County

Courant.

W. L. TIMMONS, Editor and Poprietor

HEW TO THE LINE. LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

NUMBER 38.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THERE was some excitement in the State and Navy Departments reported at Washington on the 12th consequent upon unsatisfactory reports from Hayti. Nothing definite was given to the press.

E. A. BAXTER, of New York, has been appointed by President Harrison as United

States Marshal for the Western district of New York.
THE President has said that he will not

favor either one of the Virginia Republican factions to the disadvantage of the other. He earnestly desired an end to the

MRS. GENERAL SHERIDAN, who has been quite ill at Washington, is so far convalescent as to be able to go out driving.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has ap-

pointed John Hughson, a skilled laborer, in the Treasury Department, at a com-pensation of \$720 per annum. Hughson was porter of one of the Pullman cars caught in the flood at Johnstown, Pa., and it was mainly through his efforts that Mrs. E. W. Halford and her daughter were enabled to reach a place of safety in the mountains. His appointment is due to the recommendation of the President's

private secretary.

Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by her father and two grandchildren have left Washington for Cape May, where they will occupy Postmaster-General Wanamaker's cottage.

PREPARATIONS for the taking of the census of 1890 are assuming shape. The appropriations provide for 175 supervisors, which is an excess of twenty-five over the number employed in 1880. This excess of supervisors will go to the South and West excepting one each to Oklahoma and Alaska. The bureau estimation of the

population is placed at 65,000,000.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has appointed his daughter, Miss Ada Tanner, to be his confidential secretary in place of George B. Squires.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati.

THE EAST.

THE destitute about Lockhaven, Pa. have been generally relieved by supplies of provisions from various points in the

THE doctors who performed the autopsy on Mind Reader Bishop have been held in New York in \$500 bonds.

GENERAL FITZJOHN PORTER Was made president of the Fifth corps at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Orange, N. J., and General Butterfield presented him a solid gold corps badge set with diamonds as a mark of appreciation of his

vindication in his late unpleasantness.

A HARRISBURG special says Governor Beaver and his Cabinet have become dissatisfied with his scheme to take \$1,000,000 penses of clearing away the Johnstown wreck. Offers to indorse his bonds are few and far between and he will probably try to raise enough money to pay the expense by loans from citizens who will take the chance that the Legislature when it meets in 1891 will reimburse them.

CALVIN S. BRICE has been chosen chairman of the National Democratic Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. H. Barnum.

THE thirty-fourth biennial session of

the Lutheran Church of the United States was formally opened at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 13th. A prohibition resolution was GOWERNOR HILL, of New York, refused

to honor the requisition for Maroney and

McDonald, charged with complicity in the Cronin murder in Chicago, on the ground that no direct charges were made. By the upsetting and explosion of a can

of benzine in the Bear Creek oil refinery at Coleman. Pa., the other evening one man was burned to death and four others fatally hurt. The buildings were destroved. THE charge of criminal libel preferred

by O'Donovan Rossa against Patrick Cassidy at New York has been dismissed by Judge Smith. Much testimony was drawn out, the evidence tending Ito show that Rossa had received various sums of money which had been misappropriated. GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania

has granted respites to Peter Baronski, who murdered two women, and James H. Jacobs, both of whom were to be hauged June 25, to October 23. It is claimed that both men are insane.

THE opinion of well-posted people

Johnstown is that the loss of life will be between 3,000 and 4,000.

An unknown woman between forty and fifty years old jumped into the rapids of Niagara river above the falls recently and her body was whirled over in a moment She had evidently contemplated suicide.

A MRS. KIROCHNOR and her grandchild were suffocated in a tenement house fire in Norfolk street, New York, the other evening. An oil stove exploded. FOURTEEN thousand people are still un-

registered in the Conemaugh valley. Over 2,000 bodies have been recovered. There was an overpowering odor of burning flesh. How many lives were lost will therefore remain a matter of conjecture.

THE WEST. DESTRUCTIVE forest fires are reported

along the Iron Range railroad in Minne-

Over 400 teamsters at Duluth, Minn. were reported on a strike. The men tried to prevent others from working, but were dispersed by the police. MRS. G. VAN BECK, the wife of a farmer

living near Hulla, Iowa, burned to death while asleep recently, the house having

caught fire from a lamp.

ALL the sheep and cattle belonging to white men have been removed from the Umatilla Indian reservation in Oregon to the delight of the red men.

LIEUTENANT HEATH, who was attached to the Vandalia and was one of the survivors of the Samoan disaster, died at Vallejo, Cal., on the 12th from pneumonia, the result of cold caught from ex-

posure during the shipwreck.

LUKE DILLON, in an interview, says that the Clan-na-Gael will be reorganized and all members will be clean men.

THE WORLD AT LARGE. | A BATHER in a creek near Grantsdale, Mont., found several large gold nuggets

recently and the town was excited. THE Sangamon river in Central Illinois was reported beyond its bank, had broken four levees and had flooded thousands of

cres of farm lands. Ar the recent meeting of the National Millers' Association in Milwaukee, Wis., a resolution was adopted asking President Harrison to appoint George Bain, of St.

Louis, Consul to Glasgow. THE bank of Wabpeton, Dak., has assigned as the result of a heavy run. The assets and liabilities were unknown. THE Iowa Republican convention will

be held August 14, at Des Moines.

The State took control of the relief operations at Johnstown on the 12th, with General Hastings in charge.

THERE is much destitution among the

Spring Valley, Ill.
THE Socorro County Bank, of Socorro,

N. M., has suspended payment, with \$10,-000 liabilities and no assets. Nearly all of the depositors had been duly warned. By a fire in Leadville, Col., recently, caused by the overturning of a lamp during a drunken spree, Edward Crawley and another man were burned to death

Considerable property was also destroyed. Fire in West St. Paul, Minn., recently destroyed three dwellings, a small hotel, the ice house of the St. Paul Ice Company and a stable, causing \$40,000 loss.

THE Chippewa Indians of Mille Lac,

Minn., went on the war-path after a big dance and drunk, murdering three Swede families. The Indians were excited by a rumor that their lands were to be taken. Immediate steps were taken by the military to suppress the hostile bucks.

A TERRIBLE fire was reported sweeping the Wisconsin forests near Superior. Loss, \$500,000.

A DISPATCH from Columbus, O., says W. B. Brooks & Son, among the largest operators in the Hocking valley, assigned recently. Assets, \$250,000; liabilities, \$150,000.

ALL the mechanics engaged in building trades at Peoria, Ill., have organized a trades council, the principal feature of which is that no trade shall go on a strike without the consent of all the rest, thus

averting frequent and enforced idleness.

JIM CHALTY chief of the Snake river band of Chippewas, has conferred with Captain Stanch. He said that the recent trouble was caused by whisky, and there would be no general uprising, as the Indians desired to maintain peaceful relations between themselves and the whites. It was stated that only one white man

was killed. ILLINOIS has officially quarantined against Southern cattle in order to prevent the introduction of Texas fever if

GEORGE and Charles Sherwood, sons of railroad conductor, were drowned recently near Chicago, while trying to swim. An unknown man was beheaded by cable cars in San Francisco the other day

-the third fatal accident in a week. JUDGE WILLIAM S. ALLEN, of the United States court for the Southern district of Illinois, is reported critically ill at his Conemaugh valley, after some warmhome in Springfield, Ill.

JUDGE TULEY ordered the release of Alexander Sullivan on the writ of habeas corpus at Chicago on the 14th. He held that the evidence connecting Sullivan with the murder of Dr. Cronin was too weak. Sullivan's bond was fixed at \$20,000.

THE SOUTH.

SAMUEL CUMMINGS has confessed to the murder of Joseph Smith in Roane County,

W. Va. Ar Dalton, Ga., the other morning Hon. S. E. Fields, State Senator, was shot and killed by his stepson, Dennis Taylor, whom he attempted to chastise. Young

Taylor was arrested. A CONVENTION of ex-Confederates has been held at New Orleans for the purpose of organizing an organizing an association embracing all the surviving Confederate soldiers. The meeting organized the Confederate Veterans' Association by adopting a constitution and electing General

George Gordon, of Georgia, president. SITTING BULL, the Sioux chief, was reported dying of pneumonia at Standing Hillman case, who is in Topeka, said last Rock agency on the 11th.

A NEGRO named Caffee is in jail at Norfolk, Va., charged with having set fire to the residence of Rev. E. C. Clarke, near London bridge, three weeks ago. Mr. Clarke and four of his family perished in the flames. The negro lived on Rev. Mr. Clarke's farm, and was ordered by him to leave the premises for destroying fencing

and not paying rent. THE other night at Helenwood, Tenn., a mob broke into the jail and took Lloyd ments may be looked for by Monday at and Reynolds, the double murderers, and the latest." hanged them to a tree near by. A note was pinned to the bodies threatening ven-

geance on any informer. Public sentiment justified the act.

small boys made an attack upon them, when the colored men drew pistols and fired on the boys, killing one and wounding several. THERE was a serious conflict between whites and blacks recently at Given's

store, eighteen miles southeast of Austin, men were killed on both sides. The whites furiated and grave fears of worse trouble

Louis Miller, fifteen years old, and James Freeman, eleven years old, while out in the harbor at Charleston, S. C., in a sailboat the other day were both knocked overboard by the boom and drowned.

QUITE a large meeting of colored men of Mississippi was held at Jackson on the 13th. John R. Lynch presented the resolutions, which favored a national election law and indorsed President Harrison in glowing terms.

CAPTAIN DOVERGE, formerly of Balti-more, Md., who shot and killed Vice-Consul Stanwood at Andakale, Madagascar, last fall, has been arrested and will be tried before Consul John Campbell at Ta-

matave, Madagascar. Ir is officially announced that the Morgan line of steamers have suspended their trips between New Orleans and Vera Cruz owing to the rigid quarantine established by the Louisiana authorities.

GENERAL. THE American vessel Ossipse has gone

to Port au Prince to investigate the reports of Hippolyte's success.

MR. GLADSTONE denies the correctness of Henry Clews' assertion in "Thirty Years in Wall Street" that the British Cabinet considered the recognition of the ginbotham, closed its doors the other Southern Confederacy. The only time morning. The liabilities are \$102,000; asthe matter came up was when Louis Napoleon suggested joint intervention to Lord Palmerston. Napoleon's proposition was unqualifiedly rejected.

J. & H. TAYLOR, dealers in railway and engineering supplies, Montreal, Can., have assigned with \$135,000 liabilities.

By the burning of Luchow in China ten thousand persons are said to have lost their lives. A DISASTROUS collision occurred near

12th indicated that the explorer Stanley

had rejoined Emin Pasha.

LORD A. P. CECIL, of England, was drowned the other day near Adolphstown, Can., while fishing.
It is reported in London that members

of the Clan-na-Gael committee who signed the majority report finding Dr. Cronin guilty of treason to the organization and sentencing him to be removed are James J. Rogers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. O. O'Brien, Pittston, Pa.; Christopher F. Byrnes, Saxonville, Mass.; John D. McMahon, Rome, N. Y.

The cabmen of Paris followed up their

THE Lord Provost of Edinburgh has declined to officiate at the conferring of the the cashier was gone the stranger went freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell in July. NEWS has been received of the death from fever of M. Goudry, inspector of the Congo Free State on the river Congo. He was one of the ablest officers of the Gov-

strike with a riot on the 13th.

ernment and his loss is a serious one to the State. Russia, Germany and Austria have advised Switzerland to deal more severely with Anarchists and Socialists.

Some unknown person threw a missile at Mr. Gladstone while he was traveling in Cornwall recently. It missed its mark. THERE was a report current on the 13th that Hippolyte had totally defeated Legitime in Hayti and had captured Port au Price. Legitime had sought the American Consul for protection.

THE Canadian order of Odd Fellows has voted down a motion to admit colored men to full membership.

A PLUG tobacco trust is the latest scheme reported.

THE strike of seamen is reported to have

extended to Antwerp.

The crew of the Russian schooner David has been landed at Southampton, England. The schooner was sunk by a collision with the North German Llqyd steamer Trave.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended June 13 numbered 250, compared with 225 the previous week and 232 the corresponding week of last year.

Ar a public meeting in Cork, Ireland, to Conemaugh valley, after some warm-hearted speeches had been made, a sub-

\$1.250 was contributed. THE Samoan agreement was signed by the three powers at Berlin on the 14th. The contents were not published. THE short session of the Mexican Congress adjourned on the 14th to meet again

scription was opened and in a few minutes

September 15. THE LATEST. DENVER, Col., June 15—At the session

of the International Typographical Union everal propositions for the establishment of a home for invalid and indigent printers vere submitted. The committee to which they were referred reported unanimously in favor of accepting the proposition submitted by the citizens of Colorado Spring, who offered eighty acres of land near the city as a free gift on condition that the home be started within two years and completed within three years. The convention amid much enthusiasm by a rising vote adopted the report of the committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 15 .- George J. Baker of Lawrence, one of the attorneys for the insurance companies in the famous evening that the dispatch sent from Lawrence to a Levenworth paper stating that fficers had secreted Hillman until such time as they could bring the insurance companies to terms was unfounded. "There is no longer doubt," Barker continued, "that the man recently arrested in Arizona is Hillman. The difference between the officer who captured Hillman and the insurance companies regarding the reward have been settled and develop-

TOPEKA, Kan., June 15 .- Sheriff Fuller has received a letter from W. A. Oliphant, proprietor of the Riverside farm, near Union, Ind. He is an uncle of the young WHILE a drum corps composed of colored man lynched here on the night of June 4. men was parading the streets of Wil- for the murder of A. T. Rogers. News of mington, Del., the other night a crowd of the untimely death has made the mother a raving maniae and prostrated the father. The Oliphant family is an old and respected family, this being the first stain upon the name. Ex-Governor Albert G. Porter, now Minister to Italy, is a cousin and President Harrison was a personal friend Tex. The trouble originated in a colored of the family. The letter closes by say justice of the peace's office. Six or eight ing: "I have the honor to be the personal friend, and of having the pleasure of often were arming and the negroes were in-furiated and grave fears of worse trouble now occupies the highest position to which an American can hope to obtain. It there had been a blot on our name Benja min Harrison, whose private life is as pure as the falling snow, would never

have darkened my door.' COLUMBIA. Mo., June 15 .- Dr. S. O. Laws has sold the ten acre plat of ground ad-joining on the southeast the university campus to Prof. Thomas J. Lowry for \$7,500. This is the old Shields property and is the best property in town for build-ing purposes. It will likely be platted into town lots at once.

BRUNSWICK, Mo., June 15 .- The Weekly Brunswicker newspaper, the official Democratic organ of Chariton County, was this week sold by its proprietors, Kinley & Wallace, who have owned it for the past nine years, to the Brunswick Pub-lishing and Printing Company, and P. S. Rader, formerly of Fayette, has taken editorial charge under the new manage-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Clay County Bank, at Clay Center, the oldest in the Republican valley, owned by John Higginbotham, of Topeka, and managed by his son, H. G. Higsets unknown.

E. L. CHAPMAN has been appointed receiver of the land-office at Larned. SURGEONS have extracted the ball from lady will recover.

THE fifth session of the Kansas Chautauqua Assembly will be held at Oakland Park, Topeka, June 25 to July 4, inclusive. THERE is much destitution among the locked-out miners and their families at Spring Valley, Ill.

The Socorro County Bank, of Socorro, N. M., has suspended payment, with \$10,
A MESSAGE received in London on the two two-story lunch houses have been the locked out miners and their families at 12th to a Methodist Sunday school excursion train, causing the loss of 72 lives and the injury of 100.

A MESSAGE received in London on the two two-story lunch houses have been the locked out miners and their families at 12th to a Methodist Sunday school excursion to the morning of the landsomest amphitheaters in the West is in course of erection; other buildings are going up, also a large boarding hall, with bakery, etc., attached, and the injury of 100. finished. The grove is large, and the accommodations to handle large crowds of people are ample. Prominent workers from various parts of the country will be present. All roads will give reduced rates. Particulars can be learned by addressing the secretary, L. A. Rudisill,

It is stated that a \$23,000 bank robbery occurred in Atchison in September last, which has been kept a profound secret until the other day. During that month two men drove up in a buggy to the First one man alighted and entering the place told the cashier, who was alone, that a man wanted to see him outside. While behind the counter and picked up bonds and money to the value of \$23,000. The bank kept the matter quiet with a view to recovering the securities, which it is learned they did last March. The bonds were handed over in Denver by a go-between. The amount of cash taken was small.

THE body of Oliphant, the Topeka burglar and murderer who was lynched, was stolen from the grave and spirited away, but no one seemed to know or tried to find out by whom. The theft was said "not to be in the interest of science."

A LATE fire destroyed eleven business houses at Syracuse. THE seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be

held at the tabernacle in Forest Park, Ottawa. Thursday, June 20, opening at five

o'clock p. m. THE Railroad Commissioners have reaffirmed their decision ordering reduced freight rates for the city of Wichita on merchandise and manufactured articles. The reduction is equal to about twenty

per cert. and establishes the same rate for Wichita as are given Missouri river points. THE other morning Dr. J. P. Stewart, a prominent physician of Clay Center, shot and killed J. P. Wellington, of Wichita, drummer for a St. Louis millinery house. Wellington had become offensively attentive to Dr. Stewart's married daughter, causing a separation from her husband, families, and his attentions to women had caused his own wife to get a divorce. Dr. Stewart had ordered Wellington to keep away from his house, but he persisted in his attentions to the daughter. The result was that when the doctor met him in the street in Clay Center an altercation took

place and Wellington was shot. By the spreading of the rails south of Strong City the other day a Rock Island train was ditched and Fireman

Ricard killed THE sheriff of Saline County, Mo., was in Leavenworth the other day and ar-rested W. E. Howard, alias S. E. Hardin, charged with bigamy. He has a wife in Marshall, Mo., and is said to have two other wives.

THE twenty-first commencement of the Agricultural College at Manhattan was attended by 1.200 people. The graduating class numbered twenty-five-the larges yet. The past year was highly successful. The annual address was given by Judge McFarland, of Topeka, on 'The Realm of

Doubt." In the case of Dr. Stewart, who re cently shot the commercial drummer Wellington at Clay Center, the coroner's jury returned a verd ct to the effect that the killing was justifiable, having been done in defense of his own life and of his

H. C. RIZER has tendered his resignation as secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, to take effect July 1, to accept the position of disbursing agent of the United States Geological Survey for the district lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean.

THE directors of the Kansas Fair Association have decided to bo'd the State fair at Topeka, \$10,000 having been guaranteed y the business men of Topeka to meet any deficiency that might arise. It will be held the last week in September.

THE Lawrence canning factory has remen, women and children.

THE State Auditor recently issued warrants to the treasurer of the State Board of Charities for the following amounts and purposes, being current expenses for the month of May: Blind asylum. \$1, 407.03; deaf and dumb asylum, \$2,791.09; insane asylum, Topeka, \$7,971.31; insane asylum, Osawatomie, \$6,153.27; asylum for idiotic and imbecile youths, \$2,019.52; soldiers' orphans' home, \$1,422.62; industrial school for girls, Beloit, \$357.90; reform school, \$1,958.67.

THE Odd Fellow lodges of Kansas have contributed over \$500 to members of the order in Johnstown and vicinity rendered needy by the late flood.

THE sheriff of Shawnee County has received a letter from the uncle of the burglar and murderer, Oliphant, recently lynched at Topeka, stating that the mother of Oliphant was so shocked at the crime and fate of her son that she has become in sane. The Oliphant family is said to be an old and h ghly respected family of Indiana and closely related by blood to ex-Governor Porter, at present Minister to Italy. The Topeka murderer seems to have been the only black sheep in the family flock.

crushed to death.

TEXAS RACE WAR.

Six or Seven Men Killed Near Austin.

The Trouble Caused By the Election of a Negro Justice-Considerable Shooting at Oklahoma City-Fratricids at Kirksville, Mo.

Austin, Tex., June 15-Meager reports of a bloody affray at Given's store, eighteen miles southeast of here, have reached

this city.

The community of Cedar Creek is twenty miles from Austin. At the last election the negroes proved the most numerous ot the polls and elected a justice of the peace named Orange Wicks and a negro con-stable, Isaac Wilson, both ignorant, cornfield men, totally unfit to do justice either to whites or negroes. The white people made the best of it and tried to avoid any

thing that would lead to a race conflict. Wilson, inflated with power, proved to be domineering and arrogant. He forced his way last week into an old fisherman's hut on the Colorado river and refused to leave when ordered to. The fisherman took down his gun but did not attempt to use it. For this Wilson went before the negro justice, got a warrant and arrested the fisherman and on horseback made an inoffensive old man walk before him all the way to Boston, a distance of twelve miles, over terrible roads and at a gait that broke him down.

This incident raised a feeling of resentment among the whites, but was allowed to pass. A few days a respectable white citizen named Alf Litter went to a negro's Indians on the Mille Lac reservation were cabin and remonstrated with him for creating trouble; that several white sending an insulting message to himself and wife. For this he was arrested by the negro constable and taken before the negro justice, Wicks, for trial and while the trial was in its preliminary stages the accused turned toward his lawyer, G. B. Fowler, of Bastrop, and asked him if to leave at once with several companies of he could step outside for a moment. The regulars upon receiving intelligence of lawyer replied:

"Certainly, you can," and Litter there-upon was about to proceed to the rear, when the justice shouted:

"Halt, sir! you can't go!"

The young man turned around but not thoroughly understanding or hearing the order, continued to move toward the door, whereupon, it is said, the justice seized a pistol or shotgun and fired at Litter, killing him instantly. The colored constable also emptied his revolver into the dying man, whose life went out without a mo-

ment's warning.
Instantly the wildest confusion arose and knives, revolvers and shotguns were the road for about a year he became acspeedily brought into requisition. People quainted with and married a Miss Richfrom all parts of the neighborhood rushed ardson, who was employed in the dining to the spot, while those a ready on the room of the Lapiere restaurant, the place

either cut or shot. Among the latter was children in the East when he came to Peter Bell, colored, who is a brother of Brookfield. A warrant was issued for his Colonel Bell, of Austin. He was shot arrest, but he got out of the town and

cousin of Tom Deats, of Austin, were her mother. It seems he got into a quarkilled outright by the bullets of the infuriated negroes, and young Litter, brother of Alf Litter, was also shot, and then shot himself. It is reported that has since died, making four white men the woman is dead and that he can live while five or six only a few hours, at most. who were murdered, others were badly wounded.

Constable Wilson escaped uninjured but it is not known what became of the justice, whether or not he was killed. One of Houston Moore's sons, colored, was killed by a stray bullet fired by one of his own race and two others also bit the dust at the hands of white assailants. Several others are wounded. Over one hundred shots were fired while the war

The tragic occurrence has created a blaza ot excitement throughout this section and it is reported that both whites and blacks along Cedar creek are now arming themselves and getting ready for acts of retribution and revenge. The blood of the peo-ple is up and there is no telling how the trouble will end.

Thursday night nearly 100 white men. all armed, poured to the scene from the surrounding country and are prepared to thwart any attack that may be made by the blacks. Most of them swam their horses across the Colorado in order to be on time. The negroes on Cedar creek outnumber the whites.

TRAGEDY IN OKLAHOMA.
OKLAHOMA, L. T., June 15.—Clyde Mattox, aged eighteen, shot J. S. Howasd dangerously but not fatally last evening, Howard in turn shot Mattox, inflicting a wound from which he can not recover. Mattox, though fatally wounded, shot City Council and Howard and McKay appointed. Yesterday Hart was abusing the mayor and others and the mayor ordered his arrest. He resisted officers McKay and Howard, but was finally overprisoned Hart they were met by Mattox who opened fire. This is the first tragedy of any account in the history of the com

munity. KILLED HIS BROTHER.
St. Louis, June 15.—At Kirksville, Mo. yesterday morning Frank Probst, exschool commissioner, was shot dead by his brother, Joseph Probst, who then put a bullet through his own heart. No cause can be assigned, save that the murderer and suicide was temporarily insane.

