

"Tom, keep quiet!" cried Nell. "It's my turn first."

"Of course, that's only fair," echoed the chorus at the table.

"But hadn't you better wait till—"

"I don't see the reason why," stammered the bewildered Harry.

The chorus united in a full cry of "Oh, hush!" "That'll do!" "Give us some!" etc., etc., until our friend Harry was rendered quite inaudible.

Nell poured a generous quantity of honey over her deliciously-buttered biscuit.

"Ah!" murmured she, raising it to her lips.

"Ah!" echoed the sympathetic chorus. The lovely mouth closed quickly over a goodly bite.

"Nell!" shrieked Harry, "what are you doing?" and grasping her arm he sprang from his chair, overturning the jar and ruining the blue cashmere forever.

My cousin covered her face with a napkin and fled from the room. I followed her. Mr. Blessing did the same, further developments. Tom rolled on the floor in ecstasy of merriment, while poor Aunt Mary and Uncle James were left solitary and surprised at the tea table.

It is necessary to tell our readers how vainly poor Harry tried to explain that in the humility of his spirit he had purchased a large jar of the very finest liquid glue at Killer's grocery, and how he contemplated helping with heart and hand to complete the album which had occasioned so much disturbance. He had brought a charming collection of peace offerings, and was naturally anxious to find his mullage placed upon the supper table.

I am sure you will readily see that nothing short of unceasing devotion to fancy picture albums, albums large and small, of all sorts and shapes and sizes, together with a collection of character cards from all corners of the civilized world and, in addition, an humble submission to the inevitable in the form of cream chocolate bonbons—then, and not until then, did our fair Nell accept "A sweet apology." —Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The Great Eastern is the champion coal consumer of the world. She burned 2,877 tons of coal during a ten days' run from Liverpool to New York. —N. Y. Herald.

Prof. Wadde, of the Lewisburg University, received the prize of \$1,000 offered by the American Sunday-School Union for the best essay on "The Lord's Day of Rest."

ANTIPODEAN TOURISTS.

Some of the Peculiarities of Our Australian Cousins.

The British tourist is in many ways an extraordinary creature and his Australian cousin is no whit less so. In fact in many particulars the gentleman from the South Pacific island-continent is more remarkable than the gentleman from the "right little, tight little island," with the German Ocean and its German sovereigns. Just as the loyalty of the colonist is more effusive and pronounced in the details of show so does it happen that the Australian is found to retain certain peculiarities of dress and address which have long been attached to the Britisher as part and parcel of his insularity. More British than the Britisher, he clings more pertinaciously to his briar-root pipe, his little hat clothes than his home cousin's does, his clothes have creases in them which nothing but a long sea voyage in a tightly packed trunk could impart, while his pantaloons are marvels of ungainliness—tight where they should be loose, and very, very baggy where they should be the snugest. Coming from Melbourne or Sydney, San Francisco is the first American port which they strike and here it is that the criticism with another people begins. One of their great troubles is that of mastering the baggage-check system. They are accustomed to having a railroad card pasted on their "luggage" with the point of destination printed thereon and to looking out for the safety of each piece whenever the journey's end is reached or a change of cars made. They can not understand that the numbered and initialed metal tag affords them security and frees them from anxiety concerning the whereabouts of their goods and they may be seen staring at "the bravos" as though they formed part of a gigantic syndicate.

An Australian steamer arrived recently and for several days thereafter it was "as good as a play" to take up one's stand in the corner of the Palace Hotel courtyard where the baggage is weighed and checked. It was a sight to watch the hopeless way in which these exiles deliver themselves into the hands of the colored porters, their horrified expression with which they saw their "boxes" whacked down on the weighing machine, and their protests, "you know," against the exorbitant rates for overweight. They could not seem to understand that their personal attention was not required to superintend every move and everything, and for two hours before the departure of any train on which they might take passage they hovered around the baggage-men like bees around crushed balm. A large contingent from the Australia's passenger list departed for the Yosemite, and though the hotel "boys" did not roll out of the courtyard until after three o'clock, the swarm of Australians buzzed about the corner from a little after one o'clock. Now they would skurry out to the agent's to inquire for the fiftieth time if their tickets were all right; then they would trot up-stairs to see what had become of "that portmanteau, you know," again they would rush into the office to consult with the clerk on the railway time schedule; and so on, backward and forward, fuming, fretting, smoking and worrying generally. In marked contradiction to their demeanor was that of an American who was going overseas. He came out of the office at 2:30 o'clock, dressed as if he was going to an afternoon tea—dark-gray pantaloons and blue frock-coat, both fitting to perfection, a silk hat on his head, natty shoes on his feet, and an overcoat on his arm. He gave his ticket to the transfer-delivery man, saying:

"What the things come down from 003, check 'em all 'cept the little all-gray-tor bag." Then, turning to a porter, he added: "Ch. riley, I'm a-going into the barber shop; get a kerrie, will you?"

"All right," said Charley, and all right it was. The things came down from 003, all were checked, and five minutes after the yellow omnibus drove away, the American, neatly shaved, was handed into a hack by Charley, who passed him his ticket, checks and the "all-gray-tor bag."

Another peculiarity of these antipodean globe-trotters is the religious use which they make of the "free coaches." The party referred to, some "en or twelve in number, clambered up into the outside seats at the cry of "All aboard!" and crowded in one on the other, jostling each other like a lot of school-boys, and all vigorously sucking short pipes. The short pipe is the unfailing indication of the Australian tourist, and even a clerical-looking gentleman held one as black as his coat between his teeth. Next to the pipe (and the pantaloons) is the bludgeon-like stick which he always carries. The Englishman never stirs without his umbrella; the Australian never comes to this country without his stick. It is to him as the *manipulator* of the Basque—at once a support and a protector. Peculiar as are these young colonialists in their manners and appearance, conversation with them will go far toward removing the outer impression which a casual acquaintance might produce. It will be found by talking to them that they are choiceful of hard common sense and good judgment. They dress they will tell you for comfort and not for show; they travel to learn and to enjoy themselves, not to create a stir; they have money, but they do not see fit to spend it foolishly; they are prepared to admire the United States and to give the American his meed of praise, but they will not hesitate to tell you that they consider Australia and Australians by no means behind this country and people in the rank of races. —San Francisco Chronicle.

For a number of years Mrs. Sally M. Lull has made her home with Mrs. O. B. Tyler, in Bainbridge, Chenango County. They had been school-girls together, and the friendship existing between them was genuine and lasting, and they had been heard to express the wish that they might depart from this life at the same time. Their wish in this direction was gratified. Mrs. Lull dying on Thursday at about three o'clock p. m. and Mrs. Tyler an hour later. —Chen. (N. Y.) Observer.

BEANS.

A Valuable Part of the Regular Farm Rotation.

Our climate is not favorable to peas, which are apt to mildew with the heat, but beans succeed very well, and the fruit is always salable. Moreover, the bean may be turned to good account as a food for stock, for which it furnishes a most nutritious and healthful aliment, although at first it is not eaten with relish. After becoming used to it when ground with bran and corn it is readily eaten, and when thus mixed it forms a perfect food, and containing a large quantity of nitrogenous matter it is excellently well adapted for young and growing animals. It differs but little from the English bean in this respect, and this grain is considered in that country the most nutritious and healthful that is grown. We can not grow the English bean, and the English can not grow our bean, on account of climate, and each must keep his own variety. But we may well take an example and a hint from English farmers, and give more attention to this useful crop than we have done, as a stock food.

The prevalent idea that beans will grow upon any soil, however poor, it may be, is a mistake and an injury. It is true that beans will grow; but growing alone is not what a good farmer wants. The largest possible crop is what should be aimed at, and if an English farmer can grow forty and fifty bushels an acre of his beans so we can, to be able to produce an equal quantity of our beans. And we may, if we will only take the same pains with the crop as they do. The English method is to summer fallow, to plow in manure in the fall, to apply bone dust or superphosphate of lime in the spring, and to cultivate the crop with horse-hoe and hand hoe with thoroughness, and by this fitting of the soil to get a full yield of beans, and to follow it with a large crop of wheat. Here is just where we should put this crop in our rotation, and so, to speak, kill two birds with one stone.

Our method of growing beans has been to plant two rows together eight inches apart, and put these double rows twenty inches apart. These wider rows only are cultivated, but the surface is left flat and no ridges are made by earthing up the beans. By drilling in the seed three inches deep the plants are sufficiently well rooted to stand up firmly. A cultivator made for the purpose, with spaces to straddle two rows; the horse passing in the middle row, works two spaces at once, and after three workings the plants will so shade the rows that weeds get no chance to grow. The variety we have grown is the small pea bean. Recently we have grown the white wax, which yields very abundantly and affords in the stalks and leaves an excellent fodder. The crop may be cut with a mower or a reaper and a self-rake; when the mower is used a cloth apron is fitted behind and a boy following rakes off the beans in a row, where they are left to dry. When dry they may be stacked in a barn or put in the barn, but it is preferable to thrash them as they come from the field. We have fed them to cows, finely ground with an equal quantity of corn and as much fine bran or coarse mill feed as of corn and beans together, and have found the feed to be excellent for yield of milk and product of butter. This meal, too, makes the very best feed for calves, and if boiled well and the gruel strained and thinned to the substance of milk, with a small quantity of sugar and salt added, it makes the best substitute for milk for weaned calves. Beans contain a large quantity of a nitrogenous substance called legumin, which is identical with casein in composition, and which can be curdled and made into cheese, and this substance replaces in the food made of it the casein of the milk, and so supplies healthfully one of the greatest needs of the calf. —N. Y. Times.

WORSTED WORK.

Revival of an Industrial Pastime Which Was Once Very Popular.

Many ladies will welcome the revival of the cross-stitch worsted work, which promises to regain all its old-time popularity. The designs follow closely the antique, and are in lovely, delicate shades. Sofa pillows worked on canvas, and strips for chair seats, footstools, etc., to be upholstered with rich, dark plush, follow some of the fashionable designs for Kensington work. Many ladies are familiar with this style of work, it is being adopted even more than the applique work, for which one is constantly finding new and lovely designs. A very pretty fancy at present is the making of bags of silk handkerchiefs with bright-colored borders. The handkerchief is first trimmed around all four sides with white lace about two and a half inches wide. A place for a drawing string is then made in a complete circle in the handkerchief, leaving about three inches of the border, exclusive of the lace, to fall over the outside, the circle forming the bag part. After the drawing string or elastic is put in, finish with long loops of ribbon about an inch wide. The bags are very handsome and are also useful. Bags are in fact seen everywhere, at the present time, suspended from chandeliers or from little brass hooks beside mantel-pieces and windows, and even hanging from the tall backs of old-fashioned chairs. They are of all sizes and shapes. Quite a pretty bag is made of bed ticking, that with wide stripes. Over the first blue stripe tack black velvet the same width, tack it on with fancy stitches, embroider the white stripe in some simple design or with two or three rows of herring-bone stitches. On the next blue stripe tack gold or silver braid the same width, fastening it on the velvet, and so on with even stripes. Make the ticking seven or eight inches square and line with some rich color, drawing up the lining with handsome satin ribbons of the same or a contrasting color. Although almost everybody has a macramé bag few ladies carry them, and they are now fastened on the wall or on a door, and trimmed with a few peacock feathers and a bright ribbon, or with large bunches of artificial flowers, and used for ferns and leaves, or cones and mosses, mementos of summer journeyings in the country. —Demorest's Monthly.

