

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 25, 1885.

NUMBER 38.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

LETTERS received in Washington from Monrovia announce the election of Hon. Hilary W. Johnson as President of Liberia, at the biennial election on the 5th of May. Mr. Johnson is the first native Liberian elevated to the Presidency of the Republic. JAMES G. BROOKS, of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, has at the request of Secretary Manning, tendered his resignation. JOHN ROACH's new dispatch boat, the "Dolphin," was rejected by the examining officers as not being up to contract. The President has amended rule nineteen of the Civil Service Commission to include Deputy Naval Officers and Deputy Surveyors of Customs in the class of officers exempt from examination. It was understood in Washington that ex-Congressman George H. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, who was tendered the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior Department, had decided to accept. The President made the following appointments on the 17th: J. B. Stall, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy; B. W. Hanna, of Indiana, Minister Resident and Consul General to the Argentine Republic; Charles A. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Legation at Rome. The broken roof stone of the Washington monument was placed in position without difficulty.

THE EAST.

VESSEL rates on wheat and corn to Buffalo dropped to one cent per bushel at Chicago recently. Rates by the lake route had been growing more and more demoralized for some time previous. The rate offered is the lowest ever known. The French steamer "Isere," with the Bartholdi statue on board, arrived at New York on the 17th.

A PETITION was filed at Greenwich, Mass., recently asking that Lamson & Goodnow, cutlery manufacturers at Shelburne Falls, who were embarrassed to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars, be placed in insolvency. The suit is a friendly action to guard against attachments.

The health of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling was reported in a precarious condition. His physicians have prescribed absolute rest and a trip to Europe.

The steamer Guyardotte, of the Old Dominion Steamship Line, which was lying at her pier in the North River, New York, was sunk the other morning by the carelessness of two firemen, who pulled a twelve-inch plug from the bottom of the vessel. The damage amounted to \$40,000.

C. A. BUDDENBICK, whose row of tenement houses on Sixty-second street, New York, fell some time ago, killing one of his employees, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, by a jury. The penalty is from one to fifteen years in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was entered.

The directors of the Exeter (N. H.) Manufacturing Company have decided to shut down their mills until September. This action was due to the mills being overstocked with goods. Several hundred hands were thrown out of employment.

The will of Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, Mass., bequeaths \$50,000 to Harvard College for the maintenance of a professorship of astronomy in the university.

The formal reception of Bartholdi's statue took place in New York on the 19th. At the City Hall the guests were given a banquet and afterwards speeches were made by Mayor Grace, President Sanger and Frederick R. Condit.

Nearly the entire force employed at the Para Rubber Shoe Company's works at Fort Farmington, Mass., went out on a strike the other morning in support of the striking bootmakers.

JAMES P. AUSTIN, an insurance agent of Boston, Mass., has failed for \$35,000. His assets aggregate \$8,000.

FIRE at Portland, Me., destroyed the building owned by S. M. Layman and damaged the two adjoining buildings. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

JAMES T. FANNING, familiarly known all over the country as an impersonator of "Uncle Tom," but now a broken down man, was, at his own request, sent to the house of industry, at Boston, recently, on a charge of vagrancy.

THE WEST.

ARSON MURRAY, a former journalist and a man of considerable fame in the anti-slavery movement from its inception, and also as a writer upon religious questions, died recently at his home near Cincinnati, aged seventy-eight.

At Lemars, Iowa, St. James Catholic church was torn down by a storm on the night of the 14th. At other parts of Iowa much damage was done.

EMOT REDBING, an ex-Mexican war veteran, and the oldest member of the G. A. R. in the United States, died at Vancouver, W. T., on the 17th.

ISAAC N. HIBBS, ex-postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, who issued money orders to himself for over \$20,000, was arrested on the 16th at Harrison River, British Columbia, and \$10,000 were found on his person.

The storm which recently swept through Plymouth and Cherokee Counties, Iowa, proved very destructive to life and property. In Cherokee County sixteen persons were reported killed and many seriously injured. The damage in Cherokee amounted to \$20,000; in Woodbury, \$100,000; in Plymouth County, \$100,000; in Moravia County, \$50,000, and Ida County, \$50,000.

MAHONEY, a Chicago policeman, fatally shot Louis Johnson, a boy of sixteen, the other morning. The officer thought the boy acted suspiciously.

CALIFORNIA reports a failure in the wheat crop. The fruit crop generally is in good condition.

JOHN WILEY, a prominent lumber dealer of Indianapolis, was struck by a train and killed the other morning.

FRANK BUTTERFIELD was instantly killed, and John Albright was terribly injured while unloading iron castings at the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway freight house at Cleveland, O., recently.

EX-SENATOR JAMES N. NESMITH died at Deery, Folk County, Ore., on the 17th.

A FOOLISH fellow named Weaver recently shot with a Winchester rifle at a mark on the door of a powder magazine near Pueblo, Col. The magazine blew up and Weaver was instantly killed. His companion, Charles Nelson, was fatally wounded.

MINISTER JACKSON presented his credentials to President Diaz of Mexico, on the 16th, and was cordially received.

A LARGE party of Mexican journalists left the City of Mexico on the 18th on a tour through the United States.

The resignation of John O. Tufts, Indian Agent at Union Agency, in the Indian Territory, has been accepted.

The warehouse of L. Frank & Son, dealers in rags and hides, Zanesville, O., was damaged by fire recently. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$10,000.

TRAINMEN on the Texas Pacific Road report having seen three different bands of Indians near Carrizo Pass at a short distance east of Sierra Blanca. They were thought to be Mesquiteros of their reservation in the White Oak Country.

LIEUTENANT STEVENS, of the Ninth cavalry, has returned to Fort Reno from Oklahoma after having thoroughly scoured the country. No colonists were found in that section.

THE SOUTH.

The post-office at White Springs, Fla., was burned the other night with all its contents.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in Harrison County, Ky., has attracted the attention of the State Board of Health, and orders have been issued establishing quarantine regulations and making the farm of Frisby & Lake, near Cynthiana, quarantine grounds.

ALL the public gaming houses and poker rooms in Memphis, Tenn., have been closed by the city authorities, at the request of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court.

The suit of David Sinton, of Cincinnati, against Carr County, Ky., was decided by Judge Barr at Louisville, Ky., in favor of Sinton. The amount involved is about \$40,000 held in bonds issued by the county in building the Big Sandy Railroad.

MIKE PRESSLEY, a worthless, impetuous Irishman living in Yazoo City, Miss., who eighteen months ago inherited through the death of an uncle in Minnesota a fortune of \$500,000, was reported missing recently. It was stated that Pressley had sold his claim for \$100,000 and it was believed that the purchaser feared that the contract would not hold good on account of Mike's intoxicated condition planned his taking off.

It was believed in Washington that General Alfred Pleasanton would be appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., to succeed the present incumbent.

The boiler in the saw mill of J. T. Deal, near Wakefield Station, Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, exploded recently, killing John Tucker and injuring three other men, one of them fatally.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, aged eighteen, on Chincoteague Island, Va., fatally shot Timothy Hills, his wife and daughter, and then killed himself. He had courted the daughter of Hills and she had declined his suit. Mr. Hills was one of the most prominent citizens of the island.

AN aeronaut named Patterson fell from a hot-air balloon which collapsed recently at Charleston, W. Va. Patterson was crushed to a shapeless mass. He left a wife and family.

MAX J. WEISER, mailing clerk of the post-office at San Antonio, Tex., has been arrested charged with purloining registered packages.

GEORGE A. ROGERS, convicted at Baltimore of wife beating, received fifteen lashes at the hands of Sheriff Aiky recently. He was the first white man whipped in Maryland for that offense.

PERRY and William Miller, father and son, were hanged in the jail inclosure at Farmersville, La., recently for the murder of John W. Cherry, an old farmer, at his home in the northern part of Union Parish, April 15, 1884.

The Wheeling Chamber of Commerce recently sent a representative to investigate and report on the alleged destitute condition of the people in certain counties of West Virginia. He returned and stated there was no truth in the reports, and that the people were in first rate circumstances.

GENERAL.

The composition of the new British Cabinet was partially settled on the 17th as follows: The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Right Hon. William Henry Smith will probably be Secretary of War; Colonel Frederick Stanley, Secretary of the Colonies; Viscount Cranbrook, probably, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord President of the Council.

The native African Prince Allagah, of the Brass River Territory, Upper Guinea, while trading at a native village recently was shot at and wounded in the shoulder by a native who escaped. The Prince took nine villagers as hostages and failing to produce the would-be assassin, he had them cooked and eaten.

An explosion in the Pendlebury colliery, near Manchester, Eng., on the 18th, caused a number of miners to be imprisoned. Twenty-two dead bodies were recovered, and many of the miners were unaccounted for. Efforts were being made for their rescue.

At Cartagena, Spain, two hundred and fourteen cases and sixty deaths from cholera were reported recently. The people were very much alarmed.

GENEVA, residing in Paris were very much irritated at the expressions of joy used by some of the journals in speaking of the death of the distinguished German General, Prince Frederick Charles and Baron von Manteuffel.

Two of the Brunn (Austria) rioters have died from their wounds. The inhabitants were leaving the town.

The French Minister of Marine has official dispatches confirming the news of the loss of the French gunboat Renard. The Renard foundered in a terrible cyclone which recently swept the Gulf of Aden. Everyone on board, 127 persons, perished.

Six hundred and thirty-two new cases of cholera and one hundred and fifty-one deaths were reported in the cities of Murcia, Valencia and Castellon de Plora in one day recently.

THREE of the Spanish commissioners, appointed to investigate the subject, report that inoculation with cholera virus is so harmless that they advise it be permitted, on the ground that it will tend to prevent a panic.

The London Standard says that Mr. Parnell and several followers will visit America in the autumn to raise funds for a political campaign.

The building operatives of Toronto, Canada, were preparing to strike for an advance in wages from sixteen to eighteen cents per hour.

YORK (Eng.) was visited by an earthquake shock recently, which lasted several seconds and caused great alarm among the people. The earthquake shock was also rather severe in North Dalton, Yorkshire.

OWING to the closeness of the vote in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the foreign estimates, Signor Mancini, Foreign Minister, has declared his intention of resigning. Other ministers have also decided to tender their resignation.

It was reported that 140 persons were killed by the explosion in the Pendlebury colliery, near Manchester, Eng., recently. The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 236 to 120, refused to exempt priests from serving in the army reserves.

A SERIOUS strike of stonemasons occurred in Berlin recently. The efforts of the strikers to prevent other masons from working on buildings in process of erection led to riots and many arrests were made.

The wives of three naval officers having joined their husbands in Japan, the latter have been detached from duty for violating an order forbidding naval officers having their wives with them on foreign stations.

The Pope has reluked Archbishop Gauthier, of Paris, for criticizing one of the Cardinals.

The Austrian Government has objected to Carl Jonas as American Consul at Prague on account of his "offensive liberalism" in Austria in former years.

BUSINESS failures for week ended June 15 number for the United States 194; for Canada 72; a total of 226 against 207 the week previous.

TURKISH troops have captured eighty Bulgarian brigands, including the leader, a former Russian major, and several Russians. Fifteen were killed.

THE LATEST.

WHITESBORO, KY., June 20.—Link Banks, leader of outlaws in this county, entered James H. Fraser's store Wednesday afternoon, and drawing a revolver said to Fraser that they would settle accounts. Fraser, who is a law-abiding citizen, put his own construction on Banks' action and shot him dead. It is said that Banks has killed three men this year. The Knott County war between the Hall and Jones factions, is still raging. At the last encounter, yesterday, each party lost a man. This brings up the list of killed to nine in the last three weeks. One of the Jones party returned a day or two ago from Cincinnati, where he had invested \$400 in stock speculations, with which the men are now armed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20.—Frank Whiting and Charles Daniels, convict burglars, were arraigned in the Criminal Court yesterday. When Norton asked Whiting if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced the prisoner sprang to his feet, abused the Court with a volley of profanity, and then tearing from the Sheriff, hurried a pair of handcuffs, the missile passing over the Judge's head, shattering a heavy plate glass. Whiting turned fiercely upon the police and had to be severely beaten before he could be subdued. His friends in the court room pressed into the prisoners' box and the officers were finally compelled to drag the two men out. The two were handcuffed and taken to Michigan City.

SHARON, PA., June 20.—Thomas O'Day, aged forty-eight, was shot and killed by his son John, aged twenty-one, last evening about six o'clock. John had been drinking heavily, and returning home with a shotgun killed the family cat. His father remonstrated him, when he picked up the gun and shot him in the abdomen. Death was almost instantaneous. John was arrested and lodged in jail. When he realized what he had done he tried to commit suicide, but was frustrated in the attempt by his brother.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Ferdinand Ward, the ex-banker and financier, was brought from Ludlow street jail today to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial upon one of the numerous indictments found against him by the grand jury charging him with grand larceny, in having stolen the funds of the Marine bank. By agreement the trial was postponed until Monday next.

BREMENHAVEN, June 20.—Mr. John Rittig, editor of the Sunday edition of the New York Staats Zeitung, died suddenly on board the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, on its way from Southampton to this city. Mr. Rittig's death was entirely unexpected. The remains will be taken to New York for interment.

BERLIN, June 20.—General von Manteuffel will be buried without military honors, in accordance with his own wish. Emperor William has thanked Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria for the honor shown the General's remains.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A NEGRO named Mounce Johns, who confessed having murdered his half brother in Georgia four years ago, was arrested at the Tremont House in Wichita the other day. On being arrested he confessed his guilt.

SOME of the farmers of Shawnee County are complaining of the weevil injuring their wheat in the bin, which is said to be something unusual in this country. Of the growing crop it is stated that not one piece of wheat in a dozen will make over half a crop, while oats are heading out about six inches high.

AN attempt was made the other evening to burn the magnificent Free Library building, located in Capitol Square, Topeka. No clew to the would-be incendiary.

THE dead body of a man supposed, from letters and papers found upon his person, to be an Italian named Antonio Jourdone, was found in the Arkansas River at Wichita, the other morning, with a rope tied about his body to which a railroad coupling was attached. His skull was crushed, a deep gash found behind the right temple and his throat was cut. He had been begging around the city several days and was last seen alive in the company of another Italian near the spot where he was murdered, at which place a knife stained with blood was found, and evidence of his having been dragged from that spot to the river was discovered.

A LADY who recently arrived in Topeka from Kansas City on the Osage Accommodation stated that she was robbed of \$100 while asleep in the chair car. She said that she had placed her pocket-book in her bosom, and that as the air was very close she unbuttoned two or three buttons of her dress and went to sleep, and that while asleep some one took the pocket-book from its resting place.

THE celebrated star-route civil cases, three in number, which were recently tried at Topeka, terminated in a verdict for the defendants. They were brought by the Government against the Parkers, of Atchison, to recover about \$240,000 of moneys claimed to have been unlawfully paid them by the Post-office Department for mail service on the Vinita and two other routes.

It is reported from Labette County that a pest has appeared equaling the grasshoppers.

REPORTS from Washington say that it is contemplated to establish a cavalry school of instruction separately from the other branch of service, and locate it at Fort Riley, with General Merritt in command, as that post is now the headquarters of the Fifth Cavalry, of which he is Colonel. At present the school at Fort Leavenworth is a mixed one for cavalry and infantry, and it is said that the recent transfer of the Fifth Cavalry from Wyoming was in furtherance of the plan for the new school.

The Price Raid Auditing Committee met recently at Topeka and among other business transacted adopted a resolution that notice be given that all persons having Union military scrip, or scrip issued by any of the commissioners appointed to audit claims growing out of the Price Raid of 1864, should send the same to the Secretary of the Price Raid Auditing Commission, E. B. Allen, Topeka, Kan., on or before the first day of October, 1885.

J. D. SALMONS, the deposed cashier of the Carbonade Bank, has fled. It is supposed that he has joined J. S. Sanford across the Canadian border. He is short \$3,000 in his accounts.

CHARLES MARTINDALE, a minister, has been declared insane by a jury at Topeka, because of financial troubles.

It is thought that Mrs. Burnett is not the only one who has been engaged in the shopping business at Topeka. Startling developments are promised.

The Stafford County Bank safe at Stafford was blown open the other night by experts and about \$200 in silver and a few dollars taken. The robbers were unable to get at the vault and therefore the money of the bank, except that mentioned, was undisturbed.

The Union Stock Yards Company, of Wichita, filed its charter recently. It proposes to build and operate union stock yards to facilitate the shipping, buying, selling and feeding of all kinds of live stock on railroads leading to and from Wichita. The capital stock of the company is \$25,000.

A YOUNG man who had been prominent in leading the singing at church and was considered "just too good for anything," was recently arrested at Topeka in his attempt to jump the town and his board bill. His landlady attached his trunks at the depot.

The committee to locate the State Reformatory is still engaged in visiting and examining the various towns competing for the institution. There are so many applicants that it will take some time to get around.