Promptly Taken In. RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., June 15 .- Sheriff W. W. Shelley has arrested Bonifacio Martinez, one of the most notorious desperadoes who ever infested the frontier country. Martinez and his brother were leaders of the revolutionists and avowed personal enemies of many of the present officials of Mexico. He had a large folowing and could not be caught in Mexico, ce across the border he was promptlam Larkin, a mine driver, while making his last trip, fell under the cars and was

INDIAN OUTBREAK

The Chippewa Indians in Minnesota Re-ported to Have Murdered Severas Families.

ST PAUL, Minn., June 14.—The following telegram was received at Governor Merriam's office at 5:30 last evening and the startling intelligence that the Chippewa Indians in the vicinity of Mille Lac-lake are once more at their bloody works

of butchering inoffensive settlers: MORA, Minn., June 13.—The Chippewa Indians at Mille Lac lake commenced killing and driving out the white settlers last right at mid-

night. Six whites killed and wounded—all inoffensive swedes. No known cause.

Five o'check a. m.—Don's know bow many/
may have been killed last night. Hetp us and
quiet the Indians. Soldiers can come to Mora,
thence to Male Lac lake or to Milaca station,
and to lake. Answer. and to lake. Answer. EVAN MCKELSIN.

Prompt measures will be taken to sup-

press the uprising. THREE FAMILIES PROBABLY KILLED.
MORA, Minn., June 14.—Evan Nicholas
arrived here from Mills Lac reservation yesterday and reported that a Swede named Mapeson had been shot and killed by Indians and that three families who had located there were missing. The settlers are getting very anxious and are expecting an attack at any minute. The Indians have been having a dance and have come from all parts of the reservation and are drinking and making the woods ring with their hideous howls. The people of Mora are making arrangements

to raise a company of home rangers and send to their relief if news of any further depredations are received. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 14.—A telegram was received by the captains of the militia companies here last evening from Mora, Minn., stating that the Chippewa. Indians on the Mille Lac reservation were families were supposed to have been murdered. The militia were asked to hold themselves in readiness to leave at once. Later, however, the order was counter-manded, General Ruger, commandant at For Snelling, baving made arrangements

any further troubles.

A SCAB, SURE ENOUGH. A Villainous Engineer Commits Bigamy and Attempts Murder and Suicide.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., June 14 -At noon yesterday a boy came in from the Widow Richardson farm, two miles north of this city, bearing the exciting news that his brother-in-law, Mr. Leopold, had shot his wife and then fired a fatal bullet through his own head. Mr. Leopold came to this place during the "Q" strike, and took an engine on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. After running on ground tried to get away.

A general fight between both factions followed, and during the bout many persons who took no part on either side were leopold was boarding. All seemed to go well till a short time ago when the word leaked out that Leopold had left a wife and three down and killed while trying to mount his horse and escape. Nothing more was heard of him till yesterday, when he Two white men named Alexander No- made his appearance at the land and George Scheopf, the latter a farm, where his wife was stopping with

TARIFF REFORM.

Ex-President Cleveland Writes a Letter on the Subject.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 14. - Ex-President Grover Cieveland has written the following letter to the secretary of the Maryland Tariff Reform Club June 11: "Your letter informing me of my election as an honorary member of the Maryland Tariff Reform Club is received. I accept the courtesy thus tendered me with thanks. The object and purposes of the club as set forth in the declaration accompanying your letter have my heartiest sympathy and support, and I believe their accomplishment absolutely essential to the highest prosperity of our people and the highest development of our country. You must, however, permit me to say that so far as parties are concerned my hope and reliance for a better condi-tion of things are upon the Democratic organization, which, in my opinion, can not be true to its conditions and ancient creed without a hearty and sincere spousal of the cause to which your club

is devoted." Rough on Rossa.

NEW YORK, June 14 .- The suit of O'Donovan Rossa against Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy for libel was dismissed by Police Justice Smith yesterday, after Dan McKay, who had come to the testimony, which showed that Rossa Howard's rescue, inflicting a severe had accepted \$32.50 in full settlement of flesh wound. Mattox and one any damage which he might have sussumed operations and is at present giving fiesh wound. Mattox and one any damage which he might have summed operations and is at present giving fiesh wound. Mattox and one any damage which he might have summer to about four hundred hands had been removed from tained by the publication of the alleged the position of deputy marshal by the libed in the Catholic News. All of the allegations conveyed in the publication and many more discrediting Rossa were proved by the testimony which included a letter written by Henry Labouchere convicting Rossa of intimacy with the British spies and informers. By the testi-mony of Patrick Ford, Cassidy, Richard Snort, the man who stabled Captain Phelan, and others, it was proved that Rossa had defaulted in almost every intance of his being the custodian of funds entrusted to him for specific objects. The judge seeing that Rossa had not a leg to stand on summarily dismissed the case.

> Sympathy For Sufferers. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- The President has referred the telegrams received from the mayor of Sydney, Australia, Hon. H. A. Atkinson, Premier of Wellington, New Zeal and, and from a number of prominent gentlemen in England expressing their sympathy with the flood sufferers in Pennsylvania, to the Secretary of State, who has made suitable acknowledg-ment on the part of the Government. The President is also in receipt of a dispatch from the manager of the Lyon Fire Insurance Company, of England, offering to contribute \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers, to which Secretary Blaine replied, and requested the amount to be deposited with the United States Minister in London

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COPTONIOND PALIS - KANSAS

AS WE VIEW IT.

Yonder landscape, regal in its splendor, Smiling with a look half proud, half tender, Seems a shrouded corpse when dense for

Life is glorious when the rays of duty Shine upon it from a loving soul; But its hills and glades are robbed of beauty If a selfish mist hangs o'er the whole. Scorning this great fact, the base man loses Truth's best diamond, priceless if he knew it.

Life is good or bad, as each one chooses,

Life is as we view it.

Wanting wealth of heart, the miser's treasure Now too small to purchase lofty pleasure, Soon will be a deathbed pang, or worse. Love, contentment, goodness, hopes ethereal Make the peasant, slender though his purse Vastly richer than the whole material, Star-filumined, unconscious universe.

Mental wealth, whose very touch entrances,
Boundless lies for all whose minds pursue
Man is rich or poor, just as he fancies:

Wealth is as we view it.

Life's flame, flickering feebly in the stronges Oft blown out, is soon burnt at the longest; Frail we live; we're nothing in our graves. Almost awful now, yet daily heightening, Is our power, that rides the foaming waves Weighs the planets, grasps the leaping light

ning. Changes fire and air to docile slaves. Man can humble Nature if she dares him, Set her some hard task, and make her do it; Man is weaker than the steed that bears him: Power is as we view it.

Knowing not where Truth's first step com

mences,
Since the sages say our very senses
Teach but fictions, dark we live and die.
Priceless thoughts that time in its long travel Through past ages gathered, open lie; Science shows the cipher that unravels Nature's secrets, writ on earth and sky. But the wondrous volume spread before us Needs eternity to read right through it.
All is darkness! Floods of light float o'er us!
Truth is as we view it.

One faint gasp, and then the low death-rattle! Thus we end it, beaten in the battle, Losing all things with our parting breath. Life has glories, but intensely brighter Is the glory of a noble death, When the soul, its load each moment lighter, Seeing visions, pain sublimely scorning, Feels the icy hand, yet dares to woo it:

> Death is as we view it. -J. T. Chapman, in Academy.

TWO BRASS KETTLES.

A New England Legend of King Phillip's War.

I had gone to the old Minot House, in ner with my aunt. We two, my aunt | yes. and I, had wandered over the old house. up the huge stairway, and down into the cellar. Suddenly aunt opened the door of an old pantry, on the floor of the porch, and said: "Child, look

"What, aunt?"

"The Two Brass Kettles." Two enormous brass kettles met my aves. They were turned over on the floor and each would have held the contents of a half barrel.

"Those are the ones, my dear." "What ones, aunt?"

"The ones that saved the two children from the old Indian straggler." "What Indian straggler?" I asked,

with intense interest.

Didn't you ever hear the story?" "No. aunt."

"Well, I'll get Uncle Zebedee to tell It to you after dinner. Come.' "But what could any one do with such kettles as these? Where did they

hang them?" I continued. "Come here, and I will show you."

She swept away, and I shut the door of the dark room, which was lighted only by opening the door, and followed We went into the kitchen. She pointed to an enormous fire-place, and said: "There, child."

"But, aunt, how did the Two Brass Kettles save the children?" I asked

"Oh, they crawled about all over the floor here, there and yonder," point-

Which crawled about, the kettles or the children, aunt?" A din here fell upon the air and ech-

oed through the great, fortress-like wards on the floor, just as you see them rooms. It was the huge bell for meals.

"Come child, let's go. Uncle Zebedee will tell you all about it."

In a moment we were in the dining steaming pies. Over it hung a flinthad been decorated for the occasion with creeping-jenny, and boughs loaded with peaches that had been broken just to think of them. But I shall off by a September gale. There was a never mow again. whitewashed beam across the room, on sat Uncle Zebedee, a good old man, now nearly ninety years of age.

After the family were seated, Uncle Zebedee was asked to say grace. He had a habit of saying "and" after ending a sentence, and this made another throw up her hands with horror, just think that I shall ever tell that story English or Americans what extrasentence necessary, often when he had like that.' nothing more to say. It was so even in his story-telling. There usually fol- crutch drop into his lap. lowed the "and" when the story was

Minot House in Dorchester. It was Then she put one of the children under really a brick house encased in wood one of the brass kettles, and the other a fort house it was called. It was built child under the other kettle, and took he told the tale to me. The violets in this way to protect the dwellers the iron shovel and lifted it so, and but one house standing that resembles it-the Cradock Mansion in Medford. There were many such houses in the old colonies, but one by one they grew gray with moss, and vanished. The Minot House itself was burned about twenty years ago, after standing about two hundred and thirty years.

Neponset must remember it. It rose -" said aunt. "La, I've heard that demn and stately at the foot of the high hills overlooking the sea meadows. leaving the abundant shell-fish spouting in the sun. The fringed gentians gun. grew amid the aftermath of the hay fields around it. The orioles swung in the tall trees in summer time, and ospreys circled and screamed in the

clear sky over all. May scattered the apple blossoms like and-" snow over the emerald turf, and filled the air with fragrance. The earliest bluebirds came to them, and there the first robins built their nests. How charming and airy it all was in May, when the days were melting into sumof life were all of these venerable New England homes!

After the old house was burned I visited the place, and brought away a that." few bricks as a souvenir of a home of heroic memories-of happy memories, table with startling effect, and then, too, if we except a single tragedy of after a moment's confusion, continued: the Indian War. The great orchards were gone, the old barns and their swallows; only the well remained, and a heap of burned bricks, and the blackened outline of the cellar wall.

It was a house full of legends and stories-wonder tales that once led the stranger to look upon it with a kind of lore, and, like all great colonial houses, its ghost lore, but the most thrilling legend associated with the old walls was known as the Two Brass Kettles. The legend may have grown with time, but it was well based on historic facts, and was often told at the ample firesides of three generations of Dorchester peo-

The dinner, like Uncle Zebedee's prayer, seemed never to end. After the many courses of food there was an "and." "And" pies and apples and nuts, and all sorts of sweetmeats.

"Uncle Zebedee," I piped. "Well, dearie."

"Aunt said that you would tell us the story of Two Brass Kettles after din-

"Why, dearie, yes, yes. I've been telling that story these eighty years, come October. Didn't you never near it? I thought all little shavers knew Dorchester, Massachusetts, to take din- about that. The Two Brass Kettles,

> "They're in the old cupboard, now. Bring them out, and I will tell you all about 'em. I shan't live to tell that story many more years. May be I shall never tell it again."

> The servants brought out the two kettles into the kitchen, where we could see them through the wide dining-room door.

> "Put 'em in the middle the of floor before the widow," said Uncle Zebedee. There, that will do. That is just came."

"You see the window," he added. It had a great deep-set casement. Grape-vines half-curtained it now on to creep toward the light of the winthe outside, and the slanting sun shown dow, moving the kettles like two enoron the old silver of the table. It was past the middle of the afternoon of the shortening days of autumn.

"You have all heard of Phillip's War," began Uncle Zebedee, leaning forward body has-it destroyed thirteen towns filled every heart with terror. Phillip struck here, there and everywhere. No though they were frantic. Ugh,' said one could tell where he would strike the Indian, 'Him no goot.' next. The sight of an Indian lurking about in the woods or looking out of the pines and bushes usually meant a

mascree (massacre). "One Sunday in July, in 1675, the family went to meeting, leaving two small children, a boy and a girl, at home, in the charge of a maid named Experience. The kitchen then was as you see it now. The window was open, the Two Brass Kettles had been scoured on Saturday, and placed bottom up-

there. "It was a blazing July day. The hay-fields were silent. There was an odor of hay-ricks in the air, and the Bobolinks, I suppose, toppled about in hall. How grand it all seemed! The the grass, and red-winged blackbirds sideboard was full of baked meats and piped among the wild wayside roses. just as they do now. I wish that you July afternoons, all scent and sunshine:

"Let me see-the two children were which were great hooks and staples. sitting on the floor near the two ket-The table was oak, and the chairs were ties. Experience was preparing dinof a curious old pattern. At the head ner, and had made a fire in the great of the table was a great chair, and in it brick oven, which heated the bricks but did not heat the room.

"Well, on passing between the oven and the window, she chanced to look toward the road, when she saw a sight that fixed her eyes, and caused her to

Uncle Zebedee threw up both hands, in his prayers, and was very noticeable like exclamation points, and let his

"Well, the maid only lost her wits for a few moments. She flew to the win-It was a queer structure—the old dow and closed it, and bolted the door. against rude Indian assaults. There is waited to see what would happen, chester burying-ground. The old and_"

Uncle Zebedee lifted his crutch, like an interrogation point, and we could that rudely marked the Indian's grave. easily imagine the attitude of the excited maid.

"And where was I?" "The children were under the Two -A farmer at Elverno, Cal., lately

The old people of Dorchester and ing with the fire-shovel in her hand so story ever since I was a girl."

"Yes, yes, I have it all now," said The high tides came into the thatch Uncle Zebedee. "She was standing margins near it, and went out again, with the fire-shovel up so, when she discovered that the Indian had a gun-a

"You see that old flintlock there. over the side-board? I used to fire it off every Fourth of July, but the last time I fired, it kicked me over oncedon't you ever fire it, children. It al-But the orchards-here were the ful- ways kicked but it never knocked me ness and perfection of the old New over before. I don't think that I am England orchards. The south winds of quite as vigorous as I used to be,

> "What did the maid do with the gun?" asked aunt.

"The gun-yes, that was the gun, the shovel and ran up-stairs to find it. But skirt. mer, and how really beautiful annd full it was not loaded, and the powder was in one place and the shot in another, and in her hurry and confusion, she heard a pounding on the door, just like

Uncle Zebedee rapped on the old oak "She loaded the gun, and went down to the foot of the stairs, and looked through the latch-hole of the stair door, so-and-yes, and the Indian was at the window. That window. His two eyes were staring with wonder on the Two Brass Kettles. He had probably never seen a kettle like these besuperstitious awe. It had its historic fore, and he did not know what they

> "While he stood staring and wondering the kettles began to move. Two little hands protruded under the bail of each of them, like turtle's paws, for the kettles stood on the ears, which lifted them a little way from the floor. One of the children began to creep out and cry, moving the kettle. The other began to do the same. The cries caused the kettle to ring. Two creeping kettles! They looked like two big beetles or water turtles, and such the Indian might have thought them to be, but they bellowed like two brazen animals, and-did you ever hear a child cry under a kettle?" said Uncle Zebedee, with a curious smile.

We all confessed that we never had. "Then, child, you just get under one of those kettles and hollor. You needn't be afraid-there aint no Indians now to do ye any harm. Holler loud!"

I did so.

"Do you hear that?" said Uncle Zebedee. "You never heard such a sound as that before. Hollow as a bell. Just like a man with lungs of brass and no body. There, let another little fellow try it."

Another child was placed under one of the kettles, and uttered a continuous cry. The sound rang all over the

"There," said Uncle Zebedee, "did any one every hear any thing like where they were when the Indian that? It rings all over the room, scary like.

"Well, the children did not know about the Indian, and they began the kettles rumble and rumble all around, boom-oom-oom, just like that. The Indian's black eyes glowed like fire, and he raised his gun and fired at one of the kettles. But nothing came from his chair on his crutch. "Every of it: the shot did not harm the child under the kettle. It frightened both in the Old Colony, and for two years of the children, and made them cry the louder and louder, and scream as

"The kettles were all alive now, moving and echoing. He was more puzzled than before. What kind of creatures could these be with great brass back and living paws, and full of unheard-of noises like those? 'Ugh! ugh!' said he, just like that. The kettles kept moving and sounding, and the Indian grew more and more excited as he watched them. Suddenly he threw up his great arms and turned his back. and-now it all goes from me again."

"He said, 'Ugh!' and threw up his arms and turned his back," prompted

"And the maid opened the stair door and fired." continued Uncle Zebedee. "She drew quickly back and waited for the family to return. The children continued to cry. But they were safe, as they could not overturn the kettles, lock gun or a blunderbuss. The room have seen the old hay-fields in the long and bullets could not reach them. The family came in an hour in great alarm. it makes me long for my boyhood again, They had seen human blood in the road, but no Indian.

"A few days afterward the Indian's body was found in some hazel bushes by the brook. It was buried in the meadow there, and-"

"The Indian's grave," said aunt, prompting. "Yes, I used to mow over it when I

was a boy, and-' "That is all, Uncle Zebedee," said aunt. "You've got through now."

"Yes, I've got through now. I don't again-and-" There was something pathetic, and

yet beautifully prophetic, in the continnance. The slanting sun shone through the old window, and the chippering of birds was heard in the fields. Uncle Zebedee never did tell the

story again. The final conjunction of his long, peaceful life came soon after and mosses cover him in the old Dorhouse is gone, the two kettles, the gun, and even the gray stone from the field -Hezekiah Butterworth, in Youth's Companion.

Brass Kettles, and the maid was stand- raised a beet that weighed 112 pounds.

CONCERNING SKIRTS.

Ladies Not Yet Ready to Reject All Ap-The decadence of the bustle does not necessarily imply its entire abandonment, and it is the exception, rather than the rule, for a lady to reject all appearance of a tournure, excepting with the distinctive Empire dresses: and even with these, the sash with the long-looped bow at the back furnishes a substitute, and when the sash is worn tied at the side, it is not unusual to have a gored foundation skirt with short fair women, of beautiful books; and steels at the back, under the full outer skirt. As a rule, however, the gathered skirts are worn without the usual foundation skirt; but care must be taken, especially with loosely woven materials, to have the underskirt that roamed with Rosalind. For him, in the one up there. The gun was up in the is worn next the dress, only about an light-heartedness of his youth, the chamber then, and she dropped the inch or two shorter than the dress

a plain, slightly gored apron, a plain fancy lay around him. Out in the darkgore at each side, and a full, straight back breadth. If the foundation skirt Dickens, and down among the English be made of silesia a similar material, it should be faced on the outside with the Keats and Tennyson. dress material, to the depth of a quarter of a yard, or sufficiently high to prevent | brief generation, the world has changed, its exposure should the drapery or the youth who was a poet and a dreamouter skirt become disarranged. When er has departed, and the modern young made of silk this outside facing is un- man has arisen to take his place. A necessary. The inner facing, which is necessary in every foundation skirt, is who has never dreamed a dream or generally of cross-barred crinoline, been a child, a young man whose covered partially or entirely with al- days have been shadowed by the paca, though some prefer tailors' can upas tree of modern pessim'sm, vas covered in the same way, and wiggan is sometimes used, but unless the flash cinicism and cheap science, of outer skirt be of quite heavy material that requires support at the bottom, either of the first-mentioned goods is preferable for the facing, as wiggan is lable in the type, which includes too stiff to be graceful, and very diffi-

cult to fit evenly. The bottom can either be bound with braid, or the outer material and stiff facing turned up about three-eighths of an inch on the inside, and the inner facing hemmed to it, when the braid may then be run smoothly on the inside, projecting a trifle below the skirt. Nourished in the new creed of Realism Both methods of finishing have their able, as the braid wears longer and is

The use of a narrow foot-plaiting is plaiting from two to three inches deep is an improvement to any foundation skirt that is used under drapery; under a full or plaited outer skirt it is not so essential. An excellent plan when the foot-plaiting is omitted, is to cut the lower edge of the foundation skirt into battlements about four inches wide and the same depth, finish the edges neatly, and then place inside a plaited balayeuse a little deeper than the battlements, which may either be of the purchased. This permits of more freedom in walking or in mounting steps, and is especially desirable to wear under a full skirt without drapery. Another method, equally suitable to wear under a drapery or full skirt, is to ches, and put a full fan-plaiting of the material at each opening. This serves the same purpose of comfort and convenience. - Demorest's Monthly.

Various Fruit Short-Cakes.

Fruit short-cakes are by no means so warmly appreciated as they deserve. There are many people even yet who have never tried them except in strawberry time, and some (it is a fact, strange as it may seem) who have not so much as heard or thought of any fruit short-cake but strawberry shortcake! Yet they may be made of almost any kind of soft fruit or berries. and an orange short-cake is almost as delicious as the strawberry itself. A mistake is made. I think, in making the short-cake too rich. It is not only more wholesome, but may be eaten more freely and frequently without cloying the appetite, and with a better relish, if made quite plain-severely so, according to some rich standards. Make the short-cake light and of generous thickness, and use plenty of fruit. It will split more smoothly if a hot knife is used. Another great improvement on the common practice: After the fruit has been spread on the under crust, lay on the upper crust with its upper side down, next the fruit, so that the last layer of fruit may be spread on the fresh-cut, inner surface of the upper crust. Try this once, and you will always practice it. And do not be too sparing of butter if you want the best results. There is no handier tea dish than a good short-cake, and some suitable fruit is always in season .-Good Housekeeping.

-It is no novelty to find vegetarians capable of long endurance of muscular exertion. In India, where the prevailing religion forbids the eating of flesh food, it is a constant subject of wonder \$3,000. ordinary strength and tenacity of muscle is shown by the runners and porters there, who live on rice, and but little even of that.

-Soda should always be dissolved in a cold liquid-preferably water-because dissolving it in hot water causes an effervescence, and the immediate liberation of the carbonic acid gas. Dissolving in cold water preserves all of its "lightening" power.

-Soap-suds are better than water for washing purposes, because the soap forms a chemical combination with the greasy matters present, and renders them soluble in water. Without this help, the water could not dissolve

THE MODERN YOUTH.