BAGPIPES.

A Natural Interpretation Not Justified by the Facts.

It appears that it is all a mistake to assume that oatmeal is the cause of the national Scotch dyspepsia. The natural interpretation of the facts that the Scotch eat oatmeal and suffer from dyspepsia is that oatmeal produces dyspepsia. When the *Times* expressed this opinion it did so in perfect good faith, but now that a real Scotchman, who is an expert in dyspepsia, not only denies that oatmeal is indigestible, but explains in a perfect satisfactory way the true cause of Scotch dyspepsia, it would be dishonest not to proclaim the innocence of oatmeal. Dyspepsia among Scotchmen is the result of listening to the bagpipes, and the moment this assertion is made its truth becomes almost self-evident.

It may be urged by ignorant persons that the impression of a sound received on the tympanum of the ear can not affect the stomach. This is, of course, entirely untrue. It is a well-established fact that certain songs will produce nausea on the part of sensitive hearers. Excursionists on their way to Rockaway by sea have often been made violently sick by hearing the steamer's band play "Whoo, Emma," and a physician of this city has frequently prescribed "Dites lui" as an emetic in cases of poisoning.

It is a well-attested fact that the bagpipes, when heard by persons who are not accustomed to them, give rise to violent gripping pains in the stomach, which closely resemble the pains of Asiatic cholera. During the Sepoy mutiny the Scotch regiments more than once played large bodies of Sepoys horsed combat by the use of the bagpipes alone. Had not Havelock's little army included a strong corps of pipers it could never have made its way into Lucknow through the vast besieging force. Mr. Whittier speaks of the pipes at Lucknow as "stinging all the plain to life." The Sepoys would hardly have described in that way the effect of pipe-playing. As a matter of fact, thousands of rebels, as soon as they heard the bagpipes, clasped their hands to their abdominal regions and rolled on the plain in agony. Even those whose stomachs withstood the sound imagined that the Sepoy camp had suddenly been smitten with cholera, and became so demoralized that Havelock forced his way through the midst of them almost unopposed, and reached the residency without other casualties than the death of two wounded Englishmen, who were officially reported to have died with joy at seeing the relieving force, but who were really too weak to withstand the bagpipes.

Scottish children suffer severely from the bagpipe colic, and no careful mother will allow a baby in arms to hear the pipes. When the Scotch children reach the age of three or four years, they are gradually hardened to the sound of the bagpipes, and though at first they are fairly doubled up with pain, they are able in time to listen to "The Wild McGregor Clan-call" without betraying any signs of uneasiness. The bagpipe colic is never fatal except to infants and persons in a very weak condition, and Scotch physicians occasionally prescribe a course of pipes to patients suffering from obesity. Her Majesty the Queen has tried this remedy with apparently good results, though it is difficult to believe that its permanent effect upon her health can be beneficial.

No man, not even a Scotchman, can suffer for years from colic without having his digestive organs impaired. When a young Scotchman has accustomed his stomach to hear bagpipes without pain it may be safely assumed that his stomach is so weakened as to be totally unfit to digest ordinary food. In these circumstances it is possible that oatmeal is well adapted to the abnormal state of his digestive organs. At any rate, oatmeal can no longer be held to be the cause of Scotch dyspepsia, and there is good reason to believe that Carlyle owed his dyspepsia to his early exposure to bagpipes. —N. Y. Times.

OFF ON A TOUR.

The Shrewd Observations of a Detroit Street Gamble.

"Hi! hi!" yelled a boy in an alley off Clifford street yesterday.

A second boy, who stood on the crosswalk, meandered down and asked what was wanted.

"Put your eye to this knot-hole and tell me what you see."

"Nuthin' but a man sittin' out in the back-yard."

"Don't you read the papers?"

"Course I do."

"Didn't you see in the papers three or four days ago that this fellow got married? Name's John Back."

"Oh, yes."

"And it said the happy couple had started on a bridal tour to Omaha."

"Yes."

"Just went as far as Chicago, and headed back for home. Got here in the night and walked up to the house to escape observation. That happy couple has got to put in about ten days around here with the front door locked and the curtains down, and some morning you'll see a great stir and learn that they have just returned after an enjoyable trip. Say, Jim."

"Yes."

"Don't get married."

"Never!"

"If you ever do, don't try to Omaha the public."

"I won't."

"Cause truth is mighty and must prevail, and deception must sooner or later go to grass." —Detroit Free Press.

"Do you know why a barber is called a tonorial artist?" "Let me see—"

"As Shakespeare says: 'Cudged your dull brains no longer.' It's because he's good at making cuts." —N. Y. Graphic.

Charles Cranston, of Hannibal, Mo., dreamed that he would be killed by a load of coal being dumped on him from a coal car. Wednesday he was killed in just that way. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

An unfortunate Brooklyn man who was burdened with the name De Witt Charles Clinton Fletcher Piper has been allowed by the courts to drop Piper and De Witt. —Brooklyn Eagle.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Education may not prevent crime, but it is a crime to prevent education. —Chicago Journal.

—Cornell University claims the best-arranged collection of shells in the world. It cost \$16,000. —Buffalo Express.

—The location of the new Roman Catholic University, to found which Miss Caldwell of New York, has given \$350,000, will probably be at Overbrook, a short distance west of Philadelphia. —N. Y. Times.

—Among the most encouraging signs of the age is the greater frequency with which rich men bequeath their wealth to public objects of permanent worth, such as to colleges and institutions for higher education. —Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

—Thirty years ago measures were taken to make elementary education general in Russia, but little progress was made until a few years ago. Now, however, unless war or some other cause should prevent, education in Russia will soon become general.

—The advocates of industrial education in Switzerland urge that, by inculcating a fondness for handwork among the youth of the country, workmen will be produced who will be able to compete with foreign manufacturers. Although the industrial schools have been open but a short time, they have attracted a large number of children who manifest great interest in their tasks.

—The Christ Episcopal Church building on Canal street, in New Orleans, was sold at auction recently for \$75,000. The building will be torn down and a business block will be erected in its place. The congregation will build a new church edifice up-town. This congregation was the first Protestant society organized in the Southwest, and the ground on which the church building stands was the gift of Judah Touro, the Hebrew philanthropist. —N. O. Times.

—Teachers in England are making an effort to secure the election of some of their number to Parliament in order that certain reforms demanded by them may be more earnestly advocated on the floor of the House of Commons. The American teachers, who likewise have grievances which they would be pleased to have Congress consider, ought to profit by this example. It is surely possible to make room for a teacher in the National Assembly. —Chicago Current.

—The following are given as the religious statistics of Virginia: Methodist Episcopal South: churches, 1,200; itinerant preachers, 525; local preachers, 399; members, 112,000. The above does not include colored Methodists, but they are few in the State. Baptists (white and colored): churches, 1,457; ordained ministers, 797; baptisms during the year, 8,826; total membership, 215,604. Presbyterians: ministers, 507; churches, 336; members, 25,458. Episcopalians: clergy, 153; communicants, 13,640. Evangelical Lutherans: churches, 170; communicants, 14,000. Disciples: churches, 170; membership, 12,800. Catholics: churches, 35; chapels, 28; priests, 27; Catholic population, 18,200.

—Sympathy is a fellow-feeling with any one in trouble; it can only be fully developed where like experience exists.

—Good people are happy. All the thesneers, jeers and cynicism in the world only make that simple fact the more prominent. —Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

—Aside from the Creator, you will have to hunt a good while before you will find anybody who is as good a friend to you as you are to yourself. —Exchange.

—It is a safe and wise rule to follow, in all legislation, that whatever the people can do without legislation will be better done than by the intervention of the State or Nation. —Garfield.

—A Capital Crime.

"It is criminal to kiss," said the beautiful miss, and the youth, with effrontery sublime, kissed the maid and said: "There! It's hanged I declare. It will be for a capital crime."

—Boston Courier.

"Yis," said Pat, "O'if signed two pledges—wasn't to the praste an' wan to his Honor." "It's a foina man yez are, Pat," replied Bridget, "an' do yez think ye'll kape them?" "B-gorra, O'if they an' kape wan av them, anyhow." —N. Y. Times.

—Nations and individuals alike fall to ruin when they "forget God," and go into vain idolatries of self-gratification. The best histories which have come down to us have been written by men who felt profoundly this conviction. For one thing, and a rather important one in such a matter, they were afraid to tell lies. —J. A. Froude, in *Youths' Companion*.

—And now a chemist has found arsenic in clothing. Not content with adulterating our food, they must put poison in the clothes we wear. The time seems to have arrived when a man's life is not safe unless he stops eating and swears off wearing clothes. P. S.—We shall continue to wear clothes, anyway—poison or no poison. —Norristown Herald.

—Miss Etymology, will you please inform me why the Russian language contains such a superfluity of consonants? asked a Harlem school-girl of her teacher. "That is an enigma," replied the teacher. "Can anybody enlighten me?" A bright-eyed boy, whose father is a contributor to *London Punch*, answered: "I think I know." "Well, my boy, what is it?" "Because the Russians think that vowel play is only fair in war." The teacher presented him with an Afghan tudy as a token that she was worsted. —N. Y. Journal.

—Papa do chickens always go to the country to spend the summer? inquired a precocious Cass farm lad of six when the house was filled with guests at a dinner-party the other day. "Bless me, no! What put such an odd fancy into your little head, George?"

"Why, I was out in the kitchen this morning when you kissed our girl, Jane, and when she turned red, in the you told her that she should have a new silk dress for the summer." —Detroit Journal.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	7 in.	10 in.	12 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.50
3 weeks	2.25	3.25	4.50	6.25	8.00	9.75	11.50
4 weeks	2.75	3.75	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.00
5 weeks	3.25	4.25	5.50	7.75	10.00	12.00	14.00
6 weeks	3.75	4.75	6.00	8.25	10.50	12.50	14.50
7 weeks	4.25	5.25	6.50	8.75	11.00	13.00	15.00
8 weeks	4.75	5.75	7.00	9.25	11.50	13.50	15.50
9 weeks	5.25	6.25	7.50	9.75	12.00	14.00	16.00
10 weeks	5.75	6.75	8.00	10.25	12.50	14.50	16.50
11 weeks	6.25	7.25	8.50	10.75	13.00	15.00	17.00
12 weeks	6.75	7.75	9.00	11.25	13.50	15.50	17.50

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

TIME TABLE.

