

Chicago County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

NUMBER 34.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The rumor regarding the loss of the United States steamer Palos is looked upon as a hoax at the Navy Department.

The Pension Office has decided to establish a board of examining surgeons at Guthrie, Oklahoma, it having been represented by Congressman Perkins of Kansas, and others that a medical board to examine pensioners was necessary there. It is said that there are 500 old soldiers in the city of Guthrie.

The followers of Anthony Comstock have decided to fight for the removal of President Edward Henry Kent, of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America.

SECRETARIES BLAINE and Tracy have left Washington for General Agur's country home at Naicima, near Baltimore.

The clerks in the General Land-office are much exercised over the appointment by the President of Rev. Mr. Townsend, the colored minister of Indiana, to be recorder in that office. The clerks in the division are almost entirely women and they do not relish the idea of having a colored man as their superior.

It was understood at Washington on the 15th that the resignation of Marshal Jones would be called for, his explanation concerning his deputies and the grabbing of land in Oklahoma not being deemed satisfactory.

The Attorney-General of the United States has authorized the Marshal of Arizona to offer a reward of \$500 each for the arrest and conviction of the robbers of Paymaster Wham.

The President has accepted the resignation of Solicitor-General Jenks of the Department of Justice, but he will be retained as counsel in the telephone case.

The President on the 16th made the following appointments: Solomon Hirsch, of Oregon, to be Minister to Turkey; Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, to be Minister to Denmark; Henry W. Severance, of California, to be Consul-General at Honolulu; John Barrett, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Birmingham; Thomas H. Sherman, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Liverpool.

COMMISSIONER STOCKLACHER has refused to allow the "Government acre" at Guthrie, Oklahoma, to be used to build a "first-class theater" on. The petition was signed by its mayor, City Council and prominent citizens.

BOLIVIA will be represented at the conference of American nations in Washington next fall and will also soon send a Minister to Washington.

THE EAST.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians began its fifty-seventh annual meeting at New York on the 14th with closed doors. About 150 delegates were present from all over the country.

The recent count of money at the New York sub-treasury revealed a discrepancy of \$35 out of a total sum of \$184,000,000 to be accounted for. The shortage resulted from the acceptance of a few counterfeit notes in the hurry of business and the loss of a few pieces of silver.

The mother and wife of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, declare their belief that he was not dead when the autopsy was made. They assert that he was murdered in the name of science, and both were laboring under great excitement and Olivering on hysteria.

S. G. OLIVER, a Jersey Central station agent and operator at Ashbury, N. J., has disappeared, leaving his accounts and other matters badly mixed.

ALEXANDER BAYTER, foreman of the Butler (Pa.) Electric Light Company, was recently thrown upon the belt of a fly wheel and instantly killed.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN and family sailed from New York for England on the 16th.

INSPECTOR WATERS, of the life saving station at Newport, R. I., reports that a two-masted schooner was run down and sunk off Beaver Tail and it was feared her crew was lost, as a dense fog prevailed at the time the accident occurred.

The New York Tribune says: "Ex-President Cleveland has rented the house, 616 Madison avenue, for two years with privilege of purchase for \$100,000."

GENERAL ALVA ANDERSON, of New York, shot and killed himself recently in his room at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia. He was a well known railroad man. The cause of the suicide was unknown, but he had lately been drinking heavily.

The number of saloons in Philadelphia have been cut down under the new license law from 5,778 to 1,203.

COLONEL FREDERICK GERKER, collector of internal revenue for the Philadelphia district, died recently of apoplexy. He was about fifty years of age. He was appointed collector by President Cleveland and assumed the duties of the office in August, 1885.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE, lately appointed Minister to Russia, died at New York on the 16th, the day after he had intended sailing for his new post of duty. He was but thirty-six years of age and had made a literary reputation as editor of the North American Review.

At the South Gloucester (Conn.) May festival the other night over one hundred persons were poisoned by eating ice cream. Physicians in attendance expressed but slight hopes for the recovery of thirty-four of the victims.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the West End Mining Company, a corporation owning iron mines in Hunterdon County, N. J., and in Pennsylvania. The liabilities of the company are reported to be from \$300,000 to \$500,000 greater than its assets.

Doctors who performed an autopsy on Mind Reader Bishop's body so soon after his supposed death have been held in \$2,000 each to await the result of the coroner's investigation.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY will next year begin a two years' course in electrical engineering. The course of instruction will be full and freshly illustrated.

SEVENTEEN able-bodied miners, heads of families, recently applied to the poor board of Pleasant Valley, Pa., for relief. They claimed to be on the verge of starvation.

THE WEST.

JOHN FORRESTER and William Nolan, residents of New Hampton, Iowa, became drunk the other day. The former in his drunken stupor laid on the track and was killed by a passing train. The latter while on his way home drove off a bridge and broke his neck.

A DISPATCH from Carthage, N. M., states that George W. Richards, superintendent of the Carthage mine, had been killed by two Mexicans, who stole \$700.

The railroad conductors of the country have held their twenty-first annual convention at Denver.

LOCOMOTIVE engineers and firemen on many Western roads are expecting an announcement of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. A strike of gigantic proportions is not improbable.

HENRY SIMMERMAN, a Milwaukee blacksmith, had his face nearly kicked off recently by a vicious horse he was shoeing.

FOUR Australian miners working at the Osceola mines near Ishpeming, Mich., were fatally injured by the explosion of dynamite the other morning.

LATER returns indicate that the constitutional election in Montana was carried by the Democrats.

The lines of the Wabash railway east of the Mississippi river were sold before Judge Greenham and Jackson at Chicago on the 15th to Messrs. Ashley and Joy, representing 90 per cent. of the bonds, and acting in the interest of the Wabash Western purchasing committee, for \$15,500,000.

The lower house of the Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to the late General John A. Logan.

The steamship Columbia, which arrived at Astoria, Ore., on the 16th, brought a report of the loss of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's magnificent side-wheel iron steamer Alaskan, which is reported to have foundered off Cape Blanc, while on her way from Portland to San Francisco.

PASSENGERS on arriving trains at Ashland, Wis., on the 16th reported from three to five inches of snow all over Northern Wisconsin.

On July 1 the State Treasurer will pay the last dollar of the Iowa State debt.

The Sioux Indians at the Yankton agency will negotiate with the Government the sale of seven townships in the north part of their reservation. The tract will furnish homes of 160 acres to 1,000 families.

DEKING a severe storm the other evening the home of Dayton Flagg, at La Prairie, Wis., was struck by lightning. After the fire was extinguished Mrs. Flagg was found dead on the floor. Her little child was badly burned but will survive.

By the bursting of a mold filled with liquid iron in the Union works, San Francisco, recently, eleven men were badly burned.

A FIERCE hail storm recently visited the section between Dewitt and Clinton, Iowa, doing great damage to crops and window glass.

J. T. STEWART'S big packing house at Council Bluffs, Iowa, was destroyed by fire recently with all its contents. Loss, \$100,000; well insured.

CHAIRMAN J. W. GOSHORN, of the National Union Labor Executive Committee, has called a committee meeting at Chicago June 13. It is stated that at the meeting the Union Labor, the Prohibition and other reform movements will effect consolidation and that a call for a convention will be issued for the inauguration of a reform party.

FIRMIN APJANO, an Indian, was hanged at Tucson, Ariz., on the 17th for the murder of Patrick Ford, a prospector. This was the first execution of an Indian in Arizona under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which gives to the Territorial courts jurisdiction over all the Indian criminals.

THE SOUTH.

CROPS in Eastern Virginia are reported to have been almost destroyed by a fierce hail storm.

A GANG of men surrounded the house of a farmer named Tom Phelon at Rogersville, Ky., the other night and attempted to take him out. Phelon opened fire on the gang, killing two of them. The others fled.

The Supreme council of the Catholic Knights of America met in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 14th, every State and Territory in which the order exists being represented except Montana.

COMANCHE, Tex., is agitated over the discovery of gold in the cave lately reported in the papers six miles west of that place.

SIMON S. WALKER, the negro who escaped lynching for a criminal assault upon a twelve-year-old white girl in Chesterfield County, Va., has been confined and sentenced to death.

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD DONALDSON died at Baltimore, Md., on the 15th, aged seventy-three years. He had been a long sufferer from liver trouble. He entered the navy July 21, 1835.

The Alliance and Wheel convention at Birmingham, Ala., rejected the bagging trust's offer of jute bagging at rates equal to five cents per pound, though cotton bagging costs no less than 12 1/2 cents per pound. The convention had no faith in the trust.

The wife and two children of Lewis Palmer were burned to death at Rockdale, Tex., recently. The unfortunate woman dropped a lighted lamp, which set the house on fire.

The Southern Freight Association has advanced rates on grain and hay to all Southern points, 1 cent per 100 pounds, except to coast and Florida points, which were advanced 4 cents per 100 pounds. Rates on flour in sacks and barrels to last named points were also advanced 4 cents per 100 pounds. New rates to take effect July 1.

The State Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session at Lynchburg, Va., has determined that the word "white," as pertaining to representation by delegates in the council, should find a place in the constitution.

The monument to the Confederate dead was unveiled in Mount Olivet cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., on the 16th. The orator of the day was Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

JUDGE JOHN L. MILBURN, of the St. Mary's County (Md.) orphan court, was struck and instantly killed by lightning the other evening.

GENERAL.

Five brigands were hanged in the courtyard of the prison at Sofia, Bulgaria, the other day. They were led separately to the scaffold and were hanged in succession.

A LARGE number of arrests were reported to have been made at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Cronstadt on the 15th, leading to the supposition that the authorities had discovered still another plot against the life of the Czar.

The mass meeting advertised to be held at Vienna for the purpose of agitating movements against the Jews has been forbidden by Emperor Francis Joseph.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is suffering from a trouble in his head, which has made him partially deaf, and fears are entertained that it will become serious.

The American Meat Company, recently organized, of which ex-Senator Warner Miller is president, has agreed upon terms with the owners of the American Cattle Trust by which the two corporations will work in harmony.

EIGHT workmen were recently injured, three seriously, by a freight train at the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad backing out from a siding on which a work train was standing.

ST. SAUVEUR, a suburb of Quebec, was seriously damaged by fire on the night of the 15th, 500 frame buildings being destroyed. In demolishing buildings to prevent the flames spreading, two soldiers were killed by an explosion.

REFERRING to the report concerning the abolition of the Viceroyship of Ireland, United Ireland says: "The Viceroyship although degraded must be maintained, as it is a sign of Ireland's separate nationality."

The powder magazine of the fortress at Konigsstein, Saxony, was struck by lightning the other day, which caused an explosion. The magazine contained thousands of shells, but nobody was hurt.

The leading merchants and commercial associations of Berlin are debating a proposition for the formation of a society to promote the settlement of German merchants and manufacturers abroad.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the American delegates must refer to Washington the points of detail, but on the general principles all the delegates agree and that the next meeting ought to conclude the treaty.

The Teus Central sugar grinding factory at Manzanillo, Cuba, has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$400,000.

The British House of Commons by a vote of 210 to 160 has rejected Mr. Labouchere's motion to abolish hereditary seating in the House of Lords.

MUCH damage has been done throughout Austria by storms. At Boskowitz eight persons were killed and a number of houses were burned.

QUEEN MARY, of Bavaria, mother of King Otto, died at Munich the other night of dropsy and cancer of the liver.

The Chinese Government has settled for the Che Foo riots with both England and the United States and the flags of both countries have been restored and duly saluted.

It is stated at Cottinje, the capital of Montenegro, that the Christians are being massacred by Turks on the Montenegrin frontier.

The Pope was taken seriously ill on the 17th.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the recent days include May 16 numbered 252, compared with 277 the previous week and 189 the corresponding week last year.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, May 18.—William E. Wood, aged twenty-four, a builder, was found in a boarding house yesterday suffering from small-pox. He came from Oklahoma a few days ago. He left Colorado Springs with a number of friends April 18, and reached Oklahoma April 22. There were several cases of varioloid between April 25 and May 3 in Oklahoma, and he left that country on the latter date, arriving here May 7. Wood's case is mild. He is confined to a small-pox hospital, the boarding house was fumigated and the inmates were vaccinated.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 18.—A telegram from Beverly, Randolph County, says that a terrible riot occurred yesterday between Italians laborers on the extension of the West Virginia Central railroad. About forty men were engaged in the riot, which was only quelled with great difficulty. Three men were shot—one through the lungs, one in the head and one in the thigh. Two others were seriously stabbed and others were beaten, struck with stones, etc. No names are given and there are no indications of arrest.

BONHAM, Tex., May 18.—Late last evening a cyclone passed about four miles south of town, demolishing houses and crops. At this hour it is impossible to get details, but it is feared the damage is very great. Only one casualty is reported. J. Auberberry's house was torn to pieces and Mrs. Auberberry badly injured. The storm was accompanied by hail and rain, some of the hailstones being as large as hen's eggs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—During a terrible rainstorm last night a temporary dam at the end of Island avenue tunnel was swept away, and five workmen engaged inside were caught by the receding waters. Two of them succeeded in getting out but the other three were drowned. They are Poles and their names are not known. Their bodies have not been recovered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—A fire broke out in the Journal office at Noblesville about ten o'clock last night and for a time threatened to destroy one side of the public square. Assistance was called from this city and an engine and reel were sent there, but before reaching the place the fire was under control. The loss will not exceed \$35,000.

TEXAS TORNADO.—LATE last evening a cyclone passed about four miles south of town, demolishing houses and crops. At this hour it is impossible to get details, but it is feared the damage is very great. Only one casualty is reported. J. Auberberry's house was torn to pieces and Mrs. Auberberry badly injured. The storm was accompanied by hail and rain, some of the hailstones being as large as hen's eggs.

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A MOTHER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—JANESVILLE, Wis., May 18.—During a severe storm last evening the home of Dayton Flagg at La Prairie, was struck by lightning. After the fire was extinguished Mrs. Flagg was found dead on the floor. Her little child was badly burned but will survive.

STORMS IN AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, May 18.—Much damage has been done through the country by storms. At Boskowitz eight persons were killed and a number of houses were burned.

GALVESTON (Tex.) firm recently closed a contract for 7,000 tons of Hutchinson salt. The Galveston firm last year secured 40,000 tons of English salt and have decided to use Kansas salt in the future, which is considered superior.

DURING the storm on the 17th lightning struck the house of George Washington, colored, of Kansas City, Kan., and set it on fire. Washington and a two-year-old child were seriously burned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Important Decision.
A decision covering a new phase of the Prohibition laws was rendered recently by the Supreme Court. Some time ago the authorities of Lyon County seized an immense quantity of intoxicants, including forty barrels of beer and ten barrels of whisky. Preparations were being made to destroy the liquors, when a Kansas City wholesale liquor dealer appeared and commenced an action in replevin to regain possession of the liquors. The clerk of the court refused to issue the papers. The wholesale dealer appealed to the highest court, and a decision was given in his favor. The Supreme Court held that "the clerk of the district court is purely a ministerial officer, and whenever an action of replevin is brought, and in such action the proper affidavit for an order of delivery and the proper undertaking are each filed in the clerk's office, it is the clerk's duty to issue the order of delivery. Intoxicating liquors are not contraband in this State. They are still property, and may be legally manufactured and sold for certain purposes, and may be legally used for almost any purpose for which intoxicating liquors may ever be used. The clerk must obey the law."

Miscellaneous.
On the afternoon of Saturday the 13th a bloody tragedy was enacted in the court room of Justice Lewis at Kansas City, Kan. James Smith, a notorious crook, was having a preliminary examination upon the charge of safe blowing and burglary, when he suddenly and stealthily approached Detective Gilley, who had worked up the case against him, and in an instant drew a knife across his throat almost severing the head from the body. Smith then made a desperate effort to escape from the room when the officer, although mortally wounded, steadied himself by a table and fired four shots at the desperado, three of which took effect and he fell dead at the door. Smith also stabbed another policeman in the thigh in his desperation and received a shot from that officer's pistol. Smith did not live a minute after he cut Gilley's throat and Gilley died the following Monday morning.

LAST November Olof Hammerbeck, a patient in the insane asylum at Topeka, disappeared and could not be found, although diligent search was made. The other day while men were removing some hay, he had been stored in the hay in the asylum stables since last fall, they were horrified at finding his body hanging from a beam, where it had been for nearly six months. The supposition is that Hammerbeck climbed to the top of the hay mow and going into the furthest and darkest corner of the stable deliberately hanged himself. He was only nineteen years old.

A BURGLAR named Charles Myra, employed at Fort Leavenworth as a tailor, went to his home in North Leavenworth, where he found the doors locked against him. Being refused admittance by his wife he burst open the door and discovered a well known character, Tom Harrington, in a compromising position. Myra opened fire with a navy revolver, and one of the shots struck Harrington in the left thigh, shattering the bone and severing an artery. After the shooting Myra and his wife fled, and the police had not been able to find their whereabouts. Harrington's wound was considered fatal.

BURGERS recently entered the dwelling of William Hetherington at Atchison and carried away property worth about \$800, including a fine gold watch, diamond ring, shirt stud and sleeve buttons.

The insane wife of a farmer named Bier, residing near Beavaria, suddenly sprang upon her husband the other day, grasped his long beard and beat his head with a poker until he was insensible and helpless. Although Bier knew that his wife was mentally deranged he regarded her as entirely harmless.

The free delivery postal service is to be established at Arkansas City July 1.

J. G. SANDS, dealer in saddlery and harness, who established the first business house in Lawrence in 1855, has made an assignment after braving all kinds of storms for thirty-four years.

C. E. RUTTER, clerk in the Farmers' Hotel at Ellsworth, shot himself in the head with suicidal intent the other night. He had chances of recovery.

GEORGE EHLER was fatally stabbed at the Union Pacific depot at Junction City the other morning by Anton Maizer, a German whom Ehlert and his crew were beating. Ehlert acted in self-defense. A purse was raised and he was sent on his way rejoicing. Ehlert was a tough citizen.

BEFORE daylight the other morning Fred E. Ross went to the banks of the Solomon river at Minneapolis, placed a revolver in his breast and fired a bullet through his heart, causing instantaneous death. Ross was a young man about twenty-three years old, well respected and until quite recently had been local editor of the Solomon Valley Democrat. No reason for the act was known.

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THIRTY MISSING.

Bad Reports of the Sinking of the Alaskan.

The Vessel Founders in a Fearful Storm—Three Men Drowned in a Turret—Texas Tornado—Great Storm in Austria.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18.—Captain E. E. Howes, of the foundered steamer Alaskan, and First Officer Wood have arrived here on the steamship Columbia. They state that the Alaskan sailed for San Francisco from Astoria last Saturday, crossed the Columbia river bar safely and headed down the coast Sunday forenoon. A very heavy gale sprang up which soon increased to a terrible storm, and the sea ran very high and the vessel began laboring heavily. In the afternoon the steamer strained and began taking water. The pumps were kept going constantly and the officers and the crew vainly endeavored to stop the leak by stuffing in blankets and bedding. The storm continued with unabated fury and early Sunday evening the works of the steamer began going to pieces. The water poured in on all sides, putting out the fires in the furnaces and literally flooding the upper works. The engines were stopped and the huge vessel pitched and tossed completely at the mercy of the elements. The pumps could not be worked and the vessel began filling, but Captain Howes gave orders to all to stay by the vessel, hoping that the storm would soon abate.