Creature of Little Feeling and Few Deep Thoughts.
"Frankly," says Robert Buchanan in the Universal Review, "I do not know what the modern young man is coming to. The young man of my own early experience was feather-headed but honest, impulsive and uninstructed but sympathetic and occasionally studious; though his faults were many, lack of conviction was certainly not one of them. He dreamed wildly of fame, of when he read the masters, he despaired. A great thought, even a fine phrase, stirred him like a trumpet. In Bohemia he had heard the bird-like cry of Mimi; in the forest of Arden he had world was an enchanted dwelling-place. The gods remained, with God above Foundation skirts are still made with them. The heaven of his literary inened streets he met the sunny smile of lanes he listened to the nightingales of "But now, with the passing of one

saturnine young man, a young man and who is born to the heritage of literature which is less literature than criticism run to seed. Though varied in the species, he is invarthe whole range of modern character, from the young man of culture expressed in the elegant humanities of Henry James and Marion Crawford, down to the bank holiday young man of no culture. The modern young man, whether with or without education, has no religion and no enthusiasm. and Art pour Art, he is ready to take adherents; but personal experience Love"as a subject" and call it a cruel proves that the latter way is prefer- enigma. Even the insufferable Gautier was superior to all this; he was not too more easily renewed when it does wear clever to live, not overfull of insight to write. But the modern young man is the very paradox of presaltogether a matter of fancy, but a side- cience and nescience of instruction and incapacity. He writes books, which are dead books from the birth; he formulates criticism, which are laborious self dissections, indecent exposures of the infinitely trival, he

paints, he composes, he toils and moils, and all to no avail. For the faith which is life, and the life which is reverence and enthusiasm, have been denied to him. The sun has gone out above him, and the earth is arid dust beneath him. He has scarcedress goods, or any kind that can be ly heard of Bohemia, he is utterly incredulous of Arden, and he is aware with all his eyes, not of Mimi or of Rosalind, but of Sidonie Risler and Madame Bovary. He has looked down Vesuvius, out of his very cradle. In Boston hs has measured Shakespeare leave the seams of the foundation skirt and Dickens, and found the giants wantopen at the bottom for about six ing; in France he has talked the argot of Hugo; even in free Scandinavia he has discovered a Zola with a stuttering style and two wooden legs, and made a totemgod of Ibsen; while here in England he threatens Turner, the painter, and has practically (as he thinks) demolished the gospel of poetical sentiment, and yet, curiously enough, he has done nothing, he has given us nothing: for he is nothing."

WHAT THEY MAKE

Actors and Authors Who Are Getting Rich Without Much Effort. Ellen Terry is paid \$600 a week. Digby Bell receives \$250 a week. Fred Leslie received \$500 a week. Kyrle Bellew receives \$350 a week. Charles Coghlan is paid \$350 a week. De Wolf Hopper is paid \$250 a week. George Alexander is paid \$200 a John Habberton makes \$10,000

Mark Twain's income is \$80,000 s

year. Joseph Pulitzer's income for 1888 was

\$1,000,000. R. W. Gilder receives \$20,000 a year from the Century. Mrs. Chanler (Amelie Rives) makes

about \$10,000 a year. W. D. Howells receives from the Harpers \$10,000 a year. Mayo W. Hazeltine receives \$175 a

week from the New York Sun. Colonel John Cockerill is paid \$20,-000 a year by the New York World. Up to recently Francis Wilson was paid a salary of \$525 a week.

Edgar W. Fawcett receives about \$4.-000 a year for all his writings. The late E. P. Roe found no difficulty

in writing \$50,000 worth a year. Brander Matthews averages an annual income from literature of about Charles Dudley Warner is paid \$1,-

200 for his department in Harper's Magazine. Miss Murfree's (Charles Egbert Crad-

dock's) novels yield her about \$3,000 a Frances Hodgson Burnett is getting rich at the rate of from \$20,000 to \$25,-000 a year. - Chicago News.

-In the year 1800 there were 223 penal offenses in England. A man might be hanged for stealing something worth five shillings, for cutting down a young tree, for appearing in disguise and for poaching.

-A London physician says that no two lives are alike. One man must be temperate and steady to live fifty years. while another may be ever so reckless and live to be eighty.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Oil of peppermint is a strong disinectant and germicide, and it is said that one part in a hundred thousand of water kills roaches.

-An excellent volatile liniment is made by adding spirits of ammonia, a little at a time, to sweet oil, and shaking it well till the mixure looks soapy. Keep well corked.

-Drink for an invalid: Beat well the yelk of one egg, place it in a glass, add white sugar and lemon or vanilla to taste; fill up the glass with milk. Take the white of an egg and beat to a stiff froth and add sugar and flavoring. Place on the top of the glass.

-To wash draperies or curtains of art muslin successfully lay them in cold water to soak out the worst of the dirt; then wash in tepid water with good soap, but no soda; rinse through cold water with a little salt if the colors are not perfectly fast, and dry quickly; fold before they are quite dry and iron lightly with a not too hot iron.

-Let the sunshine enter your home, and it will bring radiance and cheer and vigor and good health. It is a purifier, warding off mold, moisture, gloom, depression and disease. It should be admitted to every apartment of the house and made welcome at all times. It is a strong preventive to the disorders that visit shaded and musty places. It brings health and happiness that can not be obtained from any other source.

-The credit system too often promotes extravagance. When a woman is allowed to run up an account wherever she deals she is very apt to be far more extravagant than she would under a system of cash payments. It is so easy to buy unnecessary things when all one has to do is to have them charged to the husband's or father's account, only, unfortunately, a day of reckoning must come. Keep house on a cash basis-that is a brief but most excellent rule for the domestic finances.

-Rural New Yorker. -Manufacturers of kerosene oil say that all lamps are safe with good oil, and that the quality of oil can be ascertained by the following test: Take a pint tin cup, fill it nearly full of water warmed so that an ordinary thermometer immersed in it will show one hundred and twenty degrees, pour a small quantity of oil on the water, stir it a little, then pass a lighted match over the surface of the oil once. If it ignites the oil is unsafe. If purchases be made of from three to five gallons at a time, and this test be made, people can protect themselves. - Housewife.

POTATO CULTURE The Necessity of Keeping the Tubers Free

From Weeds and Grass.
Potatoes will not do well on very poor land. They want a rich light soil. If the soil is not so by nature it must be made so by cultivation. With potatoes. as with other crops, the weeds and grass must be kept out to get the best results. Some fail in securing satisfactory results by completing their work too soon. They will have them cleaned out and hilled up nicely and then leave them to work in their corn before the tops get large enough to receive the final hoeing, and in consequence they are injured by the grass and weeds. which, in case of a dry spell take the moisture and the potato is a failure. Cultivate the potato as long as it will do, and not disturb the young tubers. Usually the tops fall down by this time. At planting cut the potatoes to one or two eyes, commencing at the root end and cut downwards. I prefer large potatoes and then cut to one eye. I suppose there is very little difference as to the yield, whether you plant in hills or drills, but good cultivation is very essential. As to food properties the potato stands far below the grains. It is estimated that 100 parts of flour contain as much actual nutriment as 613 parts of potato. The potato contains from 70 to 80 per cent. of water, 15 to 20 of starch, 3 to 7 of fiber, (or woody matter) 3 to 4 of gum, dextrine or sugar, and 2 of albumen, gluten and casein. There is quite a difference in different varieties, and in different

I need not say any thing about the

quantity that can be raised from an acre, but one man said that on the same extent of land that it would take to raise 30 pounds of wheat you could raise 1,000 pounds of potatoes. This I think, would not hold good for this country. It would be 33% times as much, or 1,000 bushels to the acre. I should think 250 to 300 bushels per acre would be a good yield. If they yield 6 times as much they are a profitable crop to raise to feed stock. Cattle need something of the kind in winter, and I think there should be more raised for this purpose. The potato is quite liable to dry rot, wet rot and scab. There is a good deal of discussion about the different causes of these different diseases. The seasons and weather, I think, have a good deal to do with the rot, but long planting of the same kind in the same soil without change of seed will cause it to run out and therefore become more susceptible to disease. The practice of changing seed and planting in different soils should be kept up for the health of the potato. The scab is said by some to be caused by too high manuring; some say the potato beetle: and others fish worms; and some the blight. I should be inclined to attribute it to manures not well rotted. If what I have said about planting, tilling and disease of the potato does not meet with your minds, let us investigate the subject and find out if possible what will give us the best potato, which stands among the first necessities of the table. - N. E. Woodford, in Ohio Farmer,

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

KARRAN - PALAS LOOWIGTED

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. How Its News is Collected and Distributed to the Various Papers. The name of the Associated Press describes itself. It is an association of the principal newspapers of the United States for the collection and distribution among themselves of the news of the day's events. It has no corporate existence, but is based upon articles of association by which the members bind themselves to place at the disposal of all the newspapers in the association all the news, local or telegraph, within their immediate territory. On this plan there have been organized two associations, the New York and the Western Associated Press, which exchange their news on an equal basis and are under one management, that of William Henry Smith, who was chosen

general manager of the Western Association in 1869 and joint manager of the two associations in 1882. The New York Associated Press comprises all the principal newspapers in the cities east of Pittsburgh, the Western Association all those west of that city. Subordinate to these two chief organizations are smaller associations, generally organized from the smaller newspapers in each separate State, the first grade papers being members of one of the two principal associations. The chief office of the New York and Western Associated Press are in New York City and Chicago and from them radiate the Associated Press telegraph wires, combined in convenient circuits, to all the cities where newspapers which are members of the two organizations are located and where the associations have subordinate offices presided over by the agents and their assistants. In the smaller cities the proprietor of one of the papers which belongs to the subordinate association is the agent of the chief organization and is responsible for the transmission of the news in his territory to the nearest distributing point. These distributing points are always located in the cities where a regular Associated Press agent is quartered and where the full report is received. From these places the report is condensed or "boiled down" and telegraphed over the tele-graph company's wires to the papers in the smaller towns within the surrounding territory. Chicago is both a general office and a distributing point. St. Louis is a distributing point only. Jefferson City simply receives the "pony" or "boiled down" report from St. Louis and sends to that place whatever news may be of general interest to the Associated Press papers. As an example of the workings of the Associated Press take the news of the terrible hurricane which wrecked the German and American vessels in the Apian harbor at Samoa. The report of the event was prepared at Apia by the Associated Press agent there. If there had been cable communication between wire. One of these copies was given to ator who transmitted it to New power for twenty-five years. York. Another copy was given to the operator who works the Western Associated Press wires which run into the various cities where the Western Associated Press newspapers are located, of which St. Louis is one. transmission to the towns receiving it, cago the "pony" reports were filed in the same manner, as they also were at all the distributing points. At each place enough copies are made to supply the Associated Press papers. Supposing Tascott should turn up in Jefferson City, Mo., the Associated Press paper

Back in the last century Alexander Smith, afterward known as John Adams, one of the ringleaders in the famous mutiny on the ship Bounty in 1789, saved a midshipman from drowning. The latter put £100 in bank to await Smith's call. It remained until it had risen to the sum of £96,000. Now three grandsons of the mutineer. living on Norfolk and Pitcairn islands. have discovered their identity, and one of them has succeeded in establishing his title to the great accumulation.

there would telegraph the news to St.

Louis. Thence it would be sent to Chi-

cago, and from there it would receive

general distribution. The foreign news

of the Associated Press is obtained

from the Havas Agency, with head-

quarters at Paris; the Wolfe Agency,

which covers the news of the Latin

country; the Reuter agency, which

gathers German and continental news;

and the Central News Agency, which

collects general news. For this it ex-

changes American news. - Chicago In-

-The Sault Ste Marie canal, which was opened in 1855, has so far cost about \$5,000,000. It is less than a mile long. but it is one of the most important water ways in the world. The canal is open about 200 days in the year, and in 1888 the daily tonnage through it was 30,242, almost equal to that of the famous Suez canal.

THEIR EYES OPENED.

Protectionists Beginning to See That the Present Tariff Is a Humbug.

The fact that the very disasters certain to follow Cleveland's re-election are coming thick and fast, although Harrison is in the White House, is opening the eyes of thousands of people to the fact that the most part, a humbug and a swindle. Wade's Fiber and Fabric, an able trade journal, which supported Harrison vigorously on the tariff issue, no multitude of deluded victims of monopoly sophistry, when it wants to "where are the good times"

that Harrison's election was to bring. It says: "We were led to believe that if the party of high protection secured control of the Government, we would then, very soon, have good times. We are a firm believer in protecting American industries if it could be done under the guidance of honest statesmen, but in the hands of quack politicians terrible work is made of protection," It is indignant at the folly of the manufacturers and growers of wool in combining to continue the tariff on wool, "when any one can see, if he will, that free wool would be a great move toward honest protection." This was the kind of protection that the Mills bill proposed to give the woolen industries of the country by giving them untaxed raw materials, honest, scientific, legitimate protection.

The National Labor Tribune, of Pittsburgh, which preached Harrison and a high tariff to working-men in the last campaign, has also discovered that protection does not protect any body but capitalists. It calls the attention of publican policy of abolishing compeits readers to the fact that at the present price of steel rails in London, with freight from London to Pittsburgh added, the cost laid down in Pittsburgh would be \$27.21 a ton without the tariff of \$17. The Allegheny Bessemer Company, of Pittsburgh, has just taken a contract for rails at \$26 a ton, or less than the English price without including duty. The National Labor Tribune wants to know why the Allegheny Bessemer Company cut so much under American prices and therefore compelled a reduction of wages instead of maintaining rates and giving part of the \$17 a ton protection to American workmen. It very naturally concludes that the \$17 duty is a howling sarcasm and an outrageous fraud.

All over the country trade and labor as Wade's Fiber and Fabric and the National Labor Tribune. The logic the folly and wickedness of our Chinese system of taxation. The lies and sophistries of the protectionist demagogues will not "go down" in 1892 with tens of thousands of voters who eagerly swallowed them last year. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE CLEVELAND BANQUET. How Its Success Has Affected the Dreams

The dinner given by representative that place and San Francisco he would Democrats of New York to Mr. Clevehave cabled the report. As it was he land has disturbed the dreams of a was forced to send it by mail. When it number of the Republican leaders. reached the Associated Press office in Any evidence of popular faith in the San Francisco the report was sent di- ex-President; any testimony to the rect to Chicago, the headquarters of the value of his public services; any pro-Western Associated Press. There sev- test against the methods which govern eral manifold copies of the report were this Administration, arouses all manmade as the operator took it off the ner of bitterness among the gentlemen who are asserting that the election of the New York Associated Press oper- Mr. Harrison means a new lease of

But nothing is certain in politics. Three years before the election of Mr. Cleveland President of the United States he was a quiet, unassuming citizen of Buffalo. We have been told that certain things can not be done be-The agent there "boiled down" the re- cause they have never been done. The port for his "pony" service, and filed New York Sun says the Democrats it with the telegraph company for have never nominated a defeated candidate, which would prove nothing if Jefferson City, for example. At Chi- it were true, but it is not. Andrew Jackson was defeated when first a candidate, and his defeat made his nomination certain.

> We suppose our esteemed contemporary will admit that Mr. Tilden's failure to secure the Presidency in 1876 did not justify the party in failing to demand that he should accept the nomination in 1880.

It will not do to be constantly constructing, or reconstructing, history to suit our desires for the future. Whether Mr. Cleveland is to receive the nomination in 1892 can not be decided one way or the other just yet. There is time enough for such a decision, and we doubt not that the matter will be wisely decided at the proper

It is a little too early to consider the nomination. The duty of action rests on the Republicans; they must take the initiative just now, and the record they are making in every executive office naturally fills the Democrats with hope and with confidence.

The honor shown Mr. Cleveland was well deserved. In reading his remarks a contrast between the late Administration and the present one is made almost instinctively, and this contrast adds great strength to the Democratic position.

The address of Mr. Cleveland was

equaled only by few who have filled the high position from which he has retired, we do not doubt. One can say this. and much more, in praise and which the tariff shrickers predicted as admiration of Mr. Cleveland without intimating that he alone is to be considered as the nominee of the party three years hence. But certainly Mr. Harrison's Administration has not diminished in the least the chances of present protective tariff is, for the Mr. Cleveland's renomination. Whoever is nominated will have the enthusiastic support of a united party, for he must represent its truest aspirations, and make plain its purdoubt voices the curiosity of a great poses concerning the issues of the time.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE LAST STRAW.

According to All Indications It Has Bro-ken the Camel's Back.

A mass-meeting of farmers in Lewis County, Mo., held to denounce the Binding Twine extortion, concluded their forcible resolutions with the following:

Resolved, That we condemn the so-called "protective" system, which makes it possible for manufacturers to impose upon the con-sumer exorbitant rates for indispensable articles of consumption.

In one sense, the twine trust gouge has been a blessing. It has stirred up the farmers all over the country and has helped them to see that this particular iniquity is a creature of iniquitous laws. The operators in the twine trust have been astonished that their imposition was not submitted to, since it was only one of hundreds practised on consumers through the same laws under which the twine trust was created. Every article used in the conduct of a farm, or in the life of the farmer and his family, is burdened with a tax averaging nearly half of its true value, and under the Retition, the farmer is gouged at all points. The difference in prices the average farmer pays in this closed and cornered market and the prices he would pay in a free market under fair trade is so great that logically the farmers who submit to it ought also to have justified the expectations of the binding twine trust by quietly submitting to the robbery which, considerable as it is, is insignificant in comparison with the total of the tariff robbery on all necessaries of life.

The imprudence of the twine trust, however, was too much for human nature. The last straw did not "break the camel's back," but the patient animal lost patience on account of it. The sugar trust, the salt trust, the lumber trust, the iron and steel trust, the copper trust, the woolen trust and journals are talking in the same strain all the other trusts which have been robbing the farmer may well share in the surprise of the twine trust that "a of events is opening their eyes-and little thing of that kind" should cause we hope the eyes of the readers—to such a revolt. But it has caused it, and if the farmers keep the ground they have taken, they will succeed in making an example of this particular trust that will be a warning to all other robbers, -St. Louis Republic.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

--- Any information that will lead will be thankfully received by the country.-Chicago Times.

-Nepotism and plutocracy are the alarming features of this Republican ter Q. administration. Elected on the false pretense of saving labor's wages, it is devoted to personal preferences instead of the public good. -Pittsburgh Post.

-Republican organs are to-day forced to cry out in indignation against the outrageous course of the Pension Commissioner, simply because the President did not make "fitness the essential and discriminating test" in filling the office, as he said he would, but did make "party service," as he expressly engaged that he would not.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

-- The wool season approacheth, and it is to be hoped the prices will be as high as the Republican press and orators gave the voters last fall to understand they would be if they only elected Benny Harrison. They elected him all right and now they want the greatly increased prices for their products. It is truly to be hoped they may not be disappointed. - Ingham County (Mich.) Democrat.

-To date President Harrison's record of nepotism of various eccentric forms is: The appointment of his brother to be a United States Marshal. The appointment of his son's fatherin-law to a \$5,000 place in Utah. The appointment of his own father-in-law to a Federal office in Washington Territory. The dismissal of a man in the Pension Office at his father-in-law's request.-N. Y. Sun.

-The temerity of the citizens of Montaga in voting that new State back to Democratic control has shocked the Republican editors. One of them is magnanimous, enough, however, to say that even if the Republicans had foreseen this, "there was no reason for delaying the admission." Thanks, awfully. So glad that it does not put a State out of the pale of the Union to exercise its constitutional right of voting as it pleases. - N. Y. World.

-It is not a "free trade" journal, but the chief protection organ, which publishes a dispatch announcing that a combination of the 'ten leading characteristic; showing earnest con- Pittsburgh firms" will "buy out all viction and an abiding faith in the the little operators by an expenditure people. Few public men have rested of about \$12,000,000, and secure a moso confidently their cause on the right nopoly by which they can dictate judgment of the people; few, in other prices to consumers in Wheeling. Cinwords, have held more strongly to the principles of Democracy. Mr. Cleveland is entitled to the regard, not of the party alone, but of all good citizens the party alone, but of all good citizens the party alone, but of all good citizens coal, helps to make such combinations. N. Y. World if the strongly upon one of the gorgeously uphoistered divans, cold and lifeless.—Puck. words, have held more strongly to the cinnati, Louisville and other cities all

POINTS OF ETIQUETTE.

Advice Easy to Remember and to Practice n an Emergency.

In the mad whirl of the cotillon, if you wear ready-made clothing bought from an irresponsible dealer, and hear a b-z-z-t that don't harmonize with the F string on the bass fiddle, it is entirely correct and proper to not "forward and back" according to the commands of the figure-caller, but to back straight ahead without balking until you reach the wall, when a pin neatly utilized may cover your embarrassment and retreat. People who snicker under such circumstances should be put outside the pale of good society.

When invited out to dinner and you inadvertently get a huge mouthful of mince pie that is hot enough to melt as a consequence are weaker than if the solder off a gas-pipe, tangled up in your epiglottis, do not act as if you had strong, healthy, mature animals and if the whooping cough, but rise calmly and with a slight-of-hand movement toss the offending morsel behind the majolica dog in the corner, meantime patting his head as though you thought him alive. This graceful act never fails to win the heart of your hostess, who thinks you intend her faithful friend to partake of the festivities.

Some writer on etiquette, a good many years ago, said that it was perfeetly proper to eat fried chicken with the fingers. I have often noticed people seize on a wing and rip it open like they would tear a yard of clothing material off a bolt of calico and so the cracking of the crazy bone was audible all over the dining-room. It is true that some fried chickens require heroic treatment, but when an apprentice in etiquette tries to jerk the goose-flesh off the second joint of a Louis XIV. hen and squirts a streak of gravy into the eve of his neighbor it does seem that a new code regarding the best manner of uncertain and risky medium of transshattering the remains of a hard-boiled fowl should be introduced.

When the sheriff of the county serves a subpæna on you, it is considered in good taste to attend his reception without further invitation on his part. Some sticklers on politeness, however, who find that it will prevent their witnessing a ball game, go to the extreme of sending around a physician's certificate to the effect that they are indisposed from the influence of the sportive ele-

Don't use snuff if your false teeth are not strictly adhesive. I once heard of a case in which this rule was not ob served, when the transgressor, in a thoughtless moment, nearly knocked other domestic animal, for the reason the eye out of a twenty-five-dollar King that they get more of it to drink. Dur-Charles spaniel.

No one but a boor will snore in the Volapuk language in a church where a sermon is being delivered in English. Observance of the harmonies is one of the greatest traits of the true gentleman. People who have enlarged, Romanesque nasal chords will be interested in an invention which a friend of mine is getting up, which he calls the Sure Snore-Killer." It is a phonetic arrangement connected with a pillowsham holder, and when the air vibrations are four lines below the clef. to use a musical term, the holder drops to the discovery of A Vigorous Foreign and hits the sleeper across the bridge Policy, wearing a brass collar en-graved with the initials "J. G. B.," ber of legal retainers have already er of legal retainers have alread

been filed. Don't play practical jokes on a spitz dog whose tail is done up like the let-

When you order meat from your butcher don't ever use the term 'limb of mutton." He will think that you never intend paying for it.

In all cases of doubt about the minor points of etiquette, a strong bluff on a weak hand will almost always win. Rochester Union.

SHOE-STORE TRAGEDY. The Shock Which Killed a Clerk of Many

Years' Experience. The shoe emporium was deserted.

All alone the clerk stood in the midst of a chaos of unbuttoned shoes and disarranged slippers.

For over an hour he had vainly endeavored to fit the foot, whims, eye, pocket-book and other peculiarities of proud and aristocratic Mrs. D'Width. He was tired out, disgusted with business life, and, in fact, life of any sort; and as he viciously buttoned up the dainty specimens of artistic footwear and crushed them into the cartoons, he might have been heard to utter things in relation to the proud Mrs. D'Width's peculiarities which were considerably removed from the complimentary, and would have surprised and shocked the leader of fashion and society could she have heard them.

The poor clerk was discouraged by his failure to make a sale. He was weary of these efforts of women to deceive even the practiced shoe salesman as to the size of their feet; and as the door suddenly opened to admit a trimlybuilt and prettily dressed little woman, he heaved an anxious sigh before he as sumed his ladies'-fine-shoe smile and stepped politely forward.

"I will look at some fine shoes, common-sense toes, low broad heel, highcut vamp, hand-welted sole, Dongola kid, and with buttons, if you please."

The clerk's whole system received a severe shock at the unusually succinct and complete description, which he was just about to obtain by shrewd questioning. He recovered, however, sufficiently to gasp, "What size please?"

"I have been wearing," said the trim little woman, 'a number two-and-ahalf 'B,' but I'm sure it is much smaller than I ought to be wearing, and I think I'll have this time a three 'C,' and if that is not large enough, a three-and-a-half 'D.'"