The Senate Chamber in the east wing of the capitol is being thoroughly remodeled.

The people of Atchison express indignation at the detectives who lately led Mr. Smith into a trap to burn his packing house, as it is thought his mental faculties were impaired. The feeling is general that if Smith had not been led on by these two misnamed detectives, he would never have brought on himself the disgrace he has fallen into.

THE new law it is stated requires all agents for life insurance companies to have a license from the Commissioner of Insurance, and that policies issued by any company not having complied with the law are invalid.

THE town of Cleveland, Kingman County, was lately visited by a destructive storm, during which it demolished the houses of Mrs. Weatherford, John Miller, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Moody, Frank White and Wesley Williams, and injuring all the inmates, some quite seriously. Many houses were thrown from their foundations by the force of the storm, and a number of sheds and stables blown away.

MAD dogs are numerous.

THE DOLPHIN.

The Reasons for its Rejection by the Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The report of the advisory board to Secretary Whitney upon its finding in connection with the trials of the Dolphin covers much the same grounds as that traversed in the Secretary's letter to the Attorney General though treating the subject more fully. The points of interest in it aside from those given from the letter are subjoined: The board states that the ground covered to be, First—has the Dolphin been constructed in accordance with the terms of the contract between John Boach and the Government? Second—what defects, if any, whether of plan or execution are apparent in the Dolphin from such an examination as can now be made in her present completed state? Third—what matters can be determined and what matters are incapable of determination in a completed ship? The board states the difficulty, in fact the impossibility, of making a full examination of a completed ship which a large share of the work is covered up, without the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in opening up the work, and proceeds: "The Dolphin is intended for a dispatch boat. She has and was intended to have little offensive power; reliable speed is therefore her first and greatest requisite for usefulness. She

MUST POSSESS THIS QUALITY in all weather and under all conditions at sea. The law authorizing the construction of the Dolphin provided for a sea speed of fifteen knots an hour. A dispatch boat not having the ability to make that speed continually in such weather as she may reasonably be called upon to encounter would at this day not answer the purposes of the service. That a boat of her size should possess this requisite speed it is absolutely indispensable that she should have great strength and stiffness to enable her to make the speed required under the conditions she must be prepared to meet, admits of no doubt in the opinion of the board." The Dolphin trials on the sound are then spoken of as at the rate of 15 knots, whereas, to make that speed at sea she should have gone 17½ knots. The report adds: "On the occasion referred to the vibration of the Dolphin, when subjected to only that duty and test, was very perceptible and of a character to demonstrate inadequate strength and stiffness. Under such circumstances the floors of the engine room were observed to spring severely and this, let it be noted, occurred when she was subjected to much less severe duty than she must be expected to encounter when actually engaged in the service for which she was intended." The board continues that this evidence of weakness was corroborated on the occasion of the second trial, when, by the weight of an additional five tons of pig-iron, the vessel was so sprung as to throw her

MACHINERY OUT OF LINE and cause her after crank pin to become hot, even before the trial had actually begun. The report continues: "Wherefore the question arises, Is this structural weakness due to a fault of plan or execution, or does it proceed from both? In justice to the contractor it is proper to state that the plans exhibited to the board and those furnished to the contractor are meager, and by no means provide for a vessel of adequate strength for the uses for which the Dolphin was intended. While it is clear that the plans are at fault, and if carried out in the best manner would not produce a vessel of sufficient strength, yet it seems to the board that the Dolphin exhibits a degree of weakness in excess of what can be properly attributed to the defective plans. Wherefore the board is of the opinion that the execution must be faulty in this regard. But it is impossible to state with exactness the degree of blame that might properly attach to the contractor in this precise respect without taking into the machinery and opening up the ship." It is asserted that no attention has been paid to the provision for an air pressure in the fire room. The question of horse power is then taken up and it is shown that on the first trial she showed 2,008; on the second her crank pin heated; on the third she showed 2,253; and on the fourth with natural draft under the boilers 1,648, whereas the contract calls for 3,300. These trials also were made

WITH MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS as to water, coal and management. The report continues: "With regard to the general workmanship found on board the Dolphin the board is of the opinion that it does not conform to the terms of the contract and specifications in many particulars." The report closes as follows: "In submitting this, their report, the board feels that it can go no further in the discharge of its duty under the instructions governing its action, and has to regret that so much as to the vessel's strength rests upon opinion. Nothing short of a trial at sea for some time and in rough water can satisfactorily determine her actual strength or weakness, and in the absence of such trial or test—so much to be desired—this report embodies the most that the board has been able to ascertain, but as the vessel has been on a reef in the East River, it is necessary that she should be docked and her bottom examined. When this is done the board will submit the result of such examination."

A MINE HORROR.

An Explosion in an English Mine Imprisons Many Persons.

MANCHESTER, June 18.—A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred this morning at Clifton Hall colliery, near this city. There were three hundred and fifty men in the mine at the time, one hundred and fifty of whom have been rescued. Two hundred and thirty are entombed. It is feared they are either suffocated or burned to death. Great excitement prevails. The scenes in the vicinity of the mine are heartrending. The wives, mothers and relatives are congregated near the entrances, crying, shrieking, and imploring God to save the loved ones imprisoned below.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch from Manchester says one hundred additional men have been rescued from the mine, and one hundred have been killed.

NATIONAL RELICS.

A Flag Awarding Identification—Interesting Souvenir.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Critic says: There is a United States flag at the War Department, the history of which the authorities know nothing except that it was found in the Confederate War Department and is marked with the name of the "Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry." The flag shows evident signs of hard fighting in its neighborhood, for it is pierced in many places with bullet holes, and through the stuffy field and in places in the silk stripes are gaping holes where pieces of shell have torn their way. There is no flag staff attached, and the folds are deeply stained with broad stripes of blood, hinting that some gallant color sergeant had torn it from the staff and folded it away in his own breast to save it from capture and had poured out his own life's blood on the flag he had sworn to defend. Perhaps this paragraph may meet the eye of some one who can tell where and how it was captured, for the War Department do not know where it was captured.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—There has just been placed in the National Museum at Washington, for permanent preservation and exhibition what is known as the Ayres-shire life car, the invention and property of the venerable Joseph Francis, known the world over as the inventor of the Francis life boat and other life saving appliances. This car is the one that was used at the wreck of the British ship Ayres-shire, on the coast of New Jersey, on the night of January 12, 1850, in a severe snow storm, saving the lives of 201 persons. It is interesting for its associations, and a curiosity in its construction. It has been often publicly exhibited in Europe and America, and has traveled over 10,000 miles. It was transferred to Professor Baird, for the museum, by a representative of Mr. Francis, together with some miniature models of various kinds, and also the diploma presented to Mr. Francis by the Shipwreck Society of All Nations.

POISONED BY PAINT.

The Crew of a Norwegian Bark Suffering from Lead Poisoning.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Norwegian bark Donner Zogee arrived in this port on May 27, after a forty-three days' voyage from Aracaci, Brazil. The first mate, who was acting captain, and the crew of eight men, were all sick, and went to the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn. One of the crew died there, and Dr. Belcher, the house surgeon, pronounced the symptoms those of chronic lead poisoning. An analysis will be made of the water used by the crew of the vessel.

The bark while at Copenhagen, in July, 1884, had one of the water tanks painted red, and eight days later, when the paint was supposed to be dry, it was filled with water. At Cadiz, Spain, the tank was refilled, and during the subsequent trip to Rio Janeiro the captain and two of the crew were taken sick with symptoms of poisoning after drinking the water, and had to go to a hospital in that port. The water with which the tank was filled was from a stream of sluggish water.

While coming to New York the acting Captain and crew became ill. The Health Board chemist found the water of a yellow color with a sediment, the latter containing vegetable and mineral matter of a poisonous character.

The lead from the paint on the tank had also scaled off and been absorbed in the water. The rolling of the vessel caused the substances in the tank to spread and thus the crew got the full benefit of the poison when drinking. Those in the hospital are in a fair way to recovery.

CHOLERA RAVAGES.

The Plague Making Fearful Headway in Spain.

MADRID, June 17.—In the province of Castellon de la Plana, yesterday, there were eighty cases of cholera and sixty deaths. Thirty thousand people have fled from Murcia, owing to the terrible dread of the disease which has taken possession of the people. In the city of Murcia alone, yesterday, there were, according to the latest rumors, sixty-four new cases and thirty-nine deaths. In the province of Murcia, outside of the city, there were fifty cases and sixteen deaths. The Official Gazette confirms the statement that cholera is now raging in the provinces of Valencia, Castellon de la Plana and in the city of Madrid. The opposition newspapers deny that cholera exists in Madrid, and say that all the testimony regarding the suspicious cases is insufficient to give ground for the assertion that they are cases of cholera. There were five new cases of cholera in this city yesterday and one death in the city of Valencia. There were two fresh cases, but no deaths in the province of Valencia. However, outside of the city there were forty-eight new cases and twenty-seven deaths. The city of Murcia reports forty new cases and seven deaths, while other parts of the province of Murcia return twelve fresh cases and four deaths.

ACCEPTED.

Lord Salisbury Accepts the Premiership and Will Form a Cabinet.

LONDON, June 17.—Lord Salisbury has definitely accepted the premiership. It is stated that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted a peerage, leaving Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to lead the Conservatives in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill will have an important position in the new cabinet, but the distribution of portfolios will not be decided until the arrival of the Queen, who is traveling with all speed. Lord Randolph Churchill agreed to the renewal of the coercion act on condition that it only be enforced if found imperative. Several Liberal ministers held an informal meeting at Gladstone's residence today to decide upon their action in response to Conservative overtures for support. Lord Randolph Churchill's action yesterday is generally attributed to fear that Lord Salisbury and other leaders would ignore his claim to office, and to a desire to retard the progress of the seats bill, in order to give a chance if possible to appeal to the old constituencies, who are more likely to support the Conservatives.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CHATEAUXWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE OLD MILL.

Here from the brow of the hill I look
Through a lattice of boughs and leaves
On the old mill, with its gambrel roof,
And the moss on its rotting eaves.
I hear the clatter that jars its walls,
And the rushing watersound;
And I see the black floats rise and fall
As the wheel goes slowly round.

I rode there often when I was young,
With my grist on the horse before,
And talked with Nellie, the miller's girl,
As I waited my turn at the door.
And while she tossed her ringlets brown,
The wheel and clatter so near,
The wheel must stop or the wheel must go—
It was all the same to me.

'Tis twenty years since last I stood
On the spot where I stand to-day,
And Nellie is dead and the miller is dead
And the mill and I are gray.
But both, till we fall into ruin and wreck,
To our fortune of toll are bound,
And the mill goes on and the stream flows,
And the wheel moves slowly round.
—Thomas Hunt English, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

MONTANA VIGILANTES.

Hunting Down Western Outlaws
and Road Agents.

An Old Deputy-Sheriff's Story of the
Days of Lawlessness and Plunder—
The Notorious Plummer and
His Mercenary Gang.

There is a curious fellow now living in Montana, who came to the Territory many years ago, and who, it is said, received an offer from an Eastern publisher not long ago of ten thousand dollars cash if he would but come on and relate his experiences, so that they could be written up for publication. He is J. X. Beidler, or X. Beidler, as he is familiarly known, and no one has conveyed more terror to the hearts of evil-doers than this same old fellow, who has followed the calling of Deputy-Sheriff in Montana since the days of the first hanging in Rattlesnake Gulch. His hair is whitened, and he has lost much of his former activity, yet his eye retains the same keen glitter and fearlessness that caused many an outlaw to quail, and his hand is as quick as ever to grasp his revolver. X. Beidler was in the Montana mining camps as far back as 1863, and remembers many an occurrence that now forms a part of the unwritten history of the Territory. He knew the notorious Henry Plummer very well; was present at the first execution in the Territory; was a member of the first Vigilance Committee ever organized in the Northwest, and assisted at the execution of Plummer, the famous robber chieftain. In 1863 the gang was thoroughly organized, while the miners were without organization. Henry Plummer, who had been selected as Sheriff by the miners at Bannack, had appointed members of his band as deputies for all the country now known as Montana. They did pretty much as they pleased, murdering and robbing promiscuously anybody and everything worth the trouble. Horses, coaches, travelers and miners were marked in some mysterious manner, so that few honest men escaped the leveled shotguns and the command: "Halt! throw up your hands!" Plummer even aspired to be Marshal of the Territory, and forwarded his application to Washington. His commission came on, I understand, after he was hung. Among his deputies was a young man named J. W. Dillingham. He was a Philadelphia—a graduate of Girard College—a fine-looking, handsome young fellow of about twenty-six years of age, who of about twenty years ago was one of the Golden Fleece. Being one of Plummer's deputies before the complete organization of the gang, he was first sounded and finally let into the secrets of the organization; but, nevertheless, he was honest at heart, and had no sympathies with them. One evening in June, 1863, while camped near Bannack, he accidentally overheard Buck Stinson, George Ives, Haze Lyon and Charley Forbes, all deputies of Plummer, plotting to murder a miner named Dodge, who intended to leave Bannack the next day with some two thousand dollars in gold dust for Virginia City, then a new camp. Their plan was to meet Dodge at Rattlesnake Crossing, a few miles from Bannack, and there waylay and rob him, and, if necessary, murder him. Dillingham hastily sought out Dodge, with whom he was well acquainted, and notified him of his danger. Dodge was an honest, unsuspecting fellow, and paid little attention to the warning. The next day he started for Virginia City with the money, but when he reached Rattlesnake Crossing, there, sure enough, were the four deputies, Ives, Stinson, Lyon and Forbes, whom Dodge looked upon as officers of the law and was rather glad to meet. Dodge was well acquainted with the four scoundrels, but supposed them to be honest men, and so he gave the quartette a cordial greeting. Still unsuspecting his peril he jocularly remarked that some one had told him the night before that they intended to meet him at the Crossing and murder him for his money. The robbers exchanged glances and their faces fell like hatches. "Who was the traitor?" carelessly and laughingly inquired Stinson. "Why, Dillingham," was the innocent reply. It was evident to the four conspirators that Dillingham had "blowed" on them; but they dared not carry out their design and murder Dodge, for the latter's death would proclaim them to the world as his murderers. Dodge's thoughtless remark saved his own life, but sealed the fate of the unfortunate Philadelphian. Some days later, while the four worthies were drinking at a saloon in Virginia City, they saw Dillingham ride by on horseback. They shadowed their victim; and on the morning of the 26th day of June, 1863, the day after his arrival, they saw him coming down the street at a brisk pace directly toward them. They stepped into the shadow of a cabin, cocked their revolvers and awaited his approach. The unsus-

pecting young man came blithely on, and when he arrived opposite the spot where the desperadoes were concealed all four of them sprang from their hiding place and shot him down, killing him instantly. The crime was committed in broad daylight, without any attempt at concealment or escape. The citizens at once arrested the murderers, and a miner's jury, consisting of twenty-four men, was impaneled to try them. Charley Forbes acted as attorney for the defense, although he was one of the parties to the murder, and being a bright fellow and capital talker made such a rattling speech in his own favor that he succeeded in clearing himself. His confederates, however, were condemned to be hanged, and the execution set for four o'clock that same evening. X. Beidler and another man were appointed a committee of two to erect the scaffolds and dig the graves. The hour of execution arrived—a bright summer evening—and the miners, to the number of five thousand or six thousand, assembled at the place of execution—a sloping hillside—to witness the first hanging in Montana. The foreboding scaffolds stood boldly out into the air, and close by, near their base, were the three graves awaiting their tenants. The condemned men, seated in a cart and surrounded by a guard, were driven to the gallows steps, and then pinioned high and foot preparatory to swinging off.

A goodly number of that crowd were either members or else in sympathy with the robber gang, and the hillside was full of confederates, who had not been idle. Plummer was there, Ned Ray, Al Moore, Babe Skinner and Charley Reeves (all of whom were afterward hung), and they bustled through the crowd, helping their condemned comrades in every way they could. Three women, the only females in Virginia City, were also present, and they begged for mercy for the doomed prisoners. The rough men of the frontier were unused to feminine tears, and were visibly affected. Jack Gallagher, another confederate, jumped on a barrel-head and said he had something to read. It was the farewell letter of young Lyon, and evidently prepared by an expert for the exact moment that had arrived. It was beautifully written, containing loving messages to his mother and sister far away in the States, and was a most touching farewell to every body. The effect of it upon that audience of rugged men was very much the same as Marc Anthony's oration over the dead body of Caesar. Richardson, another pal, but who stood well with the community as an A. No. 1 square fellow, took advantage of the turn in the popular tide, and moved that the miners' verdict be set aside. Another confederate yelled: "All in favor of discharging the prisoners move down the hill. All opposed move up." With a rush the vast multitude moved down hill, leaving less than two hundred resolute men on the upper slope. A wild yell broke forth, and hundreds of willful hands set the prisoners free. X. Beidler was one of the firm ones, and from that day became a spotted man. The gang individually kept their eyes upon him, and had been less courteous he would have been murdered long ago instead of being alive to-day. But he was always prepared, and, as it happens, survives them all.