About twelve o'clock Monday night it was evident the steamer would soon founder and Captain Howes then gave orders to launch the lifeboats and rafts. All the boats were launched but one or two, which crushed against the side of the steamer. The men behaved with coolness and obeyed orders promptly. There were forty-four men on board the vessel and three stewards. About one o'clock all put on life preservers, got in the boats and rafts and drifted away. Some refused to leave the steamer at all, preferring to take their chances on board rather than commit themselves to the hungry waters.

At 2:15 a. m. Monday the steamer took a plunge and went down stem first. Captain Howes gallantly stayed with the vessel until she sank, and, clinging to a portion of the wreckage, floated away. He was afterward picked up by those on board the rafts. After thirty-five hours he and others were picked up by the tug Vigilante. The same vessel also picked up the first officer, G. W. Wood, T. Wallace, W. Collins, B. Bernhard, J. Monaghan, J. W. Brown, Alfred Bronson, John Welsh and George Childrup.

Childrup had a leg broken by the heaving of timbers before leaving the steamer and died soon after being picked up. John Welsh was found dead on a piece of wreckage. Chief Engineer Swaine was washed off one of the rafts soon after leaving the sinking vessel and is known to be lost.

Among those who refused to leave the Alaskan and were certainly lost were Albert Rahles, steward; S. T. Week, second officer, W. Jenney and A. S. Lemm.

Thirty men remain yet unaccounted for, whose fate is unknown at present. The tug Vigilante, after picking up those mentioned, cruised about the scene of the disaster for over twelve hours, but saw no signs of the others.

At the time the vessel foundered a fearful storm prevailed and the rain descended in torrents. There is scarcely any hope that the other part of the crew escaped, but efforts are being made to find them or ascertain their fate. The United States light house tender, Mazanita, now on the Southern coast, is cruising about looking for the survivors, if any.

Cape Blanco is about 200 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river on the coast of Oregon, and is only a short distance from Cape Orford. As near as can be ascertained the disaster occurred about eighteen miles off the cape.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE ON FIRE.
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Reward for Stabbing a Tough.
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ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE DEAD.

The Newly Appointed Minister to Russia Dies Suddenly.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Allen Thorndike Rice, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, died suddenly yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was stopping. Mr. Rice had been suffering from a throat affection for a few days, but was not supposed to be in any danger. He intended to sail for Europe Wednesday in the Italian steamer City of Paris, but was compelled to delay his departure owing to his sickness.

Mr. Rice died at half-past three o'clock. There were with him at the time James Sargent, his valet of twenty years' standing; Henry Crisp, an experienced nurse; Dr. Goldthwaite and Dr. Fuller, who had been in attendance upon him for some time. Dr. Fuller gives the following history of the case:

"Mr. Rice had been ill during the entire spring, having been generally run down from overwork in preparing to go abroad. He took to his bed three or four days ago, suffering from tonsillitis. His tonsils had formerly given him considerable trouble and had been clipped. There was a certain amount of respiratory apparatus, with symptoms of quinsy. The case had not been considered dangerous, however, even up to eleven o'clock last night. Monday was his worst day. On Tuesday night the abscess began to discharge and he felt a great deal of relief. The patient's temperature fell and his condition appeared to be favorable. He also had a good appetite. Dr. Fuller adds that Mr. Rice was an excellent one and that all was done for the sick man that was possible.

The nurse says that at one o'clock yesterday morning, when only he and the valet were with the patient, Mr. Rice expectorated some phlegm or pus, felt greatly relieved and went to sleep. At about two o'clock the nurse endeavored to wake him to allow more phlegm to be discharged, but was unable to wake him. Sargent, the valet, made a haste to summon Dr. Fuller and Dr. Goldthwaite. The latter reached the sick room first and tried in vain to awaken the patient. When Dr. Fuller arrived they united their efforts with the same result. Mr. Rice died within ten minutes.

Dr. Fuller says the glottis swelled suddenly and shut off the breath. Such a case is of rare occurrence and in this instance was unlooked for, though every precaution had been taken.

MARSHAL NEEDLES.

His Report as to His Action in Oklahoma and Deputies That Entered Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Attorney-General has received a report from T. B. Needles, United States Marshal of the Indian Territory, in regard to the conduct of himself and deputies at the opening of Oklahoma Territory April 22. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "I have not entered any land or lands, town lot or lots in the Oklahoma district and have no interest whatever, directly or indirectly, near or remote of any kind or nature, in any land or lots in the Territory. I do not know positively as to my deputies, but have had an intimation that one of them had secured a town lot in Guthrie and one or two had entered a quarter section of land apiece. I am not positive as to this, but will at once ascertain the facts and report to you. If there are any other violations of the law by my deputies I have not heard of them. No person or persons other than those reported by me to you in my communication of the 30th ult had any authority from me to enter the Territory on or before the 22d ult."

Marshal Needles explains that he did not fully investigate the actions of his deputies because two special agents of the Land-office had been engaged for two weeks in investigating the matter. Their reports had been sent to Washington and he presumed the Attorney-General had been fully advised in regard to them. He added that a copy of the specifications filed in order that I may furnish testimony in detail to refute them. I should like to meet my accusers face to face before you."

WRECK OF THE ALASKAN.
A Sidewheel Steamship Wrecked in a Gale—Five Men Reported Drowned.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 17.—The steamship Columbia which arrived at Astoria yesterday found from San Francisco to Portland, brought a report of the loss of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's magnificent side-wheel iron steamer Alaskan, which is reported to have foundered off Cape Blanc, Monday, while on her way from Portland to San Francisco.

The Alaskan left Portland last Saturday bound for San Francisco, where she was to go on dry dock for some repairs preparatory to being placed on the Puget Sound route, and it is supposed that she must have encountered a very severe gale on her way down the coast. She fortunately carried no passengers, having on board

A SONG FOR BEDTIME.

O sing a song for bedtime, when wee ones are
my knee
Their little prayers slip over, and kiss good-
night to me.
Then mother takes her darlings and cuddles
them away
In soft, warm beds, to slumber and dream till
"sleep o' day."
O, take this kiss to dream of
With all things sweet and fair;
May angels guard thy slumber—
God have thee in His care.
O, sing a song for bedtime. The nest upon the
bough
Is rocking in the night wind, and little birdies
now
Are dreaming as they cuddle against their
mother's breast.
O, go to sleep as they do, my nestlings, in thy
nest.
O, take this kiss to dream of
With all things sweet and fair;
May angels guard thy slumber—
God have thee in His care.
O, sing a song for bedtime. I hear far off and
sweet,
The sound of bells in Sleep-land, where dream
elves tripping feet
Are marking off the measures of moments as
they go.
O, listen, darlings, listen—how sweet it is, and
"ow."
O, take this kiss to dream of
With all things sweet and fair;
May angels guard thy slumber—
God have thee in His care.
O, sing a song for bedtime. The wee ones are
asleep.
I bend above their slumber and pray that God
will keep
Their white souls stainless ever, and help me
guide their feet
Into the pleasant pathways where truth and
honor meet.
Take mother's kiss to dream of
With all things sweet and fair;
May angels guard thy slumber—
God have thee in His care.
—Eben E. Rexford, in Ladies' Home Journal.

DOWERLESS.

How the Lieutenant Won Promotion and a Bride.

When she entered the large drawing-room to attend the General's receptions, her fresh, smiling face and pretty bare shoulders drew a murmur of admiration from the group of officers gathered around the doorways. Her mother, majestic in the somewhat showy toilet of a woman who has spent most of her life in the provinces, followed, shaking her white corsets curls proudly as if saying: "This is my daughter!" Then came her father, a quiet, gentlemanly, unassuming man, the Colonel of the 123d, taking the utmost care not to step upon the trains of the dresses.

She had scarcely taken her seat ere a throng of captains and lieutenants, the cream of the garrison of Versailles, tightly buttoned into their full-dress uniforms some with fair and some with dark mustaches, some with bold and some with dreamy eyes, rushed forward to seize her ball card. Then, in the golden glow of the chandeliers, to the music of the band, she began to dance lightly and gracefully, borne along in the arms of partners who eagerly strove to please her. To them her wishes were commands and her whims laws. The Colonel's daughter! In times of speedy promotion a word of praise carelessly uttered by her lips: "What a charming officer! Lieut So-and-so is, and such a capital waltzer!" might decide a career. So by a tone of command, half coquetish, half imperious, she made them march as if they were on drill.

She led this gay life until she reached her twenty-second year, moving from garrison to garrison, with flags unfurled and trumpets sounding—a somewhat nomadic existence. Her mother began to show signs of impatience; she would have liked to see her married. But a terrible barrier rose between the young girl and the aspirants to her hand, a barrier inscribed with the word, "Dowerless!" And the officers flinched, laughed, danced, but seemed to have no thought of marrying.

To please the colonel's daughter sufficiently to win her good opinion was an excellent thing. To carry matters to the point of matrimony was quite another song! And nobody appeared disposed to learn the tune—at least, no one whose suit would have been welcomed. For, during a whole twelve-month, the young girl had had one trembling, sighing lover at whom she ungratefully laughed.

He was a tall fellow, with a russet brown moustache and blue eyes, a native of Lorraine and a pupil of Saint Marcel. He had entered the army at 18, been wounded at the battle of Coulmiers and wore the medal bestowed for gallantry. But, as he had not graduated at Saint Cyr, he was coldly treated. Of peasant lineage, he was strong and vigorous, taciturn by temperament, though very well informed. Perfectly at home on the drill-ground, he was out of his element in the drawing-room. Though an execrable dancer, the fear of seeming uncourtous had induced him to secure the young girl for a partner, on which occasion he had made such a zuddle of the figures of the Boston that the most experienced eye would never have recognized it. This luckless trial sufficed; rather than face those jeering glances again he would gladly have marched up to a battery.

Hidden in a window niche, he spent hours in watching the object of his adoration, as she danced with bewitching vivacity, following her with his eyes amid the whirling throng. Sometimes he summoned up courage to approach her mother and formally pay his respects, but this was the height of his audacity. He watched his comrades enviously as they hovered around the young girl, saying to himself: "One

of these days news of her approaching marriage to one of these gentlemen will be told at the mess-table and all will be over!" He had fits of overwhelming despair at times in the cheerless atmosphere of his furnished lodgings. He tried to reason with himself. Was he not mad to think of this spoiled child of luxury? She was destined for the scion of some noble family, not for a poor, penniless officer. Yet his thoughts constantly turned to her. During the sleepless hours of the night he beheld her whirling lightly and gaily through the mazes of the waltz. She seemed to be coquetishly calling him, and he thought: "Who knows? Perhaps she might accept me." His heart beat till it almost stifled him.

One morning he could bear it no longer. This sort of life had become impossible. He went in search of the Major, who had always showed a friendly interest in him, and begged him to see the Colonel, and without actually putting the question, ascertain how an offer of marriage would be received. He spent the day by the edge of a lake, watching the carp leap in the sunshine, already regretting his step and seeing nothing but darkness in the future.

That evening the Major drew him into a corner of the courtyard of the barracks, and said curtly: "I've seen the Colonel. He was very kind, and this is his answer: 'Your favorite is penniless, my daughter has no dowry, it would be wedding hunger and thirst.' He's right, too, by Jove! Think no more about the young lady. If you are disappointed, console yourself with the study of tactics."

The Lieutenant thanked him, but made no effort to console himself, and as officers were wanted for the expedition to Tonquin, he volunteered, and the following week embarked at Brest. And while, with swelling heart, he was borne farther and farther away across the heaving ocean surges, the young girl, happy and careless, continued to dance amid the light and the flowers to the soft notes of the music.

Two years passed away. The General still gave receptions in his handsome house, but the charming girl who had formerly turned all heads no longer appeared at these brilliant military entertainments. The Colonel of the 123d had died suddenly, on the eve of obtaining the stars. A dull, monotonous existence followed the gay, changeable life formerly led by the two women. All the officers who had flattered around them disappeared with the mirth and pleasure of former days. The new Colonel of the regiment also had a wife and daughter, to whom, as reigning sovereigns, all the homage was paid; the ex-queens received an absent-minded salute in the street, followed by a hasty retreat.

The widow and orphan, smiling bitterly, slowly pursued their way. They spent much of their time in the park, enjoying the warm air of the beautiful autumn days, whose sunlight gilded the marble statues and shed a yellow radiance upon the foliage of the huge chestnut trees. Sitting in their mourning robes, they listened to the military band which recalled a semblance of their former happiness. For a brief interval they fancied no change had taken place in their lives, and the Colonel's resonant voice would soon exclaim behind them: "Good afternoon, ladies; the band of the 124th gives the concert to-day, it is not so good as ours."

But the shouts of the children playing in the sand were the only sounds that reached their ears. The mother, sighing heavily, tried to read the paper through eye-glasses dimmed by tears, while the daughter secretly cast a mournful glance at her former partners, who no longer recognized her. She was now in her 25th year, and still her beauty, refined by sorrow, had a still greater charm. She was like a flower that has been refreshed and purified by the rain. Grave and gentle, she seemed to be doing penance for her happy past.

One day, while listening to the music, she saw among the group of officers who were walking, chatting, smoking and laughing, a new face, which instantly recalled the General's receptions and her timid lover standing in a corner devouring her with his eyes.

"Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed. "Look! There is the Lieutenant."

He had seen her, for he turned very pale, and, leaving his comrades, approached her in hand. The mother hastily folded her newspapers and, clearing the chair in front of her, offered it to the officer with a gracious smile.

"What! Is it really you, Lieutenant? It is a long time since we met. We are very happy to see you. But pardon me, I am calling you 'Lieutenant,' and there is a third stripe on your sleeve.

The young man blushed as he told them that, at the end of six months' campaigning, he had been made a Captain, after the Nam Dinh affair. There were so many empty places to be filled. Then he had been shut up in Tuyen-Kuan with Domine. It was a terrible siege, repulsing for five weeks the furious assault of the Chinese army, hurling its floods of men against the ruined walls of the little fortress. On the last day during a final sally, he had been wounded, and just at that moment, far away in the distance, above the clamor of the yellow herds, the French clarions were heard sounding the notes of deliverance. Oh, what an hour of rapture! He had seen the enemy fly, the tri-color appear, and fell without regret, knowing that France had won the victory. His condition had appeared so serious that he had been sent home with the cross. During the journey he had nearly re-

gained his health, and, on his arrival, had been entered on the official list for promotion to the rank of chief de bataillon.

The two women made no reply. The mother was calculating that he had gained at least ten years in advance of his companions. The daughter was scrutinizing the young soldier and thinking him altered almost beyond recognition. His wan, thin face gave him an air of distinction. Was it possible that any one could have disdained this brave warrior, who, having paid for each promotion with his blood, was now returning to an assured future?

He, too, was reflecting. Could this quiet, serious girl be the gay, careless belle he had once known? A different woman now appeared before him, a woman a hundred times more charming in her sorrowful grace. She had formerly allured, now she enthralled him. He had dreamed of her in his guise. Yes, it was really she. Just as fair as of yore, and a hundred times lovelier.

Their eyes met, and she read so much admiration in the officer's that she averted her glance in embarrassment. Darkness was gathering, the mother and daughter rose. Unable to tear himself away, he went with them to their door.

The next day he again met them at the concert, and the same thing happened on each following one. He sat beside the young girl, and, while her mother read the papers, they talked unwearyingly, yet said nothing of importance. Autumn was nearing its close, heaps of rust-colored leaves filled the paths and it was growing very cold to sit in the open air. So the young couple, side by side, wandered through the park, with the lingering steps of lovers.

December was passed in ever increasing intimacy. Yet at times the Captain seemed troubled and anxious. One day, yielding to a sudden impulse, he pressed her arm closely against his breast, his eyes sparkled, and she fancied he was going to say: "I worship you!" But he kept silence and became somewhat gloomy. His excitement increased as New-year's day approached. He often went to Paris, spent less time with the widow and her daughter. Had they been deceived? What mystery was impending?

At six o'clock on the 31st of December he had not appeared. The widow was reading the evening paper which contained the lists of promotions in the army. Suddenly, flushing deeply, she exclaimed: "He is appointed! he has his promotion!"

At the same instant hurried steps were heard, the door opened, and the man so impatiently expected entered. Deeply agitated, but smiling, he stood motionless. The mother held out her arms.

"Oh! my dear child, this was what troubled you!"

But he turned with tender pride to the young girl, saying: "Mademoiselle, I now have an assured future to lay at your feet. I love you—will you be my wife?"

Her face paled as she remembered her first refusal, and, recollecting all that the brave fellow had done to deserve his good fortune, she held out her hand and, with her head on his shoulder and her lips pressed to the rough bullion which marked the rank so valiantly won, she shed tears of joy.

Translated from the French by J. M. Percival, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

CULTIVATING CORN.

Some of the Needs of the Crops in Seasons of Protracted Drought.

It is the practice with some to check off the rows on land that has been plowed in the fall, depending upon cultivation in order to pulverize the soil, but the better plan is to plow the land again in the spring and harrow the field over until it is as fine as possible. The first preparation will be found of great advantage to the corn at later stages of growth, especially should there be drought. The roots will have a better and deeper field upon which to feed, and the young plants will get an early start that will greatly aid them as the season advances and when it is important to get ahead of the drought.

Experiments show that cultivation benefits the crop in more ways than by the destruction of weeds, though if the weeds and grass are kept down the corn crop will be much benefited, as the weeds rob the plants of moisture existing in the soil. The moisture rises to the surface by force of capillary attraction, the compacted earth being porous. If the earth is covered with any substance evaporation is thereby lessened, and the water is turned into the stalks of the plants. When the ground is loosened or the surface of the soil broken, it becomes a dry mulch and prevents evaporation in the same manner as though a covering was afforded. It is not necessary to cultivate deeply. What is required is to keep the surface soil loose, thus preventing evaporation of moisture enabling the crop to endure severe drought. The earth itself is converted into a store-house of moisture, and the soil should be cultivated and loosened often if not a weed can be seen.

It is well to advise corn-growers to use only seed from corn that is adapted to the section. While there are varieties that yield more, yet the period when a variety matures must be kept in view, as the frost may overtake a variety not suitable to the section. The main point is to give the young corn a good start, and to have it as well grown as possible before summer. If this is done, and the soil kept loose, the drought will have but little effect upon it.—St. Paul Globe.

ARTISTIC TATTOOING.

The Clever Work Done by a Japanese Professional Living at Hong Kong.

A Hong Kong journal gives an account of a Japanese who has lately set up in that colony as a professional tattooer of pictures and designs on the body. In a room decorated with fans, hanging pictures and scrolls, the visitor or patient is received. In a conspicuous place is hung a notice in the following words: "I do not business if fuddled." Sample books are first produced for inspection and selection; they are filled with colored drawings of dragons, birds, insects and scenes—comic and serious. At the bottom is written the cost of tattooing each, the prices varying from about 12s. for three butterflies to an elaborate grouse for £20. The operator himself was tattooed all over his body with groups of bright flowers here, the conventional Japanese girl's head there; a female figure wound round one arm from the shoulder to the wrist, while on the other was a dragon, with every scale carefully shaded. On the breast was a picture of the god of storms, with inscriptions in Japanese characters, and similar representations all over the body, the hands alone being free. The apparatus consists merely of a small box containing a slab of black Chinese ink, some vermilion and dark red powders, and a drawerful of penholders, on the ends of which were fixed tiny bunches of needles, numbering from three to fifty. The customer chooses his design from the pattern-books, the operator draws it on the part desired, and then with a large bunch of needles for the heavy black and a small one for the fine lines the colors are punctured in. No blood is drawn and the pain is very little. A dragon, which would be tattooed for £4, would take five hours, on account of the number of scales. The part is then rubbed with vaseline to allay the inflammation, and in a day or two the skin would come off. After that the marks would be indelible. The Hong Kong operator tattooed the arm of an English prince, and, in Kioto, was engaged for a whole month reproducing on the trunk and limbs of an English peer a series of scenes from Japanese history. For this he was paid about £100. He has also tattooed English ladies, and seems to be especially proud of one picture, which was a tin fan about the size of a half-penny, on which was a complete landscape with figures well defined. His income from tattooing in Hong Kong is about £1,200 per annum.—London Times.