DISEASES OF SWINE.

of the Conditions Essential to Prevention and Cure.

In preventing diseases it is first necessary to guard against an enfeebled constitution. Constitutional infirmities are transmitted from parent to offspring more readily among swine than almost any stock. Close in-breeding and breeding from immature parents are mainly to blame for a lack of constitutional vigor in swine. Of the two evils I regard the latter as the greater. Not only is the constitutional vigor of the mother unduly taxed by rearing and suckling young while still growing and needing to devote her energies to her own development, but her pigs are robbed of what is justly their due and properly treated you may expect strong offspring. A strong constitution may be enfeebled by improper management. The kinds and quality of food which we give to animals and the methods of giving it have much to do with their health. With many men the unfortunate idea prevails that any thing is good enough for a hog. On this account much unwholesome food is fed. In the hog-growing districts corn is almost the exclusive diet from birth to the time of slaughtering. I am convinced that one of the most important things to do to prevent disease is to feed less corn, particularly during the first six months of the pig's life. The opinion that corn alone contains the elements necessary to the growth and development of swine is an error that the average farmer will never abandon until taught many costly lessons by experience when attempting to freight his corn crop to market through this portation. In feeding, the greatest regularity

paratus of the hog is easily impaired. If not fed at the proper time the animal will gorge itself, the appetite craving more food than the stomach can utilize. Let the food be such as to develop bone and muscle and build up healthy tissue and blood. Never overfeed; never underfeed; maintain regularity, and just in that proportion will our hogs be healthy and free from the many fevers to which they are liable. Impure water has destroyed more hogs than any one thing. They can be induced to drink filthier water than any ing dry seasons water in stagnant pools and even in dry wells becomes infested with disease germs. These germs are conveyed to the stomach. In fact, all animal and vegetable matter found in impure water is conveyed to the hog's system. No wonder that amidst such destroying agencies, death numbers its victims. If water is not at all times accessible, it should, during the hot season, be placed often within reach. The conformation of the hog makes it need more water in hot weather than other animals. Its body is near the ground and composed largely of fat. Let this point be specially emphasized

should be observed. The digestive ap-

-give an abundance of pure water. vided in winter and in summer. Winter quarters must afford plenty of sun and pure air. Good bedding must be furnished as often as needed, which will depend upon the weather and number of hogs kept together. Use every precaution to keep the stock as far from disease as possible. At the first indication of the failure separate those affected and apply treatment.-H. H. Brownell, in Farm and Home.

TRANSFERRING BEES.

How to Use a Smoker so as to Secure Con trol Over the Insects.

A good bee-smoker is needed, so that you can have full control of the bees. They should be smoked thoroughly before operations begin, and at frequent intervals before attempting to open the old hive. This will allow ample time for them to fill themselves with honey, which they never fail to do if thoroughly smoked. Turn the hive bottom side up, and, with a cold-chisel and hammer pry open and cut the nails from two sides of the hive. This will lay the combs bare, so that they may be reached conveniently. Lay the frame to receive the combs flat upon a board which has been previously gutted out one-half by one-half inch on every two inches of surface. This will allow a wooden needle to pass under the comb after it is fitted into the frame. By this means a cord of hard twine is drawn over the comb and around the entire frame and securely tied, spanning the frame every two inches. After the combs have all been removed, cut, fitted and tightly bound into the frames, place them carefully into the new frame hive and raise the old hive, which contains the majority of the bees. With a brush of soft material or a stiff feather gently remove the bees into the new hive or its entrance. In arranging the combs place those containing the brood in the center and see that the brood occupies a compact mass in the hive. In a day or two the bees will have fastened the combs in the frames and will ultimately remove the twine fastening. They can not do this if wooden strips or tin fastenings are used. Only combs that are straight should be used; fill the remainder of the frames with foundation, which I would recommend rather than crooked combs, but combs containing brood should all be used .-American Agriculturist.

-The largest horse farm in the world, according to a recent statement, is near Cheyenne, Wyo. The horses been too great; the shoe clerk of long number 5,000 and require 100 miles of fencing to keep them within bounds on

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-There is not enough religion in the world to admit of the annihilation of religions.

-In 1788 there were 37,000,000 Protestants in the world, there are now 134,000,000.

-The growth and popularity of reigious clubs whose main object is the promotion of social intercourse is one of the interesting signs of the times. -A paper prepared by the Maryland

State Progressive Teacher's Association shows that nearly 30,000 colored children in that State are deprived of public educational facilities. -The American Seamen's Friend Society received the past year \$27,833

and disbursed \$34,971. Its missionaries born of strong, mature parents. Mate have labored in many lands, and its libraries have been accessible to over 350,000 men. -When Dr. Wells Williams went to Canton, in 1833, there was only one

Chinese convert, and the penalty for teaching foreigners the Chinese language was death. Now there are 33,-000 converts. -The growth of the Christian Endeavor work in Colorado is wonderful. In Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, during the past three years the societies have doubled and redoubled,

while the smaller towns throughout the State have their full quota of socie--The American Baptist missionary union met in Boston recently. The report from the European work brought out the startling statement that in Italy 20,000,000 out of the 30,000,000 popula-tion can not read. The union in its

seventy-five years' work has expended \$8,870,403 for mission work. -The religious condition of the French people to-day is thus described by the Rev. A. F. Beard: "You can put the Bible in every house in Paris and no one has the power to stop you. You can preach the gospel on the corner opposite the prison and there will be no danger. Thirty years ago the po-

liceman would have arrested you. Now he protects you. -The higher education of women is advancing everywhere. The Cherokee nation lately dedicated their new female seminary at Tahlequah with great rejoicings. The building is three stories high, contains more than one hundred rooms, a chapel and school halls and recitation rooms, is steam-heated and supplied with water-works of its own, and will have cost, when finished, \$200,000. This money comes from the lease of their lands to the cattle com-

panies. -The annual report of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society shows that since the society was organized in 1866 it has expended in the work of Christian education in the Southern States \$2.091,903.66. To this should be added the endowment fund of \$200,000. The total annual income of the society has increased from \$63,402 in 1877-78 to \$170,418, in 1887-

88. The collections from conferences have increased about one hundred and forty-five per cent. Donations outside the conference collections have increased about three-fold.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-It is no credit to a fool that he had a wise grandfather. - Talmage. -The next thing to having wisdom

ourselves, is to profit by that of others. -Shiftlessness catches water in leaky tubs and then complains that there was

no rain. - Atchison Globe. -If you have built castles in the air your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the

foundations under them. -Thoreau. -The most knowing man in the course of the longest life will always have much to learn; and the wisest and best, much to improve. - Shaftes-

-Much as friends add to the happiness and value of life, we must in the main depend on ourselves; and every one is his own best friend or his worst enemy. -Once a Week.

-If there are those who will plan evil, there are always those who will carry it out. But it is the planning of the leader, rather than the doing of the subordinate, that merits chief blame. S. S. Times.

-Let a man know his worth and keep things under his feet. A true man belongs to no other time or place, but is the center of things. It is as easy for the strong man to be strong as it is for the weak to be weak.

-The great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage ttoo many irons in the fire" conveys an untruth. You can not have too many, poker, tongs and all, keep them all going. -- Adam Clarke.

-The most painful way may be the right one, but it is not the right one because it is the most painful. It is the right way because it is the right way. whether it be painful or delightful, and the notion of self-sacrifice may be rooted in spiritual pride.

-Ability is often reinforced by necessity. He that will not suffer himself to be discouraged by fancied impossibilities, may sometimes find his abilities invigorated by the necessity of exerting them at short intervals, as the force of a current is increased by the contraction of its channel.

-The public man who draws himself up in the presence of reporters and indignantly declares that he will have "nothing to say to newspaper men," hasn't anything to relate to his own credit, as a general thing. A man with a clear record in public affairs rather enjoys chatting with reporters. -Texas Siftings.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The prohibitory amendment was defeated in Pennsylvania, Tuesday, by nearly 200,000 majority against it.

nearly 200.000 majority against it.

Mr. J. E. Harper has sold the Colorado City, (Col.) Eagle to E. A. and A. M. Benedict, and they have changed its name to the Iris.

It now transpires that Gen. Harrison Kelley denies his Arkansas speech and does not endorse it himself, which shows he is not quite so rabbid as are his Republican endarsers of the Fourth Congressional district.

The few Republican papers of Kansas that have defended the disgraceful break made by Harrison Delly in Arkansas on Decoration day, have advertised to the world just how much political rot they can swallow for the sake of Party.—Arkansas City, Fair Play.

There are fifty men in the Kansas penitentiary awaiting to be hanged upon the order of the governor. What if a governor should be elected some day who considered it his duty to give meaning and substance to the law by enforcing it? Wouldn't there be a time?—Newton Republican.

"The Summer Care of Children" is made the subject of a timely paper: in the June number of Babyhood, the writer, Dr. H. D. Chapin taking up in detail the many points connected with the successful management of children.

made the subject of a timely paper in the June number of Babyhood, the writer, Dr. H. D. Chapin taking up in detail the many points connected with the successful management of children during the trying summer time. 15 cents a number: \$1.50 per year. Rabyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman Street, New York.

It now appears that the awful cal-It now appears that the awful calamity that devasted the Conemaugh Valley, on Friday, May 31, is attributed to the cruel indifference of some wealthy Pittsburgh gentlemen who neglected to keep the dam in safe repair, notwithstanding its unsafe condition had been made known to them. The fishing and hunting sport of these protection barons must be preserved though the heavens fall.

It is reported that Congressman Ryan has paid the draft money and secured the release of his son upon condition that the latter should enter the navy as an apprentice, and the young man is now on a naval vessel en route for China, and will not return for three years. This incident in the life of young Ryan will, no doubt, induce other young men to resort to rascality in order to get into the navy.

How the people live in New York is a subject of general interest, and it is fully treated of from the lowest hovels to the palaces on Fifth Avenue, in a beautifully illustrated article in"Demorest's Monthly Magazine"for June. I orest's Monthly Magazine"for June. It takes you, by way of illustrations and descriptions, from the squalor of the 5-cent lodging-houses, through the various phases of life to the gorgeous modern flats and the palatial homes of the Astors and Vanderbilts. It is a beautiful number and will no doubt have an immense sale. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

The Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad has secured the Carbondale branch of the Union Pa-Carbondale branch of the Union Paciffic, leading from Lawrence to Carbondale. The management will extend a line into the interior of Nebraska. The line now is 133 miles long and extends from Kansas City to the Nebraska line. The road will extend a line to Beatrice. Work will begin at once, the distance being forty-five miles, making the road 178 miles long. The territory thus tapped has been sending its products to the St. Joseph market. A further extension will greatly reduce Omaha's trade.—Topeka Democrat.

Greater than Plumb.—The Mayor of Cottonwood Falls can wave her hand and say: "That question has been disposed of and no action in relation thereto is required," and the Cou cil doesn't act; but when Senator Plumb has disposed of a question in a manner that displeases the G. A. R. they begin to burden the mails with letters of remonstrance and hold an indignation meeting and tell him he must reverse his action, and he does not reply: "That question has been disposed of and no action in relation thereto is required," but asks them to call off their "dogs of war" and does their bidding.

It is important to the country that the census returns in relation to farm products and live stock should be full and correct. The enumerator, in the house to house visits he will make during the month of June, 1890, is constantly met with the fact that farmers keep no books and hence returns are not infrequently guess work. The center of the country guess work.

keep no books and hence returns are not infrequently guess work. The census year began June 1st, instant, and ends May 31st, 1890. If farmers throughout the country would note this fact and keep account of the products of their farms during the census year it would be of material aid in securing reliable returns for the Eleventh Census.

Every physician who will send his address to Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of Census, Washington, D. C. will receive a Physician's Register, for the purpose of keeping returns of births and deaths for the census year, June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. This is all volunteer work, but it is hoped by the Superintendent of the bureau, that all medical and surgical practitioners will lend their aid in order that the mortality and vital statistics of the eleventh census may be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it.

Hy heavy rains: as yet no cyclones. Lightning killed a very fine mare and colt, yesterday, near this city, belong. Wr. Pat. Deramus. Mr. L. C.
Rogler lost a fine cow, by lightning, the same day.

A report is current here that a Mr. Campbell and a Mr. Ridgeway were drowned in Butler county, the same day, two miles from the main channel of the stream. Mr. Campbell was a crippled man, and Mr. Ridgeway a stock buyer. Both of them often visited our city, and have many friends fine to urcity, and have many friends fine for James Mitchell the largest and finest stock of dry goods and groccries ever brought to this market.

The South Fork of the Cottonwood has been on a high for several days.

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The

The Chase County Courant. Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the acounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the special meeting held May 4, 1889, and judgments on appeals to District udge, from April session, and Stenograph—

WHAT FOR Chas Hagans, same, Hagans vs, County Board... W Altodoeffer, stenographer... G M Hayden, judgment, Hagans vs. Co.

J K Kalfus, clerk of election.
C Moser, same.
C W Jonee, judge & ret'n'ng b'll books
Joseph Wotring, Judgeof election.
C C Evans, same.
Mat McDonald, clerk of election.
W A Horton, same
J J Bradbury, judge of election.
U A Hancock, same
M D Lyles, same and ret'n'ng poll b'ks
F A Jones, clerk of election.
R H Lewis, same

R H Lewis, same
R H Casadler, judgment Chandler vs.
Co. Board
Geo W Cosper, same Cosper vs. same.
E W Ellis, same Ellis vs. same
F Brooker, same Brooker vs same...

Total STATE OF KANSAS. } 88.

Chase County. J ...

I. J. S. Stanley, County Clerk within and for Chase county, Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissiyners at the special session, held May 24, 1889.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of May, 1389.

J. S. STANLEY, Co. Clerk

THE ASSESSORS' FIGURES.

The Assessors Figure 3.

The township assessors have all made their reports to the county clerk of the assessed vauuation of property. The trustee of Falls township has not yet completed his enumeration of inhabitants. Following is the showing of personal property;

Totals	Bazaar Cedar Cotton wood. Diamond C'k Falls Toledo	Townships
\$159,529	\$34,060 21,344 23,280 35,801 27,412 19,632	Horses
529 \$306,822 \$13,990 \$15,767 \$36,623	\$81,085 30,789 37,195 56,880 52,508 48,366	Cattle
\$13,990	\$2,810 2,095 1,720 3 765 2,070 1.530	Mules
\$15,767	\$3,325 2,461 2,511 2,1 2,8 2,706	Hogs
\$36,623	\$3,650 4,646 3,962 23,625 1,100	Merchants' stock
\$10,898 ,\$598,31	\$1,785 2,178 1,682 2,158 1,316 1,309	Farm implements
\$598,314	\$112,490 48,485 68,216 95,762 205,959 67,402	Total personal property
as Ba Co Di	follows: zaarttonwood amond Creek	value of railroad property is \$ 18,087.3' 121,818,5' 122,146 9 174,024 5

\$515,404 86

......\$2,896,731.96 Letters remaining unclaimed in Cottonwood Falls, postoffice, June 15, 1889:

Adkins, Mr. Joseph
Smanderson, Mr. John
All the above unclaimed June 29,
1889, will be sent to the dead letter
office. Please say advertised when
inquiring. S. A.BREESE, P. M.

MATFIELD CREEN ITEMS.

MATFIELD GREEN, KANS., June 16th, 1889.

Almost daily, our vicinity is visited by heavy rains: as yet no cyclones. Lightning killed a very fine mare and colt, yesterday, near this city, belong-ing to Mr. Pat. Deramus. Mr. L. C. Rogler lost a fine cow, by lightning the

The heaviest rain of the season fell Saturday. Owing to the heavy rainfall the weed's are getting the start of some of our farmers.

Oats are locking like they will make a good crop. Stotts & Curtis shipped another car

load of hogs, last week.

I think our mail system needs some investigation by the G.O. P. It should

not take mail a week to travel 20 miles in this county.

The last rain washed out considerable fence. Streams were higher than they had been for years.

O. M. Bayless is doing considerable breaking.

breaking.
Mrs. Frank Wekerlin is visiting Messrs. Frank and Julius Frey and

other friends. Mr. Collet, clerk of Dist. 17, refuses to post notices calling a meeting to make an amicable adjustment of the low appraisement of the school-house, claiming it is not to the interest of the district to do so. If this is not an open acknowledgment that it is too w, what would be?

Mrs. A. F. Holman is on the sick W. L. B. Newby was the lucky bidder on new school-house in Dist. 61.

June, 17, '89 X. Y. Z.

The Ladies' Social Circle wish to thank most heartily the business men, the ladies, the musicians, vocalists and Capt. D. C. Ellsworth for their very generous support of our business carnival. We only regret that, owing to illness, some banners were not represented.

MRS. ELLA WINNE,
President.

TO WHOM IT WAY CONCERN.

I have, on this sixth day of June, 1889, sold to C. M. Gregory an interest in my entire stock of clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes and store fixtres, owned by me, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. The firm name after this date will be E. F. Holme & Co. Said firm of E. F. Holmes & Co. will collect all obligations due the firm of E. F. Holmes, and pay its debts. E. F. Holmes.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wire cloth and screen doors at H.

F. Gillett's.
Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.
Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. Just receiced, at Mrs. Oliver's, a new and large stock of millinery and hair

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwiege Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Farmers and others, look to your own intrest and don't be duped by irre-sponsible parties going through the country misrepresenting home indus-tries, and don't buy your Nursery Stock untill you see A.D.RILEA, the authorized agent of the Chace County Nursery, who will sell you what you

want of home grown Stock. M. H. LEWIS, Proprietor, Toledo, Kansas. Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, of the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

NEW FIRM

J. W. STONE & SISTER.

To the public: Having purchased the stock of drugs owned by Johnston & Kirker, in the old Ed. Pratt stand, ronage, promising to try and supply our customers with everything in our line, such as drugs, Druggists notions, Tube paints, Diamond Dyes, Books, Stationary, Paints, Lead, Oil, Glass etc., at the lowest market price.

Respectfully, J. W. Stone, Margaret Stone.

We carry a very large stock of groceries.! Our prices are as low as any in the county.

We make a speciality of Teas and Coffees. It will best quality and at the lowest prices.

Also full stock of Flour Corrections.

W. E. NEWSOME, Manager,
I wish to state to my patrons that
my office will hereafter be in the above named Drug Store, where I will attend to all calls, as heretofore je6-4w J. W. STONE, M. D.

HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!! 791,569,74 448,699 41 234,258,60 ard's grove, at Bazaar. With all the attractions usual at the gathering of Patriotic people. Come, all and bring the children, to see the fat men run, and the lean ones pick up the potatoes, and the boys or pigs, in the sack races. Oration by J. W. Wright,

Music both vocal and instrumental, under the leadership of Prof. W. G. Patten.

By order of Com.

Resolved, That the adjutant of this Post be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolu-tions to the widow and children of our late

MATT MCDQNALD, D.C. ELLSWOFTH, G. W. NEWMAN, Dan McCook Camp No. 42, Sons of Veterans, seed the following resolutions at their

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD-:-MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKE. B RBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS

SCHLAUDCKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors

--- Dealers in-All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

DAVID SMITH

TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

OFFICE. 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

JNO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen. DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office.

J P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman

J. J. HOLMES,

Clements,

CENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We have a very complete stock of Dress Goods, Prints and Muslins. Our line of Satines is exceptionally nice, also, full

CANNED GOODS,

Peaches, Pears, String Beans, Cove Oysters, Sar-

Our stock of Tobaccos and Cigars is very com: plete, including many choice brands.

We sell strictly for CASH, and buy for Cash and can underiell any Competitor, who sells on time.

We make very close prices; come and see us and convinced.

J. J. HOLMES, be convinced. Clements, - - - - - -

DEHORNING CATTLE.

Resolutions passed by McDonald Post No. 455, G. A. R., Strong City, on learning of the death of Capt. Milton Brown:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Captain Milton Brown our friend and comrade; and,

Whereas, We, his comrades, who survive him, remembering his valiant service to his country in its hour of extremity and that he bared his manly bosom in the storm of the battle against treason with, a patriotism that was heroic, with a heroism that was patriotic, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, his late comrades in arms, in grateful rememberance of his many virtues as a soldier and a citizen, do hereby extend to his bereaved family our hearthlit sympathy and condolence in their hour of sore affliction and ask them to indulge in the fond hope and assurance that

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground His silent tent is spread, While Glory guards with solemn round, The bivouac of the dead."

Resolved, That the adjutant of this Post be instructed to transmit a copy of these roads.

P. O. Box 193 Chicago Ill.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, | APRIL 25th, 1889. |

paseed the following resolutions at their meting, on June 4:

Learning with feelings of the deepest sadness of the calamity which has befallen our brother, Edward Brown, in the loss of his pather, and the terrible accided to his mother, sister and himself;

We, his brothers, in Dan McCook Camp No. 42, Sons of Veterans, take this method to formally express to him our sympathy in his great affliction, our regard for him as a brother, and extend to him a cordial offer of any assistance in our power.

W. B. LECKLITER, H. W. KILGORE, W. Y. MORGAN,

April 25th, 1889, 2

Notice is hereby given that the following manded settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo M. Hayden, Clerk of the District Court of Chase County. Kansas at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on July 3rd. 1889, viz. Henry John for the SE% of section 6, in township 21, south of rauge 7, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz. Henry G, L.Straus Hiram C. Varnum, Joseph Robertson, and. Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Chase County, Kansas.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. ss. In the Probate Court in and for said

In the matter of the estate of John McDowell deceased.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate, are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Probat Court, in and for said County, to be begun and held at the Court Room, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State aforesaid, on the first Monday in the month of August. A D. 1889, I shall apply to said Court for a full and final settlement of said Estate.

Anen Miller. Administrator of Estate

ARCH MILLER, Administrator of Estate of JOHN McDowell, Dec'd

LEGAL.

James McNee, Plaintiff Craig Logan, Defendant

Craig Logan, Defendant)
In the Justice Court of D. C. Ellsworth, Justice of the Peace in and for Falls Twp, Chase county, Kausas.
Said defendant, above named, will take notice that, on the 7th day of May, 1889, suit was commenced against him by the above-named plaintiff. before the above-named Justice of the Peace: that a garnishment summons was issued, in said cause, to John Park, who, on the 13th day of May, 1889, answered that he had property, momies, of said defendant in his hands and under his control Thereupon said cause was continued until the 22nd day of June, 1889, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for trial.

Attest;
D. C. Ellsworth, J. P.

Attest; D.C. ELLSWORTH, J. P. MADDEN BROS. Attys. for def. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. It tertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising matracts may be made for it IN REW YORK ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. 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.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank buildi COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

JOHN V. SANDHRS,

R. DAVIES REES.

SANDERS & REES

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS,

The above named persons hereby respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together in the practice of law at the above-named city, and they respectfully ask a reasonable share of patronage; and hereby assure every person that any business entrusted to their care, however small the amount may be will command their prompt attention about the energy possessed by both of them, and no case will be refused on account of its similares, or on account of its being in a joine's or police court, or in any other place wanter they may be called upon to transact business. One of them will always be found at their office, and their charges will be as low as any reesonable person could ask.

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north o

WM. J. ALLISON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

MATFIELD GREEN, . .

MISCELLANEOUS.

-DEALER IN-

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

MILLS,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS,

tonwood Falls is offered for sale. One 40 acre tract has a good house and well on it, and the old homestead (200 acres) has a good house and well on it. It will be sold in whole or in part. For price and

terms apply to
RICHARD CUTHBERT,
Cotton wood Falls, Kans.

Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggin. Birkett, Verner & Co.,

LIVE STOCK

Commission - Merchants,

CATTLE SALESMEN

Kansas - City, - Mo.

M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN.

S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. II HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder.

