

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

Chase County Courier

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

NUMBER 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has concluded its hearing in reference to payment of commission on sale of tickets.

The President has made the following appointments: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Civil-Service Commissioners and Frank W. Palmer, of Chicago, to be Public Printer.

J. SHAUM, his wife and child, walked from Kansas to Washington City, where they arrived on the 8th.

The War Department has completed and published the allotment of the \$400,000 appropriated by Congress for the equipment of the militia. The allotments are based on the representation of the States in Congress. For Kansas the amount is \$3,943 and for Missouri \$15,188.

GENERAL BADAUD was \$5,669 short in his accounts when Consul at Havana, and General Grant was his bondsman. The Government has entered suit to collect that sum from General Grant's estate.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER PORTER announces that he will not make any more appointments in his bureau for some time.

The President has appointed Asa Matthews, of Illinois, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Durham, resigned.

He is the present Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, which office he has held for several terms. He was Colonel of an Illinois regiment during the war and subsequently held the office of collector of internal revenue for the Peoria district.

MISS HELEN TRENHOLM, a niece of ex-Comptroller Trenholm, of South Carolina, eloped recently with Wilson W. Beaman, clerk in real estate office at Washington. The couple went to Philadelphia. Miss Trenholm was eighteen years of age, and one of the belles of West Washington.

SECRETARY TRACY has extended for four months and four days the time allowed the Union iron works in San Francisco in which to complete cruiser No. 6 (the San Francisco). This is one of the large 4,000 ton cruisers which were contracted for on October 27, 1887, at a cost of \$1,428,000, and was to be completed October 27 next.

REPRESENTATIVE LAIRD, of Nebraska, who has been seriously ill for some months at Washington has almost recovered.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY was presented in the British House of Lords recently on invitation of the Earl of Dunraven. Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, is a guest at Marlborough Palace, the seat of the Duke of Beauforth.

The progress of cotton planting as reported for May by the Department of Agriculture is 87 per cent of the proposed area. This is one point earlier than the average of a series of years.

The President has appointed Elbert E. Kimball United States attorney for the Western district of Missouri, and George E. Reynolds attorney for the Eastern district.

THE EAST.

THREE men were fatally injured by the falling of an elevator sixty-five feet at Providence, R. I.

ONE man was killed and several others injured by the explosion of dynamite left over from an unexploded blast while driving a tunnel near Ashland, Pa., recently.

The new suspension bridge at Lockport, N. Y., which replaces the one destroyed early in January, was thrown open to the public on the 7th.

The dwelling house of Watson Bownes at Westchester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire recently and five persons burned to death.

The twenty-eighth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was called to order at Philadelphia on the 8th by General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., vice-president of the last convention. There were about 1,000 delegates present from all parts of the world.

FOREST fires are burning in the Shawangunk mountains and the Catskills, also in the highlands below Newburgh and also on the Fishkill mountains, of New York.

THEODORE WILDMAN, who was secretary of Topographical Union No. 6, New York, for a long time, is said by an expert who has examined the books to be between \$8,000 and \$7,000 short in his accounts with the union.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS is about to resume his duties as professor in the Yale law school at New Haven, Conn.

DANIEL SMITH, who burned two little boys in New York with nitric acid and sent them out on the street to beg for his benefit, has been sentenced to four years and six months in State prison.

NATHANIEL THAYER and Francis Blodgett, of Boston, and William J. Rotch, of New Bedford, are directors in the new steel trust, with a capital of \$25,000,000, that has been formed by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company.

The strike of the workmen in the Allegheny Bessemer steel works at Duquesne, Pa., has resulted in the virtual defeat of the men, every department being filled by non-union men.

TWO women were killed and several workmen injured by the collapsing of an old house in Boston recently.

At Kaska William colliery, near Middletown, Pa., recently a cage containing ten miners was wrecked by a car being pushed over the top of the shaft by two Hungarian laborers. The shaft was 500 feet deep and all the men were killed, being horribly crushed and mangled.

ALMOST every business house in the village of Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss \$40,000.

JUDGE BARRETT, in the New York Supreme Court, gave a judgment dissolving the Electric Sugar Refining Company. Alex Cameron, representing the corporation, consenting thereto. R. Burnham Moffett was appointed receiver and directed to furnish a bond of \$10,000.

A STORM passed over Pennsylvania and parts of New York on the afternoon of the 10th, causing wholesale destruction of buildings and serious injury to persons. The lightning caused the death of a miner at Mahanoy City, also of William Clapper, at Gulf Summit. Panics occurred in a silk mill at Fottsville, also in Barnum's circus while performing at Williamsport.

THE WEST.

THE returns from the recent municipal elections in Indiana indicated general gains for the Republicans where politics figured in the contest. In some of the larger towns high license was the issue, and in many cases the saloon candidates were defeated.

CONTRACTOR J. E. MCCORMICK has left Tacoma, W. T., with about \$50,000 secured from friends. He took a train for New York, where he formerly resided. His liabilities will aggregate over \$60,000.

An old smoking car, out of repair, broke down on the track of the Valley railroad near Cleveland, O., the other day, causing the death of two passengers and serious injury of four others.