SLEEPING BY COMPASS.

Shall We Rest With Our Heads to the Equator or the North Pole?

The sleep-with-your-head-to-the-north idea had quite a run a few years ago, and there are still a great many people who, perhaps rather from force of habit than otherwise, range their beds so that they stand in line with the parallels of longitude, and sleep with their "feet to the equator," or as near as they can get to it. Habits are strong in such a matter. But the editor of a Western paper relates that he was greatly troubled with sleeplessness and headache at night. Finally he thought himself that it always made him ill to travel on the railroad, if he rode backward, or if he lay in a sleeping-car berth with his head to the engine; and that on the other hand if he sat facing the engine, or slept in his berth with his feet to the engine, he slept well. The reflection led him to apply his experience to the earth itself, which is a sort of great railroad car, whirling along from west to east at the rate of about one thousand miles an hour.

He proceeded to arrange his bed so that when he lay upon it his head was to the West and his feet to the East, and after that he had no more sleeplessness or headache, but slept profoundly and sweetly, with his "feet to the engine." He commends his discovery to all sleepless and nervous people, and does not doubt that he has hit upon a bit of knowledge which will prove infinitely valuable to mankind. But what about the people who would just as lief ride backwards on railroad trains, and who sleep better with their heads to the engines of trains and the bows of vessels.

A friend once strongly advised us always to sleep when traveling with our head to the engine or the bow, and gave some very plausible reasons for his philosophy. "The movement of a train," he said, "tends to force your blood in the opposite direction from the way the train is going; that is to say, being liquid and under the influence in some degree of the forces of gravitation and inertia, the blood is not carried forward so fast as the solid parts of the body, and tends to collect in the end which is for the time being toward the rear. Now, if your feet are toward the engine, the blood will collect in your head and give you unpleasant dreams and sleeplessness. Have the blood in your feet, on the other hand, and you will sleep all the better for having it there." "But," we asked, "does not your being on a car constitute, as it were, a new center of motion, and every part of the body being carried along as fast as any other part, prevent any collecting of the blood in the extremity which is in the 'aft'?" "The fact that you are on the train," replied the theorist, "does not prevent the force of gravitation from working independently of the train, and the principle of inertia certainly carries the blood toward your head every time the train starts. Try it with a spirit level, and you will see the bubble hug the aftermost end of the tube."—American Analyst.

RESTORING FERTILITY.

The Farmer who Sows Clover Seed Can Hardly Make a Mistake.

Through a larger part of the country than the advocates of the great West will admit, the means of improving worn-out or impoverished land are the most practical questions in farming. It is almost certain that in large portions of Dakota, even before it is admitted to Statehood, successive wheat cropping has seriously diminished the yield. In Minnesota this failure of the soil occurred several years ago, and so suddenly that it is recognized as an era by farmers and other business men. Talking with a farmer recently from that State, he remarked that it was a common thing to hear events dated from the year of the wheat failure. It was at the time thought to be a temporary affair, the result of bad season, drought and insects, but experience has shown that the diminution in the wheat yield then experienced was due to more serious causes, as it has continued ever since. This condition of affairs is not an unmixed evil. It makes impossible the spendthrift extravagance of fertility which has marked Western farming and has put the Eastern farmers at so great a disadvantage. The greatly improved machinery for harvesting grain crops has not only enabled Western farmers to exhaust their farms more rapidly, but has also obliged farmers in the East to pursue the same system. Less stock has been kept in localities where grain can be grown, and the deficiency in barnyard manure has been made up by the purchase of commercial fertilizers, good in themselves, but not furnishing a lasting manure for the improvement of the soil. The unsymmetrical character of much modern farming is shown by the smaller proportion of land devoted to grass and hay. These do not give the immediate profit that grain crops do to average farmers, but they are better for the permanence of the business. If a farm is plowed every year, and the product sold at low prices, as it has been of late years, it is scarcely possible for the farmer to avoid financial ruin. The fertility of his land, which is his capital, is being exhausted, and when that is gone he has no way to easily replace it. The best of all restoratives of fertility is clover. The farmer who sows clover seed liberally can hardly make a mistake. On the great majority of farms the distance from market is so great that clover hay does not pay at the comparatively low price it brings to draw away. If fed on the farm it makes a valuable manure, and at the same time the hay crop is growing the clover roots are deepening the soil for future crops. The farmer who grows clover largely can afford to try the commercial fertilizers, for the clover roots fasten the mineral fertility in the soil, instead of allowing it to become inert and worthless.—American Cultivator.

POULTRY ON FARMS.

Systematic Rules Summed Up in Seventeen Brief Paragraphs.

In raising poultry or stock of any kind it should be the aim of every one to keep it healthy and improve it. You can do it very easily by adopting some systematic rules. These may be summed up in brief as follows:

1. Construct your house good and warm so as to avoid damp floors and afford a flood of sunshine. Sunshine is better than medicine.
2. Provide a dusting and scratching place where you can bury wheat and corn, and thus induce the fowls to take the provident exercise.
3. Provide yourself with some good, healthy chickens, never to be over three or four years old, giving one cock to every twelve hens.
4. Give plenty of fresh air at all times, especially in summer.
5. Give plenty of fresh water daily, and never allow the fowls to go thirsty.
6. Feed them systematically two or three times a day; scatter the food, so they can't eat it too fast or without proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of feed.
7. Give them a variety of both dry and cooked feed; a mixture of cooked meat and vegetables is an excellent thing for their morning meal.
8. Give soft feed in the morning and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat and cracked corn placed in the scratching places to give them exercise during the day.
9. Above all things keep the house clean and well ventilated.
10. Do not crowd too many into one house; if you do look out for disease.
11. Use carbolic powder occasionally in the dusting bins to destroy lice.
12. Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests and whitewash once a week in summer and once a month in winter.
13. Let the old and young have as large a range as possible, the larger the better.
14. Don't breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time, unless you are going into the business. Three or four will give you your hands full.
15. Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so by either buying a cockerel or settings of eggs from some reliable breeder.
16. In buying birds or eggs go to some reliable breeder who has his reputation at stake. You may have to pay a little more for birds, but you can depend on what you get. Culls are not cheap at any price.
17. Save the best birds for next year's breeding and send the others to market. In shipping fancy poultry to market send it dressed.—Marshey's Illustrated Monthly.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To get rid of soft corns, apply wool soaked in castor-oil. Hard ones should be painted with the following solvent—salicylic acid one drachm, atropine two drops, flexible collodion one ounce.

—Bad dreams are frequently caused by a tight neck-band, which prevents the blood when it has reached the brain from flowing freely back again. Compression of any part of the body should be avoided at all times, but especially during sleep.

—Home life is the best field wherein to cultivate the sweet flowers of courtesy. This is their native soil, from which they spread over all the relations of life; no nature, no condition which their fragrance can not reach. But the root must be planted deep in the heart; no poor, borrowed blossoms will stand the test of all seasons.—Elizabeth Eddy Norris.

—Eggs with Cheese.—Take two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, the same of cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of salt, pepper and grated nutmeg and the yolks of three eggs. Mix all together and bake in a shallow dish in a hot oven. When lightly browned drop four or five eggs on the top and, sprinkling these with a little cheese put back into the oven until they are "set."

—Raspberry Vinegar.—Bruise one quart fresh berries in a crock or basin; pour over it a pint of good vinegar, cover closely, let it stand three days, and stir daily; strain through a flannel bag, do not press. To one pint of liquor put one pound loaf sugar, boil ten minutes and take off scum as it rises. When cold bottle and cork tightly. A little put in water makes a pleasant drink in summer.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Dr. Mary I. Thompson, in a lecture on "Dress," says: "The corset properly used is a boon to feminine humanity. It should be large enough to allow full expansion of the chest, and the bones or cords should be flexible and flat lacers used. Then it protects the chest and abdomen from injury. Straps from the shoulders to support clothing are bad. They compress the bust and make a girl round-shouldered, while the corsets distribute the weight of clothing."

SESENHEIM CHURCH.

A Sanctuary Used by Roman Catholics and Protestants Alike.

We strolled over to the church, entering in the wake of half a dozen slowly pacing women. The edifice, consisting of a single narrow nave and rounding choir, was built in the fifteenth century, and since the time of Louis XIV. has been used by Roman Catholics and Protestants alike, as is often the custom in Alsace-Lorraine. In the aisle was a tombstone, with the inscription half effaced, bearing the date of 1557, over which the young Goethe's feet once stepped so lightly; and there was the pastor's pew, in which, by the side of Frederike, he found her father's sermon "none too long." In the aisle was a tinselled altar, with crucifix and candles and the image of the Virgin, while on the right wall of the nave was the pulpit, decorated, as were all the windows, with long green branches in honor of Trinity Sunday. The seats were filled with peasant women, in dark, immobile rows; each dressed like all the others, in a black alpaca gown, a short sack of the same material edged with velvet ribbon, a brocaded silk neck-cloth, and a queer little quilted black silk cap, with wide stiff bows of ribbon that stood out from the head like the wings of a huge dusky butterfly. They were all of that age, from thirty to sixty-five, when peasants look just alike—their hair bleached yellow and their faces browned by labor in the fields; shrewd faces, many of them, with strong features, but absolutely untouched by any lines of thought; with animal patience and endurance in them, and in the eyes something of the expression that a dog or horse has when he looks at you and does not understand you. They were all hushed and reverent now, in the presence of the offices of the church.

The Lutheran pastor ascended into the pulpit, and read the formal death notice of the person whose funeral sermon he was to preach. It was an old woman, born in the very year that Frederike Brion died. There had once been an irregularity in her life, it appeared. "My beloved ones, this woman was sinful," the round-faced blonde young pastor began, "but we are all sinful." He paused, and there was a profound stillness. An old peasant woman on the seat in front of us turned to a companion, and whispered, the tears starting from her bleared eyes, "Das ist wahr." He went on again, preaching from the text, "Dust thou art," amid a silence almost painful. A few children sat in front of the pulpit. On the very back seat were three men, not old, but with strangely wrinkled faces, and all of them were sobbing. Through the open window near the pulpit, the June breeze blew in, making the Linden branches rustle gently, and threw dicing shadows on the whitewashed wall.—Bliss Perry, in Atlantic.

THE RIGHT SORT.

Ising not of the hilly hand
With taper fingers soft,
Although such themes I understand
Are sung of very oft.
I praise no rings that scintillate
Without a single flaw;
This hand some would denominate
A paw.

Ising not of a hand that floats
O'er the piano's keys,
Evoking long roulades of notes
That can not fall to please.
This hand could never play a bit
Of Chopin or of Liszt,
And poets would consider it
A fist.

Oh, no! This hand's expansive quite—
Of that pray be assured,
'Tis not particularly white
Nor deftly manicured.
The hands of my old spinster aunt
Are large and rough and red,
But they can do what small hands can't—
Make bread.

—Harry B. Smith, in America.

BALANCING ACCOUNTS.

A Plan That Might Work Well in Many Households.

When Mr. Jenkins went to the city on Saturday morning, his wife accompanied him to do a little shopping. As they were walking to the train, Mr. J., happening to glance down at his coat, uttered a vigorous exclamation, and added: "I thought you promised to sew that loose button on my coat. Now it's gone, and a fine figure I cut! Don't I?"

"I'm very sorry, John, but—"
"But won't put it on again. There's going to be a committee meeting in the office, too this morning, and I don't care to look as if I were coming to pieces. I'd like to know what was the use of my leaving it at home yesterday?"

"I had the needle and thread in my hand to do it, John, just as the baby fell down-stairs, and that frightened me so that it put every thing else out of my mind. I was anxious about her for hours, you know."

"How she came to get such a fall, is more than I can see. What's the use, anyway, of you women staying at home all day, if you can't keep the children from breaking their necks?"

"She was scarcely out of my sight for a moment all day, except just that once, and—"
"Well, never mind. I suppose you can sew on a button to-night; but I wish you kept a memorandum. What you women ever do with your memories I don't see. Probably they're too precious to use." And Mr. Jenkins relaxed into silence and a perusal of the morning paper.

When they were leaving the train Mrs. Jenkins said meekly: "If you are not too busy to-day, John, I wish you would stop at Polisher's and get my lace pin. I shall need it to wear to the concert to-night. None of my other pins are fit. I'd get it myself, if it wasn't so far down town."

"There! I've thought of that pin a hundred times if I have once; but I never have more than time to catch the last boat as I come past. I'll get it to-night."

Mr. Jenkins had a hurried and busy day, and felt so warm in consequence that he had to stop on his way to the ferry to drink a glass of soda-water. That used up all his spare minutes, and when he passed Polisher's jewelry store he was walking as if for a wager.

One evening, about the middle of the following week, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins sat in "social silence" on the broad piazza, the former trying to read by the waning light, while his wife was diligently making entries of some sort in a little red blank-book.

Mr. Jenkins laid his paper aside for a moment and watched his wife. Finally he said: "I'm glad to see you growing so systematic and economical in your housekeeping. I hope it will tell when the bills come in."

"It's not housekeeping accounts this time, John; though I do try to be regular about those."

"I don't see what it can be, then. Seems to me you have grown very literary lately. I don't see what it can be, I don't know how often I've seen you writing in that book. Suppose you let me have a look at it; and he reached out his hand.

"Not just yet," said Mrs. Jenkins. "Please wait a little. You may see it Saturday night; that is, if accounts balance, or if there is something to my credit."

Mr. Jenkins looked puzzled. "So it is an account-book, after all. Well, I'd just as soon wait. I will audit it for you on Saturday. That is, if the items are not too small and tedious—one cent for glove buttons, three cents for hairpins, five cents for a car-fare."

"I don't think you will find the items tedious," was the reply; and the matter dropped.

About 10 o'clock Saturday night it occurred to Mr. Jenkins to call for his wife's account book.

"You said it was not your household account, so I suppose it has to do with private expenses," he remarked.

"It is neither," said Mrs. Jenkins. "It is only a memorandum of items I wanted to keep in mind."

"Well, that's an excellent idea, though I don't see why it needs balancing."

"Perhaps you will see in a moment. It's an account of what ought to have been remembered, and of what is to be; and I'll read it myself."

"Well, you are a queer woman! That's all I have to say. I don't see the sense of such a memorandum; but go ahead."

Mr. Jenkins whistled and sat upright.

"You are keeping somebody's accounts beside your own, I observe."
"Certainly, my dear," said his wife, sweetly. "I couldn't make things balance otherwise, you know."
He subsided with a resigned air, and Mrs. Jenkins went on:

"Forgot to tell Patrick to put away the lawn-mower."
"In consequence of which," added John, in an audible foot-note, "it was out all night in the rain, and became shockingly rusty."
The account proceeded.

"Sunday—Forgot the number of our new pew. Mr. Jenkins forgot nothing." A look of quiet triumph shone from the arm-chair occupied by paterfamilias.

"Monday—Forgot to have more starch put into the collars and cuffs. Mr. Jenkins forgot to order a barrel of wood."

"Tuesday—My record clear. Mr. Jenkins forgot to tell Jack that Helen Lovering was spending the day here. Whereby Jack lost a golden opportunity, may end by losing Helen herself; and has had a fit of the blues ever since."

"Wednesday—Forgot to have chocolate instead of coffee for breakfast. Mr. Jenkins forgot to send the glazier up to mend the pane of glass that baby broke. In consequence of which, the rain came in while we were away from home and ruined the new plush chair. Spoilt lawn-mower canceled."

"I would suggest," said a voice from the arm-chair, "that we deal with bare items, and dispense with superfluous comments."
"Thursday—Forgot to keep the scissors out of the baby's reach. Century much the worse in consequence."

"Mr. Jenkins forgot to mail my letter to Harriet; as a result, letting her come up from Bound Brook, yesterday, to find the house closed and family out of town."

"Friday—Forgot my umbrella and left it in the cars. Mr. Jenkins forgot, until after dinner, to tell me that aunt Kate was expecting us to dine with her. Consequence, she ate a cold dinner alone after waiting an hour."

"I have once before remarked," interposed Mr. Jenkins, "that I would be obliged to you for sticking to the account in the book."
"It will help us to make a just balance, if we weigh consequences," replied his wife, placidly. "Have patience; I have nearly finished."

"Saturday—Forgot to see that Bridget put salt into the bread. Consequence, it was insipid, but not the comments made on it."

"Mr. Jenkins forgot to turn off the water in the bathroom this morning." At this announcement the gentleman in question raised his eyebrows in sudden recollection, and looked slightly apprehensive. "Consequence, the kitchen ceiling fell at 4 o'clock."

"Bill for damages:
To Patrick's time spent in clearing away rubbish..... \$.50
To one meat dish (broken)..... .75
To one gravy boat (broken)..... .25
To one glass pitcher (broken)..... .39
To two pipkins (broken)..... .69
To Sunday's piece of roast beef buried in mortar..... 1.25
To doctor's services to cook's injuries..... \$ 1.00
To coat-plaster and arnica..... .25
To estimated cost of replastering kitchen..... 5.00

Total..... \$ 10.90
"Don't look so troubled, my dear," said Mrs. Jenkins cheerfully. "I would not let the children tell you, because I wanted to break it to you gently. Only, before you go to bed, please balance the account for the week." And she handed him the little red book.—Good House-keeping.

GOLD FIELD NOTES.

Wonderful Things Reported by a Strictly Truthful Chronicler.

If half the stories are true which are told about the newly discovered gold region in the Southwest, it is indeed a wonderful country. The following is taken from a newspaper which is published in the neighborhood:

"The greatest excitement prevails in the place, and well it may, for words fail to express the truth of the matter. There is gold in the water, there is gold in the air, there is gold everywhere. It is so plentiful that every miner carries his own gold belt wherever he goes. Some carry the metal in their teeth. The bell boys at the Esplanade Hotel make large sums every week by brushing off and saving the gold dust which travelers bring in on their clothes. The sheriff's handcuffs are gold-bands."

"The most wonderful discovery of all is that the river which runs through the camp is simply liquid gold."
"Nets are set in the river over night to catch the nuggets which come floating down, and these miners make their breakfast off the gold-fish which get caught along with the nuggets."
"Wash china in the stream and it comes out gold plate."
"A tramp went in swimming and came out completely clad in gold armor, but not being satisfied with a thirteen carat suit, he went in again for a second coat and was drowned by the weight."
"A copper-colored Indian baby was changed into a golden cherub by immersion in the water so that its mother refused to own it."
"Cattle driven into the water in order that they may drink, walk out on the other side gilded and watered stock."
"To obtain a rich golden butter it is only necessary to kill and throw in a Rocky mountain goat."
"Is it any wonder that persons have the gold fever when they live in a region so permeated with the stuff as this is?"—Time.