The Buse County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prob

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he 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.

	lin.	3 in.	Sin.	5in.	% col.	1 eoi
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	82.00	13.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.U
2 weeks.	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	1 7.00	18.0
3 weeks		3.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.0
4 weeks.		3.00	3 25	5.00	9.50	17.0
2 months.	8.00	4.50	5 20	8.50	14.00	25.0
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.5
6 months	6.50	9 00	13.00	20.00	32.50	55.0
1 vest	10.00	18.00	24.00	135.00	55.00	185.0

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIN	RE T	ABLE		03.09
TIME TABLE	A., 1	. & S	. F. R.	R.
RAST. At.EX	.NY.EX	E.EX.	L. Pass.	1
n m	a m	a m	a in	an
Cedar Gr.11 01	9 59	11 27	12 12	20
clements 11 15	10 10	11 34	12 23	2 2
Elmdale. 11 34	10 26	11 46	12 37	2 4
Evans 11 41		11 52	12 42	3 0
Strong 11 49	10 41	11 57	12 50	3 1
Ellinor12 05	10 53	12 05	1 05	3 3
Safford 12 12	10 59	12 12	1 10	3 4
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Evans 4 05	3 57	5 05	3 30	5 45
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C. K. &	Pass.		Mixed.
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Rurdick	11 00	0 00	
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cottonwood Falls			4 32
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			5 30
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Diamond Springs	4 02	7 42	
Burdick	4 10	8 05	
Lost springs	4 30	8 35	

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.

3. Any person wishing his paper discontinued must pay up all prearage, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not.

HOW IT WORKED.

"Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you for a month past. What in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your youth."
"Well, Phil, I have. Don't you re-

member the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort of mood a man gets sometimes when he feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

"Not so bad as that, I hope, at all events you didn't go that way, you are looking far too happy and hearty."

"Thank goodness, no! or, rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently and I was first vexed and then half convinced?"

vinced?"

"I remember it perfectly, and you needn't say another word upon the subject; your looks tell me that you took the medicine."

"No doubt of it; everybody remarks upon my improved looks and temper; but I must really tell you all about it. I got the old style you recommended, and didn't mind the bitter taste at all. I finished the bottle in about two weeks and was ed the bottle in about two weeks and was greatly improved, so much so that I deter-mined to change off and try the new

"Well, how did you like it?" "You told me your wife preferred the new style, I believe; well, I must say I agree with her. I like the old style very much, but the new is a finer, smoother

much, but the new is a finer, smoother more expensive preparation."

"I believe it is; in fact, I have heard sol and I wonder the McDonald Drug Company sell it for the same price they do the old style, because it is really a very costly preparation."

"well, that dosen't concern us. who was it said that people fancied themsolves pious sometimee they were only billious? No matter! I was only going to say that I believed people often seem wicked, when it is only their liver or their stomach, or some other cantankerous organ of the

it is only their liver or their stomach, or some other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried."

"And if all the miserable dyspeptics and victims of biliousness, headache, and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would only take Vinegar Bitters. What a happy world this would be!"

"I should recommend the new style."

"I never go back on the old style."

"Well, they cau pay their money and take their choice, for both kinds work admirably."



THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes-

Try it.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. **

A beautiful book free.

Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., New York.

9

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Businesslocals, under this head, 20 cents ine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequentinger tion.

4th of July at Matfield.

Longest days of the year. Corn and weeds are both growing. Mr. J. W. Ferry is now clerk at Cen-

Mr. Geo. Somers has gone on a visi Mr. W. C. Gruwell is driving one of

the street cars. Mr. Wm. Hillert, Sr., was down

Emporia, yesterday. Dr. C. E, Hait went to Nebraska, last Thursday, on business.

Mr. Ed. Gregory went to Topeka ast week, to visit friends.

Miss Lizzie Reeves returned home Tuesday, from a visit at Emporia. Mr. J. L. Cochran was down to Kansas City, last week, on business.

Mr. Henry Judd, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Hartville, Mo. Don't fail to witness the grand display of fireworks at Matfield, July 4th

Mr. J. B. Crouch, editor of the Florence Bulletin, was in town. Sun-

Born, on Tuesday, June 18, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Eckert, on Sharp's creek. son.
The advertising carnival at Strong City will be given to-morrow June 21

Fourth of July belongs to Strong City, this year: so, let's join teams with her.

Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, is enjoying a visit from Mrs. Ashbough, of Ft. Scott.

A new school-house is being built in District 60, Mr. Hugh Hanna being

Mattie Bros., of Toledo township, shipped some fine cattle to Kansas City last week.

The W. C. T. U. of this county intend having a picnic at Strong City the Fourth of July.

The next regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held July 1st. Miss Luella P. Pugh went to Hutch

inson, last week, on a visit to the family of Mr. G. C. Millar. Mrs. H. Von Langen, of the Kansas Telegraph, Topeka, was visiting at Mr. Frank Oberst's, Monday.

Mr. J. G. Brown, left, Friday night, for a three weeks' visit in Audi an and other counties, in Missouri.

Dr. T. W. Smith and wife of Marion, were visiting at Dr. J. W. Stone's, last week, a cousin of Dr. Smith.

July 4th. Everybody invited. Messrs. J. T. Patten and P. L. Haw-kins, of Clements, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, yesterday.

Mr. K. D. Lee, who went to Illinois ago, returned to Strong, last night.

We understand that Mr. N. A. Rice intends building another photograph gallery just north of his old stand. Mesdames Finley & Richards have moved their millinery establishment into the rooms lately vacated by Mr.

J. Remy. The Emporia Democrat has been changed in form from a folio to a six

column quarto, and otherwise greatly The City Council of Strong City are talking of building a sewer from south

Cottonwood Avenue in that city, to Mrs. Wm. Atlee and children, of Ft.

Madison, Iowa, who were visiting at Mr. B. Lantry's, Strong City. have re-

The eighteen-year-old son of Mr. F. M. Cuttler, on Denn creek, had his right thigh broken, Tuesday, by the kick of a horse. Miss Maggie Stone attended the High-School commencement, at Em-

Mr. Geo. Comer, formerly station agent here, who went from here to South America, has returned to his old home in Indiana.

old home in Indiana. The C., K. & W. R. B. got twenty cars of balast, one day last week, from Messrs. Martin & Coleman, of Elinor,

for use in a washout.

of this place. by marriage, were among the victims of the Johnstown disaster

The Rev. W. F. Mathews, of the Presbyterian Church, has received the sad news that his mother was one of the victims in the Johnstown, Pa.,

From the Topeka Journal we learn that Warren P. Brockett, formerly of this city, but now of Topeka, gradu-ated from Washburn College, at Topeka, June 11, instant.

There was a very heavy rain Satur-day and Saturday night, and, Sunday afternoon, the river was higher than it had been before, this year, being up within a few feet of the bridge.

On both the greatest and smallest hum-ber of seeds; hence, six prizes were given, as follows: Mrs. W. Thompson. Willies Bessie Roberts, Miss Lolo Bone-well, Mrs. John Pitzer, Mrs. C. F. Holmes and Mr. Wm. E. Hillert.

Children's Day exercises at the Presbyterian church, last Sunday, were well attended. The Sunday-School concert, in the evening, was a pleasant affair, and the little folks did well.

We understand that the Tanner Bros. and Conner Bros., of Emporia, intend, as soon as their stock of goods

resignation, and is now paying him for overtime work.

Mr. J. B. Woodworth, of Bazaar, son-in-law of Mr. J. K. Warren, of the same place, died, Friday morning, of comsumption, leaving a wife to mourn his death. His sister, Mrs. Barker, of Ohio, arrived here, the afternoon of the day he died.

Miss Eva Tuttle, daughter of Mr. J. M. Tuttle, celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of her birth, last Friday afternoon, with a most pleasant party of her young friends, at her father's home. where ice cream, cakes and other delicacies were served.

The new residence of Mr. J. I. Hey, on Park avenue, Strong City, is nearing completion, Mr Pat, Raleigh, the plasterer, has been highly complimented by every one who has seen the plastering of the same, for the excellent job he made of it.

going on a summer's visit with her sister, Mrs. Wright, at Kansas City.

in the first of Bazar, is elegated by the first of the first of the first of the former's son, and the first of the former's son, to the fifteen feet higher Sunday than it has been at any time before the first of the first of the first of the former's son, to the fifteen feet higher Sunday than it has been at any time before the first of the

since 1881.

The Rev. T. J. Pearson, of Strong City, has returned from a trip to Leavenworth.

Mr. Noah B. Berry, of Strong City, accompanied his parents on their visit to Denver. Col.

A new school-house is being built

Married, Thursday evening, June 6, 1889, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Toledo township, by the Rev. Amos Davis, of the Friends' Church, Mr. N. C. Hoskins and Miss Luella Stout, both of Chase county. The happy couple will make their future home at Homestead.

The following parties were registered at Union hotel Friday: A. F. Gross, of Kansas City, and his sister, Miss Emma Gross, of Illinois; Joseph Bastgen, of Atchison; Geo. J. Crossman, of Topeka, and Juage L. Honk, of Hutchinson. On Saturday, Chris. Truex, of St. Joe, Mo., was registered there.

they were coming to this place, Friday evening, from Strong City, they fright-ened the mule hitched to one of the street cars, causing him to pull the car off the track.

Now that the warm weather has set in in earnest, and you will be trying to keep cool, remember that E. W. Brace put up about double the quantity of ice last winter that he did the winter before, and, hence, will be able week, a cousin of Dr. Smith.

There will be a good old fashioned basket pienic at Matfield Green, on July 4th. Everybody invited.

winter before, and, hence, will be able to run you through the season, without fail; therefore, if you want ice all summer and during the fall, you should give him your early orders.

There will be a good old fashioned basket pienic at Matfield Green, on give him your early orders.

There will be a good old fashioned basket pienic at Matfield Green, on give him your early orders.

The case of W. W. Sigler, charged with forgery, came up for preliminary examination at 10 o'clock last Monday morning, before 'Squire D. C. Ellsand, after the examination of a number of witnesses, Mr. Sigler was held for trial at the next term of the Dis-

It is generally conceded by those who were present at the indignation meeting that the COURANT contained Republican papers of the county. In this connection, we will state that Mr.

F. P. Cochran favored the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolu-tions, so that Senator Plumb could clear his skirts by telling who were the guilty parties in having the old soldiers' and sailors' petition ignored.

Mrs. Will G. Emslie, formerly of Clements, died at her home, at Hutchinson, on Sunday, June 9, 1889, of consumption, and was interred in Prairie Grove cemetery, west of this city, the following afternoon, from the residence of Mr. John Emslie, in Strong City, to which place she was taken from the Santa Fe train that morning. She poria, last week, the guest of Prof. W. leaves three children, two boys and one

or use in a washout.

Mr. D. Y. Hamill and Miss Jennie
Hamill, of Clements, who were visiting Mrs. Chas. Coggshall, at Emporia,
returned home, Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Berry, of Strong City,
has again returned to the store after
several months' absence on the Berry
ranch, on Diamond creek.

Mr. Chas. H. Meeves, the accommodating depot agent at this place, will
leave, to-day, for a two weeks' visit at
his old home, at Quincy, Illinois.

Mrs. Harry Aaron and daughter.

Mrs. Harry Aaron and daughter.

Mrs. Harry Aaron and daughter.

Mrs. D. Y. Hamill and Miss Jennie

Mr. Percy Hickman, all of Kansas

City. Mr. And Mrs.Hickman left that
same evening on a trip to St. Paul and
Lake Minnetonka, from whence they
walks in good, safe condition, referred
and Main streets, to put thoir sidelocation to committee on streets and alleys.
Committee on streets and alleys restreet, Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs.Wit
Adare and their daughters, Misses
Nettie and Colie, of Strong City, were
in attendance at the wedding, the latdating depot agent at this place, will
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side of Broadway, between Pearl
dation of Kansas

to put their that
theat the there week side of Broadway, between Pearl
daughters, to put their side
to com

last Friday night, in the building north of the Court-house, that is being erect-ed for the postoffice, the "squeeze" be-ing for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, at which three prizes were to be given, viz: One to the party whose lemon contained the most seeds, one to the party whose lemon contained the least seeds, and one to the party guessing closest to the number of seeds in all the lemons, the prizes be-

Mrs. B. Lantry and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Strong City, returned home, Tuesday, from a visit at Emporia, accompanied by Miss Jeanette Burton, of Emporia, who will visit with them.

We would be supported by the support of the supp mention the fact that Miss Dottie Scribner, one of Chase county's fairest daughters, who represented Mr. R. L. Ford, the jeweler, besides being most intend, as soon as their stock of goods in that city is sold out, going to Washington Territory to go into business there.

Mr. A. G. Starbuck resigned his position, last Friday, as yard master at Strong City, because of overwork, but the R. R. Co. refused to accept the resignation, and is now paying him for in this city, who represented the Courant, and whose attire was most artistically arranged, had her dress trimmed with, and a most cute hat made out of, the largest, best, and most valuable newspaper to the people of Chase county that has ever been published in the county.

KANSAS CITY, May 28.— A. Times special from Emporia, Kansas, reports that a disastrous cyclone passed over lements, Chase county, this afternoon. Captain Brown and his daughter were instantly killed, and his wife had a leg almost torn off, and a son had a leg and arm broken. It is reported that six or seven other persons were killed, but the wires are all down and no re-liable information can be obtained.

Chase county, for a number of years, was the home of the editor of this paper, and the people of the locality referred to were among his warmest friends and supporters, and Captain Mrs. L. A. Hemphill has packed up her household goods and gone on a two week's visit at her father's, Mr. G. W. Jackson, at Bazaar, preparatory to been visited upon the people of Clements, for more generous, worm-hearted and noble class are not gathered to-gether in any locality in the world.— Chehalis County (Washington Ty.) Chronicle.

The foregoing is from the paper of Mr. R. M. Watson, formerly of Strong City, and we beg leave to inform him that the dispatch to the Times was greatly exagerated, Capt. Milton Brown

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

City Council met in regular session on Wednesday evening, June 5. Present—Mrs. W. D. Morgan, Mayor. Councilmen Mrs. S. Grisham, Mrs. B. Gillett, Mrs. E. Porter and Mrs. E;

waterman during fair of 1888, assigned to Jess Kellogg, \$10.

Bill of W. W. Sigler as night waterman during fair of 1888, assigned to E. D. Replogle, for \$10, read and referred to finance committee; also the bill of Simmons & Brown, for street

Motion to reconsider the W. W. Sigler bill was lost. Committee on streets and alleys was granted further time to report on peti-tion of J. P. Kuhl and thirty-four

from Strong City, about three months worth, at the Court-house in this city, osition to do such advertising) and claiming that the contract as it now stands is not binding on either party to it, in that the duration of time in trice court in the sum of \$1,000, and in which the work is to be done is not default of bail was sent to jail to await specified and that there is a lack of consideration for the work to be per-formed, was read and, by the Mayor, ordered filed. The Mayor also stated that "the contract for this advertising a more correct report of the proceedings of the same than did either of the with the concurrence of the City with the concurrence of the City Attorney, and the communication seems to differ with the opinions of the Council and Mayor and their legal for a joint celebration of our nation's

and alleys.

Adjourned to meet on Monday even-

MONDAY EVENING. Council met persuant to adjournment; the same persons being present. in the 23rd year of his age, having Petition of H. Bonewell and 37 others, been born, March 30th, 1867, in Put-

resolution adopted:
RESOLVED, That the 'committee on streets and alleys be instructed to cause plans and specifications to be made for a stone arch culvert or bridge, or both, over the ravine on east Main street and submit the same to the Council, together with an estimate of the probable cost of the same. The matter of the petition for re-

lating thereto enforced. City marshal reported complaints against fences on streets and the Mayor was directed to do her duty, as required by law, in regard to enforcing all ordinances.

pairs on Broadway was considered and Mayor directed to have ordinance re-

AND

SATTEENS.

WE RETAIL THESE COOPS CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.

We show an awfully nice line of these and our prices are away down.

Nice white Pique, Cheap at 10c, we will sell at 7½c. White Organdies with colored etamine stripe, have old at 20c now only 15c, per yd.

White Organdies with etamine checks and stripes very handsome goods worth 30c, at 20c.

A very pretty white plaid Organdie worth 35c, for An elegant white stripedOrgandie worth 40c, at 30c

India Linens at 7½c, to 30c, per Yd. Embroidered Flouncings, worth 75c, at 50c. Embroidered Flouncings, very nice, worth 80c, at

We have a nice line of these goods, ranging in price rom 50c.to \$1.50.

SATTEENS from 10c, to 50c, per yd. They are all good goods for the money, come and see the quality.

daughter, Sallie, being the only persons badly injured by it; and Mrs. Brown. whose left leg has been amputated above the knee, is improving rapidly.

Save you money on them.

We show a nice line of wool dress goods in Summer weights, there.
There were two Italian men, three women, and four children, with two bears, a babboon and two ponies, in town, Friday night and Saturday. When they were coming to this place Friday.

Johnson.
The following bills against the city were allowed: F. Darling, cleaning cellars, \$10; J. Sublet, plow for city, \$5; W. W. Sigler, services as night watchman during fair of 1888, assigned to Jess Kellogg. \$10

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

CARSON & FRYE,

(Loose's Old Stand,) Cottonwood Falls,



JULY 4TH.

Meetings have been held in Strong City and here, at which committees the Council and Mayor and their legal adviser; and, therefore, no action in relation thereto is required," without saying to the Council. "You have heard the communication; what will you do with it?"

Petition of M. V. Oliver and nine others asking the passage of an ordinauce at an early date, compelling the building of a sidewalk on east side of Broadway, between Pearl and Friend streets, referred to committee on streets and alleys.

for a joint celebration of our nation's greatest holiday, and, last night, these committees met in Strong City and decided to hold the celebration in Cartter's grove, north of the river, and selected J. M. Miller, of Council Grove, as Orator of the Day; F. P. Cochran as Marshal, and decided on having a street paraded in the two towns, and to have a game of base ball at Strong City, in the afternoon. Full particulars will be published next week.

ing, June 10, to receive the reports of In this city, at 2:30 o'clock, Sunday committee on streets and alleys. of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dan Hinote, Mr. Wm. H. Hinote, of consumption Married, at the Walnut street Methodist church, Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, June 12,1889, Miss Louise Jones, daughter of Mr. S. F. Jones, formerly of Strong City, Kansas, and Mr. Percy Hickman, all of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs.Hickman left that same evening on a trip to St. Paul and Lake Minnetonka, from whence they walks in good, safe condition, referred been born, March 30th, 1867, in Puthoks asking that Broadway, between the came to this county, with his father, arriving here, September 3, 1883. He was married to Miss Katie Mann, daughter of Mr. J. H. Mann, in April, 1888, and he and his wife went to Sandard Main streets, to put thoir side-health, from whence they returned been born, March 30th, 1867, in Puthoks asking that Broadway, between the came to this county, with his father, arriving here, September 3, 1883. He was married to Miss Katie Mann, daughter of Mr. J. H. Mann, in April, 1889, and he and his wife went to Sandard Main streets, to put thoir side-health, from whence they returned be came to this county, with his father, arriving here, September 3, 1883, He was married to Miss Katie Mann, daughter of Mr. J. H. Mann, in April, between the came to this county, with his father, arriving here, September 3, 1883, He was married to Miss Katie Mann, daughter of Mr. J. H. Mann, in April, between the came to this county, Indiana, from where he came to this county, Indiana, In

was a young man who was much loved by all who knew him, and his funeral was largely attended by the people of this city. His wife, father and rela-tives here desire us to tender, for them, to their friends, their most heartfelt thanks for their kindness and assist-

ance during his last illness. TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

seeds in all the lemons, the prizes being beautiful, hand-painted and embroidered souvenirs. There were ties on both the greatest and smallest number of seeds; hence, six prizes were given, as follows: Mrs. W. Thompson. Miss Bessie Roberts, Miss Lolo Bonewell, Mrs. John Pitzer, Mrs. C. F. Holmes and Mr. Wm. E. Hillert.

In the hurry of getting up the account of the advertising carnival, last week, we neglected to say that much time, pains and money had been used both by the business men and the subscriber.

June 11th, 1889.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for Teachers' certificates, held in the School-house in Cotton-wood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, July 5th and 6th, 1889, beginning at 7:30, a. m. All persons not holding certificates and who expect to teach, this fall, should be examined at this examination, as there will be no examination, as there will be no examination thereafter, until November 26. 1889, and, there will be no temporary certificates granted.

June 11th, 1889.



JULY 4th

duly celebrated

Prominent Speakers

MATFIELD GREEN.

FROM ABROAD, Grand display

FIREWORKS

EVENING.

The committee having the programme in charge will spare no pains or expense in making this the

CRANDEST

Celebration ever held in

VALLEY.

LOOK OUT

For a good time!!!

A BIT OF CALM PHILOSOPHY.

th is not every fellow who in famous deeds can

own a part; All can't be Kings; some people must be We can not all be conquerors, like Wellington

or Bonaparte,
Or plutocrats like Vanderbilt or Gould.
It is not ev'ry one can be a Pope, with curse or

benison, Or noted in a certain walk of life. We can not all be bards, like Mr. Browning or

Lord Tennyson, But almost any man can beat his wife.

Take courage then, ye toilers, who remain un known, inglorious; Kind nature ever surely compensates;
While she withholdeth gifts from you that

makes some men victorious,
Sheg, veth proper weakness to your mates.
Thou unknown individual, one of a vast ma

jority, To whom nor fate nor fame a boon allows, bou hast an opportunity to show superiority, By acting as the tyrant of a spouse.

Oh, let us all be grateful that, though fortune be malevolent, Though airy castles tumble with a crash

Each weary soul is given, with a purpose all benevolent,
A partner of his joys whom he may thrash.

opportunity?
Is fame too far to warrant thee in strife? Remember that on one plane great and lowly

meet in unity, r almost any man can beat his wife

LUKE MASON.

of the Late Civil War. BY JOHN R. MUSICK,

"HELEN LAKEMAN," "WALTER BROWN-FIELD," "BANKER OF BEDFORD,"
AND OTHER STORIES.

[Copyrighted, 1889.]

CHAPTER IV.-CONTINUED. "I don't want it," but the muzzle of her pistol was lowered, and he came up quite close, and leaned on the gate post. "Go on,

"Young lady, I honor any person who de fends their principles. I would not call a Confederate a thief unless I knew he was

"But you have plenty of theives in Lin-"You speak too truly. There are thieves

and plunderers in our own little band. I was forced to knock one down and bayonet another only yesterday to save the house of a Southern man from being burned. But I am not a thief." Her eyes drooped, while a faint flush swept over her pretty face. Taking this as a favorable sign Luke con-

"It is my determination to protect your home from destruction. Our men, half a thousand strong, are coming; but I am able to save your house from being burned and yourself from insults. Will you let

"Yes," she answered, faintly. "Then run down that flag, and carry it to

the house. "Never! I will shoot the first man who

"Nobody shall touch it if you will take it down. If you don't, they will not only take it down, but burn your house, and I could not promise to shield even yourself from harm. These men are raw recruits, some your acquaintances and personal enemies. I want to save you from them if you will

By this time she was weeping, and he continued urging her, assuring her that she did no violence to her principles; and after a stubborn resistance she yielded to pruthe flag and carried it in the house.

Luke detailed Arkansaw Tom, Ned Cotton, Bill Snow and Corporal Max, who had his company, to guard the house. He knew they could be depended upon in such an emergency, as he had seen them thoroughly

The pretty rebel, touched by the almost Borotherly conduct of her enemy, asked his



S NEVER! I WILL SHOOT THE FIRST MAN THAT TOUCHES IT."

name, and assured him that she would never forget him.

He was strangely impressed by the beau tiful girl, and at parting felt as if he was taking leave of a sister. A sister? Ah! what knew he of the love of a sister or mother. A waif of the flood, an unknown foundling, the mystery of whose life might at any moment be swallowed up in the red

CHAPTER V.