That night Virginia City was turned into a pandemonium. The robber band and their friends kept up wild revelry until daylight. Placards were stuck up on the streets bearing the words: "Graves to let." The three empty holes near the gallows were illuminated by fires, and the three men who were to have been hung there stood on the gallows platform and entertained their friends with rum and whisky galore. On the other side of town another scene was being enacted—the funeral of poor Dillingham. All day long the body had been lying upon a billiard-table in the saloon in front of which he had met his death. A few friends gathered there about twilight, and placing the remains upon a stretcher, moved through the boisterous streets toward the new-made grave. On all sides were reeling, drunken men, and they were greeted at every crossing with boisterous revelry. The day had its lesson, nevertheless. Good citizens bestirred themselves, and it was not long before Plummer and his companions were found out. This was principally brought about by the murder of Lloyd Magruder, one of the most popular young men in the Montana mining camp. He had started on an overland journey from Alder Gulch to Virginia City, a distance of four hundred miles, carrying with him sixteen thousand dollars in dust and nuggets. Unusually he employed men around camp to drive his teams who were Plummer's scoundrels in disguise. Magruder never reached his destination alive, although his dead body was brought into Virginia City some time after riddled with bullets. The crime was traced to Sheriff Plummer; and the fact that the officers of the law were in reality highwaymen and murderers led to the organization of vigilance committees or committees of safety.

Five men of nerve, residents of Virginia City, took the initiative step, and secretly commenced operations against the road-agents. In December, 1863, there were as many vigilantes as outlaws in Western Montana, and a war of extermination commenced. It was a hard fight, but organized law met and crushed organized lawlessness in a hand-to-hand conflict. Twenty-two road-agents were hunted down and hung within a few days. Among the number were Ives, Stinson, Forbes and Lyon. More than thirty others were strung up between December 20 and January 10, and this effectively broke up the road-agent business in Montana, for a time at least. On the last day, January 10, Sheriff Plummer met his just deserts, and died a felon's death on a gallows of his own construction.

During these dreadful times Beidler was a prominent character, and many stories are told of his coolness and courage. Not long after their escape from the miners' jury he met Buck Stinson and George Ives in a saloon at Bannack. He was standing in a doorway, looking down the street, when he was confronted by Stinson, Ives, Plummer and half a dozen other members of the gang. "You," said Stinson, "are the scoundrel that dug my grave at Virginia City a few days ago." "Yes, I did," answered X., coolly holding his

left hand out for a shake, but at the same time placing his right upon the pistol in his belt. "But I didn't charge you a cent for it." As a sequel to this, it may be noted that both Buck Stinson and George Ives were afterward buried in the very graves which X. Beidler dug for them near Virginia City in June, 1863. —Forsyth (M. T.) Cor. Philadelphia Record.

WONDERFUL FORESIGHT.

How George D. Prentice Disposed of a Phenomenal Journalist.

George D. Prentice, while editor of the Louisville Journal, was often importuned by college men who panted for a chance to send a quiver through the great reading world. A graduate, named Edwards, was so fortunate as to secure a trial on the journal. He was a modest young man and did not claim that he could, the first week, take quite all the work off Mr. Prentice's hands, but he knew that after the first month he could take the place of the chief editor and discharge his duties in a way that would render the readers oblivious to the change. The great journalist had, by a very dear friend, been recommended to Prentice, consequently the editor was anxious that the young man should do well. During the afternoon of the third day, Edwards went into Prentice's room, and with an air of self-confidence, began to boast of his newspaper acquisitions.

"There is a great deal in the newspaper business, after all," said he. Mr. Prentice agreed that there was a great deal in the newspaper business after all. "Yes, sir," Edwards continued, "when I was at school I used to think that a man could learn all about the whole thing in a day or two, but he can't do it. I think, though, that some men inherit a kind of insight into the journalistic profession, don't you?" "It seems so," Mr. Prentice replied. "Yes," Edwards resumed, "some men have a natural facility for forming the opinions of others; and, sir, the beauty of it is the natural product of journalistic forms opinion so skillfully and that the man who reads it swallows it and, by George, sir, thinks that he himself formed it."

"Upon the case, no doubt," rejoined Mr. Prentice. "Now," Edwards went on, "that's what I regard as journalism. None of your slipshod business about that. I suppose, Mr. Prentice, you have observed that I have learned to say things pleasantly."

"Yes," said Mr. Prentice. "That's one acquisition. Now, what next would you advise?" "Learn something to say," said Mr. Prentice. "Why I—I—" stammered Mr. Edwards, "I thought that—" "No explanations are necessary," said Mr. Prentice. Then, turning in his chair and bestowing a quizzical look upon the upstart, the man, whose idiosyncrasy was sometimes a gonging pastime, said:

"Your insight is too clear to enable you to become a journalist!" "How so?" "Why, you see through the whole thing. You can look into the business of a newspaper like a prophet could look into the future. This, in the end, must render the business distasteful to you, for, as all strollers will tell you, the most pleasant road to traverse is the one that offers the largest number of surprises—a glimpse of shining water, a moment's view of rich landscape. Therefore, I would advise you to give up the newspaper business, for it will undoubtedly become distasteful, like a monotonous path too often gone over. I know that it would be a struggle to tear yourself away now, but you should make the sacrifice. You owe it to your father, your mother, your creditors."

The young man, with his head inclined forward, had listened attentively. Looking up, he replied: "I know there is much truth in what you say, Mr. Prentice, but I have given so much thought to this business, that now, to throw it aside and engage in something else would be changing the course of a life—would be like changing the channel of a mighty river."

Edwards snote his troubled breast, lifted up his mustache, put a finger on each side of his mouth and missed the spittoon about six inches. "I foresee the struggle," said Mr. Prentice, "but because a struggle is foreseen is no reason that it should be averted. Life is a struggle."

"But, Mr. Prentice, what would you advise me to do?"

"Your foresight prompts me to suggest the advisability of running a Government. I don't know anything about the chances for getting that kind of a situation at present, but I do know that you could do up the work to the delight of the Queen and to the taste of the entire royal household. Let me see. How are you in Greek?" "First-rate." "Probably you might get a situation as a writer of circus posters."

"I wouldn't like that."

"No? Well, how would you like to float down the river on a raft, spending your spare moments in the study of current navigation, sand-bank philosophy and the wholesome casuistry of ferry-men who charge double price when the water is low, because it is low, and double price when the water is high, because it is high?"

"You are making fun of me."

"Oh, no; quite impossible. I can make anything of you. Here, Bill," calling a porter, "let in that other graduate and we'll give him a turn."

—An American in England was badgered by some cockneys, who bragged over the speed of their railway cars, which "often ran a mile a minute." "Why, that's nothing," said the Yankee. "Last summer I was on one of our trains with an English traveler who got mad with a man at a station when he went up the road and now he stood on the platform with a club to hit the man. But he had timed the blow by your English railway speed, and he knocked down a man at a station seven miles further on!" —N. Y. Mail.

—California papers state that John W. Mackey has given \$100,000 to Bishop Monogue for the erection of a church at Sacramento.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

An Agricultural Pest Which Is an Important Factor in Fixing the Price of Wheat.

This pest received its name from the fact that it was first observed in 1776 on Staten Island, near the place where the Hessian troops disembarked under the lead of Sir William Howe. It is a small insect, the body being only about one-tenth of an inch long, but it works immense damage. It generally matures two broods in the year, the first appearing about the 23d of May in the Southern States, and somewhat later farther north. The eggs, about one-fiftieth of an inch in length, are placed in the longitudinal creases of the leaves of the plants which they appear on, above the ground, sometimes more than twenty being found on a single leaf. In a few days the larvae are hatched out, and fix themselves between the leaf and the main stalk, just below the surface of the ground, where they obtain nourishment by sucking the juices of the plant. It takes about six weeks for the grub to obtain his full growth, and during that time two or three are sufficient to kill the plant. It is often found, however, that the plant is not completely killed, but only stunted, and the full measure of damage wrought is not discovered till the thrashing-out process shows that there is practically no grain left in the ear to reward the farmer for his toil.

The worst thing about the Hessian fly has yet to be told. Most insects confine their depredations to a single season. Their ravages of one harvest-time may be followed by an abundant yield the very next year. But the Hessian fly is not content to destroy during one season. The grub relaxes into the pupa state, when it somewhat resembles a grain of flaxseed, and lies in the stubble till the following spring or is carried away in the straw to be ready for a resumption of hostilities elsewhere.

This has been repeated for as many as five or six years before the vitality of the next year yielded to the inevitable and left the farmer at peace. It becomes an important question if the Hessian fly will repeat history in this particular. If it should do so the business of wheat-raising in the United States for export may prove to have received a check of no small magnitude, and the American farmer may even find that he has nearly all he can do to supply the growing wants of the home population.

With such a vast expanse of territory as is now devoted to wheat culture in this country there is room for hope that things will not come to this worst phase, especially as the wide areas of the Northwest appear to be free from the scourge. But it is worth while to look ahead and survey the possibilities of the case, and all the more so as our wheat market has long been depressed far below its average level. With the reduced yield for this year only, which now seems to be certain, it is folly to despise the moderate surplus that remains over from the last crop. But if this should prove to be only the first in a series of years of comparative scarcity there would be ample opportunity to deplore the short-sighted policy that has recently been exhibited in the wheat trade, and which finds a parallel in the folly of the wage-worker who refuses to earn one dollar so long as he has anything remaining from his last week's wages. —Chicago Tribune.

THE GARDEN.

To Have a Good Garden Weeds Must Be Destroyed Early.

To have a good garden the weeds must be destroyed as soon as they are above ground; to let them grow until they are high enough to shade the crop will not only greatly increase the labor of destroying them, but it will also very materially injure the crop; for a plant which has been over-shadowed by weeds will not grow strong, but will run up a slender, weak stalk, which, when let into the sunshine by removing the weeds, will often wilt as to check its growth, or perhaps kill it.

Every farmer should make it his business to keep his garden clear of weeds; this is very easily done when once the soil is freed from weed seeds, but if a crop of weed seeds is permitted to ripen every year it very much increases the labor of keeping the garden clean.

Observation teaches us that, while most farmers keep the weeds under their control during June and July, very few have clean gardens during the months of August and September, evidently concluding that the crops are far enough advanced to keep master of the weeds, so they cease cultivation and let the useful plants fight their way unassisted. This is all wrong, because it is giving the weeds a chance to ripen their seeds to make trouble another year. If one would only stop to consider, there would be no doubt entertained but it would be best, as well as easiest, to pull up all the weeds during the summer and autumn before they commenced to ripen their seed, for by permitting them to seed each weed will drop thousands of seeds which will make plants next season, so that instead of being obliged to pull up only one weed thousands must be destroyed.

By thorough cultivation during the entire season, for a few years, the land may be so cleaned of weed seeds that a garden can be taken care of with half the labor, and at the same time keep the crop growing much more vigorously than if the land be full of weed seeds. But when a garden is cleaned of weed seeds cultivation must not stop, for it is important that the soil be stirred up and pulverized quite as often during the period that the plants are small, but the work can be done in one quarter of the time that it can be when the weeds are plenty.

A wheel hoe may be used and the work done not only very rapidly, but also much better than with a common hand hoe. A small iron rake is also a good implement and can be made to loosen a large surface in a short space of time, where there are no weeds to kill. We would urge farmers to begin early to kill the weeds, and to keep up the work until the growing season is over; by so doing in a few years the work of cultivating the garden will be pleasant and easy. —Massachusetts Workman.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are twenty persons whose gifts to American colleges aggregate over \$23,000,000.

—In May, 1883, the Baptist Church at Denison, Tex., was destroyed by a cyclone. Recently the new building on the same lot was almost, if not entirely, ruined by a cyclone.

—The Vanderbilt University has been complimented by the authorities of the Japanese Empire, the Mechanical and Engineering Department having received an order for models, sketches, etc., from the Imperial University at Tokio. —Nashville American.

—The fault with most of the books used in the schools, particularly of United States history, is that they are too dry and chronological. They resemble lists of names, as compared with stories and lively descriptions of the animals themselves. —Indianapolis Journal.

—A Jewett City school-teacher has a queer method of punishment. After using the "ruler" she compels the child to stand up before the school and read three verses from the New Testament bearing upon the behavior for which he was punished. —Hartford (Conn.) Times.

—Prof. A. S. Hill, speaking of the tedious mediocrity which characterizes the compositions of college students, says that one year, after reading two or three hundred compositions on "The Story of the Tempest," he found himself in such profound ignorance of both plot and character that he had to read the play to get himself right again.

—The movements of the Methodist itinerancy do not produce the interregnum which some imagine. In three weeks after Rev. C. S. Woodruff was appointed pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Nyack, he had moved his family in the paragon and visited his entire membership of 400 persons. —Christian at Work.

—A Vicar of Deptford, Eng., had for several years had his sermons written by the wife of a foreman in a manufactory of the place, for which service he paid nothing, simply promising that he would remember his sermon-writer in his will. The other day he died, leaving no will, and now the foreman's clever wife sees for five hundred dollars, affirming in her charge that she "had to select the subjects and texts, and then out of five family Bibles by different authors, she collected the notes, references and authorities, and set them in order."

—How rapid a progress the women of the South are making in the matter of education is well shown in the University of Mississippi. It was but a few years ago that this university was thrown open to girls; but in that time they have forced themselves to the front, and this year they won all the prizes. A young lady takes the first honors, and will consequently be the valedictorian. The Senior Class will be represented by a young lady among the speakers, as will also the Juniors; while among the competitors for the Sophomore prize declamation is still another of "the fair sex." —N. O. Times-Democrat.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—It is a good thing to have a command of language, but a much better thing to have command of one's tongue.

—Dr. Hammond says that "love and poetry go hand in hand." True; and the warmer the love the worse the poetry. —Philadelphia Call.

—It is a wise law in this world that men may boast and communities brag, but nothing goes for more or less than it is worth. —Memphis Avalanche.

—Time is always represented carrying a scythe, and we suppose he will continue to carry this primitive agricultural implement until time shall be no more. —Boston Courier.

—Greek? Do I understandt Creek? said a jolly German. "Vell, I shoost can schmilke. Vy, ven I was a leetle pig, I always swim in dot creek instead of dot river." —N. Y. Graphic.

—Don't waste life in doubts and fears; spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours of ages that follow it. —Emerson.

—The man who picks up an empty pocket-book on the first day of the fourth month is called an April fool, but the man who expects to fill an empty pocket-book by investing his money in lotteries is a fool all the year round. —Norristown Herald.

—A Subtle Distinction—"How are you Charlie? Haven't seen you for an age. What're you doing now?" "Peddling chestnuts." "So you have quit the minstrel profession, eh?" "O, no! I am still the end-man of the troupe." —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

—A Maine paper tells the remarkable story of a man in that State who "has never seen a railroad, steamboat, newspaper, clock or woman." We don't doubt it at all, but we are strongly inclined to believe that this is due to the fact of his having been born blind. —Boston Post.

—Friendly Advice—Gilhooley went to an Austin doctor for advice. "What is the matter with you?" "I am as hungry as a wolf. I work like a horse, but I can't sleep." "I guess you had better see a veterinary surgeon," said the doctor, sarcastically. "What do I want to see him for? I am no veteran." —Texas Siftings.

—A New Jersey country paper says, in its notice of a local concert: "The tenor was not in good voice, but his skill as an accompanist upon the piano was much admired." This is like the reply of a Trinity Professor to an upstart country schoolmarm: "Do you speak French, Mr. —?" "No, madame, but I dance the Spanish dance." —N. Y. Post.

—"Won't you have another piece of pie, Mr. Featherly?" asked Bobby, hospitably. His mother was entertaining a few friends at dinner and the dessert was being discussed. "Thanks, Bobby," Featherly replied, "since you are so polite about it, I believe I will take a small piece more." "All right," said Bobby. "Now, ma, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut a second pie I could have two pieces." —Transcript.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—More butter is spoiled by being overworked than by not being worked enough. —Pearl Farmer.

—A half-worn carpet may be made to last longer by ripping it apart and transposing the breadths.

—A dripping-pan half-full of cold water on the upper grate in the oven will prevent cake or pies from burning. —Toledo Blade.

—Never discard a variety of small fruit, nor vegetable, nor potato, which gives satisfaction, for an untried one, no matter who says that it is better. —Exc. Change.

—Cabbage Jelly: Boil cabbage in the usual way and squeeze in a colander until perfectly dry, then chop small; add a little butter, pepper and salt; press the whole very closely into an earthen-ware dish and bake one hour. When done turn it out. —The Household.

—An old gentleman was advised to change the old-fashioned stanchions in his cattle stables for improved fastenings, as a relief for his gout. He did so, and observed to a friend afterwards that it did relieve his conscience, and that made the gout endurable. —Chicago Tribune.