	East.	Pass.	Mail.	Ex.	Tr.	Fr.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.
Cedar Pt.	9:52	9:55	8:54	3:12	5:50	11:21						
Elmdale	10:04	10:10	9:12	3:28	7:10	11:37						
Elmdale	10:22	10:28	9:30	3:45	7:28	11:54						
Strong	10:38	10:45	9:48	4:01	7:44	12:10						
Safford	11:01	10:54	10:34	4:34	8:28	12:34						

	West.	Pass.	Mail.	Ex.	Tr.	Fr.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.
Safford	4:21	4:26	1:09	7:14	12:39	5:32						
Strong	4:38	4:40	1:25	7:47	1:05	7:04						
Elmdale	4:54	4:58	1:44	8:13	1:29	7:31						
Clematis	5:10	5:28	2:10	8:42	2:46	8:17						
Cedar Pt.	5:22	5:43	2:32	9:00	3:12	8:47						

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:34 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor, John A. Martin.
Lieutenant Governor, A. P. R. die.
Secretary of State, E. R. Allen.
Attorney General, E. R. Allen.
Auditor, E. P. McNeale.
Treasurer, Sam T. Howe.
Sup't of Pub. Instruction, J. H. Lawrence.
Chief Justice Sup. Court, J. H. Lawrence.
Congressman, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
County Commissioners, A. H. Miller, M. E. Hunt, E. T. Baker.
County Treasurer, W. P. Martin.
County Clerk, C. C. Whitson.
Recorder of Deeds, J. P. Massey.
County Attorney, T. H. Gribham.
Clerk District Court, E. A. Kinne.
County Surveyor, C. F. Nesbit.
Sheriff, J. W. Griffin.
Superintendent, J. C. Davis.
Coroner, C. E. Hall.

CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor, P. Kuhl.
Police Judge, John B. Shipman.
City Attorney, T. O. Kelley.
City Marshal, Henry Bonewell.
Counselmen, J. S. Doolittle, C. C. Watson, W. E. Timmons.

CHURCHES.
Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath; class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.
M. E. Church South—Rev. E. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Cove branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m.
Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m.
Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

SOCIETIES.
Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griffin, Reporter.
Masonic—Zereth Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Wolsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows—Angola Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; C. F. Massey, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.
G. A. R.—Grand Post No. 15, Cottonwood falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

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

Rain, Tuesday night.

Fine growing weather.

93° in the shade, Tuesday.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

There was a slight rain Sunday night.

Mr. T. A. Ferlet is now at San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. J. F. Olinger has found his long lost alligator.

'Squire F. B. Hunt was down to Emporia, yesterday.

Mr. Douglas Smith has gone to Albuquerque, N. M.

Mr. Wm. Forney was down to Emporia, yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas McGrath left, Tuesday, for Chicago, Ill.

Mr. J. A. Smith, of Emporia, was in town, last week.

Mr. F. D. Mills, of Atchison, was in town, last week.

Strong City enjoyed a circus on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Minnie Ellis is Deputy in the postoffice in this city.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh was down to Emporia, last Tuesday.

Mr. J. M. Tuttle is again able to be at his place of business.

Several nice residences are in course of erection in Strong City.

After June 20 delinquent tax payers will be liable to the penalty.

Mrs. Wm. Hillert is suffering with a carbuncle on her left hand.

Mr. Peyton Jones, of Council Grove, was at Strong City, last week.

Leo Swope is now engaged in County Treasurer W. P. Martin's office.

Mr. P. Hubbard's bean dinner on Decoration Day was well attended.

Mr. James Ryburn is now running both of the livery stables in this city.

Now is the time to begin to get things ready for our next Agricultural Fair.

Mr. L. A. Loomis's mare, "Red Bird," won second money in the race at Winfield.

Two of Mr. E. Williams's children have been very sick, but they are now getting well.

Mr. Paul Spreitzer, of Strong City, left, last Monday, for Freeport, Harper county.

Messrs. C. J. Lantry and A. C. Burton, of Strong City, went to Denver, Col., last week.

Mr. John Emslie is putting up a stone store room in Strong City, north of Mr. J. G. Winters'.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bernard, of Cedar Point, contemplated starting soon, on a lengthy visit to France.

Miss Esther McGhee, of Ottumwa, Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Dickson, in Strong City.

The Mayor appointed Mr. J. B. Shipman as Street Commissioner vice Mr. M. H. Pennell, resigned.

Mrs. J. R. Stearns has so far recovered from her illness as to have been taken to her home on Spring creek.

The Chase County Medical Society will hold its next meeting at Dr. Stone's office, next Tuesday, June 9.

Mr. I. O. Wilkinson and child, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Born, on Thursday, May 21, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, on the Doolittle farm, east of this city, a daughter.

Born, on Wednesday, May 27, 1885, on the Mills ranch, on South Fork, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morrison, a daughter.

Dr. John McCa-kill shipped twenty-five high grade Hereford bulls, last Tuesday, to his ranch at Trinidad, Colorado.

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, was down to Leavenworth, last week, estimating on some stone work to be done there.

Mr. J. G. Winters has moved his old stand in Strong City back from the street and put up a new store room in front of it.

To try to kill one man and to congratulate another over the same subject is the way some folks have of passing through this world.

We understand that Mr. S. F. Jones intends putting up a large hotel in Strong City, just west of Johnston & Rettiger's drug store.

Dr. W. H. Carter and Messrs. S. D. Breese, W. P. Martin, J. L. Cochran, J. F. Olinger and Syke Wilson are at Wichita attending the races.

Mr. W. S. Romigh arrived home from Wichita, Saturday night. He informs us that his loss by the fire at Wichita was only a few dollars' worth of wire fence patterns.

An important meeting of the Emmet Club will be held in the Madden Brothers' office, June 6, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., and every member is expected to be present.

Rev. J. T. Hanna, Presiding Elder, will preach in the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls, on Sunday evening, June 14. Quarterly Conference, Monday morning.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Elmdale postoffice June 2, 1885, Conway C. F. Hammond, F. Hight Caleb 4, three (3) McClellan W. J.

L. B. Breese, P. M., Married, on Sunday evening, May 31, 1885, at the residence of Mr. N. A. Dobbins, in this city, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Geo. M. Drew, of this city, and Miss Kittie Harrold, of Canton, McPherson county.

The Sunday-School Convention

that was to have taken place at the M. E. Church in this city next Saturday, has been postponed on account of the Diamond Creek Convention being held on that day.

Street Commissioner Shipman is putting gravel on Broadway, south of the bridge. He is also putting gravel on the Streets west of the Court house, and grading the street on the east side of the Court house black.

Mrs. Cahoon, of Lawrence, a sister of Mr. T. H. Warton, formerly of this county, left for her home, Thursday morning, accompanied as far as Emporia by Mrs. J. W. McWilliams, at whose house she had been making a short visit.

A circus team attached to a wagon ran away in Strong City, on Wednesday of last week, colliding with a buggy team belonging to Mr. Jas. Ryburn, of this city, and injuring one of his horses. The Company paid him \$100 damages.

Children's day at the M. E. church Cottonwood Falls, is the second Sunday in this month. The arrangements are the most perfect ever made for anything of the kind in this city. All are invited to attend, from both city and country around.

We have received from A. H. Harlan & Bros., General Agents, Eureka, Kansas, a copy of Webster's American People's Dictionary and People's Manual which is neatly printed and well bound, and contains much valuable and popular information.

The Young Ladies' Society of the M. E. Church will give a strawberry and ice-cream festival in the church, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Tickets for supper, 25 cents. Musical and literary programme. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the United Brethren Church will be held at the Sharps creek school-house, Saturday and Sunday, June 6 and 7. Sunday's services will be held in the grove. Basket dinner. All are invited. J. Z. Mann, Pastor.

Kansas papers, please notice. Sam'l T. Geiger, formerly of Florence, Pa., was killed while braking on a train. His mother, Frances Geiger, wishes to find out the whereabouts of another son, George, who is supposed to be in Kansas. Papers, by calling attention to this item, may aid her in finding her son.

The social at Mrs. Elizabeth Porter's, last Saturday night, was largely attended and was quite an enjoyable affair. The Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band was present and discoursed sweet music. Pleasant conversation and singing were also indulged in; and about \$15.00 were collected to go towards putting a well in Prairie Grove Cemetery.

Mr. M. A. Campbell has had on exhibition, in front of his store, for several days past, the Dan Improve Automatic Hay Stacker and gatherer, which is said to be the greatest labor saving, money saving and time saving machine ever introduced on the farm or ranch, and that five horses, three boys and one man with it, will do the work of six horses and ten men the old way and do it better. It looks to us as if it would do "lots" of good work; and every farmer should inquire into its merits before haying time comes on. The time is fast coming when hay will be in great demand in this western country, and it will behoove farmers to be able to put up a great deal of this necessary animal feed, not only for home consumption, but for shipment.

COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS.
The County Commissioners met as a board of equalization last Monday and Tuesday.

Several complaints were settled by adopting the rule that all personal property must be assessed in the township where usually kept.

Ferry & Watson were awarded the contract to furnish coffins for paupers for the balance of the year, at the following prices: 3 feet and under, 90 cents per foot; over 3 feet, 70 cents per foot.

C. F. Lalogue was authorized to erect gates for six months on the M. Payne road, where said road enters and leaves the s. e. 1/4 of sec. 8, 21, 8.

E. W. Pinkston and C. A. Mead, Sr. and Frank Ridgway were appointed appraisers on n. w. 1/4 of sec. 36, 21, 8.

A. R. Rice's petition to erect gates

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.

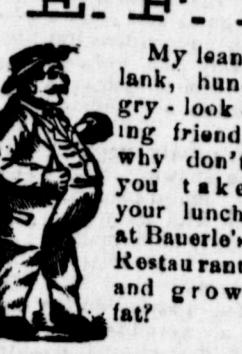
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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?

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.

CONFECTIONARY
AND
RESTAURANT
AND
BAKERY.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LADIES

who are tired of clothes that fade in washing or wash- ing will find the

RICHMOND PINKS,
Purples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

In a certain road until Oct. 1 was laid over until July meeting.

It was also ordered that hereafter no gates will be allowed on any public road unless a petition signed by the citizens living in the vicinity and directly interested in the road where it is proposed to erect said gates is presented.

The County Clerk was directed to advertise for sealed bids for the purchase of lot 3, block 20, North Cottonwood Falls.

The assessment of the Strong City National Bank was raised from \$24,900 to \$28,929.