FRIENDS OR ENEMIES, It was not until he had resumed his march at the head of his company that Captain Mason began to blame himself for not having asked the name of the fair rebel who had so strangely impressed him. The peo-ple at the house were probably new comers, for he had a few years before known almost every one in this part of the country. But absence at college, and then in another State, had permitted time to work a wondrous change in the old familiar land-marks. He was marching along with head bowed, lost in painful reverie, oblivious to the heavy tread of two hundred feet behind

"Massa, why didn't ye burn dat house!" He looked up, and to his intense amazement he saw the negro, Blackhawk, bareheaded and bare-footed, tramping along at his side. Blackbawk had an odd way of disappearing and appearing when least ex-pected. He seemed to have the faculty of being anywhere in a moment

"Blackhawk, what are you doing here?" he asked; "have you run away from your

"No, sah; I jest thought I'd foller ye; mebbe ye might need me.

"Do you know the people at that house, Biackhawk?" asked the young Captain, fixing his keen blue eyes on the negro. Black-hawk recoiled strangely, as if he had suddenly been touched with a hot iron. The ptain, puzzled at his strange demeanor, peated the question.

"Yes, massa; I knows 'em," he said; "dey

"What is their name?"

"Morgan, massa; dat gal's fadder an rudder am boff in de rebel army, an' 'twould a sarved um right to a bu'nt dere house, but I'm glad ye didn't do it."

"Why?"
"Jes cause I'm glad you didn't. Somebody orter do 't an' some 'un will, mebbe."
'Look here, you black rascal, if I hear of you burning any houses I'll have you shot."
"De good Lord bless you, massa, I won't,

The Captain walked on with his head bowed trying to make out the character of the negro. He had been the slave of Mr. Neff for twenty years, and he had known him ever since boyhood, but there had always seemed to be some deep mystery con-nected with him. There was something in his nature unfathomable. When next he looked for Blackhawk he had vanished.

As the little army advanced their numpers continued to hourly increase, until they had over a thousand men, with indifferent arms and still more indifferent discipline. Cairo was forty miles away when they re-ceived information that Jeff Thompson, with a force of rebels far superior to their own, was between them and their haven of safety. Colonel Richard Oglesby, with a splendid Illinois regiment, was somewhere in their neighborhood, but, despite every ef-fort made on the part of Colonel Smart, he found it impossible to communicate with

Among the recruits received on the march were about two hundred mounted men.

whom they used as scouts and foragers. Captain Henry Smart had been chosen A Thrilling and Romantic Story Colonel, but as yet no commissions had been granted any of the officers, ewing to some disagreement between the Governor and General Fremont. Colonel Smart had all the officers of the regiment summoned to his headquarters one morning, and, with a face that was very earnest, said:

"Boys, we're goin' to smell gunpowder before the day is done. The rebels are about three miles from here on a farm, and waitin

"How many are they in number?" one of the officers asked. "Don't know; but they're reported about

three thousand strong."
A silence ensued. Then one of the officers realizing that they were in a poor condition to fight such odds suggested that it might be well to make a circuit around them. But Colonel Smart shook his head and an-

wered:
"No, 'f we undertook that we'd have to turn back, and we'd like as not meet Price and McCullough. We've got to get to Cairo, where General Grant and General Prentiss are, and then we'll be able to whip all the

rebels in the country."
"You mean that we must cut our way through the rebels sent to head us off?" said Luke.

"That's it, Captain." "The sooner we get at it the better, for they are reinforcing all the time."

The others were of the same opinion, and each officer was instructed to see that his men were in the best condition possible for pattle. A few minutes were given to the nspection of guns, and to see that all were supplied with ammunition, and the force moved on, the cavalry considerably in the advance.

It was a bright autumn morning. The night had been slightly chilly, but as the sun rose the dew evaporated, and it grew sultry.
Captain Mason, who was well in advance,

found himself descending a wooded slope, while out on his left was a long, level stretch of land, with vast corn and wheat fields, cut up and broken by lanes and roads, with here and there beautiful farm-houses. They could only occasionally catch a glimpse of the valley below, for as they wound down the ridge road, they were most of the time shut in by green walls of tall trees and thick bushes. On either side of them the ridge sunk away into deep rocky ravines, the sides of which were covered with such a dense undergrowth that the bottom could | men to do the work. Though Luke was an not be seen.

The road at last made an abrupt turn where the ridge terminated and descended into the valley below. Just as Luke at the head of his company reached the crest of the hill, distant shots beyond the first farmhouse in the valley reached his ears. Horsemen could be seen galloring up and down the lanes, and for some time it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe.

Captain Mason drew his company up along the line of the bluff above the so as to guard the pass, and waited for the Colonel, who came galloping forward in time to meet the returning cavalry. The cavalry reported that the enemy were strongly posted beyond the first farm-

Luke's company, with the cavalry, were deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to advance until they came upon the enemy. After a few words of encouragement to his men they descended to the valley and

Fences were thrown down, and through the fields, woods, pastures and meadows they began to advance.

Luke halted in a cornfield below a house either side of him and but three or four men were in sight. The old farm-house on his right had a peaceful, quiet and home-like look. The great dark-green stalks of corn rose up on every side, the blades and rich stalks forming a jungle impenetrable to the eye. Busy bees were drowsily hum-ming about from vine to vine, among the corn or lighting on the heavy pods of full, ripe beans. A sunflower turned its bold face to the king of light, and a shred of gold upon the tall stalk marks where a butterfly ingers unconscious of danger. The lambs are bleating in the far-off pastures, and the gentle lowing of cattle on the distant hills reaches the ear of the soldier, and seem maddening when he contemplates what is

There are no signs of carnage, but ever thing betokens the peace and repose of a delightful Sabbath morn. Luke moves or from the cornfield into a peach orchard. The trees seem groaning ander their bur-den of luscious fruit. He could not resist the temptation to pick up one of the great ripe peaches which fell at his feet and eat

Their line, which is now visible some dis tance either way, he was glad to see was unbroken. The hungry soldiers were devouring the peaches, many of them proba-bly taking their last meal.

at last been found. Another, another, and nother shot rang out.

"Steady, don't shoot until you see your man," cried the Captain. The firing seemed to come from a bunch of tall weeds and grass down under the hill. Steadily the line of skirmishers crawled forward, straining their eyes for a sight of the ene-my. A fifth shot, and the bullet whizzing rough the branches of the tree above Luke's head brought down half a dozen rosy-cheeked peaches and a shower of leaves. Luke knew the shot was aimed at

"I see the skunk who shot at you, Cap said Arkansaw Tom, who was but a few feet on Luke's left; "shall I fix 'im?" "Of course, Tom, if an enemy's in sight try your skill."

Arkansaw took a step aside and laid his long rifle by the side of a peach tree. A moment later there came a sharp report, followed by a yell from the tall grass and rosin weeds, and a man sprang half way to his feet and fell back kicking and

Shot after shot rang along the skirmish lines, and the bullets whistled like hail

struggling.

"Lie low; keep close to the ground!" said

Skirmishers soon learn that art. The firing became general, and in a few moments the enemy began to fall back. That uneasy dread which possessed every man at first disappeared as the enemy began to fall back, and with wild yells the skirmishers pressed on.

Fearing the consequences of hurling a skirmish line against a line of battle, Luke ordered a halt. Not over one-half obeyed,



ARKANSAW TOOK A STEP ASIDE AND RAISED HIS RIFLE.

and the others, with the cavalry, dashe pell mell upon the enemy, whom they found in solid phalanx in a field just beyond the orchard fence. A volley like a thunderclap shook the earth, strewing the ground with dead and dying men and horses. The survivors fled, and Captain Mason had all he could do to prevent a panic; but he at last checked the headlong flight of the most impetuous, and the firing was resumed at long

range.
Crouching close to the ground the skirmishers crept to the fence and opened fire on the rebels, who returned it, and bullets whizzed like hail about them.

"I swow, Cap'n, we can't stand this long," said Arkansaw Tom, who was crouching in a fence corner on Luke's left. "We're a fightin' the hull bilin' o' 'em."

The Captain was about to give the order to fall back, when he heard the stentorian voice of Colonel Smart in their rear shout: "On the right by file into line, an' be gol dinged quick about it!"

Like veterans the new recruits wheeled nobly into line and advanced to the fence row. In a moment both lines of battle were wrapt in flame and smoke. Whistling shots, dying groans, the cries of the wounded and the shouts of the combatants, mingled with the incessant rattle of small arms, awed all peaceful sounds of nature to

The Union forces seemed roused to pitch of enthusiasm bordering unto frenzy. Their only hope was to break through the enemy's ranks and press on to Cairo. The rebels, astounded and dismayed at the vigorous assault from a force whose numbers they had all along underestimated, gave way and began a retreat, which threater

to be a panic. A small body of Confederate cavalry was een to turn off to the left and enter a grove of trees about one mile from the conflict. Captain Mason at once suggested to Colonel Smart the plan of cutting them off, and the Colonel falling into the idea de-tailed him at the head of fifty mounted transfer him to the cavalry, an extra horse was all that was required.

Away they went at a gallop down a lane, circling about a wheatfield, coming up to the grove where the Cenfederates had been seen to enter. Without any precautions, however, they plunged pell mell into the wood, and soon came upon half a dozen horsemen gathered about a wounded officer who, unable to go further, was lying on the ground. Another Confederate officer had dismounted and was binding up his

"Surrender!" cried Luke, galloping forward with drawn sword. "Hold! Luke Mason," cried a familiar voice, "is it you who are hounding us to

Luke drew rein and gazed upon the deflant face of the brave young officer before His troopers crowded forward, their double-barreled shot-guns cocked, and Luke began to fear that he would be powerless to prevent an attack. It was Lillie's brother, his best friend, what was he to

"Do we meet as friends or foes?" Albert to reconnoiter. His forces extended on Neff asked. "We are but half a dozen who have left the main body of the army to care for a wounded comrade, you are fifty: but if you say battle to the death, so shall

CHAPTER VI.

Captain Mason knew that if he refused to either make the half dozen Confederates prisoners or shoot them down in their tracks he would be censured. But with his warm, sympathetic heart appealing for the brother of the girl dearer than life, he determined to set military authority at de-

"You once had me in your power and spared me," said the young Captain, after an awkward silence of a few seconds. "I would be more than a monster to refuse you your liberty."

"Thank you, Luke. I don't ask this for The friends advanced and met half way between their forces. Leaning from his horse he grasped the hand of his friend, who

was standing on the ground. Captain Mason "Albert, it will be all I can do to those men off, as their blood is up and they are desperate. I shall do my best, though."

"Thank you, it is all you can do." "This will be the last time we can mee A white puff of smoke issued from the fence below the orchard. The enemy has I shall not raise my hand against you my as friends on the field of carnage. Though self, the conflict is too desperate for one to creen the other "I know it, Luke. God bless you, my

friend, farewell-"One moment before you go-where is Lillie!" asked Luke. "At home, I suppose "She was not when we came by, and I

wanted so much to see her. If you meet her, tell her that for her sake her brother's life shall ever be safe. But longer elay is dangerous, go—fly while you can."
"We can not travel with him."

"Leave him, then."
"No, I would die before I did that." Who is he?" "Captain Jasper Mergan."
"The son of Colones Morgan!"

"Was it Colonel Morgan whom we

"Farewell." Again those friends, one standing in the ranks of one army and one in another, clasped hands, gazed for a moment into each other's faces and parted.
"Have they surrendered," one of the

cavalry officers asked, as Luke came back to his mounted men. "No, it's only a detail to care for the

wounded; let them go." "And not make prisoners of them?"

"Yes, it is best. I will be responsible if the order is wrong. To arms, right about." The cavalrymen wheeled their horses about and, with the Captain at their head, went thundering from the wood, down the hill to the valley below. Shots could be heard a mile or so down the valley, and there being a probability of the enemy cut-ting them off, he had them hasten with all speed to the main force.

As Luke dismounted from his horse near where the fight had been hottest, he could not but shudder. It was the first glimpse of carnage he had ever had. The fence over which the conflict had been was badly shattered with bullets and buck-shot, and in places was completely thrown down. Lying on his back upon the lately mown meadow was a middle aged man in his shirt

sleeves, looking like a farmer in peaceful slumber. A bullet had pierced his heart, and his features were not distorted or unnatural. But a few rods away, at the brink of the horse-pond, lay a red-headed boy of about seventeen summers, shot in the head. An old, white-haired man had fallen on

his face with his gun under him. Three dead Confederates lay piled against the fence. The Union dead, twelve in number, lay scattered about in the corn-field and ch orchard beyond.

peach orchard beyond.

"Glad yer back," said the Colonel, coming up to where Luke stood gazing on the scene. "We can't waithere long. We're having the dead and wounded gathered up and cared for, and we must be goin' or we'll have twenty thousand Johnny rebs all around us."

By the middle of the afternoon the little army was again on the road to Cairo. In the hurry and confusion Captain Mason's ndulgence to his Confederate friend was

not reported. The soldiers, angered at the resist-ance they had met, became more oppressive to the people whose country they were passing through. Houses were pillaged and burned, and the man of civilization became a barbarian and a robber. They were greatly aggravated by the taunts of the Confederate women, who waved rebel flags in their faces and cheered acy." At such times some forgot they were gentlemen and gave insult for insult, usually leaving the smoking ruins of a once happy home as a terrible example of foolish

Hundreds of frightened and oppressed Union men were constantly flocking to them for protection, and next day after the fight Colonel Smart had over a thousand unarmed men, who had to be fed. Having no provision train foraging became an absolute necessity. Being in the enemy's country some of these foraging expeditions were attended with great danger and many were the ridiculous adventures. ITO BE CONTINUED.

UNCONSCIOUS PESTS.

How Good People Often Trespass on the Rights of Their Neighbors.

Music is soothing, delicious, enchanting. Shakespeare assures us that such is the general opinion, except among traitors, strategists and spoilsmen; and of course is dietum is not to be disputed.

Nevertheless, too much music is possible. A friend of ours, who boards in a melodious stablishment up town, is the authority for this singular statement. He says there is a piano in the room next to him, another on the floor above, two pianos in the parlor, to him to have a thousand strings, none of which are in tune. The instrument immediately over him is devoted to sacred tunes that in the room adjoining to negro minstrelsy, one of the pianos down stairs to promiscuous harmony, the other to discord, under the fingers of a young beginner; while the harp is played almost unceasingly by an elderly lady who is too deaf to appreciate her own efforts. Our friend avers that the effect upon him of the performances referred to is to depress the spirits and ad dle his brain. Hence, in order to avoid total idiocy, he beats a retreat, although his quarters, in most respects, are all that be

could desire. Does it ever occur to people who bang pianos, and twang harps, and blow flutes, and scrape fiddles in boarding houses, that they are trespassing on the rights of their neighbors? Probably not—the sweet enthusiasts! Are they aware that the individu als upon the drums of whose ears they commit assault and battery regard them as personal enemies, and would like to have them indicted for breach of the peace? Of course not—the dear, unconscious pests! And yet such is indubitably the fact.

A lodging over the Zoological Institute, tenanted by roaring lions, trumpeting elephants, bellowing buffaloes and laughing iyenas would not be pleasant, but it would be preferable to a room in a boarding-house dustrious musical amateurs provided with the necessary appliances for driving a plain

man music mad .- N. Y. Ledger.

Abolition of Judas. Judas has been officially abolished in the honored custom of the natives to exhibit in one of their numerous religious processions an effigy of Judas, upon which the oppro brium of the populace was duly heaped, and at the close of the day Judas was burned with vociferous expressions of triumph and joy. Of late years it has hap-pened that the effigy of Judas has borne a striking resemblance to some person upon whom the general public had ceased to smile, and thus the Governor of the island, the mayor of Funchal, and a foreign Con sul have been caricatured in the procession and burned in effigy. The powers that be have decided that the admixture of politics and religion is not wholesome, and so the edict has gone forth that hereafter the people must get along without Judas.

Mammy's Family Pride. In the olden times the negroes of the Southern plantation and the household were as proud of the social position of their as any of the children, and as anxious for the good name of any member of the family. The Southern Bivouac once told of an old Florida mammy who showed her pride in a quaint and characteristic style. Her young masters, both lads, were conscripted and ordered to Pensacola. They were taking a tearful leave of friends, when the old "mammy" exclaimed young masters, stop dis hyer cryin'; go and fight for your country like men, and mind, don't disgrace the family, nor me

Municipal Bull-Fights In order to purchase a town clock Pasa del Norte, Mex., has inaugurated a series of Sunday bull-fights

AN AMERICAN ROMANCE. Wholesale Capture of the Almighty Dollar by the Rockefellers

The Sun makes the startling statement that the pinnacle of earthly wealth is thought to have been reached therefore have displaced the Vanderinto the refinery also.

He was not succeeding. The father-in-\$60,000 into the new oil firm. From plan to control the oil product of the nation. The business grew so enormous that it was able to obtain the lowest freight rates from the railroads, and these were often such that Commodore Vanderbill remarked that only one man in the world could dictate to him and that was Rockefeller. Refineries were bought right and left for stock or cash. All who, the Flood building, on Market street. like Colonel O. H. Payne, took stock became rich; the others got a fair price and that was all. The corporation was a monopoly until 1880. After that the railroads rebelled and then the Standard built its pipe lines and defied the roads.

States and managed by the Standard Trust Company in his city, with John D. and Wm. Rockefeller still at the head. William owns and lives at the beautiful Aspinwall estate at Tarrytown, just above the limits of this city, on the Hudson. John D. lives near Greenwich, on the sound, with a coterie of business associates who come to town every day in a private car that is fitted up like a club-house on wheels. Henry M. Flagler, whose income is now about \$7,000,000 a year, has a grand house in town. These and the lesser magnates of the great oil trust are all quiet, plain, democratic citizens, not one of whom puts on the airs of the average hotel clerk .- N. Y. Cor. Providence (R. I.) Journal.

A Tale of Two Widows.

They had both lost their husbands; one was a widow of fifty, the other was about twenty-two. The older one called upon the younger one to condole with her and they wept upon one anthe dear deceased. It was astonishing is simply poisonous and is dangerous how much the old husband and the only to the animals that eat it. Loco, young one had been alike in their dis- on the other hand, drives the animals position and character—at least they into a frenzy, and people have fre-both saw a distinct resemblance in quently been killed by horses and catevery point. Which shows that matri- | tle when thus affected.' mony does not really change a man, nor age either-when he is dead. But they had a most delightful time until the young one, putting her arms around the old one's neck, sobbed through her tears:

"I know it is selfish of me to say so much about my own sorrow. But really I do feel that it is so much worse for you than for me. I don't know how I should have felt if this had happened to me when I was your age and had no chance of getting another."

The tears froze suddenly and the old one does not speak as she passes by .-San Francisco Chronicle.

General Sherman was once a patient of Dr. Bliss, who died the other day in Washington. The doctor had been treating him for some time for some slight but troublesome disorder and had given him several different kinds of medicine, when one day on making his regular call the General said to him: "Doctor, I don't seem to be getting any better for all of your medi-eine." "Well, General," replied the doctor jocosely, "perhaps you had better take Shakspeare's advice and throw physic to the dogs." "I would, doctor," replied the sick man as he turned his head on the pillow, "I would, but there are a number of valuable dogs in DIETETIC EXCESSES.

How Some Case-Hardened Palates Are Tickled and Soothed. In the Sinclair House restaurant the

other morning, a guest was waiting for his breakfast at a table next to a reby John D. Rockefeller-who must porter's. He poured some Worcestershire sauce into a tumbler, added as bilt boys and the Duke of Westminister | much water, and drank it off. Then he from their post as rival claimants for dumped half the contents of a full dethe honor of being accounted the rich- canter of catsup on his plate and sopest man on earth. Rockefeller's wealth has increased until it is said that he is breakfast came the bread and catsup now in receipt of an income of \$20,000 were all gone, so he ordered a fresh 000 a year. John D. Rockefeller's life supply of the former, and soaked it in story made him one of the marvels of Worcestershire sauce to give it a flavor, the new world long before it was "He does it every day," said the waiter, dreamed that he would ever reach the "but he eats a \$1.50 breakfast. So I greatest height as a millionaire. A guess the house does not lose any thing. certain Dr. Rockefeller removed from There's a good many cheap customers the central part of this State less than that's nearly as bad, though. Ketchup forty years ago to establish himself and is what they mostly go for and they go family in Cleveland. John D. and for it so heavy that we never have a William were his sons. John D. fin- bottle on the table and only bring it ished his boyhood in the Ohio city and when it is asked for. Some are very got his schooling there. Then he came fond of oil. I've seen a man dump a to New York and was proud to become whole cruet of oil into his plate and a book-keeper in a little store for the soak his bread in it and eat it. Anothsale of farm produce on commission in er one mixes vinegar with his water Water street in this city. At nineteen and soaks his bread in it. About the years of age he and M. B. Clark went only things they let alone are the salt nto that business on their own account. and pepper. Mustard and horse-radish That was at the close of the war. While they eat by the spoonful, and when a book-keeper Mr. Rockefeller had in- cakes are in season they'll take a whole vested a little money in a small oil re- half-pint pitcher of sirup to a ten finery up the river. The porter in the cent plate of wheats or same store had put his small savings flannels. We've got one customer who makes a drink for himself out of sirup. In time Rockefeller thought he saw water and vinegar and drinks it before fortune in oil and sold out his interest | meal. He says it's good for his stomin his store to Clark. He and the for- ach. I'd like to know what his stommer porter, now the millionaire Samuel ach's lined with." The physicians say Andrews, then devoted all their time that this craving for stimulating codito oil-refining. Rockefeller was twenty. ments and odd compounds is due to dissix and Andrews was under twenty-five. eases of the stomach. Hard drinkers Their refinery was not worth \$5,000 and dyspeptics are guilty of the most and was not paid for. They prospered extraordinary excesses of this characand John's brother William became his ter. Cases are cited of men who make partner in another refinery. The two meals off bread and mustard, and the refineries were presently joined and a drinking of Worcestershire sauce is by store was opened in this city for the no means uncommon. In Munich, sale of the oil they refined. They where enormous quantities of beer are needed money to swing their plans consumed, the heaviest drinkers, who with and set out to find it. Away off absorb quarts a day, are constantly nibin Saginaw, Mich., was Henry M. Flag. bling at raw turnips seasoned with salt ler, sent there by a rich father-in-law and bread besmeared with mustard. to make his fortune in lumber and salt. The wine topers of France, Spain and Italy consume vast quantities of oil, law heard of the Rockefellers and call- aften drinking a glass of it between a ing Flagler to New York put him and number of stoups of wine, whose intoxicating effects it is supposed to offset. this stage in the Rockefeller history In many Italian drinking-shops in this begins the unexampled career of the city a bowl of peanut or cotton-seed oil Standard Oil Company. Taking that is kept on the bar, with a dish heaped name and a capital of a million, John with cubes of sour bread made from D. Rockefeller rapidly consummated his damaged flour, by way of free lunch. -N. Y. News. A "LOCOED" HORSE.