—A gentleman of Americus, Ga., owns a jug which has carried liquor for his family for over one hundred years.

CARE OF INVALIDS.

Hints for Nurses and Others Having Charge of Sick-Rooms.

A large, sunny room should be selected for the invalid; if without a carpet, so much the better. Sunshine as a disinfectant is worth bushels of chloride of lime.

The bed linen should be changed at least once in three days; the blankets once a week, those that have been removed being hung in the open air for a few hours, then thoroughly aired in a warm room.

The room should be kept thoroughly ventilated, and a temperature not lower than 68° nor higher than 70°. If the patient is kept warm, air may be freely admitted without the least danger.

The carpet of a sick-room should be lightly brushed once a day with a wetted broom. The furniture and wood-work should be wiped with a damp cloth. Dry dusters and feather brushes are worse than useless.

The cross-sheet should invariably be kept free from crumbs and wrinkles, as these are a frequent cause of bed-sores. Whenever the least redness shows on the patient's body the skin must be at once bathed with alcohol, thoroughly dried and dusted with powdered oxide of zinc.

A sheet folded lengthwise, laid across the bed, with the upper edge just touching the pillows and the ends lightly tucked under the mattresses, will be found to add greatly to the patient's comfort. It does not wrinkle like a single sheet, and crumbs may be readily brushed off it.

The nurse's dress should invariably be neat, tasteful and pretty. Slippers or boots of felt should be worn. To be continually smoothing the bed, pestering the patient with sympathy, and saying a dozen times an hour: "How do you feel now?" is enough to drive a sick man wild.

Meals for invalids should look as tempting as possible. The tray should be covered with the whitest napkin, and the silver, glass and china should shine with cleanliness. The patient should not be disgusted by a display of too much food, and should not be consulted beforehand as to what he will eat or drink.

In bathing the invalid never uncover too large a surface at once. Pin a blanket round the shoulders, fastening it behind, and remove the night dress under that. Put the hand under the blanket and sponge the skin, a small portion at a time. A woman's hair should be combed every day if she is able to bear the fatigue. If it has become tangled a little sweet oil will loosen it.

Household troubles should be kept far from the sick room. Above all, an invalid or an apparent convalescent should be saved from his friends. One garrulous acquaintance may in half an hour undo the good of a week of tender nursing. In long illness a small bed table will be found indispensable.

Every cup, glass, spoon and utensil used should be taken out of the room and washed as speedily as possible. As to walking on tiptoes and whispering, nothing can disturb a nervous person more.—Home Topics.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelties Exhibited by Gotham's Designers and Importers.

Accordion pleating is in high fashion at the moment, showing itself on some of the most expensive and stylish gowns of the season.

Fringes of every length, color and device have again been taken into universal favor. The fashion was restored by foreign women of rank early last winter, but the wearing of long wraps and close-fitting jackets interfered with the general adoption of these dangling accessories. They appear this season on garments of nearly every description.

Graceful and pretty home dresses are made of hunters' green or old-rose cashmere, the backs in princess breadths and the fronts cut off at the waist line with an Empire or full-gathered vest of surah or China silk, finished with a soft sash of the same edged with deep silk fringe and knotted at the left side. The underskirt of silk is accordion-pleated, or else laid in lengthwise tucks, bric-stitched about half a yard deep. The skirt falls from thence in natural folds which flare considerably, but are held in place by the tucks above. Four or five rows of ribbon are frequently laid across the foot of the skirt. The sleeves are tucked to correspond, or the mutton leg or bishop sleeve is substituted, with ribbon rows under the deep cuffs.

Most of the new green shades combine tastefully with white, beige or dove-gray cloth. A red-green Chud-dah gown has both sides of the skirt in green silk challis, on which are wide bands of wide silk gimp, while on the fronts are flat sash ends of the Chud-dah, finished with white silk fringe, with a rich gimp heading to match. The high Empire waist has a girlish, shoulder ornaments, and collar of the galloway.

Many of the new sleeves are shirred into a point at the armhole, a band of galloway forming a cap or "jockey," a similar band concealing the seam which joins the full part to the deep cuff. There are also bishop sleeves with a Cromwellian cuff wholly covered with rich passementerie. Fullness is added to some of the coat sleeves by lengthening and widening the upper end, and plaiting it around the armhole in irregular folds.—N. Y. Post.

—A Western man has devised a contrivance which rings a bell in a hotel office and registers the room number when some verdant person blows out the gas.

FARMER WASHINGTON.

He Was Very Thrifty, and Business Was One of His Specialties.

"In a study of the life of Washington as a planter," said Dr. Toner, "one thing that astonishes me is the amount of energy the man was constantly expending, up early in the morning, writing letters, planning improvements for or visiting his plantations and encouraging and instructing his overseers both at seed time and harvest, directing carpenters, millwrights and men at almost every kind of work that he carried on to develop and improve his plantations. He had three fishing landings on his estate, a ferry and two mills. These were all created by his own energy, foresight and management. He was in the habit of contracting with merchants in Alexandria or Norfolk to take all his flour for the season and all his catch of fish, both herring and shad, other than what he reserved for use on his plantations."

"The fish were owned and stored at his own fish-house, but at the risk of the merchant contracting. He was a thorough business man, neglecting nothing that promised a revenue and return for labor. He supervised all his farm arrangements. He made with his own mechanics, plows and harrows, repaired the farm machinery at his own shops and made substantial improvements upon the place in use in his day. After the revolution, when he enlarged his mansion at Mount Vernon and laid out the land at the west of the house in an ornamental manner, he endeavored to transplant to it specimens of nearly every native tree that could at all add to its beauty or novelty, and his diary says that while riding through the woods or surveying wherever he saw a handsome specimen of some tree not already planted he would take note of its locality, and at a proper season would have it removed and planted in the western lawn at Mount Vernon."—Washington Star.

CHEAP STONE FENCE.

An Excellent Way of Ridding Fields of Large and Small Stones.

To build a stone-wall of the regulation pattern is indeed a doubtful process, but many fields are so stony that something must be done with them, and this is often a good way. Throw them into a loose heap on the line of the fence, making it as nearly triangular in sections as possible. It may be necessary to gather up stones scattered at the base, and put them on the top; aside from this it is built as fast as the stones can be thrown from the wagon, and piled in this manner they are much more bulky than if laid into solid wall, thus making more fence. The width on the ground may be four feet, the height three feet. Now lay a line of rails on blocks upon the summit, lapping the ends, set a pair of stakes at each joint, and finish off with riders. Two hands will make ten rods or so in a day if the picking is good, and clearing the land of the stones pays for the hauling, so you get the fence for nothing, aside from the rails. This method is at least ahead of heaping up stone in the fields, and then fencing with boards or wire, as is so often done, and better than trying to wear the stones out with the plow and drag. There will always be rails enough to give two or three to the length, especially as rails used in this way last much longer than the rails in the old-fashioned rail fence used to; they rotted off at the ends where they crossed each other, leaving the middle sound. If poles are used it will pay to cut them at a time when they will peel, and take the bark off. A deep bark-furrow of the right width as a base will economize stone. The point you are just about to raise that such a fence covers too much ground is not well taken. Carefully estimate the width of the strip whose produce is expended in keeping up a stock of posts, boards, wire, nails, etc., and you will find, perhaps, that your progressed fences without thickness are the widest of any except stonewall.—E. S. Gilbert, in N. Y. Tribune.

Salt for Black Weevil.

I will state for the information of all interested that the common black weevil can be kept out of corn after it is gathered, or killed if already in it, by mixing salt through the corn as it is put in the crib, and occasionally sprinkling the corn with water to cause the salt to dissolve. It is not necessary to dissolve all the salt at the time of cribbing the corn, as it will continue to dissolve, except in dry and windy weather, and will do so even in dry weather if it is very warm. Do not throw the water on in quantities, as is the custom of some persons in this section. This causes the water and salt to run through to the bottom in large quantities, resulting in damage to the corn at the bottom, also to the flooring and foundation of the crib; besides, it may not leave enough salt in the upper portion of the corn. Some years since I noticed here a small weevil in cotton-seed meal. The same weevil, or one very much resembling it, is now to be found in corn here. The salt and water remedy does not entirely exterminate the brown weevil, but lessens their numbers. This weevil damages corn very little. I also had mites in my corn the past fall, which the salt and water exterminated as well as the black weevil.—J. L. Hardy, in Home Journal.

—For a pain in the chest this threatens to be pneumonia, make a plaster of soft soap and hot Indian meal mash.

A TELEGRAPHER'S YARN.

How He Fell Into a Trap Set by a Practical Joke.

"Speaking of country town telegraphers," said a veteran operator, "reminds me of a story on myself. I was the 'student' at the railway station in a small Wisconsin town when an old-timer came down there to work a wire in the division superintendent's office, which was just across the track in another building. Telegraphers are just like printers for practical joking, and the boy who is learning the business comes in for all sorts of hoaxes. I had had my share and had taken them good-naturedly, and fancied I had got past that part of my apprenticeship."

"One day I answered a call on my instrument and got a message from Master Mechanic McMartin, who lived down the track sixty miles, asking me as a personal favor to take the hand-car and go down the road about three miles to the farm of J. Bird, where I would get five hundred strawberry plants. He wanted me to bring them to the station and send them down by the evening express. Now McMartin was in especial favor with me. I had two brothers working under him and I naturally thought he was a great man. So I said I would do it."

"I went home, got a big clothes-basket, rolled out the hand-car, and with one of the boys that always hang around a country depot started out to find the farm of J. Bird. I had never heard of any such person, but thought I might have overlooked him. So I pumped away up a long grade until I reckoned I had gone at least three miles. Then I halted a man in a field and asked him where J. Bird lived. He said there wasn't any such man around there—might live farther west—so I went on a couple of miles until I found another man, and he was at least half a mile away in a plowed field. So I floundered over that stretch of broken ground and asked him where to find the farm of J. Bird. He said he had lived in that county thirty years, and that no such person had ever been in it so far as he knew—there was no such man in that immediate section, anyway."

"I went back to the hand-car in a quandary. I would have gone farther west, though I was already between eight and nine miles from town and my hands from pumping the hand-car were blistered fearfully, if it hadn't been for the old farmer's positive statement that no such man lived anywhere around. Finally I concluded that there had been some mistake and started back. It was mighty hard work and my hands were awful sore, but I pumped away, and at last I rolled up to the depot. There was a great crowd of young fellows there, and when I picked up the big clothes-basket and stepped onto the platform every body gave me a great laugh. Then the old-time operator put his head out of the window and sung out:

"Get them strawberry plants!"
"It didn't take me more'n a second to realize the whole mealy trick. The operator from the other building had switched on his ground wire, called me up, and sent me the message, and signed it McMartin. On the strength of that I had gone out on a hunt for a jay-bird and come back with two dozen blisters. While I was gone he had circulated the story and the gang had gathered. I didn't hear the last of that sell for months, and I was so suspicious afterward that I wouldn't answer my own call half the time. That's what I call a low-down trick; but I've hoaxed young operators just as badly since. It teaches 'em the business."—Chicago Mail.

A "Painter" Let Go.

Every sailor has his story of the mistakes which "landlubbers" make over the names of things at sea, which always seem to be exactly the opposite of what they are on land. A sheet, for instance, instead of being something broad, like a sheet of cloth or a sheet of water, is nothing but a rope. A new boy had come on board a West India ship, upon which a painter had also been employed to paint the ship's side. The painter was at work upon a staging suspended under the ship's stern. The captain, who had just got into a boat alongside, called out to the new boy, who stood leaning over the rail:

"Let go the painter!"
Everybody should know that a boat's painter is the rope which makes it fast, but this boy did not know it. He ran aft and let go the ropes by which the painter's stage was held. Meantime the captain wearied with waiting to be cast off.

"You rascal!" he called, "why don't you let go the painter?"
"He's gone, sir," said the boy, briskly; "he's gone, pots, brushes and all."—Youth's Companion.

—For blandness of expression the following advertisement, taken from a London paper, wants a good deal of beating: "I, Emanuel Emanuel, sole surviving partner of the firm of E. & E. Emanuel, goldsmiths, etc., beg to inform my customers and friends that the announcement in a London paper of my death and burial is premature."

—Timber constitutes a great industry and represents an annual expenditure of \$1,365,000,000. Its consumption throughout the world has increased 50 per cent. since 1850.

—Excessive gum-chewing paralyzed the muscles of an Indiana woman's face, and she was compelled to send for a physician before she could open her mouth.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Manhood is the best commodity our colleges can turn out—blended vigor of muscles and morals.

—There are 6,000 girls preparing in the New York public schools to enter the Normal College. Only 800 can be admitted.

—Recent news from Bermuda, Turkey, Africa, Australia and the Sandwich Islands reports Christian endeavor societies that are doing good work.

—Said a heathen to a missionary: "There must be something in your religion which makes you come all the way out here to tell us of it, I am sure I would not go so far to tell you of mine."

—Education is the great safeguard of the people, and that education which affords the best preparation for the practical duties of life is indispensable when the highest success is to be attained.

—The American Educational Aid Association helps women to secure scholarships and special favors in institutions of learning who have no one on whom to depend to get a self-supporting education.

—In the proposed Williamson Industrial School, the college system with a central organization building will probably be adopted. The trustees are now examining some of the most prominent schools of the country, in order to get suggestions.

—The article in the new constitution of Japan guaranteeing freedom of religion is as follows: "Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief."

—A plebiscite has been taken at Milan. The municipality has directly asked the heads of households their opinion as to whether religious teaching should form a part of the curriculum in public schools. Of the 27,512 votes recorded, over 25,000 were in the affirmative. That is an answer which agitators will hardly dare overlook.

—The New York trade schools are accomplishing a work which in a measure fulfills the need of some kind of an apprentice system. Since the opening of the schools in the winter of 1881 over two thousand, from sixteen different States, have been graduated, and most of these are now earning good wages as skilled laborers.

—A significant feature of the missionary work at the present time is the rapidly increasing number of instances in which whole communities give up their idols and become in name, at least, Christian. It proves conclusively that the influence of missions can not be estimated by the number of converts, but is permeating all classes of people in every heathen land.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—No gift can make rich those who are poor in wisdom.—Julia Ward Howe.

—A man is never so much a master of himself as when he has given himself up.

—The more perfect we are, the more gentle and quiet we become of the defects of others.

—If smart people never made any mistakes there would be pretty lean picking for the fools.—Puck.

—We never know people when they come to see us. We must go to them to find out how things stand with them.—Goethe.

—It is never the opinions of others that displease us, but the pertinacity they display in obtruding them upon us.—Foubert.

—How rich we may be, not in lands, perhaps not in learning, but in the small, sweet courtesies of love.—Elizabeth Eddy Norris.

—A man never knows what he can do until he tries; and then, afterwards, he is often very sorry that he found out.—Somerville Journal.

—There are two classes of people in this world—those who make fools of themselves and those who don't need to.—Burlington Free Press.

—A homely man of merit is never repulsive; and as soon as he is named his physique is forgotten; the mind passes through it to see the soul.—Romanville.

—The vital part of human culture is not that which makes man what he is intellectually, but that which makes him what he is in heart, life and character.—Wm. Russell.

—Life affords us many opportunities; we should accept and use them. There is no such thing as coming back to do what we have neglected in the "accepted time."—United Presbyterian.

—Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H, which is only a breath: Heart, Hope, Home, Happiness and Heaven. Heart is a home-place, and home is a heart-place, and that man makes a sad mistake who would exchange the happiness of home for any thing less than Heaven.—N. Y. Ledger.

—There are many ways in which it would be well for us all to carry our childhood with us, even on into old age, if it were possible, in its trustfulness and open-heartedness, and willingness not only to love, but to show that we love, as well. Why, that alone would cure many a heart-ache of to-day.—May F. McKean.

—Just as perfect and well-earned rest and sleep repair the waste of the body and restore the tone and power of the system, so the quiet hour of solitude may to the earnest heart and loving soul bring renewed powers and reinvigorated faculties which again to go forth on errands of good to mankind.—Once a Week.

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

The postmaster at Cohocton, N. Y., received one of the Wanamaker & Brown circulars to take their ready-made clothes agency on March 5. He did not accept, and his successor as postmaster was appointed April 12. These facts the expostmaster himself furnishes to the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

"I would not," says John Wanamaker, "give an advertisement in a newspaper of 400 circulation for 5,000 doggers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a lottery scheme I might use posters; but I wouldn't insert a decent reading public with handbills." Mr. Wanamaker knows that newspaper advertising pays. It has made him a millionaire and Postmaster General of the United States.

Another scandal implicating a high Republican official has become public through the beginning of a suit against W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate, by Gen. Mahone, Senator Jones and others, in connection with the operations of the Wilmington Cressett and Lumber Company. It is alleged in the bill that fraudulent issues of the stock were made and the proceeds converted for private use. It is said that General Mahone and Senator Jones dropped about \$15,000 each and Don Cameron about \$12,000 in the enterprise.

A census of the railway mailservice shows that in a force of 5,300, changes to the number of 2,500 have been made since March 4. Immense efforts were made to "rectify the incumbency" so as to more completely Republicanize the service before the taking effect of the Civil Service rules; and it is even said that the sanctity of Sunday was invaded to facilitate the work of the executioners—a statement which it is difficult to credit in connection with the department of Pious John Wanamaker. But perhaps that shining light keeps on hand a stock of wicked partners in politics as well as trade.

We have among our exchanges today the sumptuous May number of that handsome illustrated publication for the ladies the "Paris Fashion Journal and Art Dress Maker" of New York and Cincinnati in the ever changing sphere of fashion the "Paris Fashion Journal" is undoubtedly the most superb, the brightest and most entertaining illustrated monthly in the world. Its descriptive fashion articles are contributed by the foremost writers in this country, Paris and Berlin, exclusively for this journal, while its stories and sketches are invariably bright and entertaining. No other magazine published comes anywhere near giving so varied an amount of charming reading matter for the price as this popular Fashion Journal at a dollar a year. Its illustrations are veritable art treasures, and it is in everything, certainly the foremost publication for the family. We take pleasure in announcing the commencement of arrangements this month by which any of our lady readers upon sending ten cents in postage to the publishers, Messrs. A. B. Fletcher and Co., 250 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will receive a specimen copy of the Paris Fashion Journal free.

MEMORIAL DAY

Next Thursday, May 30, will be a national holiday, a day set apart by law for this people to do honor to our patriots, dead, by bestrewn their graves with flowers, and with other appropriate exercises over their last resting place. A programme of exercises has been arranged by the G. A. R. Posts of this county for their respective localities. At this place donations of flowers will be received at G. A. R. Hall, on the morning of the 30th. The Marshals of the Day will be Thos. H. Grisham and J. M. Tuttle. The people and old soldiers will meet at the Court-house, at 1:30, p. m., when the services will begin by the delivery of brief addresses on appropriate subjects, as follows:
The Soldier and the Flag, by Rev. T. J. Pearson.
The Loyal Women of our Nation, by Rev. W. F. Mathews.
The Nation and its Dead, by Rev. J. W. Wright.
Victory and Peace, by Rev. W. C. Somers.
The procession for the cemetery will be formed by the Marshals, and will move at 3 o'clock, p. m., sharp. The exercise will be interspersed by vocal music, music by the Drum Corps and the Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

A large number of persons from over the county attended the laying of the corner-stone of the new M. E. church, at Cedar Point, at 3 o'clock, p. m., last Monday. Rev. J. W. Wright, delivered an interesting address at the school-house, after which Elder Bernard Kelley, raised \$210.00 for the church. The laying of the corner-stone and the closing exercises were then held at the church site. Besides the above-named ministers, there were present the Revs. H. A. Cook, Robert McClellan, L. S. Cronin and L. Martin, P. C., who took part in the exercises, all of which, we are told, were very interesting.