WHILE crossing the Michigan Central tracks at Kalamazoo recently a street car was run into by a switch engine. The result was the horrible mangle to death of six of the passengers, all ladies. Two other lady passengers were injured while only two male passengers escaped unhurt.

MAT RAST and August Young were crushed between two sections of a packet train at Champion, Mich., recently. Young was instantly killed and Rast died in half an hour.

TWENTY-FIVE acres of ground closely built up with small dwelling houses were swept by fire in the suburban village of Moreland, near Chicago, on the 8th and seventy families were rendered homeless.

THE National Association of Lumber Dealers held its twelfth annual meeting at Chicago on the 8th. There were about fifty members present.

THE town of Spaulding, Minn., of 900 inhabitants, was half destroyed by fire on the 7th. Three hundred people were rendered homeless. No lives were lost.

WHITECAPS have notified Rev. George Jacob Schweinfurth, who is worshipped as Christ by the Beekmanites of Rockford, Ill., to leave the city in ten days. If he does not go they say they will break into his house, take him to the woods, tar and feather him, and roast him alive.

The Northwestern Miller reports the flour market improving.

RESPONSIBLE parties from Samedor, Mont., report that a large party of Pine Ridge Sioux, led by Grasshopper, have come into the Tongue river agency for the purpose of getting up a sun-dance among the Cheyennes. An outbreak was feared.

It has been decided to hold the next convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Kansas City, Mo.

ABOUT 1,200 employes in the great Pullman shops at Pullman, Ill., have been laid off temporarily because of lack of orders.

THE Florissant (Col.) outlaws have been captured. They gave their names as Jim Hunter and A. Floyd. A hitherto respected citizen named A. M. King, living eight miles north of Florissant, is implicated in the robbery.

The Whitecap warning received by Schweinfurth, the Beekmanite leader of Rockford, Ill., has resulted in the insurance companies canceling all policies on his home known as "Heaven," and the structure is now at the mercy of the Whitecaps and the elements.

NEAR Wingate, N. M., on the Atlantic & Pacific, a quarrel arose between four Zuni Indians and four cowboys, but for the time being nothing serious happened.

Later on the quarrel was renewed, when pistols were drawn and a pitched battle ensued, resulting in the killing of all four Indians and the serious wounding of one cowboy. The whites were arrested.

THE lake steamer Chemung, of the same line as the Owego, has made the trip from Buffalo to Chicago in fifty-four hours, beating the Owego's record.

THE condemned Bald Knobbers, John Matthews, Dave Walker and Bill Walker, were executed at Ozark, Mo., on the 10th, under distressing circumstances, the apparatus not being properly adjusted, necessitating the dropping of Bill Walker a second time.

NEAR damage was done to fruits, garden truck and flowers about Belvidere, Ill., the other night by a fierce hail and rain storm.

THE SOUTH.

THE freight train which was transporting the famous Libby prison from Richmond to Chicago, was wrecked seven miles east of Maysville, Ky., by the breaking of an axle. The remains of the war relic were profusely scattered about and people flocked to the scene to secure old bricks and lumber as mementoes. No one was hurt.

REPORTS from all sections in Southern Arkansas are that the farmers are considerably alarmed by the ravages of cut worms. In many places in Drew, Bradley and Desha Counties farmers have planted cotton as many as three times, and each time the plant has been destroyed by the worms. Merchants are apprehensive and business is paralyzed.

THE Scotch-Irish Congress opened at Columbia, Tenn., on the 8th. The exercises were opened with a masterly oration by Proctor Knott, ex-Governor of Kentucky. He was followed by short speeches from Dr. John Hall, the eminent New York divine; Hon. James F. Johnson, of Alabama, and Judge Scott, of Illinois.

THE pallium was conferred upon Archbishop Janssens by Cardinal Gibbons in the Cathedral at New Orleans on the 8th.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, was tendered a reception at Elizabeth, N. J., recently by the Drake Zouaves and other veterans of the Union army.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock, Ark., says: Deputy Sheriff Oliver T. Bentley, Thomas C. Hoovey, Charles Ward, Fred Gunter, John Heard, Thomas and William Wells have been brought in under arrest from Morrilton. They are charged with implication in the ballot box robbery at Plummersville on the night of November 6. The arrests created something of a sensation.

SPRINGBANE won the Kentucky Derby at Louisville on the 9th; Proctor Knott, 2; Once Again, 3; time, 2:34; distance, one and a half miles.

GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY died at Orlando, Fla., on the 9th in his eighty-ninth year. He was the oldest West Point graduate.

JOHN P. SAULSBURY, Secretary of State of Delaware, died on the 10th at his home in Dover. He had been ill since his return from the New York centennial celebration. He was the eldest son of Chancellor Willard Saulsbury, who was United States Senator from Delaware during the war.

GENERAL.

THE anti-slavery conference will meet at Brussels in August.

THE Count Tolstoy, Russian Minister of the Interior, who died recently, was a brother of the celebrated author.

THE steamer, the City of Paris of the Inman line, which arrived at Sandy Hook on the 8th, has broken all records from Queenstown. Her corrected time was 5 days, 23 hours and 7 minutes. The best previous time on record, which was made by the Etruria, was 6 days, 1 hour and 59 minutes.