—The Agricultural Department at Washington announces it will purchase, during the coming summer, silk-worm eggs necessary for the proposed distribution for the season of 1886, so far as practicable, from American producers. Hitherto they have been purchased abroad, giving rise to much dissatisfaction among home producers.

—One by one the instruments and processes of our fathers are being relegated to the domain of the antiquated. Now the churn must go. According to a French patent the passage of a suitable electric current through milk causes the rapid separation of the butter and renders churning unnecessary. The manufacture of cheese and the removal of rancidity from butter by electrical aid are also claimed. —Scientist.

—In keeping a horse fat, there is as much in the driver as in the feed. A horse well curried and rubbed with a woolen rag afterwards is sure to make a sleek-coated horse, and when well groomed is, we may say, half fed. A cross and nervous driver will fill the horse with fear and dread, and will rapidly run the horse down. Use any animal kindly. Always be firm and make it mind, but never get excited. A cool-headed driver makes a long-headed horse. —Detroit Post.

SILICA IN THE SOIL.

An Important Element of Plant Growth When Properly Blended with Other Elements.

Soils range in quality from nearly pure sand to that of stiff clay. A mixture of sand and clay, being intermediate between the two, makes the best soil, but its productive quality depends upon the amount of humus, or vegetable matter, contained therein. All soils contain a proportion of lime, potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and upon the relative proportions of these substances depends the productiveness of the soil. These ingredients are usually more plentiful in heavy soils than in these that are light, but their availability as plant-food depends upon their composition and solubility in water. For example, silica, which is pure quartz sand, or flint, can not be dissolved in water, and hence, while it may be plentiful, yet may be deficient, for the reason that plants can not assimilate it. Silica composes the soil or bony structure of plants. It stiffens them, and the stalks of wheat would fall to the ground but for silica. To render silica of service nature provides that other substances unite with it and thereby change its character or form. Man himself decomposes silica and changes it to glass, and in almost the same manner as is done in nature's laboratory. Thus, in glass-factories pure sand is placed in a reverberatory furnace, with a proportionate quantity of potash (or soda) according to the ingredients used. These alkalies lose their characteristics, as does also the silica, and we have glass instead of the original substances. Consequently silicate of potash is glass, which may be moulded into any shape desired. If, however, an extra quantity of alkali be added to the sand it becomes more soluble, and can be dissolved in water. This compound, which can be made of any degree of solubility, is known as water-glass, or soluble silicate of potash.

The same thing takes place in the soil as in the glass factory. We apply wood ashes to the soil (potash) or salt (chloride of sodium), and the soil, as it is gradually heated, with the aid of the plant roots, (which assist in hastening the process), converts the silica into soluble silicates. This may be seen by examination of the plants as they progress in growth. Visit a corn-field, and you will notice on the outer edges of the blades a keen, hard substance, which is capable of cutting the flesh like glass, and many are sometimes injured by the blades in that manner. Now, this sharp substance on the edges of the blades of corn is composed of glass and is almost identical in composition with many of the compounds of the glass factory. It is first taken up in soluble form by the plant, and used as a part of its structure. When returned to the soil it is more easily rendered soluble by decomposition than previous to being taken up in its original condition.

We will notice therefore that while potash and soda serve as plant food these substances are also capable of demolishing much of the inert matter of the soil, and lime assists to render the other alkalies serviceable by breaking up their combinations. It is not necessary to apply silica to the soil, for it is always present in plentiful quantity, but the farmer who makes use of lime, potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, not only adds so much plant food but, indeed, by their use, innumerable chemical changes, that pass from one substance to another, in so complete a manner as to make entirely new compounds of them, just as silica and the alkalies form glass, the result being beneficial from the fact that while some compounds are entirely soluble, others are readily and easily appropriated by plants and converted into salable products of value. —Farm, Field and Stockman.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

LOOK DEEP.

Sometimes the dazzling insect, with its form of perfect beauty,
Has the deadliest of poisons in its sting;
Sometimes the venomous serpents are concealed in greenest foliage;
Where the sweetest flowers and vines are clinging;
While the pure and waxy blossom that we value so much,
May have death and desolation in its odor or its touch.

Sometimes the plainest plumage covers o'er the sweetest warbler;
That has ever tuned its anthems for the heart;
Sometimes the darkest mine conceals the greatest store of treasure;
And the gem is oft disguised with rudest art;
Some homely things are priceless, and behind the rough outside
Are concealed the rarest objects of our gratitude and pride.

The glossiest of blessings and the most attractive joys
May add a sorrow in their grace concealed;
The things we highly value often prove but children's toys;
When the hollow in their substance is revealed;
So we value toy balloons well padded out with shining sin,
And globes of downy pleasure that are dynamic within.

Too oft we gaze at sorrow, and its somber garb of woe,
Our eyes turned from the glimmer at its heart;
The soul of grief and sadness till, with deep affection's bow,
The workman breaks its fettered scales apart;
The ministers of sorrow are the messengers of rest;
And hearts that know its purpose are the ones supremely blest.

The purest light-reflector is the prism of a tear;
The heavens in pools of sorrow mirror deep;
The trust that leads to patience is begotten from our grief;
And tender spirits come to those who weep;
The death angels from evil many thoughtful souls beguile;
And sorrow when translated into Heaven becomes a smile.

The most exalting vanity may blast beyond relief,
The peace of God may blossom from the ministry of grief.
—I. Edgar Jones, in Current.

DR. HOYT'S WIFE.

The Peculiar Circumstances Under Which He Found Her.

Dr. Philip Hoyt was annoyed when he saw Alice Bayard's name upon the wedding cards which he received from Boston. To be sure he had never definitely asked her to be his wife, but he had never expected her to definitely marry anybody else; not, at least, while he remained an indefinite bachelor.

He was one of Dakota's multitude of "rising young physicians," and when he considered that he had not visited his home for three years, that his letters, from the first intermittent, had, after six months, become altogether remittent, he had to acknowledge that circumstances did not warrant even an annoyance.

Her image had been constantly engaged in pouring imaginary tea for his imaginary family, until the coming of these cards; but it was one of the attributes of Dr. Hoyt's beautiful, sunny disposition that his future plans were always too vague to admit of severe disappointment.

Half an hour out of office hours is not much for even a rising physician to devote to amatory obsessions, and Dr. Hoyt was still engaged upon a line of memories, which began with "seemings home" when they were both in their teens and ended with that last letter, which he remembered as a vivid affair, not worth the answer it had never received, when the tinkle of the office bell and the entrance of a farmer from a neighboring town roused him to reality.

"Well now, doctor," said that individual, "I calculate that you're wanted considerable smart up Hollersville way. One of the Roosians is high about done for. He fell off a hay wagon fast, then the hay wagon fell on to him, and, as near as I can make out, the horses and wagon took turns finishing him up by rubbing him in the ground till the remains was n't of much 'count. I made out about that from their heathenish jibber. I was riding by, and the girl that does their talking for them ran out, and asked me to send you over. It's that fourteen-year-old that brings in hay often, I reckon's the one."

Dr. Hoyt had been professional instincts, and his preparations for departure were completed with the old man's story, and a few moments later he was driving rapidly toward the "Roosians," as the colony of Mennonite settlers was commonly called. These are a peculiar people, who unite the principles of the modern Quaker with the practice of the ancient Ishmaelite. Exiled from Russia, because of religious scruple against military service, they are still a bit of Old-World, old-time barbarism, planted in the new World civilization, because of its newness equally savage. They are fiercely content with their own manners and customs; apart from their own people, fierce enemies and reluctant friends. Their long, uncompromising coats and their long, uncut beards (for the Mennonite is a Nazarene in that matter) give it expression to their characters. So far as the payment of taxes and the cultivation of the soil goes, they are good citizens; but socially they are Asiatics and Mennonites still, and with America and the world unacquainted.

Among all nations are born—more often, too, than is supposed—women who are best described by the word devoted. They are the Jephthas, the Iphigenias, the Joans of Arc of history; denied individual life, and destined to be objective, they are more frequently, if less gloriously, found in the old maid who care for other people's children; the leaven of other's lumps, who, filling out the measure of lives not their own, are themselves destitute. They are beautiful or ugly as it happens; they wear no mark on their foreheads, unless it be the sign of a high and holy purpose; nothing distinguishing, unless it be an expression of the eye which seems always to see outward, never to look within.

Of such was Marie Von Sulevitch, also a trial and a puzzle to the orthodox members of the simple community. Without excuse she had refused to marry Ivan in Russia, and when her

father foolishly indulged her, and would again have permitted her to marry, this time in America, Alexis, who was rich in land and cattle, she refused to be before; some quality in the girl, which the rest found it difficult to appreciate, enabled her again to have her own way.

That had been years before, when she was marriageable; now she was twenty-three, and no longer counted among the girls. She had never really been counted among the girls; to dance with her had never been so much fun as with those who laughed more. Only Ivan and Alexis had wished to worship her as a saint. It was therefore fortunate, perhaps, that neither had married her. If they had continued to worship, the other women might have become exacting and forgotten that it is honor enough to work and rear children for a good man, and reward enough to receive bread in return.

But the Mennonites, like other Protestants, have not yet solved the problem of unmarried womanhood and they looked with suspicion upon Marie Von Sulevitch, who was twenty-three and had never cared for a lover; not, at least, until he had a fever; for her delight and occupation was sickness of all kinds. As the colony increased in size she came to be constantly busy. Babies grew quiet as she took them in her arms, fever became lighter at the touch of her cool hands and pain was easier to bear after Marie had bandaged the wound.

Those who had been sick growled when well that she should be indulged in her whims and the whole people came in time to consider her gifts, which were those of a good nurse, as an especial provision for their necessities.

Dr. Hoyt, it chanced, had never before been summoned. It was a slight, pitiful even to professional eyes, that met his view as he entered the cabin. The boy was groaning and writhing on a pile of straw in one corner; the close, dark room was crowded with men and women alike filthy as their surroundings. The one mitigating circumstance was the woman kneeling by the bed, gently bathing the wounds, but evidently ignorant of further remedy. The doctor recognized her as the "one who talked for them."

"Send these people out," he said to her. "They are killing him, using the little air there is with their vile pipes."

"They will not go," she answered. "It is not customary with my people to trust the world's people."

With an ejaculation, expressive of disgust, Dr. Hoyt turned to his patient. I shall not attempt a diagnosis; there were broken bones and ghastly wounds. The boy was fast weakening from his more than mortal agony.

Chloroform, that angel of solace to the sufferer, was first administered; and the long-bearded men, gathered close around the bed, watched the immediate effect of the medicine, and saw that the boy gasped a little, grew more quiet and lay dead.

The enlightened reader will not find it easy to comprehend ignorance such as theirs; but these men had only the evidence of their senses, with no past experience, or even knowledge. It was only natural, therefore, that they should jump to a quick conclusion, and that hatred of the alien and stranger, already strong enough, should, with this added provocation, call forth every man's knife, with intent to kill.

Dr. Hoyt was too taken by surprise to be more than dismayed at first. The threatening glances at the bed, the redoubled howls of one of the women, made plain the cause of the murderous preparations. He turned to the girl by the bed, whom he had thought of a higher grade of intelligence than the rest; but her face showed only pained distress.

"It is chloroform. Don't you know?" he said, appealing to her. "It will make him sleep while I set the bones. Then he will awaken. Tell them quick, or it will be too late."

She looked at him long before she spoke, and the rest waited, breathless, for her words. She noted the dexterity, the certainty of his motions, and her faith rose above her judgment.

"He says it will be right," she said, in Russian, "that he will sleep only till the wounds are dressed. I do not understand; but I think he knows. See, he works in a good way. It is the custom in America, perhaps. Do not kill him yet."

The doctor worked rapidly, and the men fell back into one corner and mumbled to each other. One of them spoke presently, gesturing a great deal and pointing to his knife.

"He says," translated Marie, "that they will not kill you, if your words are true and the boy lives. If he dies, you will not leave us alive. That is but just."

She spoke in a tone of calm conviction, and, seeing that to argue was but to waste breath, the doctor turned again to his patient, upon whose chance of life his own depended. He was not a religious man; but I think he prayed as well as labored during the next half-hour; for, humanly speaking, there was every probability that some of the many wounds were fatal, and that the sick one would never revive.

Marie watched more intently than any of the others. Her confidence increased, and every few minutes she turned to the group with an imperious nod.

"He is right; he is right," she said. When, finally, the boy opened his eyes, and knew pain again, the men and women wished to bring altar gifts to lay at the physician's feet; but Marie only said, tearfully:

"We did not know that America held so wise a man. I will never think, hereafter, that I am called to nurse the sick."

The right one in his own, one day, and looked at it steadily. It was large and flexible, perfect in shape, and imbued with a strength that made simple contact with it pleasant. He looked at her face, and his expression made him drop her hand.

"You must be very strong," he said. "Yes," she answered. "My ancestors, you know, kill d oxen with their fists. I am very strong."

The rest of the community were unaccountable in their behavior. After that first day, when they were disposed to crown his head and lay doves at his feet and make him feel altogether like a fool, they seemed to return to their first state of suspicious dislike, tempered only with some dread of his mysterious power.

It was a week after his last visit that a ring at the office bell, one morning, announced Marie Von Sulevitch. She had walked far, for she breathed hard; but her face was white, and showed that she was sustained by moral rather than physical strength.

Dr. Hoyt sprang to get her a chair; but she leaned against the door.

"No," she said. "I will not sit down. I wish you to tell me where to go, because you said I could be a nurse, and it is no longer possible for me to stay at home."

The doctor walked the length of the room, and turned before he spoke.

"Tell me all of it," he said. "I am your friend."

She sighed wearily.

"There is nothing to tell. You would not understand. It is Nicholas' time. It is the same whether it is Alexis or Ivan. They do not care who, but they will make me marry. They say I am of the world. If I will not marry Nicholas they will cast me off to the world's people. I am no longer of them. I come to ask you what you of the world do with your women who do not marry."

Dr. Hoyt looked out of the window, and there was a queer smile on his face.

"Why not?" he whispered. "She is beautiful and good, more capable, every way, than the best of these book-crammed girls; more nearly in the image of her Maker, too. Why not?"

"Marie," he said, aloud, turning toward her, "are you sure that it is not that you do not wish to marry Nicholas and Alexis? I ask you now to be my wife. Will your resolution be still the same?"

Vivid color rushed over her face, and she put up her hands, despairingly.

"They said I would be lost among the world's women!" she cried. "Oh! they were cruel to cast me away!"

"No, Marie," and Philip Hoyt took her hand, as he had done that other day, which both silently remembered. "You will not be lost as my wife; your thoughts are like mine. Why should we not be happy together, caring for the sick?"

Her face grew pale again and her eyes were bright with happiness.

"You mean that I can serve you, make your life better, be useful to you?" she questioned.

Men never tell their real thoughts at these critical times; but a comical vision of Alice Bayard's probable ideas of wifehood, compared with these, did cross this lover's mind, though it was very tenderly that he said:

"My Marie, you are a great woman; but to make your husband's life better, that is worthy even of you."

They were married at once, and have lived very happily, the Doctor and Doctoress, equally unmindful of the scornful pity, which is all that the Bostonians and Mennonites vouchsafed by way of remembrance.

Mrs. Hoyt retains many of her oriental ideas of the wife's domestic station. Her thoughts are still largely of service. She has a way of slipping out of the room when many people come; but she will listen at midnight, with wide-awake interest, to professional accounts of epidemics and surgical operations. Her household is well ordered, and if she does not assert herself, and is not brilliant for the many, her husband is still content. Men are Eastern potentates, short only of opportunity. Dr. Hoyt finds a satellite, whose shining face reflects always his own glory, so agreeable that he has never wished to have, instead a rival patient.—Harriet B. Waterman, in N. Y. Independent.

WASH DRESSES.

The Kind of Inexpensive Costumes in Vogue at Fashionable Centers.

Belted waists are in great favor for summer dresses, and are especially popular for wash dresses of cambric, gingham, satteen, chambray, batiste, and the most inexpensive prints. There are several ways of making these waists, but those most easily ironed are plain on the shoulders, and merely gathered to a belt in the middle of the front and back. The fronts are buttoned up close to the throat with small pearl buttons, round as a pea, but with eyes sunk in for sewing them on. The back is made all in one piece, and stayed by a facing of linen beginning on the shoulders, following the outline of the armhole, and being sewed in with the belt. Others prefer to keep the waist separate from the skirt, hence they extend the whole bodice a finger deep below the waist line, for this part to pass under the dress skirt after a drawing-string has drawn it into shape, or an under-belt has been used with the waist gathered outside it. Imagine a brown Chambray dress with this waist fitting the plump figure neatly, and finished on the high standing collar and narrow cuffs with several rows of white linen braid. The skirt has kilt plaits that do not lap deeply, yet are very wide, and there is a very simple apron, over-skirt draped high on each side by a succession of buttons and loops placed a few inches apart, and to be unbuttoned when the dress goes to the laundry. There may be as many as ten rows of white braid on the plaited skirt, and half as many on the over-skirt. Similar dresses are made in blue Chambray, in Scotch gingham, in linen gingham, and dark blue cambric in which there are red figures. A braided belt may be used, or else one of alligator leather, morocco, or seal-skin.—Harper's Bazar.