MATFIELD GREEN ITEMS

MATFIELD GREEN, KANS., }
 } May 22nd, 1889. }
Heavy rains still continue. Eld. Cameron preached at the Christian church, last Sunday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
Squire D. W. Mercer has returned from Cottonwood, very much wearied. Dr. Bocock has just returned from his farm, on Fall river.
Cattle are doing well on the grass. Dr. Allison is now prepared to fill teeth and will warrant his work.
Success to the COURANT.
A READER.

Chase County Normal Institute

Will convene at Cottonwood Falls, on Monday, June 10, 1889, at 7:30 a. m., and close at noon Friday, July 5.

TO TEACHERS, DIRECTORS AND SCHOOL PATRONS, GREETING:
Your hearty co-operation and support, which has been so freely given in the past, is again invited to give the County Normal Institute of 1889 the success due so important a measure.

The Institute will be conducted by L. A. Lowther, assisted by J. M. Warren and J. W. Wilson, of this county, who are known as skillful and successful educators.
The object of the County Normal Institute is to give to all persons desiring to teach, either at this or some future time, the practical instruction necessary to make of themselves successful teachers. No teacher, whatever his rank, can afford to lose the benefit of this training. If you are well up in the profession, come. We need you, and you can still learn something more, and your work will be more appreciated by the County Board in dollars and cents. If you are a beginner, come. You need training. If you do not intend to teach, but are desiring some branches, come and take up the branches in which you are deficient.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The State Board of Education prescribes the course of study upon which the instruction will be based. It will be subdivided topically, so that any standard series of text books will be available to the student. Copies of the course of study can be secured at the Superintendent's office and at the Institute at ten cents each.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

School Officers are requested to visit the Institute as often as possible to enable themselves, by actual observation of the Institute work, to make a proper selection of teachers to teach their respective schools.

EXAMINATION.

An examination of teachers will be held at the close of the Institute, beginning Friday, July 5, and closing on Saturday, July 6. All persons not holding certificates and who may expect to teach in the schools of Chase county during the year 1889-90 should not fail to attend this examination, as there will be other examination thereafter until October 26, 1889, and there will be no temporary certificates granted.

REGISTRATION.

1. Come on the morning of the first day and remain until the close of the Institute.
2. Bring all text books in your possession for reference. Especially your Intermediate Readers, as that will be the basis of the work in reading.

3. Do not enter all classes, concentrate all your energy on those subjects in which you are most deficient.

4. Induce your best pupils to join the Institute.

5. See program below for the branches taught.

6. Invite your friends, school officers and the public to visit the Institute.

7. The County Superintendent desires to see each and every teacher of the county present at the Institute. He desires to consult with you concerning all matters of interest pertaining to the schools of our county. From now until the Institute convenes, carefully note your difficulties in the school room, in a book kept for that purpose, bringing them before the class in school government and didactic for discussion.

8. Any information concerning the Institute will be cheerfully given.

Extra copies of this announcement can be secured by request. Respectfully,
J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.
Chase county, Kansas.

INSTITUTE PROGRAM.

L. A. LOWTHER, J. M. WARREN, J. W. WILSON.	Orthography	Spelling	Reading
1. A. Grammar	1. A. Arithmetic	1. A. History	1. A. Geography
2. B. Grammar	2. B. Arithmetic	2. B. History	2. B. Geography
3. C. Grammar	3. C. Arithmetic	3. C. History	3. C. Geography
4. D. Grammar	4. D. Arithmetic	4. D. History	4. D. Geography
5. E. Grammar	5. E. Arithmetic	5. E. History	5. E. Geography
6. F. Grammar	6. F. Arithmetic	6. F. History	6. F. Geography
7. G. Grammar	7. G. Arithmetic	7. G. History	7. G. Geography
8. H. Grammar	8. H. Arithmetic	8. H. History	8. H. Geography
9. I. Grammar	9. I. Arithmetic	9. I. History	9. I. Geography
10. J. Grammar	10. J. Arithmetic	10. J. History	10. J. Geography
11. K. Grammar	11. K. Arithmetic	11. K. History	11. K. Geography
12. L. Grammar	12. L. Arithmetic	12. L. History	12. L. Geography

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The third annual commencement exercises of the Cottonwood Falls school will take place in Music Hall, on Monday, May 27, 1889, at 8:15, p. m. The Senior class originally consisted of two members, Misses Maude Johnson and Stella Crum. The latter, much to our sorrow was unfortunately taken sick about a month before the close of the year, and has been unable to finish the work. Hence, as the graduating exercises proper are somewhat limited, other exercises have been provided, in which the chosen members of the Junior and Middle classes will take a prominent part. The Juniors have selected as their representatives, Raif Brown, Jennie Miller and Mattie Sheehan; the Middle, W. C. Austin, Hattie Gray and Ida B. Ester. An admission fee of 15 cents, will be charged, to defray necessary expenses, the balance to go to the library fund. No reserved seats. Doors not opened until 7:30. Baquets and presents for performers must be placed in the wings in care of committee provided, before exercises begin. The following is the PROGRAMME:

Overture..... Weed's Orchestra.
High school chorus—School Boy Days.
INVOCATION.
Chorus "Tis the Evening's Holy Hour,
BREKTHOVEN.
Junior and Middle Class Exercises.
Declamation—Will of Disunion, Ralph Breece.
Declamation—Tribute to Lincoln, William Austin.
Male quartette—The Soldier's Grave, GIFFE.
Essay—"Cranks"..... Miss Hattie, Gray.
Essay—Happiness of Farm Life, Miss Jennie Miller.
Music..... Orchestra.
Recitation—As Old Giles Saw It, Miss Ida Ester.
Recitation—Little Brier Rose, Miss Mattie Sheehan.
Chorus—Hail to the Land.
Graduating Exercises.
Essay..... MAUDE B. JOHNSON, "Gifts to Men."
Quartette—Row, Boatman, Row, GIBBEL.
Misses Kerr, Rockwood, Messrs. Weed, Mercer.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Medley of National Songs.
Tableau..... "Gods of Liberty."

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in Cottonwood Falls, postoffice, May 18, 1889:
Billingslea, Lulu Kalfus, J. R.
Channell, Miss Lou Kimmell, T.
Capper, Arthur Lytle, Ezra W.
Clayton, M A Livery, Joseph
Clinton, H C Mays, Luella (2)
Clyburn, John P Mann, G W (barber)
Drummond, Mills, Elijah J
Harris, P M Ridgely, W H
Hubbell, Mrs P A Smith, Ernie
Hudson, Miss T Sawyer, Lemuel
Hallard, Mrs Turner, C S
Johnson, Miss T.
All the above unclaimed June 1st, 1889, will be sent to the dead letter office. Please say advertised when inquiring.
S. A. BREESE, P. M.

GARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies' Social Circle wish to extend thanks to the gentlemen whose music and readings entertained all so pleasantly, Tuesday evening, at the social; also to the friends who attended in large numbers.
MRS. SCOTT E. WINNE, Pres't.
MRS. E. L. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

ELK HAPPENINGS.

Two and three-fourths inches of rain fell here in the late rains.
Lew Maybell secured a fine claim in Oklahoma, on the Cimarron river. He intends to return about June 10; but will not move his family until fall. He has a lot of farming implements for trade.

Eld. A. Newby, of McPherson county, was here visiting relatives, last week. He reports wheat looking well out west.

W. L. B. Newby, made a flying trip to Herrington, last week.

C. W. Hitchcock, is somebody now, cause, he has a final receipt for his homestead, having proved up, Saturday.

Mrs. G. G. Newby, has had another relapse. Her recovery from her long sickness seems to be slow. One peculiarity of it is her hair is gradually changing color from a dark brown to Auburn.

Rial Stotts and Curtis shipped a carload of hogs from this section, last week.

There is considerable fence building being done this spring, for pasture.

Look out for something todrop here, next week.

There seems to be a lack of respect for the seventh commandment, from the manner in which small things have of leaving home for strange lands. Isn't it about time this nuisance was abated.

W. L. B. Newby is having considerable breaking done.

T. J. Randall is breaking about 10 acres on Rial Stott's place. This means more grain, and more money for the farmer to use.

Miss Hattie Moser, of Marion, was visiting relatives here, last week.

Mrs. Thomas, of Topeka, a niece of Mrs. T. H. Harper was visiting here, last week, May 19, '89. X. Y. Z.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the District Court has disposed of the following cases and adjourned, at noon, Tuesday, until the November term:

State vs. A. C. Cox, gambling; pled guilty to one count, and fined \$10.00 and costs.
L. H. Gorbey vs. S. F. Young, recovery of money; verdict for defendant.
T. R. Hagedorn vs. Maggie Reed et al.; judgment for \$28.55.
Keene Five Cent Savings Bank vs. Elie R. Palmer et al., foreclosure; judgment against Wm. Palmer for \$12,924.20.
Marist, German vs. Andrew Lambell et al.; verdict for defendants.
S. T. Flannett vs. Calvin Pendergraft; judgment for plaintiff; execution stayed for 30 days, bond \$50.
D. C. Evans vs. County Board, injunction; judgment on mandate of Supreme Court vacating order of injunction against the R. R. Co., and in its favor for costs. Continued as to further mandate to dismiss as to the R. R. Co.; and on plaintiff's motion to relax costs, stay of execution until hearing of motion.
Herbert E. Ball, Trustee, et al. vs. R. C. Johnston; judgment for \$1,265.
D. B. Berry vs. John Hardesty, order for review refused; cost of proceedings in review against defendant.
F. W. Ellis vs. Board of County Commissioners, agreed statement of facts; judgment for \$50.40.
C. M. Hayden vs. same, same as above; judgment for \$78.95.
F. A. Freeman vs. L. Stephenson et al., motion for new trial sustained.
Joseph J. Jackson vs. Ben Blanchard, et al.; judgment for plaintiff, as prayed for; and judgment, in cross petition of Blanchard, for R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cottonwood Falls Creamery will be held in the Creamery building on Saturday, June 1st, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.
J. M. TUTTLE, President.
LEE SWOPE, Sec'y.

UNION MEMORIAL SERVICE

Will be held in the Presbyterian church, this city, on Sunday, May 26, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Invitations have been sent to the G. A. R. W. R. C. and S. of V. of this city and Strong to attend.

VESPER SERVICES.

The subject for the Sabbath evening Oxford League service will be "Ten Doctrines of Grace," service to begin at 7:30 o'clock, and the sermon to be a S. All are invited.
J. W. WRIGHT, Pastor.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, April 25th, 1889.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before 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 S.E. 1/4 of section 6, in township 21, north of range 7, east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry G. L. Strauss, Hiram C. Varnum, Joseph Robertson, and Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Chase County, Kansas.
JOSEF L. PRICE, Register.

The Clydesdale Stallions.

FOR RENT—A cottage house, of three rooms, in the south-west part of town. A good well, cistern and barn on the premises. Apply at this office. Wire cloth and screen doors at H. F. Gillett's.
H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek, (P. O. address, Strong City), has four thoroughbred, registered, imported Hereford bulls for sale. my9-3w.
F. Oberst, having come back, will have constantly on hand all kinds of cakes, pies, crackers and refreshments; also a fresh stock of confectioneries, cider, cigars, and etc., at his old stand on Main street, west of Broadway. my3-3w
Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.
Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf
Wishing to give my customers the benefit of the commission I have been paying, I will sell my bread direct to the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers more bread for their money than they can get elsewhere.
E. F. BAUERLE.

H. F. GILLETT,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES
In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD--MOWER
And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.
Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



ERIE MEAT MARKET.
SCHLAUDCKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.
—Dealers in—
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
JNO. P. TAYLOR, W. H. TAYLOR, DAVID SMITH.

TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE, 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
SALESMEN:
J. NO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen.
DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office.
J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman

Birkett, Verner & Co.,
LIVE STOCK
Commission - Merchants.
—ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE—
Kansas - City, - Mo.
CATTLE SALESMEN
M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN.
HOG SALESMEN
S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.
C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.
C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman
feb17-tf
Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteit. aus-5f
Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not 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.
Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.
T. L. Ryan has received a car load of Eastern buggies which he will sell in connection with his own make. He pledges himself to duplicate Kansas City prices. Call and examine his stock of fine buggies, phaetons, Surreys and spring wagons, at No. 113 East Sixth avenue. Emporia, Kansas, may-3f.
Mrs. M. Oliver says she will not be undersold by any one in the millinery business. my2-tf

NEW DRUGS,
AT
THE OLD STONE STORE.
DR. F. JOHNSON,
OF
ELMDALE, KANSAS
HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY
New and Complete Stock
OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
AT
HIS OLD STAND,
WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS
OLD CUSTOMERS CALL
ON HIM.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
feb18-tf
MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,
Reasonable charges, and good work, guaranteed. Shop, at his home, north west corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
J. W. MC'WILLIAMS',
Chase County Land Agency
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
apr21-37
THIS PAPER may be found on file as Geo. S. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St., Philadelphia) will be made for it IN NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS.
A. M. CONAWAY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-tf

WM. J. ALLISON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Residence and office at
MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS.
apr23-tf

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. fe23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS
fe2-tf

C. N. STEERY,
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 Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein. 7-13 tf.

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 and all the energy possessed by both of them, and no case will be refused on account of its smallness, or on account of its being in a Justice's or police court, or in any other place where 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 reasonable person could ask. may 2-18wv

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE, STOVES AND
TINWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND
MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
165-tf

460 Acres of Land for Sale.
The Fisher estate, consisting of 460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on the Cottonwood river, east of Cottonwood 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 CUTBERT,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

LEGAL.
James McNea, Plaintiff
vs.
Craig Logan, Defendant
In the Justice Court of D. C. Ellsworth, Justice of the Peace in and for Falls Twp., Chase county, Kansas.
Said defendant, above named, will take notice that, on the 17th 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, monies, or said defendant in his hands and under his control. Thereupon said cause was continued until the 23rd day of June, 1889, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for trial.
Attest: D. C. ELSWORTH, J. P.
MADDEN BROS. ATTYs. for def't.

A \$5 Book For \$1.00. How To Build A House.
If you are thinking of building a house you ought to buy the new book, "How to Build a House," published by the American Architect, or every man complete builder, prepared by Fuller, Fuller & Co., the well known architects.
There is not a builder or any one intending to build or otherwise interested that can afford to be without it. It is a practical work and every-day book. The best, cheapest and most popular work ever issued on Building. Nearly four hundred drawings. A \$5 book for only \$1.00. It will be sent to you on receipt of \$1.00. This book contains 106 pages 11 x 14 inches in size, and contains large 1/2 plate paper giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, cost of materials, actual cost of construction, the ground work, and instructions how to build 30 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Homes, suitable for city, suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm and workmen's houses for all sections of the country, and costing from \$200 to \$8,000 also Barns, Stables, School Houses, etc. Also, the best of the new and old buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of Architects. It is worth \$5.00 to any one, but I will send it to you for only \$1.00. Address all orders to J. S. GOULYER, Publisher, 7-C. Box 2785, 119 West 37th Street, New York.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
apr21-37
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W. H. HOLSINGER,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
165-tf

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W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

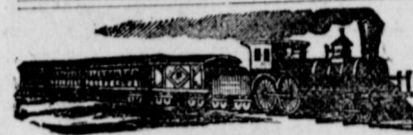
No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 6 columns: Length (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in.), and 6 rows for different durations (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks).

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with 4 columns: Station (Cedar Gr., Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Ellinor, Safford), Time (AM, PM), and Direction (EAST, WEST).

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with 4 columns: Station (Lost Springs, Burdick, Diamond Springs, Hymer, Evans, Elm Dale, Safford, Cedar Gr.), Time (AM, PM), and Direction (EAST, WEST).

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

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."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. Ambly Hinkle arrived here, yesterday, from California, where he went soon after his wife died, at Neosho Falls, last December.

The election in this city, last Tuesday, passed off very quietly. The vote stood 119 for Harrison Kelly and 1 for John Heaston.

Mr. George George and wife and Mrs. H. S. Fritz will start for the Paris Exposition, to-night. The former will visit their old home in England, before returning home.

Messrs. L. P. Santy and D. Y. Hamill, of Clements, were down in Oklahoma, and returned home, last week. They say that that country will average well with Chase county.

The Free Methodists will hold their 3rd District Quarterly meeting, for the Wichita district, at the Church house, in Matfield Green, May 24-16.

Messrs. C. M. Frye and John B. Sanders were down to Emporia, last Friday. Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, has gone to Tallahoma, Tenn., on business.

To-morrow the public schools of this city will close for the summer's vacation. Mr. Tom. B. Johnston arrived home, Tuesday night, from Atchison county, Missouri.

There was quite a shower of rain, Sunday afternoon, accompanied by some hail. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson was down to Emporia, the latter part of last week, visiting her parents.

E. F. HOLMES.

Our stock of summer coats and vests comprises most any thing you can ask for. We have them in stripes, checks, fancy mixtures, dark and light shades, in solid colors.

You will soon begin to think of Summer clothing, Hats and furnishing goods. You will want something cool and durable and at the right price.

We have just added a few styles in Light colored stiff and soft hats for Spring and summer wear, which makes our Hat stock very interesting to nobby dressers.

The trade this Season promises to be larger than ever. We have been on the lookout for nice Patterns, good qualities and low Prices.

The summer flannel shirt trade has been steadily on the increase for the past few seasons as they combine many high qualities for summer wear.

E. F. HOLMES,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The views are excellent and well selected, and the speaker has the advantage of his own personal experience in the country of which he speaks.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 13th, 1889.

Notice to Taxpayers. Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization will meet in the office of the County Clerk of said county on Monday, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889 for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county for 1888.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 10th, 1889.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT TOPPER, KANSAS, April 10th, 1889.

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Advertisement for VINEGAR BITTERS. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes—Try it.

Advertisement for CARSON & FRYE. A few dozen ladies Jersey ribbed vests, at 25c each. A few dozen ladies black hose guaranteed fast COLORS, at 25c per pair.

YOU CHEERED ME ON.

To you, dear friend, I owe a debt
I never can repay;
The memory of it lingers yet,
And brightens all life's way;
For when oppression with gloomy tears,
With hope and courage gone,
I came to you; you dried my tears
And sweetly cheered me on.

When others mocked my lack of skill
With eloquence of scorn,
Or frowned at my attempts, until
I wished I'd never been born,
With kind, judicious words, that soothed
The tender heart thus flayed,
You cheered me on, the pathway smoothed,
And all my fears allayed.

When others sought to clip the wings
With which I tried to soar,
And bade me think of other things,
To profit me the more,
You bade me doff the sable plume,
And brighter colors don,
And raised me from the depths of gloom,
And nobly cheered me on.

O blest the friends that lift us up
On arms of love each day,
Who put some estimate in life's cup,
And help us on our way;
Who in our efforts sympathize
Nor fables dwell upon,
And whisper: "That way honor lies!"
And kindly cheer us on,
—Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

LONE HOLLOW;

Or, The Peril of the Penroys.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of Love and Adventure.