A CONFLICT has occurred between the strikers and the military at Essen, Germany. The soldiers fired upon the strikers, killing three men and wounding five others.

AMERICAN artists complain bitterly of the treatment accorded them by officials of the Paris Exposition in regard to space.

IT is reported that Sir Charles Russell's fee for acting as counsel for the Parnellites is £10,000.

THE games of the international chess tournament resulted as follows: Mason beat Blackburn; Delmar beat Judd; Delmar beat Mason; Lipschutz beat Taubenhans; Burn beat Burrille; Showalter beat Gossp; Martinez beat Pollock; J. W. Baird drew with Hanham. Drawn games only were played.

THE commander of the British cruiser Rapid has hoisted the British flag over the Swallow islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

THERE is complaint from all quarters that lake business is dull beyond every expectation.

THE British House of Lords has again rejected the proposed Wife's Sister bill. The Prince of Wales voted with the minority. The vote was 147 to 120.

FATHER DAMIEN, the famous leper priest of the Sandwich islands, died April 10. He gave up all to Christianize the lepers.

FIFTY thousand miners have struck in the Dortmund (Germany) mining district, ceasing all iron furnaces to shut down.

THE stock of F. Giroux & Co., perfumery, patent medicine, and wine importers of Montreal, Can., has been seized by the Canadian custom officers on charges of undervaluation.

JAPANESE papers of April 20 state that fears are expressed at Chee Foo, China, for the safety of the United States steamer Palos, which wintered at Tientsin, and went on the 17th in the spring left for Chee Foo. Though long overdue nothing has been seen of the Palos by any vessel that made the trip between the two ports up to the 26th.

AT Yeko, Corea, on the 15th of April four hundred people surrounded a house occupied by one Boku, dragged him out and beat him to death. The Corean Government had imposed a tax on the townspeople which they were unable to pay.

The enraged townspeople arose en masse and attacked the constables, killing many and wounding the survivors. The military were dispatched to the scene and quelled the riot.

THE net earnings of the Bullington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad during the year 1888 were \$771,446.

THE Window Glass Workers' Association has issued an order boycotting and blacklisting all foreign glass workers who come to this country hereafter.

DURING a conflict at Bochum, Westphalia, between military and striking miners, the other day, two men were killed by the troops.

THE LATEST.

GALVESTON, Tex.—The board of United States engineers appointed by the last Congress to make an inspection of the Texas coast for the purpose of recommending a point or points available for the location of a first-class harbor have arrived in the city and will remain here for several days. The board consists of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Roberts, chairman; G. L. Gillespie and Jared Smith. On their way to Galveston they stopped at Sabine Pass to inspect the claims of that locality, and were there met by Congressman Stewart from Houston, who represents the first Texas district in Congress. The commissioners were taken on a trip of inspection to the jetty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—Thursday it was found that \$1,200 had been drawn in the name of a young man named Joseph Facweft, distinctly related to the county assessor's chief clerk, who rendered no service for the money, and yesterday it was found that another man was on the pay roll for over a year without rendering any services, while six other names have been on the pay roll without the knowledge of the persons for whom the money was drawn. The Marion County Board of Commissioners are involved with the assessor, who claims that the commissioners made the allowances with the understanding that the money was to be kept by him. The grand jury is investigating the matter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—Last night two negroes, named Joe Williams and John Fay, entered a clothing store and requested to look at some suits. While the attention of the salesman was engaged with one man the other put six pairs of pants under his coat and tried to sneak out of the store, but was noticed, and, throwing down the goods, started up Main street on a run, a crowd following shouting "stop thief." A Pinkerton policeman called "Halt!" three times and fired a shot at each command, the third one taking effect in the fugitive's back, from which he will die.

TRENTON, Mo., May 11.—A number of arrests have been made of both men and women for the murder of John Peffer, whose body was found Sunday in a well. The inquest is at this time still going on and with closed doors. But one of the men arrested, Kirk Nichols, who was employed by Peffer at the time of his murder, confessed. He is believed to have had an accomplice, though he claims to have been alone in the work. Peffer was reported by him (Nichols) to have gone to Hot Springs and hence the lapse of time before he was missed, or any suspicion of foul play.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., May 11.—While the schooner W. L. Collins was making the harbor of South Manitowish yesterday a sailor, Theodore Gabrielson, was caught in the jib topmast sheet and jerked overboard and drowned. Gabrielson was one of the passengers of the ill-fated Danmark and leaves a wife in Norway.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Republican Clubs.

The annual convention of the Republican club of the State met at Topeka on the 9th. Over 300 delegates were in attendance. The resolutions felicitated the party on the success, National and State, at the late elections; renewed its pledges to the Republican party and nominees of its conventions; favored the purity of the ballot and fair count of votes; demanded just laws for the restriction of trusts; endorsed a liberal provision by Congress for worthy Union soldiers; endorsed the action in Congress of the Senators and Representatives from Kansas, and also the Administration of Governor Humphrey. The officers chosen were: J. G. Stonecker, president; J. M. Miller, vice-president; S. M. Lawham, secretary, and R. M. Crane, treasurer. Executive Committee: First district, W. J. Bailey, Baileyville; Sol Miller, Troy. Second district, Charles P. Scott, Iola; H. G. Brown, Ottawa. Third district, J. D. Barker, Girard; Tom E. Thompson, Howard. Fourth district, J. Ware Butterfield, Marion; C. C. Clevinger, Yates Center. Fifth district, D. R. Gordon, Abilene; George S. Green, Manhattans. Sixth district, M. A. Chambers, Hoxley; J. W. Conway, Norton. Seventh district, Charles E. Clarkson, Ness City; James Keeley, Pratt.