It costs each of the colleges, whose crews participate in the annual boat race on the Thames, about seven thousand dollars for the sport.

THE DAIRY.

Grooming the cows is not often done, but it would add to their spirit and comfort, however, as well as promote cleanliness.

Buttermilk is said to be a true milk peptone, and with the exception of koumiss, is the most digestible milk product at our command.

If for butter select cows known to give milk rich in fat. Cows vary in this respect from less than two to five per cent. The average is about three per cent.

If you are troubled with white specks in butter stir the cream every morning before it is churned, and the specks will not appear. So a good butter-maker says.

After long and extended tests in fattening stock for market, the conclusion is that of all foods ground grain is the best, especially if fed in connection with a variety of other food.

The only difference between the cow and any other machine is that the engine has to be kept going and the machine kept working through the same alimentary channel. The animal, as the very first essential, must be kept in good health and vigorous condition, in order that the machine may be kept at work and in good order.

The milk of a cow always partakes of the food it comes from; that is to say, weak food will always make weak milk, and rich food will make rich milk. In these respects a cow is somewhat of a machine. She masticates, digests, assimilates and returns the food given to her in milk, and this milk is according to the food.—Exchange.

Butter should always be churned several degrees colder in summer than in winter, says the Philadelphia Record. The reason is that the caseinous matter of milk more readily attaches itself to the butter globules in summer than in winter, and that this adhesion can best be prevented by a cooler temperature of the cream when churning, is a fact.

Natural vegetable acids do not harm milk, but the artificial acid of fermenting food introduces an element into the consumption that it is not possible for nature to neutralize, and hence affects the milk. The amount of ferment may be small and do little injury, but if carried beyond a certain point will have a deleterious effect, which, experiment, time and again, has demonstrated.—Exchange.

The "hot water cure" to hard milking cows may be applied in this way: Before milking, put two or three handfuls of hot water upon each teat, as hot as the hand will bear. After giving the teats a thorough soaking, wipe lightly with a dry cloth, or strip with the hand until there is no danger of the water dripping into the pail; then milk at once. By this means a hard milker can be milked in half the usual time.

The dairying industry in the Northwestern States alone has grown into great magnitude, in which millions of dollars are invested, and thousands of farmers deeply interested. They have a right to demand protection against spurious articles being placed on the markets, while purporting to be genuine. And the public also have the right of being protected against the machinations of unprincipled sharpers.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The best way to manage a fresh-calving cow, says the American Agriculturist, as far as the cow herself is concerned, is to allow the calf to suck for two to five days, or until you are quite sure the udder is all right. Then take away the calf and milk the cow five times a day for a while, especially if she is fed liberally for milk. Garget and milk-fever are the two ailments most to be feared in a fresh cow. The former is produced by overfeeding with concentrated or stimulating food, like cotton-seed, or corn meal. The best remedy to my knowledge is, one ounce saltpeter in the feed. Use this medicine two or three times, and frequently foment the udder with hot soap-suds. Anything that interferes with the condition of the cow after calving may produce milk-fever. Exposure, too much exercise, or nervous excitement, are all sufficient to bring on an attack, and a recovery is of rare occurrence. In this case, as in many others, that is worth the pound of cure. Keep the animal quiet for a week before and after calving, and nurse her well.

MAKING VEAL.

One Feature of the Dairy That Is Not Often Profitably Worked.

There is one feature of the dairy that is not often worked as profitably as it should be, and that is making veal. All the bull calves and many of the heifers can be turned to much profit if they are handled skillfully. To make good veal, the calf should not only be fat and of proper age when killed, but the fat should be put on under proper conditions. If allowed too much exercise, there will be not only much delay in arriving at the proper condition, but the veal will be tender and dry, as it should be. It matters not whether the calf is raised on the dam or by hand, if the latter method is properly pursued. We get the following excellent plan from an exchange: You want to take your calf off the cow at three days old; have a muzzle made for it similar to the one they sometimes have for dogs. Keep it in a clean, dry, airy but darkened room, and feed it nothing but pure and skimmed milk, warm as it fresh from the cow, twice or three times a day; give it all it can take, and it will get fat in six or eight weeks. The muzzle is for the purpose of preventing it from taking straw, hay, and other foreign substances. The darkened room is a great factor in this fattening process, as it keeps the calf quiet and induces it to sleep a great deal, which greatly hastens the fattening process. This method is, of course, only for raising calves for veal. If the object is to make milkers of the calves, they need the exercise and slow growth of slower methods. Good veal is too much a rare object in the market, and calves properly fattened should bring enough more than ordinary calves to pay well for the extra trouble, if it can be called trouble, to keep them quiet in a dark room.—American Dairyman.

Dillon, Montana, is to have a Methodist seminary, to cost \$15,000.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The Criticisms Upon the Acts of the Administration.

If the general public is much given to a perusal of the criticisms that are passed upon the Administration from day to day by editors of newspapers, who seem to have an intuitive mastery of the situation, or by gossiping politicians upon the street corners, who appear to think that the country will go to the dogs unless the Government is run on their plan, there must be a painful confusion on the part of the general public as to what is really the matter.

Upon the one hand we are told that the President is so stubbornly set in his ways and holds the reins so taut over his Executive household, and insists with so much obstinacy upon carrying out his own ideas, regardless of advice to the contrary, that there is grave danger of a rupture and that the Cabinet can not possibly hold together for any great length of time. Upon the other hand—and we not infrequently come across the same conflicting and inconsistent opinions in the same day and the same paper, if not from the same source—we are assured in tones of ominous solemnity that Mr. Cleveland, instead of exercising the decision of character and independence of judgment with which he has always been credited, has tamely succumbed to the dictatorial whims of his constitutional advisers and is permitting them to perform various unseemly acts, for which the people will sooner or later be certain to call him to a severe account.

How shall these criticisms be reconciled? By what process will we be made to comprehend that a President can be self-willed and arbitrary beyond all reasonable endurance, yet so weak and vacillating withal as to be nothing more than a cat's-paw in the hands of his Secretaries? It is impossible that both of these propositions can be true. Is there any competent evidence that either one of them has even a foundation in fact?

In yesterday's Post attention was called to the obviously frivolous and improbable twaddle concerning the strained relations between the President and the Secretary of State, brought about by alleged quarrels over certain diplomatic appointments. Yesterday we were advised by the New York Herald that "the President is abdicating his constitutional functions and letting his subordinates run him."

This harsh and anything but respectful comment is followed by an equally uncalculated scolding to the effect that the people chose Mr. Cleveland President, not that he should do the Attorney-General's or any other Cabinet officer's bidding, and that if he imagines, he can put responsibility for bad and injudicious appointments upon anybody besides himself he is very much mistaken.

The inspiration of this diatribe is the selection of Zachariah Montgomery for "the position of Assistant Attorney-General" and of Mr. Wickliffe for District Attorney of Kentucky, at the supposed "bidding" of Mr. Garland. Now it may be that these appointments are not the best that could have been made. They are certainly not as acceptable to the friends of other applicants as would have been the appointment of those other applicants; but if it be true that the President deferred in this matter to the preference of the Attorney-General, is this a convincing demonstration that Mr. Garland, in the classic language of the Herald, is "running" Mr. Cleveland, or sufficient cause for a furious onslaught upon the President's lack of independence?

If he "thought it best" to agree with his Attorney-General, as he is said to have told Mr. Carlisle, what right has anybody to insist that he should have done what he didn't think best and make some other selection? The logic of such criticisms is simply absurd. There has never been an Administration in which the President did not pay more or less deference to the opinions of his Cabinet officers, and the moment that those opinions cease to be worthy of his deference that moment the Cabinet should be dissolved and a new one formed.

Whether the President's appointments are invariably faultless or not is a fair question for criticism, but that is not the point here. What we protest against is the presumptuous and suspicious haste with which certain newspapers seize upon what they consider an injudicious appointment as conclusive evidence that there is something wrong with the Government, and that the President is either exercising his prerogatives with a high-handed arrogance or supinely yielding to the arrogance of his Cabinet officers, whichever way the writer chooses to put it.

The truth of the matter is that the Administration is pursuing a policy which the people generally accept as wise and just. It may not prove in the end to be so in all respects, but the people are more disposed to give it a fair trial than to prejudice and condemn it on mere suspicion. It will be time enough to denounce the President when he shall be found to have been faithless to his trusts. The newspapers can far better afford to be equally tolerant than to be continually sparring over an arrangement of minor details that does not always square with their individual notions.—Washington Post.

SENATORIAL BUGBEAR.

Mr. Cleveland, in Making His Appointments, Does Not Cater to the Wishes of the Senatorial Majority.

While the work of reform of the public service is going on quietly and smoothly and the Administration is using rare judgment and skill in appointments and removals, the enemies of the President are still keeping up the lugubrious howl of the partisan, protesting against the turning-out of those faithful workers who tried all the influence of office to put Mr. Blaine in the White House. The chief Anaplas of them all, who uses the Tall Tower as a laboratory for minimizing truth to a vanishing point, impudently asserts that the men who have been turned out of the Government service were of a higher average in character, experience and efficiency than those who have succeeded them. As far as character, experience and efficiency regard the

Tribune meaning of such terms its ascription may be correct. But the common acceptance of the words is the very opposite.

The Administration has acted consistently throughout with its programme of reform and consequently it is winning praise and support from the people generally and from fair-minded Republicans in particular. Many who were misled by the confident predictions of the Blaine Jeremiahs that under Democratic auspices the country would go to the "demonition bow wows" have since become thoroughly ashamed of having yielded for a moment to such a childish delusion and they are the most pronounced in praise of the new order of things. The more marked the approbation of the Administration by the people, the more rabid become the utterances of the ultra disunion organs.

Some of them have begun to raise up the United States Senate as a bugbear. The Philadelphia Press threatens the President with this bugbear, and warns him that the Republican majority in the Senate, especially Logan, may take issue with him on the meaning of the term "offensive partisan conduct." It says that "while the White House mail carries forth a bundle of commissions to Democratic appointees, the fact that there is a solid Republican majority in the Senate seems to be forgotten." The President, we fancy, does not stop to consider, every time that he is called upon to fulfill his duty, whether the Republican majority in the Senate will be pleased or not. It is very probable that this majority, recognizing the indorsement of the President's course by the people, will think twice before assuming an attitude of antagonism toward him.

There are men of experience and ripe judgment in that body who are not likely to be carried away to the extreme of suicidal folly by the vapors and bluster of a few lunatic organs. It is not safe for a public man to disregard the plainly expressed wishes of the people, and the Senators are too well aware of that fact. They will not thank the rabid outrage-shriekers of their party for attempting to put them in a position of antagonism against the President. The crucial test of the appointments and removals made by Mr. Cleveland in the public service is public opinion. That has been unreservedly in his favor, and the most sincere reformers have unhesitatingly accorded him praise for his faithful observance of the promises he made of giving the country a clean, upright administration and clearing away the vast accumulation of official corruption left by the Republican regime.—Albany Argus.

A SUPPRESSED MAJORITY.

The Argument Concerning Southern Elections Applied to a Late Election, in Illinois.

According to the argument used by his party in discussing elections at the South General Logan owes his new lease of life as a Senator of the United States to fraud. He is the product of a Northern outrage. Let us see how the standard Republican theory as to the South fits the case of the Black Eagle of Illinois.

It is held by Mr. Blaine and others that the great mass of the Congressional representation from the South is fraudulent, because the people were not fully represented at the polls. To prove this they show in certain States, notably South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, that in districts where the Republicans once cast heavy votes they are now few in number, and subtracting the Republican votes now cast from those that used to be cast they have no trouble in showing the number that "ought to have been," but were not, cast. This is called the suppressed vote, and many violent articles and speeches are produced, showing that because these people do not care enough for the suffrage to exercise it they are kept away from the polls by intimidation and murder.

General Logan holds his title to a seat in the Senate on just such grounds. The Republican elected in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District could not have been successful if the Democrats had voted. Last fall the Democrats had a majority of two thousand there. What has become of it? What sort of a murderous policy of suppression and oppression had the Republicans been carrying out down there? A glance at any election table except the last will show conclusively enough that the Democrats "ought to have" carried that district, and if the fact that the Republicans do not carry these Southern districts makes no difference, with the assertion that they ought to have done so, then it must be said that General Logan has ridden into the Senate over the helpless Democrats of the Thirty-fourth District, who, as everybody knows, are in a majority there when they wish to be.

Of course all this is very absurd, but it is more so than a great many of the ridiculous propositions advanced concerning the South? There is no more proof of violence in the South at the last election, or except in a few isolated cases, in several that preceded it, than there is that the Logan Representative in the Thirty-fourth District overcame the big Democratic majority there by violence and fraud. The voters simply remained away from the polls. If Mr. Blaine or some other National leader would go into the South and organize the Republican party there it is probable that it could be brought to the polls, but it will not be while it has no leaders, principles or intelligence. The Illinois incident, if happening in the South with the conditions reversed, would have been made the basis of a frantic outburst of sectional hate. Taking place at the North it is accepted, as a matter of course, susceptible of an easy explanation.

General Logan should be careful how he expresses himself on this subject. He may be called on to explain how he overcame a big Democratic majority with greater ease than his Southern friends overcame a big Republican majority.—Chicago Herald.

—Out of its white population of eight hundred Greenboro, S. C., has eight persons who were there in 1828; fifteen who were there in 1837; eighteen who were there in 1844; twenty-three who were there in 1850; and thirty-one who were there in 1860.

The Chase County Journal.
Official Paper of Chase County.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

We are pleased to know that "the gentleman from the Ninth Judicial District," Mr. J. G. Johnson, has been appointed postmaster at Peabody.

We are pleased to note that the Avilla Citizen, edited and published by Mr. R. M. Watson, has been enlarged to a 6 column quarto. Mr. Watson gets out a good paper, and we are glad to see this sign of his prosperity.

The colored voters of Virginia, who have deserted from the camp of Mahone and are joining the Democratic ranks, were told by Mahone and his followers last fall that if the Democratic party came into power the negroes would be "put back into slavery." The negroes have discovered that they are not put back. It is only Mahone who has been set back.—N. Y. World.

James A. George, who was recently appointed a special agent of the general land office, will at once be sent to this State and Colorado to investigate certain frauds alleged to have been committed in the local land offices of both States. This is the same James A. George that made several speeches in this section of country last fall. We congratulate him upon his appointment.

It is said that the way the wind blows on the day the sun crosses the equinox or is at either solstitial point is indicative of the kind of weather that will be for the next following three months; and, if that is a truth, then we shall be blessed with a mild summer, with plenty of rain, this year, as the wind was from the north, last Sunday, the day on which the sun took a rest before starting on its return towards the north pole.

We ask every settler of Kansas to give three hearty cheers for Secretary of the Interior Lamar. The robber's roost of the Land Office is at last broken up, and honesty and fairness will in the future obtain in that department. Land grants hereafter in the Interior Department will not be wholly construed in the interest of the corporations, and the long plundered settlers of the west will have a new rule in the nation of honor, honesty and Democracy.—State Journal.

The Atchison Patriot says: "The work of removal is going on much more rapidly than most persons realize or appreciate. The President has displaced not less than ten thousand Republicans and put Democrats in their place since the fourth of March. There are eighty four collectors of internal revenue for the country at large and he has fully fifty Democrats commissioned, leaving only thirty-four places to fill. These collectorships will average sixty subordinates each making a Democratic brigade three thousand strong. About three thousand postmasters have been commissioned up to this date and the good work goes bravely on at the average rate of forty or fifty a day. At this rate the country is safe."

The American Agriculturist for July, 1885, contains over one hundred different articles by leading writers, and over seventy illustrations by well known artists. Among the most interesting and important papers are those which treat of the insects just now injuring the crops all over the country. These are illustrated, and furnish latest scientific investigations as to the habits and extermination of these insect pests. D. D. T. Moore writes upon Small vs. Large Farms. Henry Stewart discourses on Southern Farm Life and Agricultural Interests. Andrew S. Fuller describes a Wood Preservative. Joseph Harris "Walks and Talks on the Farm." D. W. King describes the designs for a Queen Anne cottage. Wm. Clift tells about the Peach Borer, and the remedy. M. C. Weld descends upon Famous Families of Cattle. Dr. George Thurber contributes a variety of interesting Horticultural papers. Dr. Edwin J. Howe discusses the Importance of Pure Drinking Water. Elias Thayer describes a new Hay Gatherer. F. H. Hannah

furnishes designs for convenient Pig-Pen. Numerous other writers are represented. There are two beautiful full-page pictures appropriate to the season. Price \$1.50 a year. Single numbers 15 cents. Address Publishers American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

LET THE FAITHFUL BE RECOGNIZED.