By JAMES M. MERRILL, AUTHOR OF "BOGUS BILL," "FISHER JOE" AND OTHER STORIES.

Copyright, 1898, by the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company.

CHAPTER XXX—CONTINUED.

The house was gloomy, and the sound of his feet sent a cold chill over him. He passed out and walked to the edge of the gulch, a little way off. The depths were shadowed and gloomy. Autumnal frosts had changed the leaves to brown and yellow in places, and the air that sighed through the trees was chill and uncomfortable. There seemed premonition of an early winter in its breath.

While he stood there with the grim shadows of the short afternoon lengthening into the gloom of night, Captain Starbright thought of the past, of the year gone in which his brain had schemed and plotted for self-aggrandizement.

"It is more than two years now since I struck the first blow for the Vandible million amid the hills of California," he muttered, inaudibly, while his thoughts ran on. "Then came the sudden death of the other, and my coming to Lone Hollow to win the friendship of an easily duped old man. I pretended to be the friend of his deluded though erratic brother, and brought him a memento from the far-off land of gold. I told him I had ministered to the dying, and completely won old Morgan Vandible's heart. Karl, his youngest brother, he told me, would have made him his heir had he lived. This old millionaire sold me in confidence. It seems that the blow that sent Karl over the precipice in the gold range did not kill.

"My treachery might have been discovered, for Karl Vandible lived, but he came back from that fall a crazed being. I supposed I had nothing to fear, and yet he recognized me that night in front of Lone Hollow, when he fired with murderous intention. It is well that I made sure work of the old man at last. The pool will never yield up its secret to mortal man."

The mention of the pool seemed to affect the Captain strangely. He straightened up suddenly and began walking away from the edge of the gulch. Soon his form was lost to view in the gathering gloom.

He gained a position near the bank of the cedar-fringed pool.

How cold and forbidding looked the black water. There was not a ripple on its surface, and the silence that rested over everything was oppressive.

"An uncanny place," muttered the Captain. "Much like a tomb, indeed. No secret can come forth from thy depths, old pool. How much safer than the California gulch! You reveal no secrets, that gulch did."

Then he walked completely around the pool, scanning the water from every point. It was a solemn place, and the time one to bring gloomy thoughts to the brain of the lone man who stood thoughtfully regarding the calm water.

Swiftly the minutes passed. Night's curtain dropped from the skies and wrapped its folds softly over bush, and tree, and water.

Not a sound but the faint murmur of the evening breeze through gold-brown tree-tops. And Captain Starbright allowed his thoughts full sway.

He had once been the pride of a kind mother's heart—his father he never knew, and he recalled the time now when his hands were free from stain, his soul untarnished by blood guiltiness.

"I have gone too far to retrace my steps now," he cried aloud, as though holding argument with his inner self.

"Too far?"

What was that? An echo of his own thoughts? His words had been lightly uttered. He trembled and gasped about him in the shadows. The words were not repeated, but his eyes became riveted on one spot on the further shore of the pool. Slowly a human figure rose and stood facing him. A glimmer of starlight touched the face. It was ghastly white. There was a rope about the neck, a clinging stone, dripping wet! Starbright gazed in silent horror at his murdered victim. It was the face of the dead man of the pool! The blood reeled from his heart, a deadly faintness seized him, and, tossing up his arms, Clinton Starbright fell fainting to the ground.

CHAPTER XXXI.
CAUGHT IN THE ACT.
"Found at last!"

Impenetrable gloom surrounded the person who uttered these words, save for the small circle of light made by a strong-smelling yellow dip, that sputtered and threatened to go out at any moment.

Weird shadows danced along the rafters and played hide and seek among queer little nooks. A young man knelt on the rough boards of the garret at Lone Hollow, with an old, battered, hair-covered trunk open before him. That which brought from his lips the words opening this chapter he held up to the light in his hand, a folded legal document, yellow with age, tied with red tape.

The young man who held up the folded paper read on one side these words:
"Last will and testament of Morgan Vandible."
"Found at last!" again ejaculated the young man. "My search has not been in vain. I have looked everywhere, and was on the point of giving up, when, lo! it pops up like a thing of life from the bottom of

this old chest. Your course is well nigh run, Clinton Starbright, falsely dubbed Captain, and—"

A sound below cut short the young man's speech. He concealed the precious paper, extinguished the light, and hurriedly made his exit from the close air of the garret.

When he gained the hall below, which was dimly lighted by bracket-lamps, the man's face stood revealed, and we recognize him as the genial hunter, Louis Fingal. He passed to the end of the hall, lifted a window and peered out into the night, listening intently.

"I hear no sound of wheels," he muttered. "I hope Dr. Colton and his patient will not disappoint me to-night. To watch that villain, and guard a precious life, without making a bark, is tiresome and dangerous. It must be time, too, for that infamous Captain to come nosing about. I heard him tell Lucy that she need not look for him in several days, but I judge that to be a blind. Possibly, however, he may have taken the alarm. He was out until late last night, and seemed pale and agitated when he returned."

The reader can readily guess why the Captain was agitated on the previous night. The apparition at the pool had completely unnerved him for a time. On the morning following he had driven away toward Stonefield, assuring both Lura and Lucy that he intended to be absent several days. Fingal had been where he overheard this, but he had not believed it.

After listening a minute Fingal closed the window and turned his steps toward Grace's room. He found the door closed, and at once applied his hand to the knob. It refused to yield.

Dropping to the floor Fingal attempted to peer into the room through the keyhole. No light glimmered there, and then the young hunter seemed to realize for the first time that something was wrong inside the sick chamber. He thrust a small reed that he picked from the floor into the keyhole.

He then made a discovery. The hole had been stoutly plugged! Something surely was wrong. He grasped the knob and shook the door.

No answer from within.

A chill shot to the heart of Fingal. He called the name of Lucy and of Grace, but received no answer. A terrible fear oppressed the young hunter's heart as he turned from the door and hurried to the stairs. He sped down these, three steps at a time, and came near landing in the arms of the colored maid.

"A chill shot to the heart of Fingal. He called the name of Lucy and of Grace, but received no answer. A terrible fear oppressed the young hunter's heart as he turned from the door and hurried to the stairs. He sped down these, three steps at a time, and came near landing in the arms of the colored maid.

"Miss Lura, I spect,"
"I do not believe it."
"But I left her dar—"

"Something is wrong," interrupted Fingal, seizing and shaking the maid furiously. "You haven't been faithful, girl. The door to Grace's room is locked. Have you the key?"

"Deed, marse, I hasn't."
Fingal stood irresolute for one moment, then sprang to the outer door, opened it and passed out into the night. He hastened to the side of the building, to a spot where a light glimmered from an upper story, the window of Grace Penroy's room.

For an instant the young man stood irresolute; then, seeming to remember something, he sped to the rear of the old house and in less than a minute returned bearing in his hands a ladder. It was but slight work to place this up against the side of the house.

It just reached the window-sill. A moment later the young hunter was mounting swiftly upward. He soon gained the top and although the curtains were drawn he found a crevice through which he could peer into the room.

What he saw caused him to start and tremble from the ladder. His hands clinched the stone sill until the blood seemed ready to burst from beneath the nails.

In the center of the room stood Captain Starbright, with a look on his face that was actually terrifying. It was only with the utmost effort that Fingal held himself from shrieking.

The Captain's hat lay on the floor. His coat was off, his arms bare to the elbows, and he was evidently meditating some terrible deed. Fingal saw him move toward the bed, gaze for one moment at the placid face of the apparently sleeping girl, then bend forward with the look of a fiend, and twine his fingers about the throat of his unexpecting victim.

"Great heaven! he would strangle her!" gasped Fingal, hoarsely, almost losing his hold in the intensity of his horror. With a mighty effort he steadied himself, seized the sash, lifted it swiftly and plunged headlong into the room.

The noise and the unexpected appearance of the hunter startled the would-be assassin. He stopped in his work, and he at once turned his attention to the newcomer. He glanced an instant in evident alarm, then, with an imprecation, sprang at the youth as he came to his feet.

"Murderer!" cried Fingal. "Ha! the infernal hunter sneak! I'll throttle you for this!" and Captain Starbright, evidently completely mastered by rage and fear, sprang with the fury of a madman at the throat of his unwelcome visitor.

Together the two went to the floor in a struggle for the mastery. At the same time a wild scream filled the room. Grace, awakened by the combat, was terribly frightened, and it was her voice that filled the old house with its piercing notes of alarm.

Fingal struggled desperately, but seemed to be no match for the infuriated Captain. "I'll throttle you!" hissed Starbright. "You have meddled with me and my affairs for the last time!"

At this moment the long black hair on Fingal's head came into the clutches of Starbright, another moment and his locks were free from the head of his antagonist. With a great cry Captain Starbright came to his feet, quickly followed by the hunter. A hand tried the door, and a voice without demanded admittance. Unheeding this the Captain stood staring at Fingal. His astoundment seemed too full for words. And no wonder.

Before him stood, in the person of Fingal, another person entirely. There was no mistaking that face, the pug nose, with mustache brushed aside, that dancing, red forehead.

"Lura Joyce, as I live!" exclaimed the astounded Captain.

The girl regarded him with folded arms, breathing short, her eyes flashing, her white teeth gleaming. She felt herself mistress of the situation. Her hand shot forward suddenly, a bright object gleaming at the end.

and Lura fancied she saw a look of semi-disgust on his grave face.

"I can explain, Arthur—"

"It doesn't matter," he uttered, shortly. "My business is with Clinton Starbright. I suppose you recognize me, Captain?"

Starbright had recovered his composure, and stood with folded arms regarding the doctor from under frowning brows.

"I suppose I do. You are the gentleman who pretends to a knowledge of medicine—Dr. Colton."

"But let me tell you," grated the Captain, with angry vehemence, "I have permitted your interference here to the cost of a life. Look yonder at your work. You shall suffer for this—this murder!"

He pointed to the bed.

Quickly Dr. Colton stepped to the side of Grace and bent over the wasted form. A moment thus, then he faced the inmates of the room once more. "She has fainted. It is better so for the present. Should she die you will have another murder to answer for. I know that you have been systematically poisoning this girl—"

"That is false!"

"Don't interrupt me," said the doctor, with strange calmness, no trace of emotion on his grave face. "I made a discovery not long since that startled and shocked me beyond measure. You had the reputation of being a generous gentleman, with few bad habits, and all your acquaintances looked upon you as an honorable man."

"Really?" sneered the Captain, "you do me proud, Dr. Colton."

"You may feel less so before I am through with a little history I propose to relate."

"I pray you, don't put yourself out on my account, doctor."

"No, but on several accounts I will proceed. Some years ago you fell in with Mr. Penroy, Grace's father, and became very intimate with him. He trusted you fully, and to his cost. The time came when that man was brought home dead, with his skull crushed, said to have been caused by the kick of a horse. I believe, however, that it was done by a club, and that it was a part of a plot formulated in California to gain possession of a million dollars."

"Indeed!" sneered the Captain.

"I am getting ahead of my story, however," proceeded the doctor, as Captain Starbright coolly assumed a chair. The doctor and Lura remained standing, however.

THE EARTH'S MOTIONS.
The Procession of the Equinoxes and Other Astronomical Phenomena.

The earth revolves on her axis in twenty-three hours, fifty-six minutes and forty seconds. This time is required for one rotation from a star round to the same star again. The revolution is therefore called a sidereal day. While the earth has been turning on her axis she has been advancing in her orbit, and it will take her four minutes on the average to come to the same position in regard to the sun; thus, adding four minutes to the length of the sidereal day, gives twenty-four hours for the solar day.

The time of the axial rotation has not varied the hundredth part of a second in two thousand years. It may, therefore, be considered as an invariable, and is consequently adopted as a fundamental unit in astronomical measurement.

The earth revolves in her orbit around the sun in 365.25 days, giving another standard measure of time, the length of the year. The velocity of the earth in her orbit is almost incomprehensible, for the huge sphere spins along at the average rate of eighteen miles in a second. The earth's orbital revolution and the inclination of her axis to the plane of the ecliptic cause the changes of the seasons and the varying length of day and night.

The earth has a more complicated motion known as the procession of the equinoxes. It consists of a wabbling motion of the pole of the heavens around the pole of the ecliptic in a small circle requiring twenty-five thousand years to complete. It is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon upon the earth at the equator. Consequently, ecliptic and equator do not cross at the same point, but the equinoctial falls back each year fifty seconds of a degree.

One effect of this movement is to change the polar star, for to whatever part of the heavens the pole points, the star nearest that point is the polar star. The present polar star will no longer enjoy that distinction three thousand years hence, and the brilliant Vega will be the polar star twelve thousand years hence.

The earth is moving through space. The sun, carrying with him the planets, satellites, comets and meteoric bodies following in his train, is hastening towards a point in the constellation Hercules at the rapid pace of twenty thousand miles an hour.

It might seem that, traveling at such rate the goal must soon be reached. This, however, is the inconceivable distance of the stars that more than a million years must pass before our sun and his family, at their present rate of travel, have spanned the depths of space that intervene between their present position and the shining suns of Hercules.—Youth's Companion.

Victoria's First Hoop-Skirt.

The following anecdote is told to illustrate the readiness with which Parisian fashions are adopted, even by the most rigidly patriotic of Princesses. At the epoch of the arrival of Queen Victoria in Paris in 1838, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress, the latter had just brought hoop-skirts into vogue. The Queen forthwith sent her messenger to purchase one for her, and on her next approach before her Imperial host and hostess her skirts were expanded into the new and fashionable amplitude. But Her Majesty had not comprehended the necessary methods of tying the tapes that held the hoops in place, and her crinoline presented an extraordinary and shapeless aspect. It was the Emperor himself who, with his own imperial hands, gave his royal guest a lesson as to the proper method of donning the new-fashioned adjunct of feminine costume.

Keep Your Eye-Sight.

Dr. F. Park Lewis spoke recently, says the Buffalo Courier, upon weak eyes and near-sighted people. He stated that while people with near-sighted eyes might show no loss of sight for years, still near-sighted eyes should be treated with care. The best light for the eyes was sunlight. A good light must be strong white and steady. The heat of artificial light was then considered. Sunlight has the least heat rays; electric light came next; kerosene and gas were last and so the worst for the eyes. He closed by stating that in reading the back should be to the light, the eyes should be shaded, and never be used when tired. One should not read with an uncertain light nor on the cars.

ALEXANDER NASMYTH, the landscape painter, once planted an inaccessible crag on the estate of the Duke of Abolby shooting tree seeds out of a small cannon. The attempt was a decided success and the trees now flourish luxuriantly.

PAT SAYS we never have a moon in a night when we need it most.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The Inevitable Result of Taxing the Many for the Benefit of the Few.

Among the protectionist manufacturers who used bulldozing pay envelopes in the last campaign was P. K. Dederick, who makes hay presses, brick machines, etc., at Albany, N. Y. One of his pay envelopes contained the following:

THE ONE ISSUE OF THIS CAMPAIGN: SHALL AMERICAN GOODS AND PRODUCTS, OR ENGLISH GOODS AND PRODUCTS, SOCK OUR HOME MARKET?

OUR HOME MARKET? SHALL AMERICAN WAGES OR ENGLISH WAGES BE PAID TO OUR WORKING-MEN AND WORKING-WOMEN?

The following headlines from the Albany Express (Rep.) of recent date are valuable for comparison:

WAGES HEAVILY CUT.
P. K. DEDERICK'S MEN MUST ACCEPT 25 PER CENT. REDUCTION OR GO.

The woodworkers in the employ of P. K. Dederick, manufacturer of hay presses, brick machines, etc., have been notified that their wages will hereafter be 25 per cent. lower than before. They have not been asked whether they will accept the reduction; it has simply been thrust upon them.

This is only one instance out of hundreds of others which occur as a matter of course, for it is a matter of course that however favored corporations are benefited by the high tariff laws, they will keep these benefits to themselves as a matter of business and not part with them to their workmen out of philanthropy. The great strike at Fall River was starved out without loss to the corporations, but with great loss and suffering to the employees. Other strikes against organized corporations will have the same end.

The economic principle is plain, and all whose livelihood is not derived from interest or dividends on capital ought to understand it as well as capitalists do. It is this: Where a market is controlled by combinations or laws favoring combinations so as to prevent natural competition, the organized manufacturing corporations are benefited by strikes which limit supply. On the same principle under which trusts shut down mills to limit supply, they can afford to force strikes by cutting wages. The falling off in supply in the controlled market enhances the value of the stock already manufactured, while at the same time it results in a saving of wages. It is only when prices become so high that the high tariff tax can no longer prevent importations that the combined corporations must begin manufacturing in order to hold their market.

Under such conditions the strike must fail. The strikers do not diminish the supply of labor so as to control prices, for they have no control over the labor market and they can not so organize as to control it. The labor market is open to the world's supply. The market for the corporation is shut off by law from the world, and these laws prevent his working-men from forcing fair wages from him, simply because in a single market under control he gains during a general strike the wages he would have paid as well as whatever enhancement of values of products results from increased supply. If he had open competition, he could not afford to cut wages and force strikes. He would be obliged to run his mill or lose his market.—St. Louis Republic.

DRAWING THE LINE.
The Great Indiana Corruptionist Repudiated by His Friend Harrison.

The attack on President Harrison by W. W. Dudley will strengthen the President with all respectable people. It was by Mr. Harrison's association with such men as Dudley, Blaine, Quay, Atkins and others of that class that he first laid himself out to suspicions which ought never to attach to a President of the United States. That he is now attempting to redeem himself from this association, at least in Dudley's case, appears plainly from the letter written by that notorious corruptionist to S. Van Pelt, of Anderson, Ind. Mr. Harrison, Dudley writes, "has lost his backbone and is too cowardly to be seen consulting with me for the simple reason that the copperheads and rebels of Indiana have trumped up a lot of charges against me. He seems entirely oblivious to the fact that it was through my efforts that Indiana was saved to him."

It will be greatly to Mr. Harrison's credit if he remains thus oblivious. Dudley is no more responsible, perhaps, for the frauds in Indiana than Quay or Clarkson, who co-operated with him in carrying them out, but he alone was detected. He exposed himself and the frauds in a letter over his own signature; and though the frauds were consummated; though through them Indiana was carried for Harrison, he, as President, would be guilty of the grossest indecency in rewarding a man who not only gave him his seat by fraud, but did it in such a way as to put the stigma of fraud upon it.

In a word, Dudley was caught. So also was Blaine, whom Mr. Harrison at once made Secretary of State, but he could no more avoid doing this than he could avoid appointing Wadsworth, Wanamaker, Proctor and Clarkson. It is necessary, however, to draw the line somewhere, and the inference from Dudley's latest letter that he has drawn it at Dudley is extremely gratifying to that by no means inconsiderable class of people who believe that the President of the United States should have a sense of decency.—Chicago Herald.

After all, in this country all power resides in the people. Sometimes they are slow to exercise it, but when their wrath is excited and they move together nothing can stand in their way. The trusts will not be with us long. Sooner or later they will have to go.—Atlanta Constitution.

STATESMAN PROCTOR.

A Specimen of the Patriots Evolved by the Republican Party.