Miscellaneous.

THE Social Science Club at its recent session in Leavenworth elected the following officers: President, F. R. Kellum; Vice-president, Mrs. F. R. Kellum; Noble Prentiss, Topeka; Mrs. Kelsey, Coates, Kansas City; J. L. Huntington, Leavenworth; Miss Sarah A. Brown, Lawrence; Mrs. Gard, Abilene; Mrs. Dickinson, Kansas City; Mrs. Barrett, Ottawa; Mrs. C. N. Sterry, Emporia; secretary, Mrs. Atwood, Emporia; treasurer, Mrs. James Turner, Paola.

THE nine-year-old son of Francis E. Fickett was recently killed by the Santa Fe cars at Topeka. He with other boys persisted in jumping on freight cars which were being switched and after being driven away several times he jumped on again and in attempting to get off fell under the train and was killed.

COLONEL ELIJAH SELLS, well known in Kansas a score of years ago and who at one time represented one of the Lawrence districts in the Legislature, was recently appointed Secretary of Utah Territory by the President.

The new order issued by the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas to prevent the infection or spread of Texas or splenic fever among cattle in the State went into effect on the 7th. All cattle coming from south of the thirty-seventh parallel will be inspected by Kansas inspectors at Argentine and Armaourdale before being permitted to enter.

WILLIAM STEWART, a colored boy seven years old, was recently shot and killed by Police Sergeant Cahill in Kansas City, Kan. It was stated that the officer accosted the boy and told him he was under arrest, the boy at first laughed at him, but finally resisted and ran when Cahill shot him. Cahill then gave himself up and was held to await investigation.

B. H. JONES, late cashier of the First National Bank of Stafford, was recently sentenced by Judge Foster, in the United States Court at Topeka, to five years in the penitentiary for making false entries and defrauding the bank out of \$1,700. The cashier's downfall was brought about by associating with disreputable women.

The annual meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Associated Press was held at Topeka the other day and the following officers were elected: President, B. B. Anthony, vice-president and treasurer, M. M. Murdock; secretary, Dell Keizer; executive committee, John A. Martin, J. K. Hudson and W. M. Rice.

A CITIZEN of Lawrence recently received a letter which was mailed to him in August, 1879, from the southern part of the State, from a friend who said he had on that day been married, and also described the trip which he and his bride proposed taking. The letter was lost by being thrown into a hole in the side of the car. Not long since the car was wrecked and taken to the shops at Topeka for repairs, where it was overhauled and the letter found and forwarded to its destination. The friend who wrote the letter ten years ago has doubtless returned from his wedding trip and become well settled in life.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners S. O. McDowell, of Cherokee, was appointed chief clerk; Rev. W. B. Poinsett, of Oange County, chaplain; Captain E. Huddell, of Larned, weigh clerk. The new appointees will take their positions June 1.

ACCORDING to the report of the warden there were in the penitentiary May 11 861 convicts, a decrease of 11 for the preceding month. The total receipts for the month were \$8,225.72 and the total expenditures \$11,414.32. The total cash receipts of the institution for the month were \$8,415.48, of which \$2,592 for convict labor and \$4,129 on coal sales. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$2,998.94.

By a recent order issued the Governor's military staff is constituted as follows: J. N. Roberts, Adjutant General and chief of staff; Lawrence; H. F. Best, Quartermaster General, Kinsey; F. M. Bonebrake, Paymaster General, Topeka; H. S. Roberts, Surgeon General, Manhattan; G. C. Loffand, Aide-de-camp, Minneapolis; Emmett Callahan, Aide-de-camp, Wichita; W. H. Avery, Aide-de-camp, El Dorado; W. D. Ford, Assistant Adjutant General, Pittsburg.

TWO well dressed strangers recently applied to a Kansas City, Kan., landlady and engaged a room paying a week in advance. They had two large Saratoga trunks, and a few days after the lady missed her tenants and upon going to the room discovered that they had packed the trunks with her bed clothing and every other moving article in the room and disappeared during the night.

THE Commissioner of Labor, F. H. Betton, is of the opinion that one thousand women and girls of Kansas City, Kan., are bread-winners, that is, work for a living, earning wages ranging from \$6 to \$20 per week.

MINISTER RYAN was given a banquet by the citizens of Topeka previous to his departure for the field of duties in Mexico.

A FATAL TORNADO.

Terrible Destruction By a Storm in Western Kansas—Several Persons Killed and Many Injured.

PRESTON, Kan., May 8.—The wind storm that raged in this region for three days culminated in a cyclone in the northern part of the county Monday evening between seven and eight o'clock and the funnel shaped cloud could be seen from a distance of seven miles, moving in a westerly course.