If the principles of a party are worth maintaining then it behooves those who are entrusted with the leadership of that party to use every honorable means within their power to strengthen and build up their party. The only effective way to do this is for the party to select the most deserving among its ablest and best men for the various places to be filled, and when these are elected they should likewise recognize the same rules in the appointments which they make. In this way new zeal will be kindled among all classes of the party who when they see the honors fall where they justly belong, will put forth renewed efforts to maintain party supremacy. The "bringing to the front of new men" may be very well so long as it is merely to the exclusion of machine politicians, but when the claims of the most experienced statesmen, the brightest and best minds, the most faithful workers in the party are ignored and the honors conferred upon men who have done nothing to advance the interests of the party, it cannot have other than a disastrous political effect. The scar-worn veterans who have borne the burdens of the long contest through which the Democratic party has just successfully emerged after long years of struggling and patient waiting, should be properly recognized in the distribution of political honors and emoluments, and in doing this it should be remembered that the future of the party demands more attention than the past and that it is the active workers of to-day upon whom we rely for maintenance of Democratic supremacy.—Emporia Democrat.

THE CONQUERING MARCH OF DEMOCRACY.

If Lawrence gives one or two more Democrat banquets, the Athens of Kansas can be set down as a certain Democratic city. The tide of popularity that set in with the visit of Secretary Bayard, and his magnificent address defining Democratic principles, may be said to have fairly overflowed with the splendid reception given to Gov. Ross last evening. Republican editors, men who in the past have been stalwart fair ladies with their smiles and floral offerings, all have united in historic Lawrence to welcome the conquering march of Democracy. May the smiles of the city of Robinson, Lane and Haskell continue to rest on the Democratic party.—Topeka Journal.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENT.

Frank T. Lynch was yesterday appointed postmaster by President Cleveland through the personal influence of Senator Ingalls, who took him to the president and to the postmaster general. This action on the part of the senator is the result of an agreement made some months ago, and is very conclusive that our senior senator is solid with Mr. Cleveland.—Leavenworth Times, June 21st.

We congratulate Mr. Lynch upon his good fortune; but we fail to see wherein we can congratulate the President upon his "solid man" as Mr. Lynch needed not such to entitle him to the appointment.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT STRONG CITY.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in Lantry's grove, near Strong City, with a grand picnic, to which every one is invited. The programme will consist of the firing of one hundred guns at day-break, and other patriotic demonstrations. The procession will be formed on Cottonwood avenue, at 10 o'clock, headed by the Cottonwood Falls Brass Band; next in line the G. A. R., Select Knights A. O. U. W., Burns and Emmet Clubs and Sunday-school organizations of the county, and citizens in wagons and on foot. At the grove a prayer will be offered by the Rev. Long, followed by a song—"Red, White and Blue"—by the Strong City Glee Club, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read by Dr. J. H. Polin, followed immediately by a basket dinner. Prominent speakers from Topeka and elsewhere will address the people, after dinner. "America" will be sung by Mr. John Madden and others. The programme will also include sack and wheelbarrow races, climbing greased pole, grand Callathumpian parade, match game of base ball, etc., the whole to wind up with a grand dance in the Opera House at night.

BREESE-BAILEY.
Married, in the Congregational church, at Elmdale, by the Rev. N. R. George, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, on Wednesday night, June 17, 1885, Mr. L. B. Brees and Miss Clara Bailey, daughter of Mr. A. S. Bailey, both of Elmdale, the attendants being Messrs. Chas. M. Brees and C. D. Wood and Misses Emma Bailey and Carrie Brees. After the performance the wedding ceremonies the invited guests repaired to the residence of Mr. Bailey where a most sumptuous supper was had. The following evening a reception party was extended to the happy couple at the residence of Mr. S. A. Brees, of this city, an uncle of the groom. We wish Mr. Brees and his bride a long, prosperous and happy life. The following is a list of the presents:

Twenty dollar gold piece, bride's father. Set of silver knives, forks, dessert and small spoons, bride's mother. Fruit dish and floral decoration, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fisher. Book, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. George. Glass water set, Mrs. C. S. Brees. Embroidered scarf, Miss Emma Bailey. Toilet bottles, Miss Maggie Henderson. Linen, clothes satchel, Mrs. E. W. Pinston. Five dollar, Miss Sallie Taylor. Elegant pair of vases, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Jeffrey. Book, Mrs. M. Shipman and Mrs. E. Shipman. Pair silver napkin rings, Miss Julia Shipman. Damask table cloth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fred. Shipman. Damask napkins, Miss Cora Black-here. Pair of cups and saucers, R. M. Blackshere. Glass tea set, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brees. French-plate mirror, Chas. M. Brees. Pair of vases, Ralph Brees. Spoon holder, George Hadden. Cream pitcher, Oliver Hadden. Lace and satin tidy, Miss Carrie Wood. Silver casket, C. D. Wood. Hamper, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood. Silver pickle-caster, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Brees. Box napkins, Miss Helen and Cora Park. Rocking chair, Mr. and Mrs. A. Seaton. Bouquet, Mrs. H. F. Coe. Silver pickle-caster, Alice and Miss Jennie Hoad. Silver dessert spoons, A. J. Wood. Silver butter knife, Miss Ella Robinson. Silver and glass jelly dish, H. D. Bailey. French mirror, Mr. Sallie Taylor. Satin banner, ribbon and armoire embroidery, Mr. and Mrs. Haruishi. Silver and glass tooth-pick holder, Mrs. Hattie Bart. Gold pen and holder, and tumbler, Mrs. W. D. Bailey. Scent satchel and macramé tidy, Miss Ella Bailey. Silver collar, Miss Lucy Bailey. Morocco writing desk, Messrs. White & Carter. Elegant family bible, H. & W. Watson. Silver salt dish, Edgar Sullivan. Fruit basket, Miss Lizzie Sullivan. Glass pitcher, Misses Belle and Dora Tucker. Doz glass saucers, salt box and pair hand-some quilt throw-picks, Walter Mooney. Pair of vases, R. Seaton.

DIED.

At the home of his parents, near Elmdale, of typhoid fever and rheumatism, J. G. Faris, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Faris, aged 12 years and 3 days. The deceased was unusually bright and intelligent for one of his years. Having always been of a frail constitution, he was a universal favorite in the family circle, and his death is a severe blow to his parents, sisters and brothers, especially so, as his death was so sudden, he having only been sick a week; but all that loving hearts and willing hands could do was of no avail, and on Saturday, June 13th, 1885, he died. The funeral services, conducted by Rev. G. B. Norton, assisted by Rev. N. R. George, were held at Elmdale, in the new Congregational church which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Six little boys, his former playmates at school, acted as pallbearers. The family have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood in their sad affliction.

Do not longer here detain me.
Fondest parents, drowned in woe;
Now thy kind caresses pain me,
Morn is dawning; let me go.

Weep not o'er these eyes that languish,
Upward turning toward their home;
Raptured, they'll forget all anguish,
While they wait to see thee come.

Sisters, brothers, there my pleasures center:
Parting, weeping, pain nor woe;
Ne'er could father's house shall enter;
Morn advances; let me go.

HOLLOW HORN IN CATTLE.

The disease commonly known as "hollow horn," has no immediate connection with the horns, as animals without horns manifest the same symptoms. The disease in question is the result of inflammation extending from the mucous membrane lining the nostrils, into the sinuses of the skull and horns, there being a direct communication between these parts. Debility, improper and insufficient food, exposure, and all other causes that tend to weaken the system, may give rise to this condition. The treatment must then be such as to counteract this deficiency, and should consist mainly of good nursing. Keep the animal in dry, warm, well ventilated quarters, pay particular attention to carding and brushing, give nourishing food, and a little physic, if necessary. Rub the spine frequently. Biting the horns is useless and barbarous, and is to be placed in the same category with cutting off the tail as a remedy for the "wolf," as still practiced by the ignorant.—American Agriculturist for May.

FOR SALE.

Some good milk cows. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock creek. Subscribe for the COURIER.

PATENTS GRANTED.
The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the weeks ending June 16, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.: Geo. W. Giffard, Great Bend, snap hook; C. H. Fremer & Simon Goding, Fredonia, glove and notion holder.

FIRST AND LAST CALL.

Every person indebted to me must make immediate payment; and those having claims against me must present them now. Every person indebted to the firm of Pugh & Hardesty must pay at once. Those having claims against the firm of Pugh & Hardesty must present them without delay. Notice is hereby given that from and after the date hereof I shall not be bound to pay any debt made by or in the name of the firm of Pugh & Hardesty. I propose to settle all my business up to date.

W. P. PUGH, M. D.
June 25, 1885.

For the satisfaction of Mr. Hardesty I will state that above notice simply means that I design to administer on my own estate if I shall live long enough. DR. PUGH.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost, strayed or stolen from the farm of Edward Ryan, in Chase county, Kansas, five head of cows; ranging from four to seven years, underbit out of each ear; one red cow, branded with a diamond with pip in center, on left hip; four two-year-old heifers, underbit out of each ear; two two-year-old steers, underbit out of each ear; two yearling bulls, marked as above; seven yearling heifers, marked as above. Twenty-five dollars reward is offered for information leading to the discovery of the said cattle.

EDWARD RYAN,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
June 25, 1885.

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.

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

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

M. A. CAMPBELL,
DEALER IN

HARDWARE!
STOVES, TINWARE.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails, a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine,

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES

Has the Glass Well Drill, the most successful work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Bernal & Co's News Agency, 225 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or in job lots. As these goods must be sold at the earliest possible time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbug about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesale prices. Let every one call at the store formerly occupied by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early. ap24-tf

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

—PAID FOR—

WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures

—AND—

"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham

Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas. je26-tf

S. F. JONES, President.

B. LANTRY, Vice-President.

E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

STRONG CITY

National Bank,

(Successor to Strong City Bank).

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

DIRECTORS.

S. F. Jones, D. K. Carter,

N. J. Swayze, Barney Lantry,

D. B. Berry, P. S. Jones,

G. O. Hildebrand, E. A. Hildebrand. me12-tf

ANYBODY

Can now make Photographs by the new Dry Plate Process. For 50 cents we will send post-paid "Roche's" manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures.

Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edited by Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER, head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only \$2 per annum. Keeps photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and answers all questions when difficulties arise. Circulars and price lists free.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Apparatus and Materials,

No. 591 Broadway,

New York City.

Forty years established in this line of business.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The State of Kansas to Daniel Eastman: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by F. W. Dutton, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, and that the petition in said cause is filed in the above-mentioned Court, and that the parties to said action are the said F. W. Dutton, plaintiff, and you, the above-named person, are the defendant and all of the defendants thereto, and you must answer said petition filed by said plaintiff, on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1885, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment be rendered against you, accordingly; viz: quieting and determining plaintiff's title to the following described lands in Chase County, Kansas, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-six, in township twenty-two, range nine, and establishing plaintiff's title and estate in the above-described lands, and quieting and determining the same as just, you, and all persons claiming through you, and that all persons claiming through or under you be barred, estopped and foreclosed, and from claiming or setting up any title, estate or lien in or to, or claim upon any of said lands, or any part thereof, at law or in equity, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable and for its costs. F. W. DUTTON, Plaintiff. Attest: E. A. KINNEY, Clerk of District Court. je11-3w

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage and receive free of charge a box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUB & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A PRESENT!

Our readers, for 12 cents in postage stamps, to pay for mailing and wrapping, will receive FREE A STEEL FINER PARLOR ENGRAVING of all OUR PRESIDENTS, including LINCOLN, and worth \$1.00. Address, ELDER PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill. je5-6m

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, S. LAND, Kansas, No. 6,100, June 31, 1885. Complaint having been entered at this Office by Emil Humbert, against E. L. Randolph for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9,045, dated October 24, 1875, upon the east half (1/2) of southeast quarter (1/4) of section fourteen (14), township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) east, in Chase County, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of July, 1885, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. J. M. HODGE, Register.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS- je2-tf

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls.

Will practice in state and Federal Courts

All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. au10-1f

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon

County, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage

counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy13

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federal

courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office east side of Broadway, south of bridge. me29-tf

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the

District Court of the counties of Chase

Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. je23-tf

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH

SANDERS & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS

Office in Independent building. ap15-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREE PLANTERS.

If you want to know where to get the most trees and those of the best quality for the least money, send for my wholesale catalogue, free to all. Address J. C. PINNEY, Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery, STURGEON BAY, WIS. me26-3m

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. William White, plaintiff, vs. Leah P. Watts, defendant.

Leah P. Watts, the above-named defendant, will acknowledge that she has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, in which said court the petition of plaintiff is filed against her; that the parties to said suit are William White, plaintiff, and Leah P. Watts, defendant; that said defendant will be required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of August, 1885, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and two cents (\$503.22) and interest thereon, from March 18th, 1879, and costs of said action, and ordering the following described real estate of said defendant, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to be sold to satisfy said judgment, to-wit:

The north half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty (30), township twenty-one (21), range nine (9).

That said real estate was taken on an order of attachment in said cause, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the same will be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment to be obtained hereon.

Attest: E. A. KINNEY, Clerk of District Court, Chase County, Kansas. je7-3w

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1885,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

No. 1 of sec 14 of range 18 S. 30 E. 30 N.

Improvements 35 18 8 3 00

Sec 14 of range 18 S. 30 E. 30 N.

Sec 14 of range 18 S. 30 E. 30 N.

Sec 14 of range 18 S. 30 E. 30 N.

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Sec 14 of range 18 S. 30 E. 30 N.

Sec 14 of range 18 S. 30 E. 30 N.

Sec 14 of range 18 S. 30 E. 30 N.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

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

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

Terms:—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; 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	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50
2 weeks	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.75
3 weeks	2.25	2.87	3.50	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75
4 weeks	2.75	3.50	4.25	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
5 weeks	3.25	4.12	5.00	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.75
6 weeks	3.75	4.75	5.75	7.50	8.25	9.00	9.75
7 weeks	4.25	5.37	6.50	8.50	9.25	10.00	10.75
8 weeks	4.75	6.00	7.25	9.50	10.25	11.00	11.75
9 weeks	5.25	6.62	8.00	10.50	11.25	12.00	12.75
10 weeks	5.75	7.12	8.62	11.50	12.25	13.00	13.75
11 weeks	6.25	7.62	9.25	12.50	13.25	14.00	14.75
12 weeks	6.75	8.12	9.87	13.50	14.25	15.00	15.75

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

TIME TABLE.
EAST. PASS MAIL. M.T. F.R.T. F.R.T. F.R.T.
am pm am pm am pm am pm am pm
Cedar Pt. 9:52 9:55 8:54 3:12 6:50 11:24
Clements 10:04 10:07 9:13 3:28 7:10 11:57
Elmdale 10:22 10:25 9:38 3:55 7:38 12:48
Strong 10:38 10:41 9:53 4:12 7:55 1:05
Safford 11:01 10:54 10:16 4:34 8:38 1:30

WEST. PASS MAIL. M.T. F.R.T. F.R.T. F.R.T.
am pm am pm am pm am pm am pm
Safford 4:21 4:26 1:09 7:14 12:30 5:22
Strong 4:38 4:43 1:26 7:47 1:05 5:39
Elmdale 4:54 4:59 1:43 8:13 1:29 6:07
Clements 5:10 5:15 2:00 8:42 1:46 6:45
Cedar Pt. 5:22 5:27 2:12 9:03 2:02 7:15

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.....J. A. Martin.
Lieutenant Governor.....J. P. Riddle.
Secretary of State.....E. R. Allen.
Attorney General.....S. B. Bradford.
Auditor.....J. H. McCall.
Treasurer.....Sam T. Howe.
Sup't of Pub. Instruction.....J. H. Lawrence.
Chief Justice Sup. Court.....J. D. Brewer.
Congressman, 3d Dist.....Thomas Hyatt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
County Commissioners.....J. E. Hunt, E. T. Baker, W. P. Martin.
County Treasurer.....W. P. Martin.
Probate Judge.....C. J. Whitson.
County Clerk.....J. J. Massey.
Recorder of Deeds.....A. P. Gandy.
County Attorney.....T. H. Griffith.
Clerk District Court.....C. F. Nesbit.
County Surveyor.....J. W. Griffith.
Sheriff.....J. C. Davis.
Superintendent.....C. E. Hall.
Coroner.....C. E. Hall.

CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor.....J. P. Kuhl.
Police Judge.....John B. Shipman.
City Attorney.....T. O. Kelley.
City Marshal.....Henry Bonewell.
Clerk of Court.....J. P. Hardesty.
Councilmen.....J. S. Doolittle, C. E. Watson, W. E. Timmons, E. A. Kinne, S. A. Breese.