H. M. Biglow was authorized to redeem lots 5 and 6, block 65, Cottonwood Falls, upon payment of original tax and costs.

The tax sale certificates on lots 7 and 8, block 53, Cottonwood Falls sold in 1875, lots 9, 10 and 11, block 53, sold in 1879, were awarded to Edwin Pratt.

I. O. O. F.
The district meeting of the 11th District of the Independent Order of Good Templars will meet at Marion, Kansas, on Thursday, June 11, 1885. All members of the Order are invited to attend. First session, 10 o'clock, a. m.; second session, 2 o'clock, p. m. A public meeting will be held in the evening.

A. D. BILLINGS, G. W. C. J. N. RAILTON, S. D.

160 Acres of Land for Sale,
By J. P. Kuhl, about 5 1/2 miles southwest 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.

FOR SALE.
Some good milk cows. Inquire of J. M. Bielmann, on Rock creek.

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

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

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.

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimpaired times, at his drug store.

50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork.

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.

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

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

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

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.

Money to loan on chattel property. JAMES P. McGRATH.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,
Physician & Surgeon,

Office and room, east side of Broadway north of Toledo.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,

Office in Melville's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to.

DR. S. M. FURMAN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

J. H. POLIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,

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PUBLICATION NOTICE.

W. B.

THE DRESSMAKER.

An Individual of the Female Persuasion of Uncertain Age and Migratory Habits.

Come, children, put away your playthings, and I will tell you about the dressmaker; a creature which you have all heard of, no doubt, but of which it is not possible you can be fully informed.

A dressmaker, then, is an individual of the female persuasion; ago, uncertain; habits, migratory.

It is the custom of the dressmaker to roam about from house to house, ostensibly for the purpose of fitting dresses to her victims; but this is an error. The dressmaker was never known to be guilty of such an indiscretion. They who have availed the report have injured her grossly.

No; the dressmaker does not fit dresses. She has better business on her hands than any such trifling affair as that. Her mission is a high and ennobling one. All such commonplace matters as cutting and fitting dresses she relegates to the inferior intelligence of her customers.

But let me tell you just what the duties of the dressmaker are.

To-day she is engaged to spend the day with Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith receives the dressmaker with open arms and some twenty or thirty yards of silk. The dressmaker is kind enough to look at the silk, and kinder still to sit down and cut it into patches eminently suitable for insertion in a crazy quilt; in the meantime regaling Mrs. Smith with a full and accurate account of domestic economy as practiced at Mrs. Brown's.

While the dressmaker is engaged in this two-fold operation of dissecting Mrs. Smith's silk and Mrs. Brown's household affairs, Mrs. Smith is kept very busy. Listening to a recital of one's dear friend's eccentricities—always a delightful occupation—and superintending the preparation of dinner are quite a strain upon even the strongest constitutions.

But in process of time dinner is ready, the silk is divided and subdivided to the satisfaction of the dressmaker, and the whole story of Mrs. Brown's domestic economy has been told.

That is to say, it seemed to have been told. But the appearance of the several articles of food upon Mrs. Smith's table reminds the dressmaker that she has omitted some very important items, and straightway she proceeds to compare the respective bills of fare provided by her hostess and by Mrs. Brown, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Dinner over, the dressmaker pins and bastes and ties up Mrs. Smith all the pieces of silk, big and little, that come convenient; all the while, of course, entertaining her hostess with most interesting conversation upon a variety of subjects, embracing almost everything under heaven, from the last novel up to the way Mrs. Gray's servant acted when Mrs. Gray's baby came down with the measles.

The afternoon is consumed in this way, and supper time and Mr. Smith come before the trying-on process is fairly completed. Mrs. Smith retires to make herself presentable, the dressmaker meanwhile gracefully flirting with the lord of the manor.

At the tea table the dressmaker, now having an enlarged audience, repeats with additions and improvements, her essay on the comparative merits of the Smith and the Brown cuisine, and at the close of the meal the dressmaker retires from the field with the proud satisfaction that she has shed a radiance over the Smith household for one day at least, besides amply earning the five dollar gratuity for her distinguished services.

The dressmaker and the dress have no interest in one another from this moment, but during the ensuing three weeks that Mrs. Smith is engaged in sewing, ripping, re-sewing, undoing, rearranging and altering that dress, it is ever present to her thoughts.

How pleasant it is thus to live in the memory of those whom you have benefited!

It is needless to follow the dressmaker on her mission of love and usefulness. To-morrow she will be irritating the household and severing the silk of Mrs. Black. The only difference in the day's duties will be that, instead of Mrs. Brown's domestic affairs and Mrs. Brown's cookery, it will be Mrs. Smith's home economy and Mrs. Smith's cuisine which pass in review.

I think I have said enough, children, to show you that the dressmaker does not fit dresses, much less make them. If you have any doubt about the truth of what I have told you, however, you would better ask your mamma, who are amply able to satisfy your uncertainty.—*Boston Transcript.*

VALUABLES IN TRUST.

The Precautions Taken by Safe Deposit Companies to Preserve Property Entrusted to Their Care.

With the approach of summer begins the accumulation in the vaults of the safe deposit companies of great piles of family silver-plate, jewelry and valuable property and papers which the householders about to depart on their vacation fears to leave at home, trusting to the vigilance of the police.

"We have now in our vaults," said Safe-Deposit Company, last week, "some four thousand packages, the value of which I could not begin to calculate, for I don't know what they are really worth. People who leave their property in our charge rarely assess them at their full value, so thoroughly do they feel convinced of their absolute safety. Later we have added a new precaution in the shape of a shock for the possible sneak-thief."

"Do you have visits from sneak-thieves?"

"We have had some. For instance, you are coming to visit your property. As you enter the gate to the vaults you pass the gatekeeper, who recognizes you by the password. With you enters a well-dressed man who has just accosted you with some simple remark about the weather, to which you have replied in the same simple manner, and the gatekeeper, thinking he is a friend of yours, allows him to go by with you.

While you are examining, say some coupon bonds, your supposed friend brushes a document on to the floor apparently accidentally. In your excess of politeness you pick it up without looking at it and ask him if it is his. He replies that it is, thanks you, walks off as if on other business and might escape from the building before you could give the alarm. But the gate is closed and can only be opened on the outside, and only on receipt of the password. This gate is also one of our protections against mobs."

"Mobs?"

"Yes, indeed. An organized mob could break into the building as far as that point. But when that door is closed I can direct a current of electricity through its steel bars sufficient to kill a man instantly. By the time it was broken down our safe doors would be closed and bolted, and then we wouldn't care for any mob. What do people deposit with us? Oh, well, it would be difficult to say. We don't ask what are the contents of their trunks. We do not take furniture. I wish we did. I would like to make arrangements so that, when a family are going abroad or out of town, they should give us notice and we would undertake the packing and transporting to our vaults or warehouses of the complete household contents. Then when the family are coming back, they should let us know and we would replace everything as we found it. Of course it would be a great undertaking, but it is only a small increase of duty and responsibility after all. Perhaps it may be interesting to you to know that the findings on the desks, tables and floors during nineteen years amounted to nearly \$6,000,000, all through the carelessness of safe-renters. With the exception of an inconsiderable amount of bonds, coupons and money, as well as a diamond necklace and a few watches, the whole of this large amount has been restored to its rightful owner."

"We receive for safe-keeping," said the Secretary of the Guarantee Company, "valuables of all descriptions, such as coupons, registered and other bonds, deeds, mortgages, coin, plate, bullion, jewelry, clothing and other personal effects, assuming all liabilities. And I can assure you that our deposits are of the most varied description. We have a most perfect system of identification by which it is almost impossible for any but the right owner to obtain possession of the property entrusted to our charge. We have first of all a password known only to the owner and such person or persons as he may choose to tell it to. Then we have as complete a description as possible of the owner and we require him to sign his name."

"Here is an example in point. A short while ago a lady came here and asked for certain property. She produced the guarantee and gave the password. I thought I recognized the face, but still I did not feel altogether satisfied in my mind about it. I got our description book, and then put this singular question to her:

"You are not so old now as you were when you deposited this property; can you explain this?"

"Oh, yes," she replied; "I was my mother; but she is sick in bed, so she gave me the password and asked me to do her business for her."

"Of course that accounted for the strong likeness which had struck me at first. However, I had to tell her that unless she produced an order, correctly and fully filled out by her mother, I could not give her admission to the vault."

In both of these companies' buildings watchmen patrol night and day, fully armed, and the faithful performance of the duties is insured by detectors and electric time-locks. In thousands and one unlooked-for and unexpected places alarms, police-calls and apparatus for severely punishing those imprudent enough to lay their hands where they should not be, are hidden. Fire is combated on the principle that prevention is better than cure by a method of heating by steam generated by boilers under the street and isolated from the main buildings.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FASHIONS IN GLOVES.

The Swede Mousquetaire to Be the Favorite This Summer.

"The fashionable style in gloves changes to a certain extent every season," remarked a large importer and manufacturer of gloves on Broadway, and he stretched a number five kid to fit a number eight hand.

"What causes the changes?"

"The style of dressing has all to do with it. For instance, this summer the close-fitting, tailor-made suits for ladies, from the length of the sleeve and its pattern, require a five-button glove. The glove kid is the most popular for these suits. Six and eight-button gloves were often cut down to five buttons to meet the demand. As long as these close-fitting suits are worn the five-button glove will be in vogue. It is the rage in Paris, and New York does not remain long behind that city of fashion."

"What style of glove will be worn by the ladies this summer?"

"The old style, Swede mousquetaire, will still be worn and in great measure supplant silk gloves. For dress occasions the Swede glove in light tan shades will be worn almost exclusively. It is rather strange that in the dead of summer kid should be preferable to silk. Well, the Swedish kid is light and cool and more dressy than silk. The most popular color is a subdued mouse color."

"The most expensive glove is the pink red. Indeed they are so high priced that a very small and select stock only is kept on hand. When the famous pink parties came off during last year the gloves were generally made or ordered direct from Paris."

"A new style of glove which does not seem to become popular is the three-button kid, with black Spanish lace at the top. In the first place they are too expensive and then the three buttons are not enough to give them the style of five buttons without the lace."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—It is stated that one or two churches are burned throughout the United States every week.

THE STYLES.

Articles of Attire and Adornment in Vogue in Fashionable Centers.

Black in dresses, cloaks, hats and bonnets is most fashionable, and is to be seen much more generally than anything else.

The theory which many people hold that one is better dressed in black—especially those with small incomes—than anything else, seems to be a tolerably general one, to judge by the prevalence of it.

Certainly the most beautiful and varied materials are to be seen in it, and handsome costumes are profusely trimmed with the plumb or lead, sementerie, jet, silver and gold combinations.