The New York World sent a member of its staff to Rutland, Vt., to find out what manner of a man Redfield Proctor, the new Secretary of War, is. His finds that Proctor is the wealthiest man in Vermont; that he has made all his money in fourteen years; that he was originally a lawyer, which led to his appointment in 1875 as receiver of the Sunderland Falls quarries, and, having had a disagreement, had their affairs wound up in the courts; that when the receivership ended Proctor was found to be the owner of the quarries; that the protective tariff gave him a chance to operate them with immense profits, which he improved to the utmost; that by paying the lowest possible wages, running "pluck me" stores where two prices were charged for every thing, and compelling his employees to live in his tenements at fancy rentals, he kept them all so poor that they were never able to leave his service, lest starvation overtake them before they could get out of town; that he organized a big marble trust, which, however, expired by limitation last year; and that, as matters stand, he comes pretty nearly owning Vermont, and is in a fair way to get the whole State before he dies.

This enterprising statesman went to the Chicago convention last June at the head of the Vermont delegation; and on every ballot, from the first to the last, when his State was called he responded: "Vermont casts her eight votes for Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana." During the campaign he gave the National Republican Committee a great big check. And now he is Secretary of War.

It is thus that "statesmen" are evolved in this Republic in these latter days.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

INDUSTRIES UNBORN.
Though They May Never See the Light, Yet They Must Be Protected.

The demand for protection to infant industries has had greater growth than the industries themselves. Within the last year or two this protection has been asked for infants yet unborn. This was noted last year in the discussion of the Mills bill, when the placing of tin plate on the free list was vigorously opposed. It was argued by the friends of the bill that there was no tin plate manufactured in this country, and that the Government did not need the revenue; the reply was that there was a fellow somewhere in the United States who contemplated establishing a manufactory to make tin plate within a few years if he could see his way clear in making it pay; and, for the protection of this industry unborn, we are paying a tariff of one cent a pound on the material of many articles of universal use.

It seems we are not paying enough tax on this article of prime necessity. The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, while admitting that our importations of iron and steel are about as small as they have ever been, refers mournfully to the fact that we are importing increased quantities of tin plates from Great Britain, and calls for such an increase in the duty as will enable this country to supply its own tin plates.

As a specimen of the arrogance of protection, this demand is worth remembering. It is nothing to this favored interest that the cost of the laborer's dinner pail shall be doubled, provided a market be produced for a few tons more of iron. The ironmonger is beside himself; much protection has made him mad.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DRIFT OF OPINION.
Up to date Colonel William Dudley had been appointed only to a roving commission. The genuine offices appear to be out of his reach.—Atlanta Constitution.

It is reported from Washington that Senators Quay and Sherman have "fallen out." If there is any truth in the old proverb there should be some hope that honest men may profit thereby.—Chicago Leader.

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) said of Quay in 1885 that his nomination for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania "would take the lid from off the treasury and uncover secrets before which Republicans would stand dumb."

Even the protection organ, the Philadelphia Press, admits the force of the apprehensions of tariff reformers regarding Porter. It says: "The free-traders are afraid that under the direction of Superintendent Porter the new census will show up very strong for protection. We don't mind acknowledging to these anxious gentlemen that their fears are not wholly groundless." There is no doubt that the new census, unlike any previous census, will show up very strong for protection, for Porter is the hired agent of the protectionists, and that's the kind of census they want.—Chicago Herald.

HOME AND FARM.

—A light harrow run over the corn ground three or four times, the first three weeks after planting, means a heavy corn crop.

—Cold boiled rice, alternated with tomatoes, well-buttered and seasoned, bread crumbled on the top, and baked one hour, makes a good vegetable dish.

—The quickest way to fatten an old cow is to confine her in a small yard and give her all the ground grain and hay she can eat. She should be gotten in condition in as short a time as possible.

—The writer of an essay on plowing says the common practice of rowing the plow the same depth every year is apt to make a hard path by packing the soil where the share scrapes over it.

—Don't study stock feeding so hard that you will neglect to make proper provisions for the feeding of your family. See that you have a good garden that will allow you to vary the diet of pork and potatoes.—Western Plowman.

—Sheep should never be allowed to pasture on land which has been top-dressed with manure, nor to graze on land which is liable to be overflooded, or which contains stagnant pools, on account of the danger of the sheep becoming infected with parasitical life.

—Cold roast or boiled meat cut up in dice, highly seasoned and moistened with its own gravy or rich stock, and covered with a layer of cold-boiled rice, buttered on the top, and baked an hour, makes an economical and convenient dish.

—While it is desirable to commence work as soon as possible in the spring, there is nothing gained in attempting to work the soil until it is sufficiently dried out to work readily into a good tilth, and sufficiently dry and warm to induce a good germination of the seed and a vigorous start to germ of the plants.

—Dressed Spinach: Wash spinach and put in a pot without water. When tender, squeeze dry. Put a teaspoon of cream in a sauce-pan with a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour, let heat. Chop one hard-boiled egg in small pieces and put in, pour over the spinach and garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.—Farm and Fireside.

—Millet and Hungarian grass are very similar in appearance, but the millet grows higher and affords but one cutting, while the Hungarian grass can be cut every five weeks if the soil is rich. They are summer crops, and are not usually sown until May. The hay from millet and Hungarian grass is highly relished by all classes of stock, and the yield is usually heavy. The ground should be well manured. Barrowed fine and ten quarts of seed per acre sown, or even more if a thick growth is desired.

TREATMENT OF HOGS.
How to Build a Good and Comfortable House for Porks.

It is 54 feet 8 inches long, 15 1/2 feet wide; is built so the front end forms the yard fence running north from the house, the east side of house forming west side of lane fence; lane running square up to yard fence. The house is weather-boarded, with dropped weather-boarding and painted, has nice windows and a good panel door in front. Next to yard in front or south end is a room cut off, 14 feet 8 inches by 16 1/2 feet, to cook feed in and to keep feed in. The next pen north, 24x10 1/2 feet, is used to feed in. Flat-bottomed troughs are placed around the walls for slop feed. This room is floored with two-inch oak planking. In center on the floor we feed the corn, and let the hogs in at the east side from the lane. Just north of the house is a gate across the lane to keep the hogs from the house, if you choose. Over this part of the house joists running long ways of the house 12 feet long, bottom edge 6 inches above head, with cleats nailed on lower edge for gambrel stick to lay on, north end of joists to lay on partition, south end hung with a large bolt going through between lower joists 2x10 inches, and up between two running the other way.

When we butcher, the floor may be washed up clean and nice. Our gambrel sticks are cut so as to fit between joists with a notch on top side, so as to hold hamstring. These we have no pole in the way in gutting; have a box to stand on, so as to be high enough; have a big turner hay palley and rope to pull up hogs with one hand. The north pen same way about feeding; it is 16x16 1/2, trough around to feed slop from.

We have cooked about 150 bushels of potatoes, meal and bran with them, then lots of pumpkins, cabbage-leaves, potato-peelings, and, in fact, every thing we could get hold of, and fattened 45 hogs. I have 133 head of stock hogs. The furnace walls run from flue, which is far enough from east wall to leave a good passage-way to west wall. I have left about 4 feet of a hole on the west end of furnace to get down in to make fire, sides being filled up to top of furnace with gravel, forming cook-room floor. In bad weather we can cook as well as in good weather; have two gas-lamps; can cook or feed as well at night as day. Any one, I think, who will build such a house and use it right will be well paid and well satisfied.

Hope some one will try this plan, as no one can afford to cook in cold and rain or hot sun, nor to carry meal from barn or some other place, water from somewhere else, and slop across the road or barn lot, or edge of pasture. By this plan \$1,000.00 could be saved in a year in Indiana.—Indiana Farmer.

BASE-BALL IN ENGLAND.

The "Thunderer" Shows How the Britons Regard the Game. Every body is now asking his friend in a doubtful kind of way what he thinks of base-ball.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Makes Some Comment on the Divorce Question. "I observe dat de semi-annual occasion fur pitchin' into de divorce courts is now at hand," said Brother Gardner.

THE YOUTHFUL LOAFER.

He Is Just as Well Represented in the West as in the East. I have occasion to walk about the streets so much that without any conscious effort I find myself classifying the people whom I meet.

Poor People's Chances.

Some years ago a city missionary was crossing one of the parks in New York on the Sabbath day and said to a lad: "What are you doing here, breaking the Lord's day?"

Booked on the Crest of the Waves.

The landman, tourist, or commercial traveler, speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues, to feel the extreme of human misery during the transit across the tempestuous Atlantic.

Engraving and Electrotyping.

If you want engravings of Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Maps, Plans, or anything in this line, write to us for samples and prices.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar. The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that Merit Wins.

UNFORTUNATE REMARKS.

Examples Showing That All Tongues Are Sometimes Apt to Go Astray. Before making use of quotations, even of Scripture, one ought to be careful that the idea to be conveyed is just what is intended.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, CHEESE, EGGS, BACON, BUTTER, LARD, and POTATOES in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

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BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR. Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women! BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.

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DWIGHT'S COW BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS. TO MAKE A Delicious Biscuit. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COW BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa. No Chemicals. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. Almost as Palatable as Milk.

TUTT'S PILLS. The sale of Tutt's Pills exceed those of all others combined.

Woven Wire Fencing. BEST STEEL WIRE. WIRE ROPE SOLEAGE.

PENSIONS FOR ALL SOLDIERS. \$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

5-TON WAGON SCALES. \$60. Largest and best equipped electrotyping west of the Mississippi.

ENGRAVING & ELECTROTYPING. Largest and best equipped electrotyping west of the Mississippi.

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THOSE DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Marshal Jones Makes an Official Report of His Work in Oklahoma—The Deputies He Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Attorney-General Miller has received a report from United States Marshal Jones, of Kansas, in regard to the conduct of himself and deputies upon the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. He says that he thought he appreciated the influx of population that would follow the President's proclamation and that he knew the people would look to the officers only for safety and protection after April 22, when the functions of the military authorities ceased and consequently he attempted—and he thinks successfully—to organize a force of marshals at different points where it was supposed there would be a concentration of people sufficient to preserve them from lawlessness and bloodshed which it was expected would follow the opening of the Territory.

Marshal Jones says: "I ordered from my old experienced deputies four Guthrie, Captain Riek, A. S. Payne, J. O. Severous and M. S. Keys, together with three new appointees at that point to protect the homeseeker against lawlessness from and after that critical moment (April 22), when he had been stationed at one of the companies of United States troops to preserve the peace up to that date, whose functions ceased at the very moment when the greatest difficulties were likely to occur and when the thousands of homeseekers, business men, gamblers and whisky dealers who rushed from the incoming train and private conveyances until within a few hours of the entire face of the country was dotted with homesteaders' tents and two or three cities of from 1,000 to 15,000 inhabitants born in the day proved to me the necessity of a respectable number of deputy marshals.

"At Kingfisher I ordered John Walters, D. Wyatt, old deputies of experience, and a new man, Ed F. Madden. At Darlington and Fort Reno I made no change, leaving Jack Stillwell in charge who had been located out there for three years, and at Oklahoma City I ordered J. B. Koonce, Asa Jones and Ewers White; also had at that point, G. E. Thornton, who had resided there for over a year and was appointed a marshal six months ago. Koonce had been a deputy for Overton three years and Jones was appointed last year. At Muskogee, at the request of the officer commanding the troops at Alfred for a marshal to capture horse thieves, I appointed a couple of deputies and sent them to that point. They were old experienced deputies from the Western district of Texas. I also appointed, at the request of an officer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, eight of their employees, most of whom were conductors constantly passing through the Territory, in anticipation of lawlessness on the trains.

"The full number of deputy marshals in Oklahoma appointed by me is nineteen, beside those temporarily appointed at the request of the railroad company. I believe that a few of my deputies have attempted to file on as many tracts of land in the Territory, but I know many of them have not, and while I instructed them not to do so, when they saw themselves surrounded by from 500 to 700 persons at Guthrie and at least one-half that number at Oklahoma City, waiting for the hour of twelve to come, I do not wonder that some of them, deputies who were serving without pay and were only there in the interest of food and order, took the fever and attempted to get a homestead. As to myself I have never attempted to homestead a foot of land either in Oklahoma or other Territory or State."

In a postscript Marshal Jones says: "The country is absolutely quiet in Oklahoma and I am astonished at the false reports of bloodshed circulated by the papers. There has not been a single person killed by violence in that territory since April 22."

The report is dated May 9. It is understood that the Attorney-General is not satisfied with the report and that he will call upon the marshal for a supplemental report, giving the name of each officer who filed a claim and a description of the lands referred to by him together with an account of the attending circumstances.

DAKOTA ELECTION.

A Light Vote Polled in Favor of the Sioux Falls Constitution.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—An election was held in South Dakota yesterday to vote for or against the Sioux Falls Constitution, so called because it was four years ago adopted in that city, upon which the Omnibus bill required another vote and to elect delegates to a convention at Sioux Falls to complete the work to be done before the Presidential proclamation of Statehood. The vote was light, but the majority in favor of the Constitution was overwhelming, while the delegates elected to the convention have been two Republicans to one Democrat, that division having been agreed upon before the election.

In North Dakota delegates were elected to the constitutional convention which will convene at Bismarck on July 4. There, as in South Dakota, the majority party (Democrats) was given one-third of the delegates. This being true there has been but little contest at the polls. The returns so far as received indicate that with a few exceptions the agreement to the division of the various delegates will be strictly adhered to, and the minority will be given a hearing when the Constitution is being framed.

Heavy rains retarded the number of votes cast. The total vote of South Dakota will not be over 60,000. The opposition to the Sioux Falls Constitution was not great enough to be noticed.

Snow in the North.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—Specials to the Pioneer Press from various points in Minnesota and Dakota give accounts of heavy snowfall yesterday. At Warden it first rained and then turned into a heavy snow storm. Brainerd says that snow fell there yesterday afternoon for several hours but finally ended in rain. The ground was parched and the streets and roads like ashes and the crops have suffered, but the fall will save them. At Oriska, Dak., about four inches of snow fell during the morning and the rain during the rest of the day and water is standing in pools all over the fields.

Work of a Storm.

TAOMA, W. T., May 15.—Shortly before six o'clock Monday night, twenty men were at work in a building in course of erection when a storm from the southwest struck the building. The structure tottered for a moment and then collapsed, burying the workmen. Hundreds of men were soon at work and in a few minutes the body of Walter Bates, the owner of the building, was taken out. This was followed by the rescue of two injured workmen, and then a workman named McConnell was taken out dead. W. H. Snell, who a week ago was elected city attorney and who was a son-in-law of Bates, was seriously injured. Shortly afterwards three dead bodies were recovered.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

What It Costs to Run the Government—The Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Statements showing the results of the acts of the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress upon the finances of government have been prepared by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, clerks respectively of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations. They show that the total amount appropriated by Congress was \$286,646,463, while the permanent and indefinite appropriations were estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$108,691,056, making the total estimated expenditures of the Government for 1889-90, \$395,337,516. The estimated revenues for the same time are \$439,500,638.

The act provides for 359 new offices, the salaries of which aggregate \$448,800, while the increase of salaries of old offices amount to \$1,028,983. Sixty-nine offices are abolished, the salaries of which are \$127,197,2, and the salaries of other offices are reduced \$7,290. Among the new offices created are five Senate committee clerks and messengers, one House committee clerk, three clerks of the signal office, ten clerks in the Navy Department, one in the Interior Department, two laborers in the Post-office Department, judge, attorney and marshal of the Indian Territory court, secretary, assistant secretary, assistant librarian and assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, 131 teachers, clerks, etc., in the District of Columbia, six keepers of life saving stations, fifty keepers of light houses, eight registers and receivers of public land-offices, superintendents and seventy-seven assistants and clerks of the eleventh census; six officers of North Dakota, seven of South Dakota, six of Montana and six of Washington, an additional Brigadier-General, Colonel and Major on the retired list of the army; six assistant engineers of the navy, 100 mariners, a superintendent of the Indian school at Pierre, Dak., and the Sioux, Chippewa and Cherokee commissioners.

The Post-office Appropriation bill increases the allowance for compensation for clerks in post-offices from \$5,975,000 to \$6,500,000 and that for railway post-office clerks from \$5,246,790 to \$5,600,000 with a \$360,000 deficiency item.

ARID LANDS.

How the Senate Committee Will Investigate.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate at its last session appointed a committee to investigate the question of the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, of Nevada; Plumb, of Kansas; Allison, of Iowa; Hisecock, of New York; Gorman, of Maryland; Reagan, of Texas, and Jones, of Arkansas. Pierre, Dak., the chief superintendent of the St. Paul, Minn. They expect to spend ten weeks in the field and will visit Northern Dakota, Montana, Idaho (as far as the Snake river basin), Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, Southwestern Texas, along the valley of the Rio Grande from El Paso to San Antonio, thence by the Fort Worth, Santa Fe & Colorado railroad, across the Staked plains, the Panhandle region and part of Southwestern New Mexico, through that Territory, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

The committee will be accompanied by Major Powell, director of the geological survey, who will prepare a report on irrigation in the United States, he having been appointed irrigation engineer in the United States geological survey. The United States geological survey will have six engineering parties in the field some time before the committee starts. The public domain west of the one hundredth meridian will be divided finally into about fifteen hydrographical districts as the topography of the region indicates the proper storage basins. The six districts now named embrace the region between the one hundredth meridian west longitude and the Rocky mountains, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and all the basin section east of the Sierras, California, west thereof, New Mexico and Arizona.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

George W. Richards Murdered and Robbed in New Mexico.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—A brief dispatch received last evening at the Santa Fe headquarters from Carthage, N. M., stated that George W. Richards, superintendent of the Carthage mine, was killed yesterday afternoon by two Mexicans, who stole \$7,000. The Carthage mine, which is ten miles from Socorro, is operated by the San Pedro Coal & Coke Company, an offshoot of the Santa Fe. Yesterday Superintendent Richards was making the April payment to the miners and had disbursed about \$7,000 when he and his assistants gained entrance to the office where Richards and his clerk, J. Arnot, were alone, shot and killed the superintendent, secured the money and both mounted one horse and rode away. A pursuing party was soon organized. Vice-President Robinson, of the Santa Fe, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the robbers and \$500 additional on the return of the money. Richards had been in the employ of the Santa Fe as mining engineer and superintendent of mines several years.

BROKE IN TWO.

Accident to a Mixed Train on the Union Pacific Near Beatrice, Neb.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 16.—A terrible accident occurred on one mile north of here about seven o'clock last night. A mixed train on the Union Pacific broke in two, and the rear half a few minutes later crashed into the forward half with terrific force, causing a bad wreck. In the coach attached to the train San Roberts, a line-man on the Union Pacific, and a lady, whose name could not be learned, were riding. The latter was badly injured, but how seriously is not known. Roberts, whose home is in Lincoln, was so badly injured that he is not expected to live. He was brought to this city as soon as possible and taken to the hotel and medical aid summoned. The doctors say his lungs were badly crushed and his spine fractured. If he survives the shock there is a faint hope that he may recover; but the probabilities are all against it. He is now lying in an unconscious condition, but every thing possible is being done for him. The track was blocked for several hours.

Fort Wayne Accounts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 16.—At the annual meeting of the stock and bond holders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company yesterday, L. H. Myers, E. P. Williams and Charles E. Spear, whose terms as directors had expired, were re-elected. Nearly 890,000 votes, representing \$31,870,890 were cast, being the largest vote ever polled. The report of the board shows a total income for last year of \$9,842,113, less cost of operating and maintaining, \$7,129,351, leaving a balance of \$2,712,762.50. The lessee company paid the Fort Wayne Company a rental of \$3,128,908, leaving a debit to the operating company of \$446,145.52.