CHURCHES.
Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, morning service, at 10 o'clock; every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.
M. E. Church South—Rev. R. A. 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 Coyne branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harri 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. Griffith, Reporter.
Masonic.—Zerodath Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.—Angela Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; C. I. Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary; G. A. R.—Gray Post No. 35, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m.
I. O. G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Pioneer Block, Cottonwood Falls; Dr. J. W. Stone, W. C. C.; Elmer Johnson, W. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Muddy weather.
Harvesting was begun last week.
Rain yesterday and the day before.
It was cool Sunday night and Monday.
Mrs. Barbara Gillett is visiting in Emboria.
Last Sunday was the longest day of this year.
Mrs. T. S. Jones has returned from Dodge City.
Mrs. John R. Holmes is at Iola Springs, for her health.
Mrs. B. Hackett has been quite ill for about a week past.
Mr. N. B. Scribner is making a short visit at Kansas City.
Mrs. Scott Winne intends going to Iola Springs, this week.
Dr. W. P. Pugh was quite sick, the latter part of last week.
Capt. C. N. Sterry, of Emporia, was in town, last Thursday.
The work of putting the streets in good repairs still goes on.
A new sidewalk has been put down in front of Central Hotel.

Prof. L. A. Louthier has gone to Lawrence to spend the vacation.
Mr. John Bielman has opened a butcher shop at Matfield Green.
Master June Smith is now clerking at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store.
Mrs. John S. Doolittle returned from Kansas City, last Thursday.
Mrs. Dr. Conry, of Florence, was at Mrs. Jabin Johnson's, Monday.
There was a very pleasant social at Mr. A. P. Gandy's, last night.
Mayor J. P. Kuhl has put down a new sidewalk in front of his residence.
Mr. John Brown, of South Fork, lost a very valuable horse, the other day.
Hon. J. W. McWilliams returned, Saturday, from a business trip to Chicago.
There was a very pleasant lawn party at Mr. W. S. Romigh's, last Friday night.
Dr. W. H. Cartter had his left hand hurt, about a week ago, with a barbed-wire fence.
Mr. Frank Ollinger, of Newton, was in town, Sunday, visiting friends and relatives.
The Bazaar school had a very enjoyable picnic in Leonard's grove, last Saturday.
A great many stone sidewalks and street crossings are being put down in Strong City.
Born, on Tuesday, June 16th, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, on Fox creek, a daughter.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smart, of Strong City, have returned from a short visit at Lawrence.
Mr. Dave Younger, a cousin of Mr. J. C. Ragsdale, was visiting that gentleman, last week.
Messrs. C. F. Loomis and C. H. Carswell returned, last Saturday, from the Indian Territory.
Miss Minnie Lloyd has returned from Emporia, where she was attending the Normal School.
Messrs. H. A. Chamberlain and D. Biggam, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week.
Mr. Frank Barr left, Saturday, for a trip through Reno and Sedgwick counties.
Messrs. J. D. Minnick and J. R. Holmes took five car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last Monday.
Master Charlie Dibble, Mr. C. C. Watson's cousin, left, Sunday, for his home in Washington City.
Mr. Allie Holmes attended the commencement exercises of the State University, at Lawrence.
Mr. H. S. E. Davis, of Peyton creek, has just shipped his wool clip for this season to market.
Mr. F. P. Cochran, who has been confined to the house, with sickness, is again able to be at his office.
Mrs. A. J. Crutchfield is lying very low with typhoid fever, at her home in Fort Worth, Texas.
Mr. T. P. Jeffrey, of West Virginia, is visiting his brother, Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, on Diamond creek.
Mr. K. D. Lee, a former resident of Strong City, is now located at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county.
Miss Maggie Jeffrey, of Elmdale, returned home, last Thursday, from a seven months' visit in West Virginia.
Mr. Dan Frew has accepted the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., at Strong City.
Mr. Frank Jeffrey, a son of Mr. Benoni Jeffrey, formerly of Diamond creek, is lying sick, at Le Roy, Kansas.
Mr. B. Lantry has purchased of Mr. N. J. Swayze his large stock farm west of Strong City, paying \$17,000 therefor.
Mr. Wm. Forney has added a boss drill and a tire shrinker to his shop, and has a new style tuyoze iron for his forge.
Mr. J. S. Stanley, of Strong City, who has been in Southwest Kansas for a few weeks past, has returned home.
A convention of the W. C. T. U. of this district is now being held at Cedar Point, beginning yesterday and ending to day.
A new school district, No. 49, has been formed adjoining No. 6 on the south. Most of the territory comes of No. 6, 30 and 31.
Mr. Preston B. Gillett, formerly of this city, has just graduated in law, at Washington City, and is expected here, this week.

Married, in Strong City, by Squire John Miller, on Thursday, June 18, 1885, Mr. James M. Flowers and Miss Maggie M. Henderson.
Mr. Louis Matter, of Strong City, took a force of six men to Newton, last week, to put in a culvert for the Santa Fe R. R. Company.
Mr. Charles Breese, of Comanche county, was at Elmdale, last week, attending the wedding of his brother, Mr. L. B. Breese.
Mrs. W. B. Fisher has invited her Sunday-school pupils, nineteen in number, to a tea party at her house to-morrow (Friday) evening.
Don't forget to begin right now, if you have not already begun, to prepare something for the County Fair to be held September 22 to 25, next.
Messrs. W. E. McMurphy and Geo. W. Barnard, of Strong City, have gone to Missouri, where the former is now working at his trade.
Married, at Matfield Green, by the Rev. E. Cameron, on May 28, 1885, Mr. Orlando Elliot and Miss Josie L. Cox, all of Matfield Green.
The match game of base ball played east of town, last Friday afternoon, resulted in 46 scores for Strong City, and 44 for Cottonwood Falls.
We understand that Messrs. C. C. Smith and O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, intend laying out a townsite at Cedar Grove station, the coming fall.
Mrs. C. H. St. John, of Beloit, no relative of the ex-Governor, will deliver a temperance lecture in the M. E. church in this city, to-morrow (Friday) evening.
Married, at Clements, on Thursday, June 18, 1885, by the Rev. Geo. B. Norton, Mr. H. B. Jackson and Miss Josie Lee, daughter of Mr. A. R. Lee, all of Chase county.
During the game of base ball that was played east of town, last Thursday, Mr. Ed. Nicholson had one of his hands hurt by being struck with a bat in the hands of batter.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, and Messrs. N. A. Dobbins, M. M. Young Wm. Hillert, Jr., and Wm. Hinote were down to Emporia, last week.
The citizens of Cedar creek will celebrate the Fourth of July, at Wonevau, in grand style, winding up with a \$50 display of fireworks, in the evening. Fine music and speaking have been engaged for the occasion.
Mr. B. Lantry paid \$1,200 for the tickets necessary to transport the twenty-eight men to California from Strong City, that he sent out there, last week, to work on the extension of the Santa Fe railroad, in that State.
Died, in Eureka, Greenwood county, at the home of her parents, on June 15, 1885, aged 13 years, Miss Snow McCoy, a sister of Mrs. Dr. L. P. Ravenscroft, of Strong City, who was with her at the time of her death.
Mr. Chas. Cooper, formerly a resident of Bazaar township, and father of Mr. V. H. Cooper, of this city, drowned himself in a canal at Marseilles, Ill., on the 17th instant. He was 72 years old, and had been in bad health about a year.
J. L. Stearns and W. C. Thomas, of Cottonwood Falls, were in the city, yesterday. Mr. Thomas is single and present, but expects to double up in a short time. We wish the worthy young gentleman a happy future.—Emporia Republican.
Mr. Cook, time keeper of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, at Emporia, and wife, accompanied by Miss Bunbury, of Emporia, and Mrs. and Miss Foster, of Kansas City, made a visit at Mr. Pat. Raleigh's, of Strong City, on Tuesday evening of last week.
Misses Mabel Brockett and Estella Kerr, of Cottonwood Falls, attended the Good Templars convention in this place last week, and were so charmed with Marion that they remained here several days, the guests of Miss Mabel's uncle, Judge Brockett.—Marion Record.
Dr. W. H. Cartter lost his fine Percheron stallion, last Sunday morning, from inflammation of the bowels, supposed to have been caused from its eating "Rough on Rats," which was lying around the

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



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

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

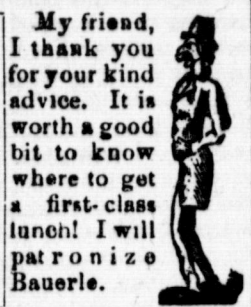
ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,
Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S



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



Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LADIES

Richmond Pinks, who are first of dyes that fade in washing or washing will find the Purples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable. FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

premises, or from poison weeds. It was a very valuable animal, and is quite a loss to the Doctor.

The children of Mrs. T. L. Upton, of Buck creek, gave her a very pleasant surprise party, Tuesday night, that being the 54th anniversary of her birth. A beautiful supper was served, and a most enjoyable time had, until the parting time, when the friends and neighbors took their leave, wishing Mrs. Upton many more happy birthdays.

Messrs. J. M. Mann, T. G. Smith and E. A. Smith have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Smith & Mann, to carry on the butchering business here and in Strong City, and you will always find the best of beef and other meats at either of their markets, where they will always be found ready to wait upon their customers, with pleasure.

Mr. M. Conn, formerly of Council Grove, one of the pioneers of Kansas, is now proprietor of the United States Hotel, opposite to the Union Depot, at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Conn is well known in these parts, and he is always glad to see his old Kansas friends; and, by the way, he sets a good, square meal before his guests. We have been there, and know this to be so.

On Sunday, June 14, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moody were driving through Clements, when the horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting the wagon and throwing Mrs. Moody to the ground with such great violence as to break one of her legs and otherwise injure her. She remained unconscious for several hours. Mr. Moody and the child were also badly, but not seriously, hurt.

Married, in Strong City, by the Rev. Mr. Long, on Thursday, June 18, 1885, at the home of the bride, Mr. B. H. King, of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Lavina Hamill. The happy couple took a wedding trip to Denver, Colorado, from whence they will return to Strong City, next Sunday, where they will remain a day, and then proceed to the home of the groom, where they will go to house-keeping.

Miss Dollie Richardson, one of the first belles of Carthage, and a treasure worth having, by a man who deserves a noble woman, is to be married to Mr. J. C. Lyeth, of Strong City, Kansas. We have no acquaintance with the groom but we know he is getting a splendid bargain, and the Patriot wishes the young lady will fare equally as well. The Patriot's congratulations are duly tendered.—Carthage (Mo.) Daily Patriot.

At this end of the line we can speak a word for Mr. Lyeth. He is a sober, steady energetic gentleman, one who enjoys the highest position in society and occupies an office of trust with the Santa Fe railroad in this city. No young man in this county stands higher in the estimation of the people than Mr. Lyeth, and the best wishes of all of his friends follow him to Carthage, and will also follow him

and his estimable lady through life. May the union prove a happy one is the wish of the Democrat—Strong City Democrat.

As is also the heartfelt wish of the COURANT.

BUSINESS BRIEVES.
For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2 year old stock steers.
A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.
Mrs. J. N. Nye has opened a skating rink in their billiard hall.
Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.
Picture frames, mats, glass, eard, etc., for sale at Vetter's gallery.
J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.
You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's.
Go to E. F. Holmes' for light weight summer goods, in alpaca, mohair, seersucker, linen and cotton; also for your choice from an immense stock of straw hats.
W. S. Romigh has just begun the manufacture of a picket wire fence for hog lots; and he will keep a supply of it constantly on hand at J. M. Kerr's lumber yard. Go and see it.
James P. McGrath, Notary Public, Loan and Insurance Agent; money to loan on real and personal property. Life, Accident, Fire, and Tornado Insurance. Office with Mademo Bros., Attorneys-at-Law.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS.
Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son'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.

W. S. Romigh will exchange two hundred rods of his picket wire hog fence for fifty shoats.

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed 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.

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.

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

Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in McIntire'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,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and room at City's Hotel. Calls answered promptly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

Toilet Articles,

Medicines,

Perfumes,

Stationary,

Paints,

Oils,

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

ALSO, IN

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

FOR

Medical, Mechanical

AND

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

ALSO,

Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

J. H. Mann & Co.'s

MEAT MARKET,

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

A Supply of

FRESH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

Jan25-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

\$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of good of large value, that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. H. LEE & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1885

A SUCCESSFUL architect may not be an honorable man, but he certainly is a designer.—*Old City Derrick.*

MODERN WALL DECORATIONS.

They Sometimes Cost More than the Houses—High Art at a Discount.

Within the last five years wall decoration has advanced with rapid strides, and enormous prices are now paid for the interior decoration of houses. In fact, the interior decoration of a modern house sometimes exceeds in cost the building and material of the house itself.

A gentleman who has one of the finest houses in Jersey City went to a first-class interior decoration house in this city a short time ago. His house was a new one, and he desired to have the walls and ceilings treated in the latest styles. He was shown into a handsomely furnished room, and requested to seat himself on an embroidered plush upholstered chair made of antique or bog oak, and valued at six hundred dollars. After a few questions concerning the house, the size of the rooms, the light, and so on, the gentlemanly clerk said he would show him a few styles of parlor decorations, carefully adjusting a rack meantime, in order that the right amount of light should fall on it. A delicate paper, in which the pattern, wrought in harmonious colors, stood on a background faintly threaded with gilt, was placed on the rack. Another roll of the same pattern was placed beside it, in order to give a larger surface. A frieze to match and a deep gilt molding between the frieze and paper, to break the monotony, completed the wall decoration. Then came a colored wood molding above the frieze, to show in what color the base of the cornice was to be painted.

"The other parts of the cornice will have to be treated differently, so as to tone with the ceiling decorations," said the clerk. Now I will show you some styles of frescoed ceilings to go with this side-wall decoration.

Several cards, with elaborate and beautiful paintings of ceilings, were now shown.

"That is a very pretty one," said the customer, selecting one.

"Yes, it will harmonize well with the paper, also."

"It seems to me the whole thing is perfect," said the Jerseyman, delighted at his success in finding what he wanted, and certain that his parlors would be the envy of his friends.

"Well, I am glad you like it," responded the clerk. "As I have now an idea of your taste, I can easily fix the other rooms. Perhaps, however, before we go any further, we had better say how much you are willing to spend on the house. When I know that, I will go over and see your house and make measurements, and will then show you the styles for each room that we can give you at your price."

"I have two paper-hangers over in Jersey City whom I had thought of letting do the work," began the gentleman, doubtfully.

"Oh, no; that won't do," replied the clerk. "It requires an artist to hang that paper so that it won't show the seams, and we would have to fresco the ceiling anyhow. All the work will be figured in with the cost of the job. It will only cost you the price of the board of the workmen extra. That will be about three dollars per day for each one."

The Jerseyman's face fell a little. But he felt that he was in for it, and might as well see it through. He had been willing to pay \$1,000 for the sake of eclipsing his neighbors. He would double that amount now.

"Well," he said to the clerk, who was carefully writing a diamond ring on his finger, "I am willing to be liberal in this matter. See what you can do for \$2,000."

The clerk looked dumfounded. For a moment he seemed paralyzed; then going to the rack he threw the moldings on the floor, and, taking out a roll of paper, he said, coldly:

"I guess you have not got a very good idea of the cost of decoration. That ceiling you looked at would cost you \$1,500 alone. This paper is a hand-made French print, and is worth \$12 a roll. It would take thirty rolls to the ordinary-sized parlors. It would take about 300 feet of this molding at 75 cents a foot. Without charging for anything else, your parlors would cost you \$2,000 alone. You had better think it over and call again."

In former days the cost of decorating a parlor was greater than any other room, and often amounted to as much as all the other rooms together. But a modern dining-room is finished in the most expensive of hard woods, and such decoration as is used is of the most costly kind. The halls of a fine house are decorated with marvelous hand-painted Linneata-Walton or some kind of bronzed plaster work, which is even more expensive. Either dining-room or hall would cost as much as the parlor.

The foremost interior decoration firms in this city vie with each other in obtaining new and elegant effects. They employ artists of all kinds, at enormous salaries, to assist them in this. With several of these firms, where the employees have shown themselves indispensable to the success of the business, they have been given a partnership in consequence. Such firms receive as high as \$50,000 for decorating a single house. A fair price is \$10,000, and they seldom go below \$5,000.

But while these firms receive small fortunes for single jobs, the intelligent buyer of wall paper often gets a very pretty effect for a small price. The sale of wall papers and of interior decorations has come to be two distinct branches of business, and it is in the stores of wall-paper dealers and manufacturers that the bargains are generally to be obtained. An odd lot of paper and a small quantity of frieze are often sold for trifling sums. Occasionally the same bargains may be had in a fine decoration store. As an instance of this, a salesman of one of the best-known houses in the city showed to a reporter twenty rolls of a paper he had sold that day.