It was not until yesterday morning that the extent of the damage was known. Some twenty or thirty people are known to have been more or less injured.

The following are the casualties: William Crawford, neck broken, killed outright; William Bolt, fatally injured; Oliver Beard, paralyzed from the breast down, certain to die; Jason Beard, internally injured, head badly cut and bleeding from the ears, not expected to survive.

A. F. Ginnup's house was totally destroyed and the inmates were all more or less injured. His wife and babe were carried 100 feet and the woman bruised outwardly and inwardly, while the child's thigh was broken.

Joseph Giles' house was totally destroyed and its contents scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The house belonging to Mrs. Linsley and occupied by herself and two step children, Maude and William Blue, was demolished and Mrs. Linsley was so seriously injured that she may not recover.

Not a splinter of Joseph Sells' two story dwelling was in sight, it having been scattered broadcast on the prairie. An unoccupied house and barn belonging to C. C. Blake, of Topeka, was a complete wreck, not a vestige remaining on the foundation.

The ground for miles was covered with debris, the remnants of houses, agricultural implements, wagons and household furniture. Several horses were so badly injured that they were shot and some other stock was also killed.

Physicians were sent for at Stafford and Preston and at eleven o'clock yesterday had twenty-two patients in charge within a radius of four or five miles.

Many more dwellings were more or less damaged, some being blown over, some falling from their foundations and others unroofed.

HAVOC ABOUT STERLING.

STERLING, Kan., May 8.—As a sequel to the three days' blustering weather a fearful storm of wind, rain and hail, with thunder and lightning accompaniment, visited this section Monday night at 8:15 o'clock. It gathered on the south of the city and traveled north and west about four miles, thence south and east two and a half miles this side of Lyons, carrying death and destruction in its path.

Twelve or fourteen barns, five houses, one church, one school house and numerous outbuildings were totally destroyed, the debris being scattered over the prairie for miles.

Thaddeus Bauer, a farmer south of the river, was almost instantly killed by being struck on the head with flying timber, while three women and several children were seriously but not fatally injured.

The total damages are estimated at \$8,000. Hail did not injure the crops materially so far as heard from.

BOLD BANK ROBBERS.

In Broad Day Light Robbers Clean Out a Bank in Northwest Missouri.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., May 8.—About 2:30 yesterday afternoon three men wearing long overcoats buttoned up tightly and slouch hats, stepped from a partially vacant building at the side of the First McDonald bank building at Forest City, a small town on the main line of the Council Bluffs road twenty-eight miles above St. Joseph, and entered the front door of the bank. Then the three men threw open their coats, each drew two revolvers, and covering the cashier, C. J. Hunt, who was at the counter, George Weber, president of the bank, and W. J. Lunsford, a farmer who was sitting near the door, commanded them to hold up their hands, which they did.

Two of the men took charge of Lunsford and Weber, while they made to stand with their faces to the wall, while the third made the cashier put all the money into a bag which the robbers furnished.

After securing all the money in the bank excepting 40 cents the cashier was made to unlock the iron door at the rear of the building and the robbers backed out of it making the others follow until they were outside and about twenty-five feet from the rear of the building and near the railroad track.

After telling their captives to return and follow them, the robbers ran toward the old river bed or slough about a hundred yards from the rear of the bank.

As soon as the robbers started to run the victims rushed to the street and alarmed the town. About fifteen men ran to the slough bank where the robbers had disappeared and, catching sight of them in the thick willow brush with which it is overgrown, fired five or six shots, which were returned by two from the robbers, none of which took effect.

There was a lively chase for a few minutes, but the men were soon lost sight of in the jungle of the island and the party retired for reinforcements, horses and arms, and are now scouring the country south and west.

The men were not masked but wore broad, slouched hats which were drawn down tightly on their heads, making it difficult to get an accurate description. They are from twenty-five to thirty years old and dark complexioned, with mustaches. It is thought they will be captured this morning.

The Frazier-McDonald Bank is incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. It is named for D. B. Frazier and Dan McDonald, now of St. Joseph, but at the time the bank was organized leading citizens of Forest City, J. M. Ford, also of St. Joseph, is a shareholder.

It was learned last evening that \$4,300 was the exact sum obtained.

There is not the slightest clew to the identity of the robbers. They are known to have been in Forest City the night of April 20 and to have slept in one bed at the hotel. They remained part of the next day, and their presence created suspicion at the time.

BALD KNOBBERS HANGED.

A Sickening Scene on the Scaffold—Young Walker Hanged Twice—The Crimes for Which They Suffered.

OZARK, Mo., May 10.—Dave Walker and his son William and John Matthews were hanged here this morning for the murder of Edens and Green in October, 1888. The execution was conducted in a most bungling manner and the scene on the scaffold was a ghastly one, as the first fall was a complete failure. At 8:45 o'clock Sheriff Johnson read the death warrant to the men, at the conclusion of which they dressed for the last act. The two Walkers bore up well and Matthews talked piously. At 9:30 their hands were pinioned and the men conducted to the scaffold. As they ascended the scaffold Matthews exclaimed: "Farewell, vain world." Rev. Mr. Horn read the scriptures and Revs. Hanks and Grayson sang a hymn. The men had but little to say, the black caps were adjusted and at 9:53 the trap was sprung. Then the scene was horrible. The feet of both the Walkers touched the ground and the father had to be held up until the rope could be adjusted, when he was again swung off and strangled to death. The ropes slipped on William's neck and he fell to the ground moaning piteously. Matthews was soon pronounced dead and young Walker was being prepared for a second hanging, while his father was strangling to death. Young Walker was again taken upon the scaffold, begging piteously that they would hurry; the noise was again adjusted, he was swung off, and the sickening scene ended.