The Singular Effect of Eating a Cali-

fornia Weed. "Look out, that horse is locoed!" cried a driver, as a couple of policemen stepped up to help get his team out of the way of the cable cars, in front of

The horse plunged wildly and struck savagely with his fore feet at every one within reach. "Yes, he's locoed," assented another

horseman, who went to his friend's assistance. The harness was partly removed, and The company is incorporated in many the horse was unhitched, but it was impossible to get him to move. He would do nothing but stand on his hind feet, and, using his hind feet as pile-drivers, taied to demolish all who came near

him, at the same time snapping right and left like a vicious dog. Four more policemen hastened to the spot, thinking that the two or three thousand people who had gathered betokened the beginning of a mob, or that a glove contest was going on in the street. Although earnestly urged by the crowd to do so, none of the policemen ventured to take hold of the

horse. "What do you mean by locoed?" demanded one of the bystanders, speak-

ing to the driver. The driver said: "In some portions of California a plant known as the loco weed is common, and when horses or cattle get it in their feet it drives them crazy. Sometimes they recover, but frequently they have to be shot. Loco. has been confused with wild parsnip by many, though there is really other's necks and recalled the merits of no great resemblance. Wild parsnip

The horse was finally crowded off the track by driving a heavy truck against him. He was then lassoed with strong ropes, and these being hitched to a dray, he was dragged bodily to his stable. The ears were stopped for sev-

eral minutes. When asked by a reporter where he supposed his horse got the laco weed, the driver said he supposed it was in some hay that was shipped here recently from a southern country. -- San Francisco Examiner.

The Distinction Between the Two I "Shadbolt, have you seen Sig. Stretchwell, the India rubber man at the museum? He's a wonderful freak."

"He's more than a freak, Dingusa; he's a miracle." "Well, what's the difference between

a freak and a miracle?" "A great deal. Suppose you owe me ten dollars. It's much more than that, but we'll suppose it's only ten. If you should take a notion to pay it that would be a wonderful freak. If you should actually pay it, Dinguss, it would be a miracle "—Chicago Tribune.

-The elephant is sharing the fate of the buffalo. It is predicted that twenty the neighborhood and I don't want to years hence not a single wild elephant will be found on the globe.

THE GOOD TIME COMING. The Thirty-Second Day of the Thirteenth

Month. On the thirty-second day of the thirteenth month of the eighth day of the week.
On the twenty-fifth hour of the sixty-first minute, we'll find all things that we seek. They are there in the limbo of Lollipop landa cloud island resting in air,
On the Nowhere side of the Mountain of Mist n the Valley of Overthere

On the Nowhere side of the Mountain of Mist in the Valley of Overthere,
On a solid vapor foundation of cloud are palaces grand and fair.
And there is where our dreams will come true, and the seeds of our hope will grow
On the thitherward side of the Hills of Hope,

in the Hamlet of Hocus Po.

On the thitherward side of the Hills of Hope, in the Hamlet of Hocus Po.
We shall see all the things that we want to see,
and know all we care to know;
For there the old men will never lament, the babies they never will squeak,
In the Cross Road Corners of Chaosville, in the
County of Hideangoseek.

In the Cross Road Corners of Chaosville in the County of Hideangoseek,
On the thirty-second day of the thirteenth month of the eighth day of the week, month of the eighth day of the week,
Weshall do all the things that we please to do,
and accomplish whatever we try
On the sunset shore of Sometimeoruther, by
the beautiful Bay of Bimeby.
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blads.

A BLUE STOCKING

Formed the Unique Beginning of Harley's Romance.

He was off duty and it was rainingexasperating to one waiting for a clear-

All night he had walked back and forth in the misty weather, the white tents showing in long rows like so many ghosts in line. But the ghost-like tents hadn't intruded their dripping outlines between him and a picture; the old, murky welkin receded, war grew so him more for his affliction. very vague and distant, and his native

village nearer. It was well that he didn't mind, as he paced slowly to and fro, that his feet were aching in spite of the exercise. He was glad now, that he hadn't complained, for the "soldier's box," which came late last night, was now being opened, and already a nice comfortable pair of socks had fallen to him. He would go inside the tent and put them ing unless-well, he would go. on; the luxury of a whole stocking was something simply sublime. Away with the jags of yarn he had been wearing gress with her artistic work; the criminto a distant corner, and on went a bright blue sock with a white toe; and wild grapes hung purple amid their now for the other one.

As Harley's toes settled down to the enjoyment of home-knit hose, someside and come all the way to Georgia old hills for the first time. unharmed. It might be a spider. No. it was a scrap of paper containing a the war is over," she was saying, "we few lines in tiny penciling.

kindling in his blue eyes, "this is what I call romantic. A soldier yanks off a by and by." lot of rags and installs his pedal exlove letter he ever saw.

"Ruthie!" I wonder what she is like. and finds a haven among his own native rough place in the path. "I am cer- more, and I told him I couldn't buy hills. The family, being Unionists, is tain God intends that I shall take care them unless I knew where they were brother in the Union army and her do it. I shall always be so proud of father, an invalid, is with her.

And this, touching the soft, fleecy articles, is her first pair of socks-she having learned to knit since going north-and she sends with them her love to the "soldier boy" who gets comfort.

A pleasant thought comes to Harley. He was off duty and it was raining; he would write to "Ruthie," thank her for the nice letter and the luxurious footwould only be civil.

So he wrote, telling her he was an Press. orphan without sisters, to write him cheery letters and ended by asking her to write him occasionally as a friend, adding that she had no idea of how

roar of battle as it sweeps in, hushing the moans of the wounded.

There is something else occupying his thoughts as well. Ruthie has written to him often since his first letter; she writes to "cheer him up," she says. She is doing more than that, however. She is winning his first true, passionate

love. Does she comprehend? Harley believes she does; her name went norf, did ve?"

coincidences flashed across his mind, as sick at once, and medicine had to be

"Miss Ruth? Yes; she's very kind to us Union soldiers.

'Oh, yes, sah! She's awful good and as lubly as she is good. Takin' keer ob her ole fader now in de norf; pretty tuff I 'low for a gal o' seventeen, sah, but she's pow'ful res'lute, Ruth is. Knowed her ever since she war a baby, sah! Howsomeber, my ole heart aches

'spose it's doin' de Lord's business

now, massa." Harley's recovery was slow and tedious. The fact that it would be weeks before he could go about on crutches was not what kept him so very pale and quiet, however. No, it was something heavier still; he would be a cripple for life. Not that he dreaded the sacrifice for his country; no he gloried in that. He was proud of being one of those successfully withstanding Hood's triple endeavor to keep them from the city. But he was a hopeless, helpless, penniless cripple, barring a possible pension, and he-loved Ruthie. He had written to her of the converting of Union soldiers, and that he was passing days and weeks of pain under its ample roof-tree. Then after he could stand it no longer he wrote more about his maimed condition; "for life," he had said in a bitterly expressed sentence. It would soon be time now to it was all over with him; he would not raining in that slow, meditative way so ask her to link her sweet, young life with that of a poor cripple.

Summer had merged into fall. September had come. Atlanta was now occupied by the Union army and Harley was able to use crutches. He had received Ruthie's letter, and what a letter it was: he could only read it and think, while his heart beat as never befamiliar hills of far-away Connecticut fore and his blood ran "warmly on and drifted into the interim. Somehow the on." It seemed to him that she loved

> One day the surgeon said to him, "Go home; you are going to get the fever unless you do."

Harley wanted to go bad enough, but after all, when it came to the point he dreaded that she should see him crippled and emaciated as he was. Other convalescents were going home--home to wife, mother, sister and sweetheart. He had no one to be joyous at his com-

It was October now; in merry New England autumn had made good proson leaves fluttered here and there, and browning tendrils.

They were wandering slowly among the hills, Harley and Ruth. The flush thing seemed to get between them. Off of health was coming back to his pale came the sock in a twinkling, for cheek and he could handle his crutch he was curious to know what sort of a better than when she, with careful, New England butterfly had gotten in- loving hand, guided him out to the dear

To-day she was planning. "When will go home. The old place can be money with us for it will serve us well

only to draw forth the sweetest little sentence with the disappointing misery | Several months ago a young man of his condition.

"There! never mind, dear," said my soldier boy; but," she added, medishould learn to knit his hose among his native hills, while he was battling for me in the home of my youth."

"Ruthie!" was all Harley said in rethem, hoping that he will be able ply, as he leaned heavily upon his to march to a glorious victory in their crutch and drew her to his heart. But there were volumes of meaning and the love of a lifetime in the tone, and it was sufficient.

The fair, blue eyes of the north gazed tenderly into the dark, lustrous gear, and he would tell her as much eyes of the south, and two hearts, beatabout himself as she had revealed; it ing as one, throbbed "union forever." -Manda L. Crocker, in Detroit Free

Drawing Water From the Nile. Now, I wil try to explain the process of drawing water from the Nile. First much real heaven her letter of the there are from two to six peasants lostocking toe brought into his soldier's cated on the bank of the river, their number depending on the height of the The taking of Atlanta is in pro- bank The first man raises the water gress. Among the first to be seriously in a bucket from ten to fifteen feet and wounded is Harley. The ambulance empties it into a ditch previously cat him into unconsciousness from the pain to the end, where there is a depression and intense suffering. When he opens or artificial well large enough to achis eyes again, he is being carried into commodate the leather bucket of the an impromptu hospital, improvised man above, who also raises the water from a lovely, suburban home whose in the same way as No. 1. In the case battle-scarred doors are thrown open of No. 2 the ditch may run along the to receive the brave boys in blue fall- side of the bank some distance to the ing on that terrible day. His wound, well-hole of No. 3, who raises as previan ugly laceration of the thigh by a ously represented to the fourth, and so piece of shell, has been dressed, and he on to the top of the bank, where it is lies looking from the open window, conducted in small ditches over a large measuring his sufferings with truly tract of country. They have this to heroic fortitude, and listening to the console them: That if they give the land water it will repay in an abundant harvest of from eighteen to twenty-five bushels of grain to the acre. I was permitted to see the crops, so uniform in growth and color that not a yellow spot could be found in fifty acres of wheat, barley, millet, or white clover, which grows to the height of two or even three feet. - Cor. Buffalo Express.

is on his lips. "What's dat you be —At High Ridge, near Stamford, a-sayin', massa?" A black face full of Conn., there is a wife who is the sympathy looks into his, and the old mother of fourteen children, all living, colored nurse smooths back his hair and none of them twins. All but two and continues, "So ye knowed the live at home, and these two, catching young missus dat lived hyar afore she the scarlet fever, went home to be vent norf, did ye?" nursed. They gave it to the other A suspicion of some sweetly strange dozen, and the whole fourteen were mixed in pitchers and bread pans

NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS.

Time-Pieces for the Drawing-Room, the Library and the Hall.

To own beautifully or curiously-designed clocks is as strong a passion with some as to collect bric-a-brac with others. A few Chicagoans of wealth have time-pieces in every available place from garret to baseto see this illigant house ruined, but I ment. Clocks are to be had at every price, from a dollar to several thousand. The average good clock costs from \$25 to \$800. The kind most in use at present is the plain French marble, without mantle-piece ornaments. They are about fitteen inches across and eighteen inches high. They are popular for gifts, and cost from \$30 to \$50. Twelve unique designs are offered under \$150. One, a beautiful French clock bought the other day as a wedding present for a bride, was of white and Mexican onyx in a beautiful design It cost \$200. A most popular clock now is in white onyx and bronze in plain and fanciful creations. One her old home into a hospital for the of the most artistic designs shown in the city is an ideal figure of "Genius" on a pedestal. The diminutive black onyx dial with figures of white onyx and polished brass hands is set in the pedestal. The figure is that of a youth -a herald on the run. The horn he uses is the most unique part of the receive her reply. He had hoped to conception. It is a dragon-headed soon tell her of his love; but, of course, serpent with wide open mouth. It enserpent with wide open mouth. It encircles the figure about the waist. coming up the back and forming an arch over the head. The tail of the reptile is grasped in the right hand. The price for this bit of art is \$700. Another elegant bronze work represents two warriors. The clock in this instance is also set in the pedestal. Ajax is a favorite figure to stand guard over the pedestal-set mantel

timepiece. Antique bronze is mostly employed in library clocks. One handsome specimen was recently purchased for \$900. The once-a-year clock, which is wound up only once in twelve months, is sometimes bought by lazy people. Square rosewood and brass clocks, with the eight-bell Westminster chimes, pealing each quarter of an hour, are in great demand. Little brass and silver affairs about four inches across and ten high, with side ornaments for a bracket, are much used in ladies' boudoirs. Of "Grandfather's clocks" there are no end. They usually have places in the

hallway. People who own a collection of handsome clocks seldom wind them themselves or permit their servants to do so. They are cared for by skilled employes from the jewelers who visit the establishments twice each week for

that purpose. - Chicago Tribune. A THIEF'S ASSURANCE.

Selling Valuable Books in the Library of the Man He Robbed.

A dealer in second-hand books often

catches glimpses of the under current "Well," said he, a sweet, bright light repaired; it is so lucky we brought our of life in some of the West End mansions of gilt-edged aristocracyglimpses, by the way, that oft-times "But I-" and Harley turned away reveal any thing but the most pleasant tremities into a luxurious pair of hose, his head, gulping down the rest of the pictures hidden in the family closet. brought me a number of elegantly bound volumes of standard authors. A refugee, fleeing from Atlanta, leaves Ruth, coming closer to lend a white which I purchased for a fair price. In a beautiful home to the ravages of war taper hand in assisting him over a a day or two he returned with some scattered in fear of the Johnnies; her of you, Harley, and I shall so love to coming from, so that my title and ownership to them would be assured, as I did not know but that he had obtained tatively, "I never dreamed that I them in a dishonest manner. He emphatically protested that the books belonged to him, and gave me his card, invited me to call at his residence in the West End and said he would give me a good bargain. At the appointed time I called at the house and was ushered into a fine library. The same young man came in and treated me most courteously, and said that he wanted to dispose of some of his books. I struck a bargain with him and took away about one hundred dollars' worth of valuable editions. About two weeks later an old gentleman came to my bookstall one day, and while looking over my books he came to the identical books I had purchased from the young man. With a look of profound surprise the old gentleman said: "Why, these are my books, sir, which were stolen from my library." As I was certain that I had purchased the books from the real owner in his own house, I replied: "You are certainly mistaken, sir; I bought those books of rattles over the uneven road and jolts and the water runs usually twenty feet Mr. ---, at No. --, on --- street." "That is where I reside," replied the old gentleman. The facts of the case were then revealed. The young man was a brother-in-law of the old gentleman, and was occupying a room in the latter's residence. The young man's mother was quiet wealthy, and had secured him a good business position and fairly worshiped him. But the story went that the young man had fallen in with a very wild, convivial set of gilded youths, in whose associations he drank wine, gambled and plucked the forbidden flowers along the "primrose path of dalliance." His salary melted like mist before the morning sun. To increase his exchequer sufficiently to pay his bills on the rounds of pleasure, and, at the same time, to hoodwink his confiding mother, and make her believe that he was living within his salary, he had resorted to downright robbery of his brother-inlaw by selling several volumes at intervals from the family library. The books were highly prized, and the old gentleman said he would reimburse me and take them back. But he never called again, and they were sold.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

> -Dehorning cattle has been declared illegal in England.

THE TYPICAL CLUB-MAN.

He is Tolerant Because He Is in Dead Earnest About Nothing. The typical club-man is tolerant because he is in dead earnest about nothing. If there were any thing that could arouse him to a lively activity, it would be his own comfort; but as his own comfort consists so largely in being placid and unexcited, it follows that he is defeating his own ends when he actively defends even his own independence and will. This is, of course, the fault of the age as well as of the individual, but it comes to life in club life as it does nowhere else. There

are a great many men who find in club life the comforts which would be beyond their means in their own homes, who are able on a given income to live far more luxuriously with the aid of these institutions than they could in any other way. It has been said that this fact hinders marriages, and very likely this is true.

Men who are accustomed to having things to suit them in a club, and who are not able to keep up an establishment, naturally think a great deal before they give up the comforts they have for the doubtful blessings of a home which must be managed on an economical basis. This view of life may be selfish, but it is undoubtedly the one taken by many of our marriageable men, and it is difficult to see how it is to be changed. Men belong to one or several clubs, which have a restaurant; they get for a moderate sum a capital dinner, with the best of company, varied from day to day, and when they contrast this with a dinner of herbs in their own home, they do not always find the prospect sufficiently alluring to take the risk. "I would like to be married," a man said in my hearing, not long since, "but I am more fond of good dinners and good company that I am of domesticating, and I've concluded to worry along with my clubs." The melancholy part of it comes when the men are getting

along in life. Then many of their friends have married and have homes of their own, and little by little the club seems to lose its delights. The lonely bachelor somehow finds himself stranded, and wishes he had made a different decision long years before. I won a certain amount of approval in a discussion of this sort once by laying down the principle, that while a man might manage to have a more lively, and more agreeable time remaining single until he was forty, the trouble is, that when he is forty, he finds that he should have been married ten years. -San Francisco Argonaut.

-The clock that is stopped keeps time as well as any other, at least it never gives it away. - Merchant Trav-

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderfulcurative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended. You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's 'Golden Medical Discovery' cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as billousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; Distanced in the Race. as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow blow, disgusting every body, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

THE best way to mark table linen: Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes.

EXTRAORDINARY but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in which they propose to show working and energetic men how to make from \$75 to \$250 a month above expenses.

The woman who has the fewest number of "confidential friends" is always the hap-Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect

liver correcter. Carter's Little Liver Pills BELFAST, Ireland, is the center of real linen making, as Dundee, in Scotland, is of hempen fabrication.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 14. CATTLE-Shipping steers 8 3 20 CATTLE—Shipping steers ... \$ 3 20 @ 4 10

Butcher steers ... 3 00 @ 4 15

Native cows ... 2 00 @ 3 00

HOGS—Good to choice heavy . 4 00 @ 4 229

WHEAT—No. 2 red ... 2 00 @ 3 00 CHEESE-Full cream..... EGGS-Choice BACON Hams Shoulders.... Sides..... ST. LOUIS. HOGS—Packing 4 00 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice 3 60 66
FLOUR—Choice 3 50 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red 83 60
CORN—No. 2 3114 72

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 75 @ 4 30

HOGS—Packing and shipping. 4 00 @ 4 40

SHEEP—Fair to choice.... 4 00 @ 5 25

FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 50 @ 5 40 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... BUTTER—Creamery 15 @ 17 PORK 11 621/2 11 65 NEW YORK.

CORN—No. 2. 42%
OATS—Western mixed ... 26
BUTTER—Cream rry ... 13
PORK ... 18 25 4214@

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its foids the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, consumption, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

CLOVES came to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin clauvus, meaning a nail, to which they have a re-

Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, of Abbots ford, is preparing for the press some un published journals of her great-grandfa-ther, Sir Walter Scott.

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LOUISA M. ALCOTT wrote the only hymn of the life, "My Kingdom," at thirteen years

Women who have to attract attention by improprieties are always last in the pro-

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

It is the easiest thing in the world for the people of Vanity Fair to make fools of them-selves.

GINGER is a native of the East and West

Hood's Saisagarilla 100 Boses

Vigor and Vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome, the blood is purified enriched, and vitalized, the stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. Try Hood'

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers

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"I see something in the paper about Emin Bey," said Mrs. Snaggs to her youngest. "I wish you would look it up in your geography and tell me exactly where it is."

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Bestfruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board. Portland, Oregon

G. M. Scott, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to . Shallenberger: "Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly "Your Antidote for Maiaria is certain, the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for twe ve years, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure every case. Sold by Druggists.

of age.

WHEN an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it must have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. Ask your grocer.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine rem dy for Skin Diseases. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

us slock sno

what S. S. S. has know what S. S. has of a malignant Cancer, be considered incura-in Chicago, where I of my neighbors sent tisement in regard to began taking it. I got doses; the poison was my system, and I was wall I is now ten

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or Sugar, and is therefore the sacce-economical, costing less than one cost a cup. It is delicious, noarishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGEOTED, and admirably adapted for invalida as well as for persons in health.

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9

Sad Scenes Enacted in the Conemaugh Valley.

Remarkable Rescues from the Death Wave Which Engulfed Johnstown and Her Neighbors-The List of the

World's Heroes Swelled. STORIES TOLD BY SURVIVORS.

Over and above all the feeling that presses upon one as he reads the columns in the daily journals that tell of the terrible ster at Johnstown and her neighboring villages is the helplessness of man, woman and child when confronted with the mighty forces of physical nature let loose and started upon their career of destruction. The awful details make the heart sick. The people were caught without warning in the midst of their pursuits. Human nature was displayed in its grandest light the numerous instances of personal heroism and courage. More than one brave man risked his life in trying to save those engulfed in the awful wall of water which



zame sweeping down the mountain and through the valley with a force far beyond that of the great cataract at Niagara. Sons stood back for fathers and mothers and were lost while the parents were taken out. Many a dear brother found a watery grave that a loving sister might be saved. The stories by survivors and thrilling escapes are in many instances most remarkable and almost beyond belief.

A man named Dougherty tells a thrilling story of a ride down the river on a log. When the waters struck the roof of the house on which he had taken shelter he jumped astride a telegraph pole, riding a distance of some twenty-three miles from Johnstown to Bolivar before he was res-

The eight children of James McMillan, the youngest of which is 10 months old, were in their house on Lincoln street in Johnstown. The family was in the attic when the flood came. Each of the large children grasped a smaller one, and the family got to the roof. The jam of houses made it possible for them to walk from roof to roof until they reached the Morrell Educational Institute, where they stayed till next day. They suffered greatly hunger. One of the children kept the baby alive by moistening its lips with his finger, which he from time to time dipped in the water.

At Pine Creek, seventy-five miles from Johnstown, a child not more than a year old was found alive in the drift which had come down from the scene of the great disaster. It had been floating for thirty mite of humanity escaped death in such a riging torrent after a journey of seventy-five miles, while many thousands of sturdy men and women met their death in the twinkling of an eye.

The family of C. Kress have reason to remember their four big St. Bernard dogs. Mr. Kress, his wife and three children were tossed about by the angry waters. Their house turned over and over, and each time all the family but Kress were washed into the water. The dogs sprang into the water as each member of the family slipped in and in an instant had the unfortunate person on the house again. Over trees, heavy brush, and through dangers of every kind the animals dashed to save their master's family. When the house approached the shore one of the dogs towed Mrs. Kress ashore. The rest of the family



SEEKING INFORMATION OF LOVED ONES.

also escaped with the assistance of the degs. Mr. Kress says he lost \$100,000 in the flood, but he thinks far more of his dogs than of his wealth. The family of Mr. D. J. Duncan, super-

intendent of the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company, had a narrow escape. One daughter, Blanche, was rescued from the floating debris at Cambria City on the right bank of the stream. A half mile below Johnstown a second daughter, Miss Masee, was drawn out of the water alive and is well. At Morrellsville, on the left bank, one mile below Johnstown, a third daughter—Elvira, with a little 6-months-old child in her arms -reached the roof of a floating building. and was carried by it up Stony creek to Kerinville, a mile and a half above Johnstown on the extreme opposite portion of the town from which they started. Miss Elvira states that the building on which they succeeded in finding refuge was turned over and over a number of times before it set-tled, but so slowly that she was enabled to follow its movements and keep in a safe position, from which she was rescued Sat-arday morning. Hardly had she reached the shore when she was received by her overjoyed mother, who had also a most thrilling and wonderful escape. She had floated on the debris in the midstof the army of floating houses which went up Stony, creek and was wafted through the second story window of a brick school-house in another portion of the town, where she remained until rescued. It is questionable if th re was ever a more thrilling escape or wonderful adventure on record.

pot at the Pennsylvania railroad station. An outfit was made up and given her, but after examining the dress she approached the agent in charge and asked if he would exchange it for a black one. "I have lost all my family," she added, by way of apology, as the tears streamed down her wrinkled face, "and would like to have a black dress if I could get one. My husband and four children are in that awful pile by the stone bridge, and I am alone now. black dress was found for her.

In many cases whole families perished. In a small room of the school-house lay five little children. A big boy sat by contemplating them. They were his brothers and sisters. His father, Squire Fisher, and his mother were drowned, but their bodies have not yet been found. The children were in the attic and would have been saved, but a locomotive was hurled through the house and knocked it down. The surviving member of the family has since committed suicide.