The black woolen canvas striped with broad velvet is popular, trimmed with yak lace, and worn with a mantlet of the stripes, laden with lace, and a bonnet of black and gold net velvet and wings. The material in different colors is the novelty, par excellence, of the season. It is striped with broad velvet or more and embossed plush; to be also seen in fine and coarse quality, plain or with applique silk flowers, outlined with narrow gold and silver threads or woven in a pattern that has the effect of lace. Day and evening costumes, mantles, bonnets, parasols and long traveling cloaks are all made of it.

Biscuit color is particularly popular, and also navy blue, showing a red foundation under its semi-transparent surface, and trimmed with navy blue velvet. The most dainty little mantlets are made to wear with the dress by the leading dress-makers.

The skirts are varied in style, but the two sides are nearly always differently arranged, the front draped and the back round and full. The full back, with the gathers put in quite at the center, on the tulle, is kept in place sometimes by tolerably broad reverses of velvet, which meet and fasten to the outside of the bodice with a bow of some sort of ornament. The front drapery, if long, is drawn across to the left hip and loses itself under the velvet.

A novel way of trimming the bodice with velvet is to lay on a circle round each arm-hole, on the shoulder and bust, and insert a point of velvet back and front, graduated into a fine point at the waist. Double reverses of velvet, the upper ones much larger than the lower, are also fashionable.

Collars of dresses are straight and high, and usually of velvet, even if there is no velvet on the skirt. A new fold of color appears above, next to the skin. A flat collar turned back on the neck is to be seen, on some dresses, with a broad ribbon coming out from each side, tied loosely, and then carried down to the waist, where it ends in another bow. The collar is of embroidery or velvet.

Other bodices have the front arranged with a deep Swiss band of any fancy material that happens to be used as trimming, and a tuck of black lace is drawn down from the throat and shoulders over any color that contrasts well with the costume. This is particularly becoming to a slight figure.

Ribbons are greatly used. A pretty way of brightening up a skirt is to make three clusters of bows, connect them by ends and attach them to one side of the skirt, placing the uppermost cluster at the edge of the bodice. The ends of the lowest cluster reach to within a short distance of the edge of the skirt. There are usually four loops and two ends to each bow. Terry velvet ribbon, Ottoman or plain velvet, are all used, and also the gauze ribbons that are so fashionable. These gauze ribbons are made from narrow to sash widths, and are in plain and fancy varieties. If the skirt is plaited one broad plait is arranged at the side, on which these bows are placed. The arrangement is suitable for both day and evening dresses.

Crepe cloth is another fashionable material, and is extremely pretty in stripes of delicate blended colors for light summer dresses, especially for cool tennis wear. It is a good deal used for morning aprons, garden fitches and the trimming of large straw hats.

The unshrinkable tennis flannels of this season are particularly pretty and light in weight and soft and becoming in colors. The plain and broad-striped material is used together.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BALKY HORSES.

An Incident Showing That Even These May Sometimes Be Profitable.

"Balky horses, you say!" remarked a talkative passenger; "yes, I've had a little experience with them. They are not easy things to handle. It is mighty hard work for a man to drive a balky horse and be a Christian at the same time. I tried it years ago, and gave it up as a bad job. But, say, did you ever hear of a man having a horse balk on him in such a way as to make him laugh—to please him all over and make him right down happy? Well, sir, I did, and I was the man. He was a horse that I had traded for—got rid of a spavined, blind stagger nag that swap—and he was an awful balker. There wasn't no use of doing anything with him—there was nothing to do but just sit down and wait for him to come round. It generally took two hours."

One day I was driving him along and just as we got onto the railroad track he balked. "Here's a go," says I to myself; "what if a train should come along?" At first I was afraid a train would come, then after a while I didn't care a cuss whether one came or not, and in about seventy-five minutes I was afraid one wouldn't come. I just ached to have a train come along. I prayed for one. Sure enough, pretty soon I saw one coming. It made me smile. When the engineer whistled for me to get off the track I laughed. And when he got a little closer I climbed up the hind end of the buggy, leaned up against the fence and prepared to enjoy the picnic. Oh, but it was sport! That balky horse had sworn he wouldn't go out he went that time. He was distributed all along the track there for twenty rods. And the old buggy and harness—it looked too comical. Never had such fun since I was a boy."

"Rather expensive fun, wasn't it?"

"Yes, for the railroad company. I used 'em for \$700, and the jury of farmers gave me \$637.50. Oh, but it was fun!"—*Chicago Herald.*

LOST HIS RAILROAD NERVE.

A Traveling Man Who Has Become Morbidly Fearful of an Accident.

A roving theatrical manager and a newspaper man were breakfasting at the Morton House one day last week, when the former remarked: "I am trying to get control of a house of my own, so that I can locate permanently. In fact, I have lost my railroad nerve."

"Your railroad nerve; what do you mean?"

"Just what I say. I have lost my railroad nerve. Up to about a year ago I felt almost as safe on a railway train as I did in a hotel, but since that time, for some cause or other, I have become morbidly apprehensive of railroad accidents, and now, when traveling, I fret and worry all the time. I can't rest in a sleeper any more. Many a time I have lain awake all night, and even if I do doze, the slightest out-of-the-way jar will startle and arouse me in the most unpleasant manner. If the train slackens its speed, I dread that we are too close to another, and I sometimes become so agitated that I leave my berth and walk the aisle for an hour at a time."

"You should conquer your fears," said the newspaper man. "When I step on a train I consider that my fate is in the hands of others—that worry or fret will not avail one particle to help me in case of trouble—and I sleep almost as well in a Pullman or a Wagner as I do in my own bed."

"I have tried to reason myself out of my fears," was the response, "but I can't. I know I have only got to die once, and that I must die some time. Honestly, though I am not at all disposed to go off the hooks just yet, the fear of instant death is not so much what haunts me as the dread of accident that would deprive me of a limb or otherwise cripple me permanently. Did you ever see a one-armed or one-legged theatrical manager or agent? We have had enough times to get along with all our limbs and faculties. To deprive me of a leg or an arm would be to take away my means of living and cause me to resort to some other thing which has deprived me of my railroad nerve. I will make almost any sacrifice that will enable me to locate and regain my former buoyancy of spirits. Even as I talk with you now I fret because I have to take the train for Boston to-day, and I won't feel easy in my mind till I get to the end of my journey, and not then, for I know I shall have to come back again."

"Are your fears shared by many other managers or actors?"

"Indeed they are, but few of them care to acknowledge it. I know lots of drummers, too, who feel just as I do. Stand in front of a ticket office before the departure of a through train, especially at night, and watch the men buy accident insurance tickets, and you will be surprised to find how many there are who, like me, have lost their railroad nerve. A year ago I had a gray hair in my head. Now there are plenty of them. Still, if circumstances compel, I will be on the road next season, with only one consoling thought, and that is that perhaps after all I may never get a scratch, while some one who never gave the matter a thought, or who would laugh at it if he did, may be killed by a derailment or a collision within a year. It is strange though, considering how much they travel, how few actors get hurt, and I don't believe one in a thousand ever buys accident tickets. They are too superstitious, and feel that if they were to insure they would be certain to 'beat the game,' and have to die to do it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MUST BE ENFORCED.

An Arkansas Justice Who Was Determined to Enforce the Laws of the State.

Abraham Stockton, who, during many years lived in the southern part of Arkansas, was, in honor to his great learning and also to the fact that he had once killed a mad dog, elected justice of the peace. The people were very anxious to see a case taken before the old man, for every man knew that Stockton's opinion would be one which the Supreme Court could not reverse. The opportunity came. A man named Eckford sued Mr. Chesley. The litigation grew out of a dispute concerning the ownership of a lot of sheep. A jury was empaneled, the evidence was taken and the lawyers made their speeches. The verdict of the jury declared that the sheep be equally divided. Before discharging the jury, the magistrate said:

"Gentlemen, you've done your duty, but you ain't made no provisions for the cost in this thing. The Constitution of the United States says that when jurymen make such an oversight, the Judge shall take the matter into his own hands. Gentlemen, I'll charge you two dollars a piece. I have heard a heap of people talk about the Judge's charge to the jury, an I reckon some of you will talk about this one, but if you say anything outen the way, I'll whale the whole kit an' blin' of yer."

"Your honor," said a lawyer, "you can't make the jury pay."

"Can't I? Well, now it's funny if we don't. They don't get a bite to eat till the thing's settled. Says, git your pops an' keep your eyes on the jury. The laws of this State have got to be enforced."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

One of His Rules.

It happened at a ball at Fort Worth. A fashionable young lady, who was very homely, was speaking to a female friend about a rich young gentleman, who was also at the ball, and who was considered quite a catch.

"He is such an intelligent and charming young man. He promised to dance the first dance with me, and he kept his promise like a gentleman," remarked the homely lady.

"Yes," responded her friend, yawning. "I heard him say that it was one of his rules of life, when he had anything disagreeable to do, to go to it as soon as possible, and be done with it."

The young ladies have not been seen arm-in-arm on the street since.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Personal Ambition the Motive of Those Who Attack the President.

Senator Enstis, of Louisiana, is in open revolt against the Administration. The Cincinnati Enquirer also arrays itself against the Administration. Mr. Enstis is provoked because he has not been able to influence the President in the matter of appointments in Louisiana; while Mr. McLean, the proprietor of the Enquirer, is angered because of his failure to control the Federal patronage of Ohio. With both these men personal ambition has been the ruling motive, and now that they find themselves without the coveted power in the President's council they lash the Administration with all their might. But how absurd it is for men who aspire to be statesmen to grow angry because they can not have just what they want! Such men should be taught that the Government of the United States is not child's play, and that a Democratic Administration can not be conducted in the interest of a clique or of one or two men in a section. The interests of the whole people are to be considered and not the interests of particular individuals.

The great charge brought by ill-disposed Democrats against President Cleveland is that so few removals are being made; that so few Democrats are being appointed to office. But Mr. Cleveland's policy was well known before the election, and it is too late to object to it now. The Chicago platform was clear enough upon the subject of Civil-Service, and Mr. Cleveland was very clear and emphatic in his interpretation of that platform. Democrats worked with enthusiasm to elect their standard-bearer, and now that the choice of the people occupies the White House, how unjust and unwise it is for individual Democrats to chafe or bolt.

President Cleveland gives very general satisfaction. His acts during the two months of his incumbency are taken as an earnest of his purpose to overhaul Federal affairs thoroughly and give us a pure and efficient public service. He has made some mistakes in his appointments to be sure, but when it is remembered what a burden the President has on his shoulders—when it is remembered what a mass of business demands his attention, it is wonderful that the mistakes have been so few.

In the first place Mr. Cleveland entered the Executive office with a staff of Cabinet officers against whom naught could be said. In the selection of his official family the new President proved at once his sound judgment and his honest purpose. Each Secretary was imbued with the spirit of reform, and each entered upon his duties with genuine enthusiasm and a firm hand.