Dave Walker died in fifteen minutes, John Matthews in thirteen and Bill Walker in fourteen minutes.

By the time the men were pronounced dead a crowd of a thousand people were dead at the jail.

THE EDENS-GREEN MURDER.

The crime for which the Bald Knobbers were condemned occurred substantially as follows:

Some time in the month of October, 1886, William Edens, a respectable young farmer living near Sparta, Christian County, shot and killed a dog that was trespassing on his ground.

He regarded it as a great joke and so related it some days later when in Sparta. Informed that the dog belonged to John Matthews, he remarked: "Reckon I done killed a Bald Knucker, then." Matthews being a well known member of the organization, no one could laugh at Edens' remark and took it as a joke, but it was practically Edens' death sentence.

On the night after the election in November a gang of Knobbers went to Edens' home and, taking him out, whipped him unmercifully. He vowed vengeance and bitterly denounced the organization. He was warned to keep quiet or he would be visited again. He paid no attention to the warning, however, and on the night of Friday, March 11, the Knob

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THE BETTER CHANGE.

The road that hath no turning
Makes travelers sick with yearning;
To hearts where sorrow enter
Come joys that sweetest sing;
A world without a winner
Can never know a spring.

Man's hope no fear can better
Where best may yet grow better;
Faith builds no walls of granite
Where time is but begun,
And life, a changing planet,
Runs round a changeless sun.

Oh bliss of expectation!
Oh sweeter revelation!
Beyond these fading pleasures,
Beyond these falling tears,
Where love's new-given treasures
Grow never old with years!

Above all harm and having,
Through pain of want and waiting,
Comes holy comfort's boon.
In words of heavenly breath,
"This grief is not undoing,
"This dying is not death."

Faith's martyrs, love's appointed,
Hope's terrors disappointed,
Shorn lambs to sheltered slumber
From earth's oppression passed—
All, with God's star-crowned number,
Shall find their meed at last.

To hold that future firm
Is wise to do, nor murmur
Because its entrance only
Lies through the mortal gate,
The soul can not be lonely
Where friends so many wait.

Death's deluge boundless swelling
May drift this transient dwelling;
When fear's foreboding raven
Hath flown across the sea,
The dove of peace may come to
Will find and have to me.

And I shall rest securely
At anchor there, and surely
God's hand will break my prison,
And I my Heaven shall view
When, for His children risen,
He maketh all things new.

—Theron Brown, in Youth's Companion.

WILKIN'S SET O' GALS.

The Reason Why He Is Not Going to Kansas.

Job Wilkin was a man about fifty years of age, strong, robust and rugged. His sunburnt and weather-beaten face reminded one of unkempt stock. I was the new school-teacher in his district. He was the director. I remember, on one October afternoon just as the sun was setting, I approached his old-fashioned log cabin. He was standing in front of the house watching his boys feed and put up the stock, and also my approach down the dust-laden lane. The weather was yet warm. Mr. Wilkin had no coat on his broad back. His body seemed to be held together by one broad home-knit suspender, which supported a pair of dusty, gray, jeans trousers. His coarse, colored cotton shirt, ornamented with heavy porcelain buttons, was open at the throat and displayed a skin as red as a turkey gobbler's snout. I approached close to the bars, for his front fence did not enjoy the civilized luxury of a gate, and accosted him with a pleasant good afternoon and the question: "Is this Mr. Wilkin?"

"That's my name. Who mout you be?" He looked at me as at a horse he was buying of a Gypsy.

"My name is Smith. I'm the new teacher who is employed to teach the Block school."

He looked at me more closely than ever.

"You're not married?"

"No, sir."

"Where ye frum?"

"Maxwell."

"Eay kin to Billy Smith?"

"A distant relative."

"Know Doc Slavens?"

"Yes, sir; he is my neighbor."

"He cured Polly Joemes of the janders."

Mr. Wilkin relapsed into a study which gave me an opportunity to count thirteen children, six of them young women; all were gazing at me from respectable points of observation like cattle when they first sight an approaching object.

"You'll want some place to stop?"

"Yes, sir. My business is to arrange for a boarding place for the winter."

"Wal, I'll try an' commodate ye for the night." He turned and hallooed toward the house: "Amanda Jane, sit 'nother plate. This is the new teacher."

There was a hustling from the one window, the open door and other points of observation as we directed our steps toward the house. Disappearing calico dresses and flaxen heads could be seen in almost all directions. Just then a large cur dog of the color called "yaller," which is by no means yellow, but a muddy white, came up sniffing at my heels. Mr. Wilkin kicked the dog and exclaimed: "Coon, ye rascal, this is the new teacher!"