GUTHRIE NOTES.

Disturbance Over a Claim—A Baby Born—A Bath House Built—Etc.

GUTHRIE, L. T., May 14.—The streets are crowded with people and vehicles and the shopkeepers do good business. The crowd at the land-office has very perceptibly lessened, now that a great number have already succeeded in filing.

Some uneasiness is felt by those claiming lots who know they have no legal right to an account of having entered the Territory prior to noon of the opening day. Mr. McBride's little list will annoy them after he has submitted it to the authorities at Washington.

A man named Eldridge was arrested yesterday morning for refusing to vacate a lot and yield possession to the party whom the arbitration committee declared the rightful owner. A warrant was issued for Eldridge's arrest and it is said he resisted the officer. A large crowd gathered in the streets and one of Marshal Jones' deputies, Farmer, seeing the disturbance and not knowing the cause of it, rushed into the midst of the crowd and commanded it to disperse, at the same time exclaiming that he was a peace officer. The crowd did not readily disperse as ordered, but on some one crying: "Look out, there is a gun!" the street was soon cleared. This is the first and only excitement that has occurred in this peaceful, law-abiding city since the opening day. Not many pistols are worn here now. Men coming in from remote sections of the country sometimes have a pistol or gun with them, but as a rule the people in town and out in the country have no use for weapons.

Since the principal streets have been clearly defined hardly an hour has passed that a house can not be seen in the streets being moved either to make room for a more substantial building or to front in some other direction. There are now at least 1,000 houses completed and more going up every day. Real estate lots especially are on the increase as to value. A lot which sold for \$250 a week ago would bring \$500 easily today.

A very great improvement is noticeable in the quality of buildings being erected now. Guthrie can furnish almost every necessity that the most fastidious would desire.

The streets are lined with Indians all during the day, as the town is a favorite place for them to trade and its shopkeepers are doing a paying business with the many tribes located hereabouts.

Among other improvements in Guthrie is the completion of a building which is used exclusively for bathing purposes. It is arranged so that women can avail themselves of the convenient and essential establishment. For a city not yet three weeks old a complete bath house is certainly evidence of its rapid improvement.

There are two local newspapers published in this city. The Optic is a bright little daily and the Times is a weekly bearing evidence of being under the control of trained journalists.

The first baby born in this city saw the light Sunday. It is called Guthrie Dyer Edwards and is a promising boy weighing fourteen pounds.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

Ninety Thousand Coal Miners in Germany on a Strike—Matters Looking Serious.

BERLIN, May 14.—A number of strikers at Castrop attempted to make a riotous demonstration, but were charged upon and dispersed by dragoons and lancers. There was random firing between the strikers and the military at that place last night.

The strike committee of the Dortmund miners have issued a manifesto signed by Baute, Schroeder and Siegel, in which they declare that the strikers will not resume work until all their demands are conceded by the mine owners.

The miners in the Essen district have struck. This accession to the number of strikers raises the total of the men who have now quit work to 90,000.

A council of the Prussian Ministry was held yesterday to consider the question of the strike among the coal miners. The session was a prolonged one. Prince Bismarck presided. At the height of the discussion Emperor William appeared and took an active part in the deliberations. It is reported that the council decided to summon to Berlin deputations from the mine owners and miners in order that they might submit their disputes to Government arbitration.

The delegates sent by the striking miners to wait upon Emperor William have arrived in this city and will be received as representatives of the 100,000 miners.

The semi-official press deny the reports that collisions occurred between the troops and strikers yesterday, and assert that there was no rioting in any of the disturbed localities.

The strikers yesterday tried to prevent the opening of the Altheaehse and Sprockhoevel pits, but Hussars dispersed the strikers and made many arrests.

A man named Hennus whose brother was killed in the riot at Schleswig yesterday, was seen yesterday and killed a friend named Bleichert with a hatchet.

CADETS BOUNCED.

A Score of Naval Cadets Dropped For Failing to Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Twenty letters have been sent out from the Navy Department calling on as many members of the last fourth class of the Naval Academy for their resignations. These cadets, after serving at Annapolis for four years, failed to pass at the semi-annual examination, held last February, and March 4 were granted leave of absence until May, with the privilege of rejoining the fourth class and continuing their studies. The Attorney-General, to whom the matter was referred, decided that this was contrary to the statutes and recommended that the names of the cadets found deficient be dropped. The names of the cadets who are requested to resign are: L. C. Baird, H. S. Douglas, J. J. Smith, W. J. Manion, W. L. Murray, P. N. Armstrong, C. S. Shaw, H. S. Vail, C. P. Wanner, H. L. Waldron, W. P. Buely, L. Boltwood, A. P. Childs, J. S. Coleman, J. C. Porter, J. Jennings, G. L. Kaufman, C. T. Scott, W. W. Sparks, J. H. Thompson.

A Rapid-Firing Gun.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 14.—A trial of the Driggs-Schroeder rapid-firing 6-pounder gun took place at the naval ordnance proving grounds near here under Lieutenant Commander Dayton, Lieutenant Driggs, the inventor, and the attaches of the German and Japanese legations. The gun fires the same ammunition as the Hotchkiss 6-pounder, and the inventor claims several points of superiority over that gun. The test was for rapidity of firing, non-heating qualities, security against premature explosions and smoothness of machinery. The gun was fired nineteen times in one minute and sixty times in four minutes and twenty seconds.

FINALLY DECIDED.

The Supreme Court Finally Decides the Celebrated Gaines Suit Which Has Been Before the Courts for Fifty-five Years.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The United States Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Bradley awarded the executor of the will of Myra Clark Gaines the sum of \$76,000 against the city of New Orleans for the use of property sold by the city and recovered by Mrs. Gaines after long litigation. The judgment of the lower court awarding the executor \$120,000 for the use of the unimproved property sold by the city was not concurred in.

The case probably has been the most interesting, the hardest contested and the most prolonged known to the judicial history of this country. Over thirty years ago Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, said that when the historian of the American bar should come to write up the case it would be registered as the most remarkable in the history of the courts. It had been before the Supreme Court five times in one form or another and has now been decided as many times again. The first suit in the case was brought by Mrs. Gaines (then the wife of General Whitney) in 1834, and since that time decision has followed decision in regard to it until it has become a word that there was always a Gaines case pending.

The first suit sought to recover what was known as the Evariste Blanc tract in New Orleans. Blanc bought the tract for about \$4,500 from the executors of General Daniel Clark, a prominent citizen of New Orleans. He sold it and some other land to the city of New Orleans for \$48,000, and the city subdivided the tract and sold it to a number of persons for between \$600,000 and \$700,000, agreeing to defend all questions of title, Mrs. Gaines having a few months before claimed it. The grounds on which Mrs. Gaines set up her claim were that she was the child of General Clark by a secret marriage between him and Zulimee Carriere, a woman well known in the city, and that General Clark had left a will in which she was named as his sole heiress.

Under which the property was sold. This secret marriage formed the axis on which the litigation revolved, and the case was fought with bitterness by both sides. It was not until a few years before the war that Mrs. Gaines was finally declared to be the illegitimate child as well as the lawful heir of General Clark. Even then the city of New Orleans did not surrender, and after the war Mrs. Gaines was compelled to bring a suit for damages. In 1881 the Circuit Court of the United States for the Louisiana district gave judgment in her favor for \$1,926,667 and it is on appeal from this judgment that the case has been decided. The present case, it is generally conceded, exhausts all the resources of the law and is regarded as the final settlement of the litigation. Mrs. Gaines, fighting to the very last for her rights, is dead, and so, it is believed, are all her immediate relatives except her daughter-in-law, Hattie L. Whitney, in whose name as administratrix of the estate of Mrs. Gaines the case stands on the court books.

Justice Bradley rendered the decision of the court, which was unanimous. Justice Lamar and Chief Justice Fuller were not members of the court at the time the case was argued and took no part in the decision.

THE ARIZONA BATTLE.

Particulars of Paymaster Wham's Encounter With Robbers.

TUCSON, A. T., May 15.—A Fort Thomas special gives the particulars of the recent fight between a band of robbers and Paymaster Wham's party near Cedar Springs, in which the robbers obtained \$29,000. At the point at which the attack was made the road winds down a long hill. Near the top it runs between a high wall on the east and a low wedge of rock on the west. A large rock was discovered in the road and the party stopped to remove it. A volley of shots was fired from the brow of the hill, which rose to a height of fifty feet almost perpendicularly. None of the robbers could be seen from below. The paymaster's party, which consisted of Major J. W. Wham, Clerk W. J. Gibbon, two non-commissioned officers, nine privates and two drivers, immediately returned the fire, which became general. The robbers had placed men further up the hill to the right of the party and also sent men along the hill to get in a cross fire from the left. It is known that at least one man in each of the flanking parties was either killed or wounded. The paymaster's party made a break for the ravine below the ledge, which for 300 yards is without shelter and five men were wounded in crossing it. The others of the party retreated further around the point of the hill. Paymaster Wham, from behind the ledge, thinking the cross fire had been silenced, made a heroic effort to rally his men, but they were compelled to seek other shelter, being exposed to a terrible fire. The paymaster, his clerk and the corporal were the only men who reached the last shelter unscathed. While some of the robbers kept up the fire from the hill it was a very easy matter for the others to go down and secure the booty, which was in a strong iron-bound box on the boot of the ambulance. It was opened with an axe, and the \$29,000 carried away, together with a valise, which they soon cut open and abandoned. One robber was seen to be taken away on a pack mule and tracks of blood showed them to have suffered badly. At no time were all of the band seen. Six of the wounded in the paymaster's party were conveyed in the ambulance to a hospital here and a surgeon and wagons were sent for the others. Eight men out of eleven were wounded. One of the wounded soldiers had died and three others are in a critical condition.

A Full Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, who was recently appointed Civil-Service Commissioner, has taken the prescribed oath of office. The Commission now has its full legal quota of members, a circumstance which has not existed for some time past. As now constituted the Commission consists of Messrs. Charles Lyman, of Connecticut; Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, May 15.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "Heavy imports have tended to depress wheats. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 63,576 quarters at 2s. 1d against 49,959 quarters at 2s. 3d during the corresponding week last year. Fine flours are stiffly held, but the poorer grades are weak. Foreign wheats have declined 6d, excepting fine Russian, the price of which is maintained. Corn is depressed. Beans and peas are firm. At yesterday's market English and foreign wheats were firmer. The demand was smaller. The prices of flour were unaltered. Corn was stronger at 6d advance."

THE DAIRY.

Successful dairymen believe that a cow, to be a success, should earn an annual sum equal to her entire value.

Mr. Burnett thinks that he can keep silage even ten years in his silos, and that by having enough to keep over he may help out a dry season or be able to average an extremely productive season with one that is less so.

Turnips and cabbages when fed to milking cows should be given directly after milking, in such quantity as they will eat up at once clean, and no more given until after the next milking; when fed on such vegetables the milk should be exposed to the air by leaving the cans unstoppered as much as possible.—N. Y. Observer.

In Prof. Henry's experience, a calf born in fall and winter is worth two born in the spring for profit. A spring calf is so young that it gets little food for pasture the first season, for by the time it can fight flies successfully and crop grass enough to really aid in nourishing it, winter is at hand and it is placed on dry feed.

Farmers are warned by the National Stockman against purchase of bran containing the scourgings from grain, obtained by cleansing it before milling: "The mixing of these scourgings with the bran almost always ruins it in quality, and converts it into a source of danger. Many a man has introduced adulterated bran into his dairy at the cost of the health and often the life of his best cows."

Oats for cows at calving time: When I was a boy in England, feeding my father's cows, some fifty years ago, my father used to charge me to feed a little oats every day for a week or two before calving in order to help to expel the placenta. I have followed that advice in this country the last forty-three years, and have rarely had any trouble. When cows are pastured I scarcely found any trouble, but my neighbors have had trouble frequently with cows fed on ear corn, but when fed a gallon of oats a day for a week or so, I never knew of any trouble, either in England or here.—Cor. Hoard's Dairyman.

In the following paragraph are condensed some rules for making butter, published by the Royal Agricultural Society, England, which every butter-maker will do well to heed: 1. Rinse all dairy utensils in cold water. 2. Scald with hot water and rinse again with cold. 3. Always use a thermometer. 4. Churn and cream to be at a temperature of 56° to 58° in summer and 60° in winter. 5. Ventilate churn sufficiently. 9. Churn at forty to forty-five revolutions per minute. 7. Stop churning immediately the butter comes. The butter should be like grains of mustard seed. 8. Draw off buttermilk and wash the churn till the water is clear and free from buttermilk. 9. Make a strong brine and pour into churn through a hair sieve. 10. Remove butter and work on a butter worker. Never use the hands.

CHEESE FACTORY SITES.

How to Drain Them Successfully and at Small Expense.

To drain successfully the immediate surroundings of a cheese factory site has long been a troublesome problem. To devise some means of carrying all waste matter beyond contaminating distance from the building, and to have the means employed practicable, convenient and efficacious would be a boon of no small moment to factory men. The refuse of the manufactured milk-whey—soon becomes fetid in the soil that it impregnates under and about the cheese building. Summer heat will always do this, and no earth draining that can be devised will clear from the soil the injurious germs left there by the decaying animal matter. Therefore we must not let the whey touch the soil, or stand in a vat near the premises. It should be conveyed at least ten rods from where the daily process of cheese making is going on before it is stored in a vat or wooden tub. Wooden troughs will not serve the purpose of whey conduits, because they become leaky in dry weather, and their absorbent nature causes them to be offensive. There is, however, a plan of procedure which, if adhered to, will preclude the possibility of effluvia arising from under the cheese-making room to taint milk. Use no drains about the factory that are not open, for such alone can be thoroughly cleansed and kept sweet. Place the whey tub one hundred and sixty feet away from the factory, and get that number of feet of common tin eaves-trough from the tinners. Paint it thoroughly with a cheap red paint inside and out; it will need repainting only once a season. Place the troughs on wooden brackets a few feet above the ground, allowing for a gentle fall. An inverted wooden trough placed over the tin one and raised about it a few inches, being supported at the brackets by blocks resting on the conduit, will roof the little canal and keep out rain and dirt. At the factory end nothing should enter it but whey drawn from the milk vats. The whey and milk and slop on the floor, which should be an impervious one, must drain off cleanly into another

STOCK ITEMS.

Too much corn to horses in warm weather will cause profuse perspiration. Oats should be used in preference.

Bran and cotton-seed meal are the cheapest and best foods that can be bought. They not only increase the flow of milk and induce rapid growth of young stock, but add to the value of the manure.

Old ewes may be sold if the lambs are weaned. Only strong, vigorous ewes should be retained. Select those that yielded plenty of milk for the lambs for breeding purposes, and sell off the rams in order to infuse new blood in the flock.

If you have any corn fodder the sheep will pick it over and clean the stalks. If the fodder is bright and clean all classes of stock will relish it. If the fodder is run through a cutter and the stalks crushed as well as chopped by the cutter there will be but little waste.

Very often the opinion prevails that most any kind of quarters are good enough for the pigs. Other animals are given plenty of room and plenty of fresh air, while the pigs are huddled close and crowded pens. Make the hog house roomy and construct it in such a way as to admit the light.

In tuskling a boar, do not use pincers, file, saw or hammer, but take him down and tie his feet together; then have a good-sized man get his knee on his head and hold him still, at the same time holding an inch or two-inch stick crosswise through his mouth, while you take a flat wood-rasp and saw the tusks off in no time.

A pig farrowed in March or April, if kept growing from the start, can be made to dress 300 pounds at Christmas. But little grain will be necessary, as fat will be of no advantage. The first thing to do with a pig is to make it grow, so as to secure the size and frame upon which to place the fat later in the season. Clover is an excellent food for pigs after they are three months old.

You have a right to know the breeding of the colts which you propose to raise. If a stallion-owner has not enterprise enough about him to have the pedigree of his stallion printed and in a convenient form for preserving, he is hardly deserving of your patronage. If a horse is well bred you should have his breeding so that it can be traced to when wanted. If he is not, you should not breed to him.—National Stockman.

Here in Nebraska, we have the testimony of farmers for about 400 hogs which have withstood various kinds of tests, all by exposure, with a loss of but five animals, and these experiments have extended from June, 1888, to date, aside from my own since 1886 with universal success, but what speaks stronger than any thing else possibly can be to the American mind, is that myself and friends are willing to back inoculation to the sum of anywhere from a half a million to a million dollars by insuring hogs against the cholera, and the gentleman who are with me in this venture are not men to fool money away.—Dr. Billings.

FARM NOTES.

A man in Harper County by the name of Richardson has planted three miles of peach trees along the public highway for the benefit of travelers. He has erected a monument to himself that we trust will endure for many years.—Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune.

A member of the late meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society called attention to the vineyard as one of the most promising occupations for women. This member not only made the suggestion that women can take care of vineyards, but cited successful examples of their management.

During heavy rains the soluble matter of the manure heap will be carried away. It is the most valuable portion. Have the manure heap over a pit or dish the ground in the center so that the liquid will not flow away. The blacker the liquid the greater the loss to the manure when it is carried off.

As the loss of potash is constant the farmer will find his crops decreasing unless he resorts to ashes or the salts, though potash exists largely in stable manure, which, however, returns only a portion of the lost sandy salts annually. In the application of ashes every spring, as they are, as a rule, naturally deficient in potash.

Horticulturists generally agree that for the peach it is best to avoid the use of stable manure or any commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Such manures stimulate a too rapid and too soft wood growth, which is late in forming fruit buds and these are usually immature and not as hardy as those on more mature wood.

A letter from Norton County says that five acres of corn will be planted in that county this year for every two acres last year, and that the acreage of wheat is ten times as large as it was last year. They have plenty of rain thus far. The writer thinks if there were less growing and more good farming the wheat would be much improved in that locality.—Kansas Farmer.

It has frequently been estimated that the ravages of the chinch bug cause a loss to the country of \$50,000,000 yearly—mainly in the Northwestern States—of which \$49,000,000 may as well be saved as lost, suggests a correspondent. With every crop of spring small grain sown four quarts of clover and three quarts of fall rye or fall wheat and a quart of winter wheat sown five or six quarts of clover in the spring. Then when your grain begins to turn towards ripening the thirsty chinch bug will leave it and turn to the sappy clover and fall wheat or rye.

Numbered among novelties in the way of tomatoes which leading seedman commend, and about which good reports come from various localities where it has been tested, is the "Dwarf Champion." This new tomato, it is claimed, is entirely distinct in habit of growth and foliage. It is described as being dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright, with very thick and short stems. This habit it retains throughout the season. In form and color the fruit resembles somewhat that of the Acme; it is smooth, symmetrical and attractive in appearance.

Notes.

A correspondent says: "The best remedy I can get for the hair falling from a horse's tail or mane is to take a small quantity of coal oil and rub it into the tail well for a few days; not too much or it will blister. With lard and beeswax I apply it often to make the hair grow on dogs."

A diversity of crops distributes work receipts and expenses more evenly through the year and through the years.

A study of the methods by which three times the average yield of corn was made shows that in all cases it was an unusual amount of work expended in preparing the seed bed.