Pledged to reform, a rigid examination into the books of the Government was at once instituted by the Administration. Each department was corrupt, and each Secretary gave his personal attention to the work of overhauling the accounts. The Secretary of State has been kept very busy setting the wheels of the new diplomatic service in motion. The Secretary of the Treasury has unearthed Republican rascality in his department, and has introduced business-like methods in the conduct of Treasury affairs. The Secretary of the Interior has found corruption in the Pension Bureau, in the Indian Bureau and in many sub-divisions of his department. Reform is being pushed vigorously by Mr. Lamar and his faithful assistants. The Postmaster-General found his department in the hands of partisan inspectors. These inspectors were the powerful aids of Republican magnates; and to get rid of these men was the Postmaster-General's first duty. Mr. Vilas has been equal to the task and has used the reform broom vigorously.

The Secretary of the Navy has made his hand felt on John Roach and other millionaire jobbers, and has reformed the clerical force in his department. The Secretary of War has made many important changes in his department, and the Attorney-General has not been slow in bringing about a new order of things in the Department of Justice. Since the 4th of March all the Government red tape has been rolled into a great ball and put out of sight. Court etiquette, introduced by Republican Presidents in imitation of the forms of effete monarchies, has been replaced by dignified but simple customs, in keeping with a free Republic. The three years that for twenty-five years had made themselves at home about the departments have fled from Washington.

And so long as honesty, intelligence and Democracy prevail, where once corruption and imperial living were the rule, the people of this country will not find fault, although the Administration does move slowly, and hundreds of rascals in Federal offices throughout the States are still drawing Government pay. For these Federal officers will be reached in time, and now that the departments at Washington are working smoothly, the time will not be long delayed.

Senator Enstis and Mr. McLean may howl, but the rank and the leaders of the Democracy, as well as the rank and file, remain faithful to the party of reform. There is less dissension now than usual.—*Richmond (Va.) State.*

BEING DEMOCRATS.

The Only Charge That Has Been Preferred Against Pillsbury and Chase.

One of the charges brought against the Administration by some of the carpers who are beginning to find fault with it is that it did wrong in appointing to office such characters as Pillsbury and Chase, of Maine, who are not up to the civil-service reform standard. Whatever good the Administration may be credited with is, in the opinion of these critics, overbalanced by the appointment of these persons, who could not have been worse, as one disapproving journal puts it, if the choice had been made from the inmates of a penitentiary.

Such expressions of disapprobation naturally induce the belief among those who are easily beguiled, that the two appointees in Maine belong to the criminal class, and that their selection for Government positions is an outrage upon the public service and a disgrace to the Administration. As nothing short

of burglary or horse stealing could warrant the hullabaloo that tenderfoot mugwumps and pharisaical Republicans are making over their appointments, it will surprise those unacquainted with the facts in regard to the appointees in question, to learn that the offense with which they are truly charged is the unwavering character of their Democracy and the zeal with which they always supported the Democratic cause. This might be an objection to them if the appointing power was Republican, but why it should be brought to bear against them with a Democratic Administration is extremely difficult to understand.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

CONFLICTING THEORIES.

President Cleveland's Administration Between Two Fires.

Some Democrats blame him for not turning Republicans out of office more rapidly and generally and for overlooking some of the best politicians in the party in the appointments that have been made.

The Independents fret and worry because he happens to appoint a few men to office who are hard workers in the party and labored to make his election possible.

Are these conflicting and contradictory criticisms just?

It is noteworthy that the former complaints come mainly from journals which, while pretending to be Democratic, labored vigorously to defeat Mr. Cleveland last year.

If President Cleveland were to make a "clean sweep" of the hundred thousand office-holders for political considerations, he would falsify the pledges on which he sought the votes of the people and was elected.

If he should fail to make his Administration distinctly Democratic, to carry out Democratic principles and to seek by his appointments and policy to perpetuate and strengthen the Democratic party, he would be equally false to the pledges which secured his election.

Mr. Cleveland accepted the Democratic nomination. Without it he would not have been a candidate. He accepted and planted himself upon the Democratic platform. If he had repudiated it he would have been a traitor.

That platform declared that the fundamental principles of the Democracy must forever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government; denounced the Republican party and its methods and reaffirmed the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, "that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith."

In addition to this, the platform pledged the Democracy to "purify the Administration from corruption" and to favor honest Civil-Service reform.

Will any fair-minded Independent argue that the President must in duty prove true to the reform promises, but may without dishonor disregard the political and party promises?

Certainly the position taken by the Independents in relation to a few appointments seems to imply that such is their belief.

Is this quite honest? Are not Secretary Manning and Secretary Whitney two Cabinet officers whom the Independents indorse? Yet Mr. Manning had for years been a prominent and able politician, the "boss" of the Democratic "machine," as the Republicans insisted, and had certainly had no experience in a National office. Mr. Whitney had also been an active, efficient Democratic politician and was not an expert in naval matters.

Are we to understand that the Independent principle of Civil-Service reform is to condemn the appointment of active and useful politicians in small revenue collectorships and to approve such appointments in Cabinet offices?

It makes no difference that Mr. Manning promises to be a successful Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Whitney an exceptionally capable, efficient and successful Secretary of the Navy. Their present capacity was not known at the time of their appointment, yet we do not remember that the New England and New York Independent press protested against them on account of their political services and activity.

Is it not true that Independents allow themselves to be unconsciously prejudiced against what they call "political appointments" because they do not desire the perpetuation of the Democracy? Are they not led, to detest working Democrats because of their old prejudices against the party which naturally induce them to wish the destruction of the Democratic organization and the construction of some new reform party on its ruins?

But can they consistently and, with honor ask in that work the assistance of a Democratic President who was supported by nearly five million Democrats because he was the Democratic candidate, and as such pledged to carry out the Democratic platform which made the perpetuity of the Democratic organization its distinctive feature?—*N. Y. World.*

—For ten years a pair of robins have had a nest every season in an old willow tree on Staten Island, and this spring they returned to occupy their accustomed abode. Immediately, a lively commotion was observed in the tree. It was discovered that a desperate battle was in progress between the robins and a flock of English sparrows for the possession of the old nest. The battle lasted nearly an hour, during which the nest was demolished, and the sparrows, by their superior numbers, came off victorious and drove the robins away. The sparrows must go.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—There is no record of the distance from shore at which divers have gone down in the Atlantic Ocean. They can go down to certain depths at any part of the ocean. As long ago as 1856, E. P. Harrington, of Westfield, N. Y., went down one hundred and seventy feet and recovered the iron safe of the steamer Atlantic, sunk in Lake Erie the year before. He was dressed in a common diver's suit, and remained down eleven minutes. A recent French invention enables men to descend over eight hundred feet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A TIMELY TOPIC.

The Outlook for the World's Supply of Breadstuffs Not So Gloomy as Some of the Croakers Would Have Us Believe—A Glimpse At All Along the Line.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In the present depressed condition of all branches of business, the crop prospects, of paramount interest at all times, acquire an additional interest, and the reports of damage to our winter wheat caused considerable alarm throughout the country. Both the official and the amateur statisticians are constantly figuring out how big will be our shortage in winter wheat, and, if we are to believe advertisements, we might think that we shant have a bushel to spare this year. Of course most of the statisticians dabble in the grain market, and probably get up the figures to suit their books, so that their statements can not be implicitly relied upon. That the winter wheat has been injured can not be questioned; but the extent of the injury can certainly not be figured out at present; and the season having been backward all over the world, it remains to be seen what Mother Nature will do in the next month or two toward re-establishing a natural state of affairs. In any case, the accumulation of wheat all over the world is so large that there is not the slightest danger that humanity will run short of bread, or even have to pay more for it. The best proof of this is that, alarming reports notwithstanding, the price of wheat in our leading markets is keeping steadily down and does not advance even on all the false reports of shortages in wheat in other countries.

In the last two or three weeks numbers of telegrams have insinuated that the prospects of the crops in Europe are just as bad as they are here, and that India and Australia have suffered almost as much as Europe. Of course all this was published for the purpose of putting breadstuffs up. But here are facts gathered from the best financial and commercial articles of the London press:

In India a bountiful wheat harvest has been gathered in.

In Australia the yield is far above the average.

New Zealand was visited by rain storms in the middle of the harvest, and has thus partially lost the advantage of an extra fine crop.

In Great Britain the dry weather of April began to be threatening, but the frequent showers which have set in since seem to have allayed all the apprehensions of the farmers in regard to hay, the prospect of which seems to have been particularly discouraging. As is the case in this country, the season is about a month backward in England; but the agriculturists say that the showers of May prove to have been just as beneficial as those which should have come in April. All that seems to be wanted is warm weather for six or eight weeks, and if the predictions of weather prophets, both here and abroad, are worth anything, the world is going to have it very warm indeed. It appears from reports that there is not to-day a single crop in Great Britain which is not in a promising condition.

The wheat crop has looked well all through the winter and spring, being none the worse for backwardness. It is everywhere a full plant of healthy color and well over the ground. According to the *Daily News*, of London "even farmers who, as a rule do not take a sanguine view of crop prospects, generally admit that they have seldom seen so fine a promise of a bounteous harvest."

The dry April seems to have affected the south of Russia as it did Great Britain; but, according to the *St. Petersburg papers*, showers came to the rescue, and the grain growers, who at one time showed a disposition to keep the old crops back, began freely to sell it again. It seems, therefore, that in no part of the globe need workmen apprehend an advance in the price of bread; add if bread goes down, it will drag down with it the price of all the other articles of food, make workmen all the better off, and ultimately revive the manufacturing and industrial interests.

All the talk about the farmers suffering from the fall in the price of grain is nonsense. To begin with, when wheat drags other commodities down, farmers get more of them in exchange for it, and then they can easily change from year to year their system of culture. There is no earthly reason why American farmers should insist upon increasing their production of wheat when they see that New Zealand, Austria, India or Russia can undersell them in the markets of the world. The point is to knock out of the American farmer's head the obsolete idea that this country is the only granary in the world. Our corn will always find an increasing demand. With the exception of Russia, and the Danubian region, we are the only producers of it. But wheat is grown everywhere.

KNOCKED OUT.

Thompson, the Cleveland Giant Done Up by a Negro in Just Ninety Seconds.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 25.—Undoubtedly the best fight ever seen in the Northwest, Marquis of Queensbury rules, regulation gloves, came off last night between Mervine Thompson, of Cleveland, O., and Billy Wilson (colored) of this city, at Market Hall, before an audience of 1,800 people. Wilson is twenty-two years old, and came from Boston six months ago. He weighs, in trim, 180 pounds. He fought "Black Star" in Clarendon Hall, New York to a draw. Thompson came here confident that he would easily best his opponent. After a few seconds of wary sparring Wilson hit Thompson a right hand face blow which dazed him, but he countered and knocked Wilson into his corner. Wilson returned with a right hand blow behind the ear, and Thompson fell to the floor like a stricken ox. He attempted to rise to his feet, but was knocked down again. He made another effort to face his man, but was struck behind the ear and fell face down and perfectly insensible. When time was called Thompson had not recovered his senses, and Wilson was declared winner. The fight lasted ninety seconds.