The sights and sounds heard that night were the most painful that human beings were ever called upon to endure. In the darkness could be distinguished human beings floating by the town on house-tops and rafts. Some were crying for help, others were praying aloud for mercy, and a few were even singing as if to keep up their courage. About 9 o'clock a big raft swept by the village within 100 yards of the shore. There was an entire family on it, and they were singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee."
In the midst of their song the raft struck a large tree and went to splinters. There one or two wild cries and then silence. Mrs. Mary Fenn stood by a muddy pool of vater trying to find some trace of a happy home. A reporter asked her con-cerning her loss. She said she was left alone, her husband and seven children being swept away. She continued:

"We were driven by the raging flood into the garret, but the waters followed us there, hach by inch it kept rising until our heads were crushing against the roof. It was death to remain. So I raised a window and one by one placed my dar-lings on some driftwood, trusting to the Great Creator. As I liberated the last one, my sweet little boy, he looked at me and said:
'Mamma, you always told me that the Lord
would care for me; will He look after me now!' I saw him drift away with his loving face turned toward me, and with a prayer on my lips for his deliverance he passed from sight orever. The next moment the roof crashed in and I floated outside to be rescued fifteen hours later from the root of a house in Kern-ville. If I could only find one of my darlings I could bow to the will of God. But they are all

Near the center of the city were three persons pulling apart the debris as best they could. They were an elderly woman, a young woman, quite pretty, and a little girl, all dressed in mourning. A reporter stopped to watch them for a moment, when suddenly the little girl cried: "O, mamma, here's something." Both women hurried over as the child held up

a water-stained photograph album.
"Yes, that's ours," cried the younger
of the women as she feverishly seized it and began to turn the dirty and water-swollen leaves. All three sat down on an uprooted tree near by, and they went through '2 album utterly re



annull ulbin - An A PICTURE OF DESOLATION.

gardless of the crowd that gathered The younger one turned to picture in the album and carefully wiped the dirt away with her handker chief. She looked at it long and earnestly while the other two looked over her should der. "I thought we had lost it," she said as the tears trickled down her face.

In the gray dusk of that fatal Friday evening a crowd of people stood upon the bridge at Bol var trying to rescue the unfortunates as they were carried down the flood. Ropes were dangling from the bridge for those in the water to grasp. One poor woman's plight was even so piteous that even strong men wept. She was sitting high and dry on a substantial pile of timber that was bearing her down stream rapidly. On each side of her lay a little child. They were still and made no outcry as the woman clasped them close. As the craft neared the bridge the spectators saw that the children were dead. They had been drowned. The rope was thrown to the rigid woman, but she would pay no attention to it. "Grab the rope!" a hundred voices shouted. The unfortunate creature looked at the two children and tried to rouse them, but they had dropped into an eternal slumber. "Grab the rope!" the crowd again yelled excitedly, for the wreckage with its dead and living freight was very nearly under the bridge. The woman heeded not the advice or the voices. She looked indifferently at the strained eyes of the men above, and as she passed under the bridge with unconcern it was seen she was

insane, crazed by grief. A man, woman and child were seen floating down on a lot of drift. The mass of debris commenced to part, and by desperate effort the husband succeeded in getting his wife and little one on a floating tree. Just then the tree washed under a bridge and a rope was thrown out. It fell over the man's shoulders. He saw at a glance that he could not save his dear ones, so he threw the means of safety to one side and grasped closer in his arms those who were with him A moment later and the tree struck a floating house. It turned over, and in a momen



LEFT ALONE IN THE WORLD.

The body of Daniel Payton has been re covered, and near him was his horse. The heroism of this modern Paul Revere will heroism of this modern Paul Revere will be remembered in Johnstown and handed down from one generation to another. He tried to warn the people; he mounted his horse and rode through the city crying to the people to fly for their lives, that the dam was breaking, but the people only laughed at his alarm and remained in their homes the caught a few minutes later in the flood that carried death on its bosom, and Daniel A gray-haired woman was among the ap-licants for clothing at the distributing de-Payton was also overtaken and drowned.

THE DELUGE.

Some Stories of the Great Flood at Johnstown.

Thrilling Accounts of Narrow Escapes Told by Survivors-Many Deeds of Heroism-Pathetic Incidents of the Woeful Disaster.

TIMES WHICH TRIED MEN'S HEARTS. It is no hackneyed utterance to say that pen can not depict the horrors of the twin disasters-holocaust and deluge-with which the towns in the Conemaugh valley were visited last week. Silence is the most expressive eloquence for the deep emotions that spring from the heart of every man who has read the lengthy accounts in the newspapers of the death wave which swept away the homes and destroyed the lives of the thousands of happy and prosperous inhabitants of the stricken region, and the flames which fed ravenously upon the huge mass of debris which gathered at the fatal bridge in Johnstown, and the hundreds of



CLINGING FOR LIFE.

victims hemmed in without chance of escape. People who witnessed such scenes as those enacted at Johnstown and Chatsworth and Ashtabula fully realize the insignificance of human life. In this latest, and by far the most frightful catastrophe ever experienced in America, hundreds of deeds of heroism passed unrecorded into oblivion-hundreds of vain efforts were made to rescue the waifs who went floating swiftly onward to their doom. Numberless cases of maniy heroism and womanly devotion might be recorded and countless others will never be known on earth. Mothers went to death rather than accept salvation without the children who clung to them. Brave men relinquished their chances of escape into the hands of those of the weaker sex whose pitiful cries for assistance fell upon their ears. Stories of miraculous escapes are told by men, women and children who reached places of refuge after terrible experiences in the awful flood. To those who find no friends in the death-list these narrations prove most readable.

Curtis Williams and his wife were carried on top of their roof from Woodvale. Their house struck the Catholic church in Johnstown and they climbed to the roof of that edifice. They remained there until the building took fire, when they made their way from roof to roof to the hill back of

Michael Ronesen, an Irishman, tells a most wonderful story of his escape. He floated with the tide for some time, when he was struck with some floating timber and borne underneath the water. When he came up he was struck again, and at last he was caught by a lightning rod and held there for over two hours, when he was finally rescued.

Tommy Brown, a little 14-year-old youngster, his mother, brother and the 6weeks-old baby were in the upper floor of their house when the crash came. After many efforts the lad succeeded in getting the family on the roof and they tore down the stream with the current. The roof was parted in a few minutes and Tommy saw his sick mother and brother go down in the water. He made an effort to save them, but they were too far out, and he was compelled to turn his attention to the babe. The pair floated to the mills in Millville. where they landed on a heap of

"No one will ever know the real horrors of this accident unless he saw the burning people and debris beside the stone bridge remarked Rev. Father Trautmein: horrible nature of the affair can not be realized by any person who did not witness the scene. As soon as possible after the first great crash occurred I hastened to the building. A thousand persons were ng in the ruins and im-for God's sake to release ploring for God's sake to the them. Frantic husbands and fathers that was stood at the edge of the furnace that was slowly heating to a cherry heat and incinhuman victims. Every one was erating anxious to save his own relatives, and raved, cursed and blasphemed until the air



appeared to tremble. One man, who was trying to steer a float upon which his wife sat on a mattress, lost his hold, and in a moment the craft swept into a sea of flame and never again appeared. The agony of was simply heartrending. raised his arms to Heaven and He in his mental anguish, and screamed only ceased that to tear his hair and moan like one distracted. One young woman was found under the dead body of a relative. A force of men attempted to extricate her, and succeeded in releasing every limb but one leg. For three hours they labored, and every moment the flame crept nearer and nearer. I was on the point several times of ordering the men to chop her leg off. It would have been much better to save her life even at that loss than ave her burn to death. Fortunately it was not necessary, but the young lady's escape from mutilation or death she will never

George Irwin was rescued from the limbs of an apple-tree after having remained there for two hours. He was carried for miles on the breast of the foaming stream, finally striking the tree, which circumstance saved his life. While there many unfortunates were swept by him and their frantic cries for the aid he was powerless to render are, he says, still ringing in his ears. One woman and two children were floating along in apparent safety when they struck the corner of a building and all went down

Two men were eating in a restaurant then they saw the pallid faces of people who were fleeing down the street. They sprang through the back door, through an alley and up the side of a hill, but so swift was the progress of the wave that they had to wade through water up to their waists before reaching the high ground. They had little more than a block to go, and the people who were twenty feet be-hind them were caught by the flood and swept away. The water came in a wall, preceded by a yellowish cloud of mist or foam, and as it caught the blocks of houses it swept them down together with a succession of crashes that was terrible. As soon as possible they began the work of organizing relief parties to rescue the people who were on the houses that had been swept back into Stony Creek when the water could not escape below. One secured a clothes-line which was used to send out a raft with a strong man to take the people off the houses. A river man volunteered for this work, and with a rope tied securely about his body he made

the high ground, where they were cared for by the residents of that locality. They rescue i over fifty people in this way, mostly women and children. Miss Mary Adams drifted on the top of box-car towards the burning debris at the stone bridge. Her raft lodged about twenty feet from the flames, which were burning furiously. Boards and drift of all kinds was packed around her and she could not move any thing but her hands and head. The flames crept nearer and nearer, and she became frantic, calling out to the men on the bank to shoot her or stone her to death

many trips into the flood, and each time

brought two people ashore with him. The

other gentlemen carried these people up to

At last a rope was thrown her which she astened around her body. The flames at this time were all around her. The men dragged her ashore more dead than alive. Her left arm was broken in two places and both legs were badly crushed. George Staulter was rescued alive Thursday night from the wreck of a house

away down the river. When found she wa lying in a cavity beneath a pile of beams and rafters which held up the mass of ruins on top and prevented them from crushher. She was unconscious and ing Her hold on just breathing. life was a very slender one, and it is not probable that she will live, although she is receiving the tenderest of care. When the news of her rescue, after six days and nights of exposure and lack of nourishment, spread through the town, hundreds of people crowded about the stretcher on which she was being carried to see her. It is considered almos miraculous that she should have remained alive so long. The rain and cold were enough to kill her.

The body of a woman was found with pretty baby clasped in her arms with what had been a most loving embrace. All efforts to unclasp her arms were unvavailing. The only way to get the baby from the dead



REFUGEES ON THE HILLSIDE'

mother was to break the arms, and the res cuers resolved to let them lie in death as

William Gaffney lost fourteen relatives, including his wife and two children. Several of the bodies he recovered, and unaided performed the mournful duty of digging their graves and burying them. In speaking of the matter he said: "I never thought that I could perform such a sad duty, but I had to do it and I did it. No one has any idea of the feelings of a man who acts as undertaker, grave-digger and pall-bearer for his own family.' "Mamma, mamma!" cried a child. She

had recognized a body that no one else could, and in a moment the corpse was ticketed, boxed and delivered to laborers, who bore it away to join the long funeral

No hearses were seen in Johnstown. Ret. atives recognized their dead, secured the coffins and got them carried the best way they could to the graveyards. A prayer some tears and a few more of the dead thousands were buried in Mother Earth. Mrs. Ogle was the Western Union tele

graph operator at Johnstown for twenty years. Her daughter, Minnie, was her as sistant. She was at her post when the flood came. Her last message was one of warning to those lower down in the valley. She could have escaped with her daughter and two other assistants had she selfishly minded the first warnings that came over the wire, but she ordered that no one leave the office until the valley was warned. All heroically stood their ground and were lost.

A wealthy young Philadelphian named ogle recently became engaged to a Johns-Ogle recently own lady, Miss Carrie Diehl. They were to be wedded in the middle of June, and both parties were preparing for the ceremony The lover heard of the terrible flood, but knowing that the residence of his dear was up in the hills. felt little fear for her To make sure, however, he started for Johnstown. Near the Fourth-street morgue he met Mr. Diehl "Thank God you are safe!" he exclaimed then added: "Is Carrie well?" "She was visiting in the valley when the wave came, was the mournful reply, then he beckoned the young man to enter the chamber o death. A moment later Mr. Ogle was kneeling beside a rough bier and was kissing the cold, white face. From the lifeless finger he slipped a thin, gold ring, and in its place put one of his own. Then he stole quietly out-one of the thousands made to mourn by the bursting of the South Fork dam.

The most pathetic case yet brought to light is that of James Elgin. He had come o Johnstown to attend the wedding of hu sister Ellen. He knew of the fact that a terrible disaster had taken place, but had no idea that his family was involved. His agony may be imagined rather than described when learning on his agrival that his mother and three sisters had been drowned and his father demented over the terrible affliction The old gen tleman was crying like a child and asking those he met: "Did you see them? Did you see them go down; they will come back for the wedding to-night. She has gone for her bridal wreath."

Squire Fisher and his wife had an interesting family of seven children. Their withstood the attack of the wave, but a locomotive was swept down, struck the residence, and all, save one, a boy of 17, were lost. This lad a few days later, overpowered by his grie; committed suiide by hurling himself from the top of a

SULLIVAN ARRESTED.

Close of the Cronin Inquest-The Verdict-Parties said to Be Implicated-Alexander

Sullivan Arrested.
CHICAGO, June 12.—Alexander Sullivan, ex-president of the Irish National League was arrested last night for complicity in the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin and it is reported in police circles that no less than thirty warrants are being made out for suspected accessories, all of which will be served in a day or two. The list is said to include John F. Beggs, Officer Dan Brown, Harry Jordan, Michael Boland, Lawrence R. Buckley, Peter McGeehan, D. C. Feeley, Frank Murray, J. J. Bradley, J. J. Cunea and John Moss. It is also reported that a warrant will be issued for the arrest of Henry Le Caron, the English spy, and his extradition demanded. The majority of those mentioned are prominent officers of the Clan-na-Gael.

These sensational developments were the first result of the verdict of the cor-oner's jury rendered Tuesday night.

The coroner's investigation into the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin was concluded late Tuesday afternoon and the jury retired. It was within a few minutes of ten

o'clock when the foreman intimated that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Only Coroner Hertz and a small knot of spectators were in the room. The verdict was read in slow and impressive tones:

We, the undersigned, a jury appointed to make inquiry according to law as to how the body viewed by us came to his death, state as our verdiet from the evidence.

First—That the body is that of Patrick H.

Cronin, known as Dr. Cronin.

Second—That his death was not from natural causes, but from violent means.

causes, but from violent means.

Third—That the said Patrick H. Cronin was decoyed from his home on North Clark street on the evening of May 4, 1889, by some person or persons to the cottage known as the "Carlson cottage," situated at 1872 Ashland avenue, Fourth—That at said cronin Fourth—That at said cottage the said Cronin was murdered by being beaten on his head with some blunt instrument in the hands of some person or persons to us unknown.

Fifth-That the body after said murder was committed was placed in a trunk and carried to Edgewater on a wagon by several persons and by them placed in a catch basin at the corner of Evansion avenue and Fifty-ninth street.

Lakeview, where it was discovered May 22.

Sixth—That the evidence shows conclusively to our minds that a plot or conspiracy was formed by a number of persons for the purpose of murdering the said Cronin and concealing his body. Said plot or conspiracy was deliberately contrived and cruelly executed.

Seventh-We have carefully inquired into the relations sustained by said Cronin to other per-sons while alive, to ascertain if he had any quarrels or enmities with any person sufficient o cause his murder.
Eighth—It is our judgment that no other

person or persons except some of those who are or who had been members of a certain secret society known as the United Brotherhood, or "Clan-na-Gael," had come to be instigators or recutors of such plot or conspiracy to murder

Ninth-Many of the witnesses testifying in said case have done so with much evident un-willingness, and, we believe, with much mental

We infer from the evidence that a number of persons were parties to the plot and conspiracy murder the said Cronin and that Daniel oughlin, Patrick O. Sullivan, Alexander Sullivan and one Woodruff, alias Black, were either principals, accessories or had guilty knowledge of said plot and conspiracy to murder said Cronin and conceal his body and should be held o answer to the grand jury. We also believ hat other persons were engaged in this plot or had guilty knowledge of it and should be appre hended and held to the grand jury.

We further state that this plot or conspiracy

in its conception and execution is one of the most foul and brutal that have ever come to our knowledge and we recommend that the proper authorities offer a large reward for the discovery and apprehension of all of those engaged in it in any way.
We further state that in our judgment all

"United Brotherhood" to be are not in harmony with and are injurious to American in-

We hope that future vigor and vigilance by the police force will more than compensate for past neglect by a portion of the force in this R. S. CRITCHELL.

Alexander Sullivan's arrest was effected

H. A. HAUGAN, VICTOR S. UTTER. JUSTUS KILLMIN.

without the slightest trouble. Before the verdict was read in public Coroner Herts emerged for a moment from the room in which the jury was in session. He beckoned to an officer and handed him a mitti mus and Deputy Sheriffs Palmer, Broderick and Williams drove in a carriage to the residence of Alexander Sullivan on Oak street in the North division. Ever on this critical day the coolness which had characterized the noted Nation alist from the opening of the investigation remained with him. Although the jury had retired before he had left his law office under the shadows of the county building and he knew full well that his arrest was inevitable before morning, he was in bed and sound asleep when the deputies arrived. They had expected to find him awaiting them and surrounded by his friends. Instead of this his law clerk, Henry Brown, and the domestics were the only occupants of the house.

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK. June 12 .- Upon instructions from the Chicago police, Inspector Byrnes resterday caused the arrest of John Marony and Charles McDonald, whom he has een shadowing for suspected complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. The men are now at police headquarters and will be held to await the arrival of officers from Chicago. Marony is thirty-eight years of age and claims to be in the dry goods business. McDonald is of the same age and says he is a blacksmith.

A Bad Man Drowned. CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., June 11.—Cole Younger, notorious in Western Wyoming bad man, is said to have been drowned Saturday while attempting to ford a river on horseback. The only witness to the accident was Ernest Williams, who has been a partner with Younger in several horse stealing scrapes. He told so many contradictory stories of the manner of Younger's death that he was arrested and lodged in jail at Evans-ton, and will be held until the recovery of Younger's body. The men became ac quainted while serving a term in the Salt Lake penitentiary.

The Government Sustained.
ROME, June 12.—During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of censure proposed by an Extremist on the Italian Consul at Trieste Signor Cavaletto said Italy ought to maintain faithfully treaty with Germany and Austria, as the day would come when she would have to fight side by side with Austria to prevent the Adriatic from becoming a Slav sea. He concluded by proposing a vote of confidence in the Government. Prime Minister Crispi declared that the peace of the world reposed in the treaty. If questions of nationality arose Italy would here nothing to give and much to ask. Confidence in the Government was then voted by a large majority. RAILROAD WRECK IN IRELAND

A Sunday School Excursion Train Wrecked -Seventy-two Passengers Killed and Many Injured.

DUBLIN, June 13.-A train from Armagh has been wrecked near that place. Many children were killed and a number injured. The train contained 1,200 persons, Methodist Sunday school scholars, their teachers and relatives. They were going on an excursion to Warren Point, a watering place at the mouth of the Newry river, in County Down. Seventy bodies have already been taken from the wreck and there are others buried under the debris. Over a hundred of the passengers were injured. The excursion party left Armagh on two trains. The accident occurred at a point where the trains had to ascend a grade on a bank fifty feet high. The first train ascended the grade without trouble. The second section at-tempted the ascent, but the weight of the train proved too great for the engine and several cars were detached and allowed to run back toward the level track, but before they reached it they came in collision with an ordinary train from Armagh, which was proceeding at a good rate of speed. The excursion cars were com-pletely wrecked. The scene which ensued was heartrending. Hosts of volunteers were soon at hand and the dead and wounded were taken from the wreck and carried down the bank. Medical aid was called and a special train from Belfast brought to twenty surgeons from that city and s number of medical men from other places between Belfast and Armagh. The disaster is unparalled in the railroad history of Ireland, and at Armagh all the shops were closed yesterday afternoon and the people were in general mourning. The engineer, fireman and guard of the train and traffic manager's clerk were summoned before a magistrate and were remanded on the charge of being responsi-

ble for the accident.

An account of the disaster says the engineer of the second train finding his en-gine powerless to pull the train up the steep grade unlinked several of the cars with the object of taking the front portion of the train to the next station and returning for the remainder. Heavy stones were placed behind the wheels of the detached cars to prevent them from slipping, but the locomotive on restarting gave the whole train a shunt and displaced the stones. The result was that the detached cars began to slip backward down the grade, their speed gradually increasing until they had attained a frightful veocity. After running four miles they crushed with terrific force into the third train at a point about a mile and half from

The train consisted of fifteen carriages. The bulk of the children were in the front portion of the train and only about a dozen children were killed. The majority of the victims were about twenty years of age. They were in the last carriage, which was completely smashed. Many of the occupants jumped from the windows and escaped with slight injuries before

the collision. All the bodies have now been taken from the wreck and the total killed has been found to be 72, of which 64 have been identified.

THE PROCTOR MURDER.

Two of the Atchison County Farmer's

Neighbors Arrested Atchison, Kan., June 13.—Edward Siler and James Wiley have been arrested for the murder of W. W. Proctor on his farm in the northwest part of this county a short time ago. Siler was Proctor's nearest neighbor, their farms joining. The neighbors assert that Siler and Proctor were not on friendly terms, and that secret societies whose objects are such as the they had frequent wrangles over a line evidence shows that of the Clan-na-Gael or of fence and over Proctor's cattle trespassing on Siler's lands. These quarrels -coupled with conflicting stories and damaging statements made by Wiley. Siler's hired man, recently, while on a visit to Missouri, together with certain other facts in possession of the county attorney-were deemed of sufficient weight to justify the arrest of Siler and Wiley. The theory of the murder now is that several weeks ago Proctor and Siler engaged in a quarrel. Both men being quick-tempered, they came to blows, and in the altercation Proctor was shot. His body was carried to his house, and his throat cut to create the impression that he had committed suicide. Siler, who is well-to-do, came to Atchison from Platte County, Mo., about eight years ago. He has always borne a good reputation. Wiley has also heretofore borne a good name, although but little is known of his antecedents.

> Money For Sorghum Experiments. WASHINGTON, June 13 .- Last year Congress appropriated \$100,000 to be used by the Department of Agriculture in experimenting with sorghum cane as a sugar producer. Of this sum less than \$15,000 was so expended, and Congress gave the department the unexpended balance to continue the work. Secretary Rusk yes-terday decided to expend the entire amount this year, and made the following allotments: Rio Grande, N. J., \$7,500; Morrisville, Va., \$7,500; Kenner, La., \$5,000; Meade Center, Kan., \$12,000; Con-way Springs, Kan., \$8,000; Attica, Kan., \$6,000; Medicine Lodge, Kan., \$6,000; Ness City, Kan., \$4 000; Sterling, Kan., experiment station, \$2,500; Cedar Falls, Iowa, experiment station, \$5,000; general chemical control and direction, \$15,000. One thousand dollars was reserved for experimenting with beet culture and this amount will be divided between the stations at Madison, Wis., and Berkley,

Ten Thousand Killed. SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 .- The steamer

City of Sydney, which has just arrived from Yokohama and Hong-Kong, brings tidings that the Shanghai Mercury of May 10 publishes the news received from its correspondent at Chung-King, who writes that Luchow, a city of some importance in Szehnen, situated on the upper Yangtze, is nearly destroyed by fire. The conflagration broke out on the evening of the eighth day of the third moon, and burned furiously till the tenth. out of the eight gates are said to be de-stroyed, and the loss of life, trampled to leath and burnt, is estimated at not less than 10,000.

Under Military Rule.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 13.—The borough of Johnstown and the surrounding towns are now under military rule. At seven o'clock yesterday morning General Hastings took charge and soldiers were placed on guard duty at all the commissary stations and morgues. Every thing is moil and confusion and little or no work ls being done.

The laborers employed by Booth & Fiynn and all the volunteer and other workmen were paid off at the club house yesterday by the finance committee The payroll amounted to \$90,000.

The 800 special policemen employed by the sheriff were discharged and the sole diers put in their places.