"This paper," he said, "cost \$2.50 per roll. We sold some of it to the Secretary of State Fielding-Huyzen for his private office in Washington a little over a year ago. It cost him \$4 a roll. A gentleman came in to day who wanted twenty rolls, and as we had just that amount of this on hand we sold him the

remnant for \$8. It is a French embossed bronze and a very fine office paper."

The Hoffman House is one of the most finely decorated hotels in the country. In the reading room there is an English paper on the walls which probably cost \$2 per roll. A short time ago, while in a country town in Connecticut, a reporter noticed the same kind of paper pasted on the walls of a small store.

"Hello!" he said to the proprietor, "where did you get this?"

"Oh, I got stuck badly on it some time ago. I bought about forty rolls of it from some fellow or other for eight cents a roll. I couldn't sell it, so I used part of it for this wall and some I put under my carpets. I've got ten rolls left, which you can have for fifty cents if you want it."

High art wall paper, as the English is often termed, was not appreciated in that section of the country. The valuable imported papers are often found in country towns and sold at less than their cost in Europe. How they get there is a mystery.—N. Y. Sun.

A BEAR STORY.

Still-Hunting the Grizzlies in the Rocky Mountains.

Sure enough, there were two bears (which afterward proved to be an old she and a nearly full-grown cub) traveling up the bottom of the valley, much too far for us to shoot. Grasping our rifles and throwing off our hats, we started off as hard as we could run diagonally down the hillside, so as to cut them off. It was some little time before they saw us, when they made off at a lumbering gallop up the valley. It would seem impossible to run into two grizzlies in the open, but they were going up hill and we down, and moreover the old one kept stopping. The cub would forge ahead and could probably have escaped us, but the mother now and then stopped to sit down on her haunches and look around at us, when the cub would run back to her. The upshot was that we got ahead of them, when they turned and went straight up one hillside as we ran straight down the other behind them. By this time I was pretty nearly done out, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhausting work; and Merrifield kept gaining on me and was well in front. Just as he disappeared over a bank, almost at the bottom of the valley, I tripped over a bush and fell full length. When I got up I knew I could never make up the ground I had lost, and besides could hardly run any longer. Merrifield was out of sight below, and the bears were laboring up the steep hillside directly opposite and about three hundred yards off, so I sat down and began to shoot over Merrifield's head, aiming at the big bear. She was going very steadily and in a straight line, and each bullet sent up a puff of dust where it struck the dry soil, so that I could keep correcting my aim; and the fourth ball crashed into the old bear's flank. She lurched heavily forward, but recovered herself and reached the timber, while Merrifield, who had put on a spur, was not far behind.

I toiled up the hill at a sort of trot, fairly gasping and sobbing for breath; but before I got to the top I heard a couple of shots and a shout. The old bear had turned as soon as she was in the timber and came towards Merrifield; but he gave her the death-wound by firing into her chest, and then shot at the young one, knocking it over. When I came up he was just walking towards the latter to finish it with a revolver, but it suddenly jumped up as lively as ever and made off at a great pace—for it was nearly full-grown. It is impossible to fire where the foot-tracks were so thick, but there was a small opening across which it would have to pass, and collecting all my energies, I made a last run, got into position, and covered the opening with my rifle. The instant the bear appeared I fired and it turned a dozen somersaults down-hill, rolling over and over; the ball had struck it near the tail and had ranged forward through the hollow of the body. Each of us had thus given the fatal wound to the bear into which the other had fired the first bullet.—Theodore Roosevelt, in Century.

The Safest Place on a Car.

It is a popular superstition that the center of the car is not only the safest part, but is also much the easier riding. One of the greatest trials of a Pullman conductor's life is the fact that about every passenger asks for a lower center berth the first thing, and is frequently indignant because it can not be had. If the center of a car rides any easier than the end, then our cars, built as solid and strong as they are, spring up and down in the middle precisely as does a buckboard. If they do not, why should it ride easier? As for safety, if you are in the rear of the last car on the train, and another train runs into the rear, you are liable to get hurt. In all other accidents you can conjure up as liable to occur, it is the safest. If a head collision there is nothing back of you to add force to the blow. If the car leaves the track and collides with a bridge or any obstruction on a side track it will not be in your end. If the train is thrown down an embankment, there is nothing to land on top of you. Then this location is the most pleasant. From it you can watch all the movements of your fellow-passengers, often a good way of passing the hours of a long, tedious journey. If your eye happens to catch a particularly nice view, you can, by turning in your seat or stepping to the door, take it all in. If there is a safest part of a train it is in the last seat in the last car.—Elinora (N. Y.) News.

—In Cuba two hours before a paper is distributed on the street a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the Government and one to the censor. When the paper is returned with the censor's endorsement the paper may go out to the public.

—When you dry salt for the table, do not place it in the salt cellar until it is cold, otherwise it will harden into a lump.

LATE FASHIONS.

Eccentricities of Well-Dressed Metropolitan Women.

Very wide sashes tied in large bows and forming a trimming in themselves are universally worn in Paris. A cream canvas, with open work stripes, just fitted for races and such full-dress occasions, has the skirt bordered with woolen lace over blue; the sash which crosses the front is also blue, and tied at the back in these large bows.

Recently there was seen floss silk embroidered on tulle, mounted over silk and trimmed with Valenciennes lace sewn on full, the bodice made as a blouse, with a Swiss belt matching the color of the wide sash.

Another gown had the entire front covered with lace and leaves, the flat artificial blooms applied only to the material. These skirts stand out well, and have flounce upon flounce of lace-edged, plaited muslin carried up the back inside.

String corset in light fabrics would seem to carry all before it, especially in canvas, which is often made up with tucked front breadths to the skirt, or rows of ribbon instead of tucks; the back is quite plain.

The blouse bodice gains in favor; it is simply unlined and full, secured round the waist by a Swiss belt of velvet or silk, and having at the neck a double row of wide, ruffled lace. String color is much trimmed with heavy white guipure.

The Theodora bodice is a French novelty; the front is perfectly loose and flat, but across the waist there is either a belt or a sort of basque, so arranged that the loose drapery can be drawn through or allowed to fall over in bag-like fashion; it is well suited to slender figures.

A good useful style of dress is a plain colored canvas—green, slate, dark red or brown—with a wide flounce of worsted lace sewn on without fullness; the bodice is often made as a Norfolk jacket.

These costumes are sold with bonnet and parasol to match, as, for example, a dark blue canvas, with poppy red lace; a poppy red bonnet, made in mousseline de soie, with a bunch of poppies, and a large red Turkey twist parasol, flounced at the edge, with a square handle covered with red velvet nailed on. These parasols, which are exceedingly large, are to be had in all colorings of batiste and transparent muslin and net over a color.

A reseda satin dress was made with the new folded bodice, opening over a velvet vest, a shape, so that it could be removed and replaced with a new lace; to be worn with this was a bronze gauze parasol, over gold, tied with bronze ribbon. Another parasol had three rows of deep black lace and a handle of olive velvet.

An evening dress in blue satin was notable for a front bodice covered with blue pearls and gold bead embroidery, having draperies of cream lace; the bodice was made square back and front, with shoulder straps, a favorite and becoming style for very young ladies.

A noteworthy gown was shrimp or crevette faille with ruby velvet stripes on a canvas ground.

Among a large choice of wonderful bonnets there was a white straw trimmed with crepe lilac plaitings, gold oats and mouse velvet leaves, describing a sort of arch over the face, filled in with tulle closely plaited.

A hat-like bonnet of red velvet of the Olivia shape over the face, and large high crown at the back, was trimmed with pink roses; the combination is unique, but really a happy one. Another was composed entirely of roses and rose leaves. Another was of velvet covered with straw spots and much lace, with an upstanding bouquet of green leaves.

The Amazon hat is the one shape worn in Paris; very high in the crown, the brim turning up on each side, wide in the center and tapering toward back and front; brown would seem to be the favorite shade in this straw, trimmed with mousseline de soie shot with gold.

It is easy to note how popular artificial flowers are in the dressy bonnets worn on occasions; maidenhair fern combined with rosebuds, heliotrope and violets, nasturtiums in several shades of yellow, thistles and eccentric orchids are all to be seen on young ladies' bonnets. The orchids are often made with velvet petals, and their long stems are massed together. Others, again, have small hummingbirds or bees resting on them.—N. Y. Herald.

A WESTERN MAN AT DINNER.

How He Succeeded in Getting the Waiters to Wait on Him.

Those who had not "tipped" the waiters received but tardy attention. It chanced that one of this class, a big, broad-shouldered fellow, with huge whiskers, a regular basso profundo voice, rough clothing, and a head of hair like a big buffalo's frontlet, swaggered in, and, with a free and independent air, took an unoccupied seat at the dinner table.

It chanced that there figured upon the bill of fare that day roast bear meat, which was served as a sort of rarity, and just as the new-comer sat down, some was ordered by a party of three gentlemen opposite, who were promptly served.

"Say, waiter," said the new-comer, "bring me some of that bear meat."

"Yes, sir," said the white-jacketed attendant, who left, but gave no further heed to the order.

The Western man sat quietly in his place for five minutes, the chairs on either side of him having been immediately turned up, lest some guest equally objectionable to the head-waiter might get in at that point. After sitting five minutes he grabbed hold of a waiter who was passing behind him.

"Say, have you got any bear meat for dinner?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, bring me some, and quick, too, for I'm hungry for a hound."

Away went the waiter, but he didn't return, and the color began to mount into the face of the backwoodsman. He gave a third order, which was treated with the same sublime contempt. Patience could no further go; he seized hold of the heavy dining plates that

were laid on either side of him and dashed one after the other down violently upon the table with a crash that smashed them into pieces, brought the head-waiter and two or three others to him in an instant, and started some of his immediate neighbors to their feet in alarm.

"Look hyar," said the cause of this alarm, seizing the head-waiter by the arm, "kin I get waited on in this hyar hotel and hey what I kin pay for?"

"Certainly, sir, yes, sir," said the head-waiter, squirming ineffectually in the grasp of the big left hand of the Westerner that held him in an iron grip.

"Wall, then, do you see that?" slapping down a ten-dollar gold piece with his right hand, and then, throwing back the upper part of his coat, from one inside pocket of which protruded a revolver and from the other the handle of a huge bowie-knife, "thar's my money and here's my weapons; if you don't have a plate of that bear meat here in two minutes I'll rub some of you out."

Released from his grasp, the head-waiter retired and in a moment more a plate of the desired delicacy was placed before him.

"Anything else, sir?" said the now obsequious waiter.

"Yes, take that," pointing to the gold eagle that still remained on the table, "and bring two bottles of champagne and four glasses."

When the wine came, one of the bottles and three glasses were passed across the table to the three gentlemen opposite.

"Gentlemen, I apologize for interrupting your dinner, but I had to do suthin to get waited on by these infernal niggers. Won't you take a drink with me?"

It was thought best to humor him.—Commercial Bulletin.

FILIAL RESPECT.

A Sentiment Which Should be Inculcated Religiously.

The Bible Revisers have not found any reason to materially alter the phrase of the Fifth Commandment. The duty of filial respect is still its specific injunction. And it would be well if all the clergymen in the land were to join in an effort to bring it especially to the attention of American youth.

It has come to be too easy a matter to slip the parental leading strings. The boy is released too soon from control; is allowed too free access to things that pertain to the man; is suffered too frequently to sit in judgment upon the behests of those who, by both the laws of man and nature, are endowed with due authority over him.

We need something of a revival of the patriarchal dispensation. In too many families is the command of the sire mocked by the child; in too many families does the sire fail to exact strict obedience. Public morals are suffering in consequence, and young faces abound in our penitentiaries.

The reins of parental discipline need tightening. The boy should be made to feel that he is a minor until his majority. His twenty-first birthday should mark a great event in his life. It is not too much to say that the average American boy recognizes no special significance in the day beyond the acquisition of the right to vote.

He should also feel a sense of independent manhood and of individual responsibility. But he does not. For too many years has he been allowed to indulge his own desires, to make light of filial obligations, and to respond freely to the temptations that beset him.

The Scriptural injunction should be literally obeyed. The child should be compelled to realize his complete subordination of self in the family. Human experience demonstrates clearly enough that there must be a head to every household, and that head accorded implicit obedience and careful respect.

The boy should feel himself constantly within the vision of the parental eye. He should entertain a positive fear of parental displeasure, and should be given all needed punishment for every infraction of parental rules. It was never so easy for the young to familiarize themselves with the ways of vice as at the present time, and it therefore follows that there has never been a time when they should be kept under so strong a curb. No matter though the curb may gall, it should be stiffly held nevertheless.

The parent who ignores this duty, who does not force, if need be, the obedience he has the right to exact, is guilty of participation in the evil doing of his child. He can not free himself of responsibility. The immorality of the times needs the most vigorous methods of correction.

The reform of convicted criminals is doubtless an important philanthropy, but the restoration of the parental authority in ten thousand homes of the land is a more pressing necessity.—Current.

The Manner of Selling.

The profit from any produce depends largely upon the manner in which it is sold. Even a poor quality of goods brings better prices when it is put up in attractive form, while the best suffers depreciation from neglect in this respect.

The first thought of a producer of any article should be to secure the best quality, and the next is to be directed toward the best methods of sale. A small pamphlet by a well-known Ohio farmer upon the subject of growing potatoes gives a valuable hint in regard to the profitable disposal of his crop.

His well grown potatoes were put up in bushel boxes, conveniently handled, and were thus so attractive to the city dealer that those who were used to take only a few bushels took several loads, because the boxes were so readily disposed of. On the other hand, another farmer going to the same city with a load of loose, unsorted potatoes, without a box, bag or basket to deliver them, was unable to sell a single bushel, and brought them home again.—N. Y. Times.

—Guernsey County, Ohio, produces some instances of the old way in rearing families. Three men and three wives in one township, who live within half a mile of each other, are the parents of thirty-six children. Four families in another township have thirty-five children.—Cleveland Leader.

AN ATLANTIC OASIS.

The Orange Groves of St. Michael's in the Charming Azores.

Out in the Atlantic, over twelve hundred miles from Land's End and about six hundred miles due west from Lisbon, lies the beautiful island of St. Michael's, the largest of the nine islands forming the Archipelago of the Azores. It is beautiful in its variety of mountain, lake and valley scenery, in the rich verdure of its cultivated lands, its equable mild climate and in its wonderful thermal springs. The principal commerce of St. Michael's is the orange crop. The mode of picking and packing remains unaltered since early days. The city Ponta Delgada, the capital of the island, is set in orange gardens, and the air in the early mornings or late in the evenings comes laden to you with the fragrance of the orange blossoms.

Either in the town or in the suburbs you see the gates of many orange gardens invitingly open, and you will be politely invited to walk in and help yourself to flowers and fruit. If you are a stranger the "cabeca," or head man of the garden, will bring you a bunch of lovely camellias and a branch on which hang clusters of ripe oranges and invite you to be seated on a garden bench, for though it is the month of February you can enjoy sitting out of doors. There you can watch the juvenile toilers sorting the fruit and the dried leaves of the Indian corn. The picker can eat as many oranges as he pleases and take away every evening a bag or basket full of fruit, that has fallen from the trees, which he sells at thirty or forty for a penny.—Leisure Hours.

It is often the man who is right who is least.—Old City Derrick.

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JOHN H. CANTLIN, Chief Engineer Philadelphia Fire Department, writes: "I cheerfully endorse the efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure."

RECENTLY published cook-books include one with the odd title: "Why Not Eat Insects?" The question probably occurred to the man who ate a piece of cake in a dark closet.—Boston Post.

Bad treatment of stricture often complicates the disease and makes it difficult of cure. The worst and most inveterate cases speedily yield to our new and improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms sent for two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT sort of a flag does a man unfurl when he waves an examination?—Fitzburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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

When the heart is full the lips are silent; when the man is full it is different.—Tennis Siftings.

CANCER CURED

I have had a cancer on my face for many years. I have tried a great many remedies, but without relief. I almost gave up hope of ever being cured. Dr. Leonard, my son and my friend, recommended Swift's Specific, which I have taken with great results. My face is now well, and it is impossible for me to express my thanks in words for what this medicine has done for me. MRS. OLIVE HARDMAN.

Monroe, Ga., Sept. 2, 1881.

I have had a cancer in my right ear for three years. I tried every remedy the physicians practiced, to no permanent good. Swift's Specific has wrought wonders for me. It is the best blood purifier in the world. JOHN S. MORROW, Florence, Ala.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 4, Atlanta, Ga., or 150 W. 24th St., N. Y.

HAY-FEVER.

I was afflicted with Hay-Fever seven years—Ely's Cream Balm cured me completely.—H. D. CALLAHAN, Sweeney, Mass., Terre Haute, Ind.

I was a sufferer from Hay-Fever since the summer of 1875, until I used Ely's Cream Balm, which I applied into each nostril four or five times a day. I can say that Cream Balm cured me, and I would not be without it during the Hay-Fever season.—L. M. GOSSETT, Birmingham, N. Y.

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