A Novel Case of Parental Discipline.

OVINGVILLE, KY., May 26.—Jim Conner, a boy aged eighteen years, was up before the Court here charged with carrying deadly weapons. His mother was present to defend him. The Judge made a proposition that if she would openly scold him with a cowhide, he would dismiss the case, and the mother consented. A cowhide was sent for and the woman immediately stripped the boy to the waist, marched him to the center of the room and proceeded to give him an unmerciful thrashing in the presence of a large audience.

MORE FALLING BUILDINGS.

A Tenement Block at Jersey City Collapses with Fatal Results.

JERSEY CITY, May 27.—A terrible disaster, causing the loss of four lives and the more or less serious wounding of an unknown number of persons occurred at half-past six this morning. Four families were living in Patrick Anderson's four-story tenement house, situated on the west side of Colgate street between First and Second streets. They were about their usual avocations at that hour, when they were startled by a low roar as of cannon at a distance. This was followed by the creaking of timber. The building began to tremble. In another instant, and before the now thoroughly terrified occupants of the building could realize what was happening, the building collapsed and sunk down in the air. A cloud of dust went up in the air. The shrieks of the children alarmed the neighbors in the vicinity and soon it was swarming with humanity. Strong hands and willing hearts speedily engaged in the work of dragging away the timbers, rescuing the living and taking out the dead. The screams of the wounded, who were plinned down and crushed between the timbers were agonizing. Immediately after the disaster occurred, an alarm was given by the fire bell. The firemen quickly got to work, took out the dead and dying and those who had by a miracle escaped injury. The building was owned by Patrick Anderson, who with his wife and five children, resided in the first floor. Michael Webb, wife and two children, second floor; John Coyne, wife and five children, Patrick Corbin and five children, jointly, occupied the third floor; H. McGurty and two children occupied the fourth floor. The killed are as follows:

Manie, Ella and Barney Anderson, aged respectively eight months, eight and ten years. Anderson the father had just left the house for kindling wood, and his wife preceded him a few moments, going to a neighboring grocery to make purchases for breakfast. The other victim was Michael Webb, a lad of seventeen years, residing on the second floor. He was crushed in a frightful manner. Nearly every bone in his body was broken. The injured as far as learned are: John Coyne, age forty-eight, badly hurt about the head and face; Patrick Coyne, aged nine, ankle broken; Mary Coyne, aged twelve, forehead badly cut; Bridget Coyne, thirty-three, badly bruised about the body; Hugh McGurty, twenty-five, head and face badly cut; Mary Ann McGurty, twenty, slightly injured about the body; Lizzie Hussey, twenty-five, back badly hurt; Maggie Anderson, twelve, head and face badly injured. The accident is attributed to the rotting away of the piles upon which the house was built. All the injured were cared for by the various hospitals of the city.

THE REDSKINS.

Further Depredations of Geronimo's Band in New Mexico.

DEMING, N. M., May 27.—A buck from Alma came through from Silver City last night, bringing news of additional murders by Chief Geronimo and his band of Apaches. An old man named Benton, the two Suller brothers, Pete Anderson, Jim Montgomery, M. Smith, W. E. Lyon, and an unknown have been killed.

OTHERS KILLED.

A number have been killed who can not be recognized. Mr. Cooney writes to John Swift as follows: "There is a bad business here, twenty-four men already lie buried in a radius of twenty-four miles, seven by troops and seventeen by citizens. The following are reported wounded above Alma: John Walworth, Tom Welch and a woman. Woods, Poland, Tom McKinney and Baxter of Pinos Altos, were camped eighteen miles above Hot Springs, and during Woods' and Poland's absence the camp was attacked. When Poland returned he found Baxter dead. In the camp and McKinney missing. Poland hastened to the river and warned the citizens and was shot at on the way. The cow-boys on the west fork of the Gila are well armed and are now on the trail."

PENSION DECISION.

A Union Prisoner Who Joined the Confederacy for the Purpose of Escaping Debarred from Receiving a Pension.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Commissioner of Pensions has decided adversely upon the application for a pension of one Dawson, of Company D, West Virginia Cavalry, who joined the Confederate service while a Union prisoner. It is alleged the enlistment was for the purpose of escaping to the Federal lines at a favorable opportunity. In his decision the Commissioner says: "If it were allowable for a captured soldier to join the enemy for the purpose of escaping the hardships and privations of prison life, the principle would be established that a prisoner of war would simply be a recruit for the enemy. In law a man's intentions and motives are to be judged by his overt acts. Such being the case, and in view of the provisions of the statute, I cannot hold otherwise than that the soldier in this case did render voluntary aid and comfort to the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, the claim will therefore be rejected, and in this and all similar cases Congress alone can give relief."

Georgia's Credit.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Representatives of the State of Georgia are here trying to place a loan of \$5,500,000 and to that end are endeavoring to get Bank Superintendent Hepburn to repeal his order, made several years ago, forbidding savings banks from buying State or railroad bonds. Some years ago the State of Georgia repudiated \$8,000,000 of its bonds and the victims are trying to prevent it from floating any new bonds before the old ones are paid. At a meeting of holders of these securities and representatives of the State the question was discussed, but no definite conclusion was reached.

The Iron Workers.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 28.—The revised scale of the Amalgamated Association proposing a ten per cent. reduction in all departments but the sheet mills, was mailed to the various mill committees throughout the country last night, and will be presented to the manufacturers on Saturday. The officials of the association are very hopeful that there will be no strike and that the scale will be signed before June 1. They claim to have assurances from several mill owners that they will accept their proposition. Among the firms mentioned as likely to sign the scale are Carr, Gies, Bros. and Phillips, Nimick & Co.

WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

Young Men From This Country Enslaved to Guatemala and Internally Treated.

VICKSBURG, MISS., May 26.—James Earley, an intelligent young Mississippiian, twenty-five years of age, who formerly resided at Batesville where he was for a long time Deputy Sheriff, returned a few days ago from Guatemala, where he had been induced to go by labor agents and seductive advertisements last summer. In an interview last night the young man said: "I left Vicksburg in September last to go to Puerto Barrios, in the Republic of Guatemala to work for Shay, Cornice & Co., on the Puerto-Barrios & Guatemala City Railway. I landed there October 27 in the rainy season and went to work grading the track and laboring up to January 23 when I went with the iron gang and worked there till February. At New Orleans I met a man named Parker who had an office on Front street, near Claiborne."

WHO WAS A LABOR AGENT for Shay, Cornice & Co. In company with 150 others, I signed a contract to work at \$2 per day. We were to pay \$9 transportation out of our first pay and were to pay \$2.50 per week board upon our arrival at work. We sailed on the steamer *Elia Knight*. When we landed, we were put ashore in the night, while it was raining, and had no camp or place to go into. In the rain, the next day, we put up some poles or forks and covered them with menaceria leaves, and these constituted our shelter. It continued to rain for about two months. It would rain for an hour and then the sun would come out hot on us. We were not allowed to stop for rain, but kept on in mud and slush. I was soon taken with fevers, which would lay me up for a day and leave me very weak the next day. When the fever was on me I could not eat, but the following day I always had a ravenous appetite. They issued meal tickets to the workmen when meals were ready, and we could get nothing to eat without a ticket. I went to the time-keeper who gave out the meal tickets and asked for a ticket. He looked over the list of those who had worked the day previous and said, 'You did not work yesterday.' 'No I was sick,' I answered. 'Well,' said he, 'we feed no one here except those who work. Get out of here and go to work and we will feed you.' I was unable to go to work and I had to go to the time-keeper and get some fruit to stay my hunger until I could recuperate enough to go to work. I worked twenty-two days and had done \$11.90 worth of station work the days when I was

UNABLE TO PUT IN A FULL DAY. I went to the time-keeper and asked him how I stood when he told that my passage was \$13.50; that my board was \$4.50 per week; and that I was then indebted to the company \$1.50. I told him I thought he was mistaken and asked him for an itemized statement. He said, 'I will give you an itemized statement.' Then he took a drawer he took out a pistol and presenting it to me said, 'I will give you an itemized account with this.' I soon afterward in company with six others procured a small sail boat and in the night we escaped and made our way to Belize, British Honduras. From there we were sent home in a steamer ship we went over in. Of the 169 who went over with me there were not more than ninety left when I escaped. For a time they died at the rate of seven or eight a day. Two companions of mine died and were stripped of their clothing and buried in the ground. I saw their clothing displayed in the commissary for sale. Men who were unable to work and not sick in bed were forced by soldiers to go to work, and when on the works if they refused to labor they were arrested on some trivial charge and put in stocks. Very

FEW AMERICANS WERE PLACED IN STOCKS, but Germans were often thus punished. A number of men ran away and attempted to escape, but they had charges put against them and the bare-footed soldiers arrested them and convicted and brought them back, when heavy fines were put against them in every case. Some of the men appealed to Mr. Serg. American Consul at Livingston, about nine miles from where we were at work. He said he could do nothing for us. The Consul at British Honduras, in company with some ladies, heard of our condition and he came over to see for himself. Afterwards he reported the matter, and the United States man-of-war *Swatara* went over and brought the Americans away. I had left, however, before their arrival, and only read this from some of the boys who came over on her and who are now on charity in New Orleans. My feet have been swollen ever since I worked in the rain last fall, and I do not think I will ever regain my health. I did not get a dime or a stitch of clothing for my work while there."

AT WORK.

The Senate Committee at Work on the Oklahoma Land Question.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 25.—An Indian Territory special says: The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have arrived, and their visit is creating great interest. They began their work at Muskogee Creek Nation. The most important question other than the sale of the Oklahoma and Cherokee strip will be that of citizenship. The Indians say their Territory is being overrun by the whites claiming Indian blood. Many hundreds have been declared intruders and ordered to leave, but the Interior Department has interfered and prevented their ejection. The proposed sale of lots of the western portion of their Territory is being warmly disapproved. An outright sale is generally opposed, but its advocates claim it is gaining ground. In the Cherokee territory there is a wide diversity of opinion, and a communication signed by many leading Cherokees has been sent to the President asking that he defer sending the special committee, who will negotiate for the purchase of the territory until after the election of the new Legislature in August, so that the measure can be brought before the people and deliberated upon during the campaign, although there is no decisive stand taken by the leaders of the five tribes.

A Tornado.