"Take a cheer," said Mr. Wilkin, and he placed for me his best chair, which was covered with a brown sheep's skin.

"I'll see 'bout supper."

He left me to my thoughts. As the door opened into the kitchen I saw a very long room filled with dodging faces, then the door swung to with a machine-like action. The white hickory lath, like a single jawbone of some extinct reptile, caught in the notched groove, shook like it was trying its own fastening powers, then stopped satisfied.

Several children were now peeping in at the front door. One of them hit a large hound, which rushed into the house with a spiteful whine, went to the warm hearth and shut himself up as neat as a colic rope. I could hear the sound of subdued voices from the rear room, the rattle of pots and pans; then there fell on my ear an unearthly

sound, a rattling of chains, a bump, bump, bump of some solid body, then a squaking sound like an old wagon, after this the sound of pouring water. The old man opened the kitchen door.

"Come in 'tur supper, Nancy, bring the cheer."

I arose. A large, very pleasant-looking, modest young woman entered and took the chairs, two at a time, into the kitchen and placed them around the high trough-like table.

This was the only introduction I received that day. The dog limped off on three legs, yet I could see he was not hurt, but only pretending to be so as to avoid further ill-treatment, a way all country dogs have. The youngest and boldest child met us at the door, the father stooped and gathered it in his enormous arms and remarked: "John Sam, you toad!"

No one was in the front room, all of its occupants having scampered pell-mell into the back room. The ceiling was very low; one could scarcely stand erect. It was unplastered and the broad boards were smoked to a dark brown color. The floor was of hewed oak planks. On the south side of the room was a broad fire-place, with a chimney made of sticks and clay. The hearth was of broad, flat stones. There were two old-fashioned high bedsteads in the room with just enough space between them and the ceiling for one to crawl under and sleep. The chairs were all split-bottoms, but of different sizes—each chair looked like the last remains of a former set. The bureau had enough timber in it to make a half dozen modern bureaus. The looking-glass was ornamented with a transverse crack which distorted one's image into harmony with the surrounding circumstances. A new-made maul was on the hearth seasoning; several pieces of axe-handle timber were in the corner of the room; the gun was over the door; a bunch of long, snoot-like ears of corn were hanging from the ceiling on one side, while on the opposite side were caught and suspended various strings of dried apples. This is what I saw at my first glance. Another glance at the beds and I saw, almost concealed, the short, stubby legs of two trundle-beds, which looked odd, as the coverings of the upper bed came just low enough to remind one of short skirts. An old straw hat, with numerous sweat marks on its calico lining, was lying in the center of the floor; a kick from the farmer made it disappear as if by magic.

"Take that 'ar place."

He pointed and I sat down. The kitchen was very long and looked as though it was made up of segments—a new addition at the birth of each child.

"Dye ye belong tur meetin'?"

"No, sir," I replied; then I quickly remarked, however, "I have been raised a Methodist." I did not know but what "belongin' tur meetin'" was one of the qualifications of a school teacher. The farmer bowed his head and said grace so low, that, as I had closed my eyes, they were all eating before I knew it. This was a bit of accidental hypocrisy, for they thought I was praying.

"Now, help yerself to what ye see. We live tur home hur."

The farmer, his wife, his youngest child and two eldest daughters were at the table; where the other children were I could not guess. Presently I heard them in the front room. They must have gained an entrance by a flank movement around the house. The meal passed in almost complete silence. The shyness of the two girls made me bashful, but at last I ventured to look at them. One of them arose and went into the front room; the other said: "Pap, don't you want a fresh goord of water?" and left the room. They were both strong, healthy, country girls. They were so devoid of taste that not a single device of civilization could enhance their beauty.

After supper was over we returned to the front room, the rest of the family having evacuated this portion of the house, had retreated to the rear. Chairs were brought in, and I felt the delightful and vivifying sensations which are the results of a frugal meal to a healthy stomach. The kitchen door opened but once—to admit the mother. I saw the family arranged around the table, standing like emigrants around a lunch-counter.

"Ben West, yit?" asked Mr. Wilkin.

"Yes, sir. I have traveled some over the West."

"How do ye like Kansas?"

"The finest country for a poor man."

"What kind o' settlers thar?"

"Well, it is made up of all classes. All 'churches have a representation. There is a large foreign element, but this is to be lamented as many of them are of a roving disposition."

"Single, I s'pose?"

"Yes, there are too many ranches in the West, and not enough houses. It takes homes to develop a country."

"Now you've sed it."

"This, however, is a disadvantage all new countries have to labor against. You can't have homes if you have no women."

"No women in the West, eh?"

"Not near so many as in the East."

"Wal, I think I'll go West."

This seemed to be the conclusion of his line of thought, for we sat in silence the most of the evening. It was about eight o'clock when Mr. Wilkin arose and said: "It's 'bout bed time, so ef ye have no objections, we'll first step out doors a moment." He stepped out the front door and I followed him. I did not know the purpose of his action. We stood outside for perhaps five minutes, then walked back into the house. The trundle-beds were out in the middle of the floor and were full of children, the mother had retired.

"You'll sleep with Bill, thar"

Bill was the eldest son. The old man began removing his boots. I followed him.