ALTON, ILL., May 25.—This city was struck by a tornado last evening which did damage to the amount of several thousand dollars. The day had been hot and sultry and at about six o'clock the sky was suddenly overcast with threatening clouds. The storm burst from the southwest, sweeping across the river with terrific fury. Several large buildings on the river front were damaged, some of them seriously. The awnings, fences and shade trees were blown down in all directions. Minor losses throughout the city aggregate a large amount, and it is feared the damage across the river was in many instances large. Planks and timbers were carried a long distance.

SANGUINARY SAVAGES.

The Hostiles Continue to Murder Settlers—A Band Heading for Mexico.

DENVER, COL., May 27.—A *Tribune-Register* Santa Fe special says: Last Saturday the Apaches killed two men at Cantwell and Petrie ranch on the Gila, and Sunday afternoon killed Charles Stevenson, foreman of the Alley and Ingersoll ranch, and Harvey Moreland, son of James Moreland, living between Grafton and Fairview. The bodies were found about six miles north of Grafton, still warm. Moreland was shot several times, and when found was lying on his back with an iron rod driven through his head into the ground. Frank Adams, son of George Adams, a ranchman near Fairview, is supposed to be killed also. His hat was found near the bodies of two dead men. A special from Winslow, A. T., says: About 100 Navajos, Utes and Pintos, all thoroughly armed, with war paint on, camped near Hardy's last night. It is currently rumored they are making preparations to join Geronimo's band of Apaches. Latest information from the front indicates the hostiles are on Diamond Creek, northeast of Fort Bayard, in the Black range. Colonel Morrow and San Carlos scouts are in that vicinity, and Colonel Riddle with a battalion of the Sixth Cavalry is around Hillsboro. Lieutenant Davis with sixty White Mountain Apache scouts are on their trail.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MEXICO.

TUCSON, A. T., May 27.—A Deming, N. M., special says: Thirty Indians passed near here, heading for Mexico. The cavalry was in close pursuit. The bodies of five Americans, killed by the Indians, were found at Blue River yesterday. The stage running from Eagle to Grafton Mining camp, in Black range, has not been heard from. It is supposed to have been captured by the Indians.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Views of Representative Men of Boston Before the Committee.

BOSTON, May 27.—The Special Committee of the United States Senate investigating the subject of Inter-State Commerce, continued their hearing to-day at the Railroad Commissioner's office. William H. Lincoln, by invitation, addressed the committee. He did not think shippers should complain of the present rates, which are ridiculously low. They are too low for the interest of railroad stockholders. The railroad business, he said, is the worst and most absurdly managed of any in the country. One would expect the roads to lower their rates when the water route competition is felt, but he had known roads to raise their rates frequently at such seasons and to lower rates when business is more than can be handled. He thought a minimum rate should be fixed by law. Fluctuating rates unsettled business greatly. The stability of rates is more important than the rate itself. Mr. Lincoln believed that favoritism was shown by the railroads in giving knowledge of changes in rates to certain shippers. He thought a general law, requiring at least ten days' notice of change of rates, would be equitable. He believed in a national board of railroad commissioners. Mr. Lincoln protested against the double tariff system of railroads. He believed in base the tariff upon the mileage. The pool system of the country Mr. Lincoln regarded as a farce. In any legislation upon the subject of rates he believed a car load should be a unit, and that no reduction should be made in rates for large quantities. E. C. Kimble, a commission man, claimed that New England shippers had to pay an extra of 33 1/2 per cent. on shipments to Chicago for an additional distance of only about sixty miles in 1,000. Ex-Governor Claflin favored a national commission to regulate railroad rates.

A CONSUL IN TROUBLE.

United States Consul Mackey Attacked by a South American Mob.

RIO JANEIRO, May 27.—The Southern mail has brought an explanation of the grounds for the arrest of Mackey, the United States Consul at Rio-Grande-de-Sul on the 16th of April. According to Rio Grande papers Mackey had long been a special mark, the attacks of a caricatured paper, of which a certain Thado Alves de Amorim was editor. Finally on the 13th these attacks culminated in an attack upon Mackey's mother, and in scandalous assertions as to his own intimacy with two respectable ladies. Mackey was seated in a theater on the evening of the 16th, when said Amorim passed, scraping his feet on the floor to draw attention, looked at the Consul in an insulting manner and spat loudly. Mackey jumped out, and after some exchange of words Amorim raised a sword stick and struck at Mackey, but the stick caught in the chandelier and broke. Mackey then drew a small revolver and fired four shots, three of which struck, but as Amorim ducked produced only superficial wounds. Amorim then drew a pistol and fired, but the pistol was seized by a bystander, whose hand was severely mangled by the charge. Amorim was taken out to have his wounds dressed, and Mackey, accompanied by the German Consul, proceeded to the residence of the Police Magistrate and surrendered himself, where upon he was lodged in the apartments of Staff Mayor in the police barracks, and where next day over four hundred of the chief inhabitants of the city went to compliment him and to offer their services.

READY FOR THE REDS.

Cowboys and Troops Guarding the Passes.

TUCSON, A. T., May 26.—Lordsburg advices stated that soldiers attacked the Indians on the Blue River yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to retreat with three wounded. It is believed that the Indians will attempt to recross into Sonora via Arizona. It will be impossible for them to do so without coming into contact with the troops and cowboys, who are guarding every pass. Fully eight hundred and twenty armed men are trailing the Indians. Should they meet the hostiles before they get into Mexico there will be a fight to the death. The bucks, squaws and papooses will share the fate of extermination. "No quarter" is the cry of the cow-boys.

An Oration to Lowell.

LONDON, May 27.—Mr. James Russell Lowell delivered an oration at Cambridge on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of the poet Gray. He said it was probably the last occasion on which he would address an English audience, and he expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the kindness which had been shown him both in official and private life. He said he came to England as a stranger, but he leaves it with the feelings of a brother. The audience, which was most select, was deeply touched by Mr. Lowell's evident emotion, and loudly cheered him as he concluded his address.

THE DOLPHIN.

John Roach's New Dispatch Boat to be Thoroughly Tested.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Secretary Whitney is determined that the dispatch boat *Dolphin* shall be thoroughly tested before he comes to any decision regarding her. The following is a copy of the letter which he sent to John Roach, her builder: "You will, I think, recognize that the performance of the *Dolphin* thus far impose upon me the duty of exercising an unusual degree of caution in dealing with her. What would have been reasonable prudence in me some weeks since would not be so now. It is quite possible that the difficulties in making her go through the trial trips may have been due to accident and temporary causes, but you would not now expect her to be accepted without your having an opportunity to demonstrate beyond all question the high character of her work. I understood you to assent to this proposition in our conversation yesterday, and while I don't understand you now to claim for her the speed and power contemplated, you do insist that as far as your part is concerned the plans have been properly executed. I have given orders in accordance with our arrangement yesterday for a further trial to be held under similar conditions as that of last Thursday, the 28th inst. In addition to this I must ask that she must be put to a similar run at sea upon such a day as you may name. I do not insist upon her full horse power of fifteen knots speed upon this latter trial if deemed by you too trying upon her new machinery. A speed of twelve knots will answer the conditions under which I wish to place her. She should be loaded to something near her lines, and the expense of this latter trial will be borne by the Government in case she is accepted."

DAIRY INTERESTS.

Commissioner Coleman Desires of Obtaining All the Facts Pertaining to this Industry.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Commissioner Coleman, being anxious to obtain all the facts possible pertaining to the dairy industry of the country, and particularly the manufacture of articles designed as substitutes for pure butter—such as oleomargarine, butterine, suine, purola and like compounds—has prepared a circular to manufacturers of dairy products, soliciting their aid. It is his wish to place before Congress and the country a complete statement of the factory product of cheese and butter as well as their adulterated imitations, and he suggests the propriety of making monthly records of the work of each manufacturer in order that returns may be made more readily for such time as may be deemed best to aggregate the result. "October," he says, "being the month when cheese making declines, it may be decided to have all the returns of butter production terminate then, allowing six months for the rainy season. This would better determine the comparative production of one State with another, as in the summer months the condition of food will be more uniform, the cows resembling alike the natural grasses."

REMOVING THE MONEY.

Millions of Dollars Removed to New Quarters in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 25.—Colonel L. Mark Briel, the Assistant United States Treasurer at this place, yesterday removed successfully the coin and currency in his care from the old post-office building, at Fourth and Vine, to the new quarters on the second floor of the new Government building at Fifth and Walnut streets. There was some apprehension that the removal might be attended with danger from daring robbers, but the utmost care was taken to prevent loss. The contract for removal was given to the Adams Express Company and was executed with the strictest fidelity under the personal superintendence of the Assistant Treasurer and his officers. The work began at eight a. m., and was completed at four p. m. One million dollars in silver required ten wagon loads. The gold was less troublesome and the paper money, although greater in volume than all the rest, was carried in a large trunk or box in one wagon. A strong force of police kept people away from the loading and unloading points and armed men rode on all the wagons. It is said the express company was paid about \$600 for the work.

"OFFENSIVE PARTISANS."

A Post-office Official Gives His Definition of What is an "Offensive Partisan."

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 25.—In an interview with the Washington correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Post* last night, First Assistant Postmaster Hay says, in his judgment, the postmasters and others subject to removal should be divided into two classes, the first offensive partisans and the second neglecting to give attention to duties. He then gave his definition of an offensive partisan. It was expected that every postmaster should keep his office in a convenient place for the public in good condition, and in all respects a place where people of all kinds could go without being subjected to annoyance. If, on the contrary, a postmaster should make his office the headquarters of loafers to congregate and in other ways offend the people, who called there for their mail, such a man could be properly described as an offensive partisan and a fit subject for removal. The next class embraces the postmasters who left their offices to attend political meetings and participate in campaigns to the neglect of duties. They could not, properly speaking, be called offensive partisans, but they merited dismissal all the same.

Hunting Apaches.

TUCSON, ARIZ., May 23.—A passenger just arrived from Georgetown reports that the Apaches killed a man in the Bullard mine camp, eighty miles north of Silver City. The advices from Lordsburg say that Captain Lee, who is pursuing the Indians, had to stop two days at Canada Ranch, owing to the scarcity of rations. Captain Piers's company of scouts left Georgetown for Mule Springs with 132 mule teams, and carrying provisions. The cavalry are short of supplies. The news reached here yesterday that Indians were seen between Carlisle and Silver City, going south.

A Batch of Fatalities.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 25.—Patrick O'Neil, switchman at the Louisville & Nashville yards, was crushed to death between bumpers last night. Silas Quincy fatally stabbed Walter Zimmerman in a fight last night. Both are colored. The body of an unknown man was found last night floating in the canal with a bullet hole in the back of his head. He appears to be about sixty years old, was plainly dressed and nothing was found to identify the body, which had been in the water several days.

Unfounded rumors existed that cholera had broken out in the north of England.

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