"Put your clothes on that 'ar' cheer."

After he had removed all his clothes excepting his shirt and pantaloons, he stood still and seemed to be waiting on me. I kept on undressing. The house was so silent I could hear my watch ticking. Just as I was unfastening my suspenders, the old man blew out the lamp, and remarked: "Now we're all of one color."

I doubted very much if I could find my bed. After I got undressed I began my search. I met a friendly hand, which I guessed belonged to Bill. At last I lay buried in the bed as completely as if I were buried in a drift of snow.

It was broad day when I awoke. The room was devoid of occupants. I arose and dressed. A head opened the kitchen door—

"Pap'll be in, a minute."

I sat down. Mr. Wilkin entered.

"Yes, sur, I'm goin' to Kansas."

I gave my assent with an approving look.

"Come out to breakfast, after that we'll see 'bout your bordin' place."

Before noon, all my business in the neighborhood was arranged. I was starting home.

"No, I can't let you go now; you must stay for dinner."

I replied that I would be happy to do so. The old man got his timber and tools and took them out under a large branching beech tree in the front yard and proceeded to make axe handles.

"You can either set heer or go to the barn and watch the boys break a colt."

I preferred watching him work. At this time I noticed a horseman coming down the road. He stopped at the barn.

"Halloo, Job!"

"Howdy, Charley!"

He threw the reins over the hitching post and dismounted. One of the boys out at the barn came over toward the house and hallooed: "Randa, heer's yer bean!"

I expected to see the young man enter the house, but, instead, he ran across the yard to the barn. I heard laughing and hallooing. This lasted for perhaps half an hour, then I noticed the eldest girl appear at the well. She drew a bucket of water. I saw Charley come from the barn wiping his face with a large handkerchief; he kept it to his face all the time. He stopped at the well a moment, said something to the young woman and then laughed. She dashed a goord of water in his face and ran around the rear end of the house, he after her. The large "yaller" dog joined in the chase with appropriate yells. Charley ran like a horse held in. The second time they came around, the dog, seeing nothing else to attack, made for me. Mr. Wilkin hit him with a half-finished axe-handle and he made a side rush across the garden. The cat had been sunning itself and was disturbed by this movement and made for the fence, with the dog after it. Charley and Randa were behind the house. The boys at the barn were watching the outcome of the chase. There was a tremendous laugh at the barn. It was the bursting of the second wave that might have been set in motion by a kiss. Shortly after I saw Charley climb up to the barn-loft fence to rest. The sport of breaking the colt did not seem to interest him. Presently he crossed the yard, unhitched his horse, and began to mount. Something seemed to be wrong. He dismounted, fixed the saddle girth, mounted, then dismounted and fixed the saddle blanket. Randa now boldly came out to him from the house, carrying something in her hand. She stopped by the side of Charley, now mounted again. He said something to her as she handed him the bundle, whatever it was. She answered yes, and turned and laughed such a strange, merry laugh. I have not followed my instincts enough to know just what it did mean. Then she ran to the house. Charley looked at the old man a full minute:

"Job! O Job! It's settled!"

Then he laughed the same strange, merry laugh and rapidly galloped off down the road.

The old man looked at me.

"Wal, teacher, I'm not goin' tur Kansas."

I did not quite see the point.

"No, my set o' gals is now broke, and, like a set o' harness, once break a strap an' the set will soon be gone."

—Jackson Boyd, in Indiana State Journal.

A traveler who recently returned from Pekin asserts that there is plenty to small in that city, but very little to see. Most of the show places, such as the Temple of Heaven and the Marble Bridge have by one been closed to outside barbarians, who can not even bribe their way. The houses are all very low and mean, the streets wholly unpaved and are always very muddy and dusty, and as there are no sewers or cesspools the filthiness of the town is indescribable. He adds that the public buildings are small, and in a decayed and tumbled-down condition, and the nearest one can get to the emperor's palace is to climb to the top of some building outside the sacred inclosure and surreptitiously peep over the wall through an opera-glass. Even then he does not see much.

—The iron grasshopper which for 147 years has marked the vacillations of the wind from his perch on the tower of Fanenif Hall, in Boston, and one day last month toppled down into the street, was restored to the scene of his glory with touching ceremonies. This ancient relic is very dear to the loyal Boston heart.

NOTABLE CONFESSION.

A Remarkable Admission Made by the Iron and Steel Association.

It is an inexplicable anomaly that capitalists who have invested in manufactures of iron and steel have not long ago discovered that the high tariff instead of conferring lasting benefits upon them works to their decided injury in the end. While its immediate effect is to enhance the prices of their products it operates finally to cause an overproduction through its stimulation of the investment of capital in new plants, the investors in which are eager to share the temporary profits. Thus the time soon arrives when the iron and steel men must either manufacture at a loss or suspend production until the glut in the market shall have been relieved. The loss sustained by investors on account of overproduction soon eats up the profits made before competition became abnormal. It is a practical illustration of the allegory of Pharaoh's lean kine eating up the fat ones.

The American Iron and Steel Association in its annual report just published makes the following remarkable statement: "In 1888," it says, "there was no appreciable check to the general impetus which had been given to the European iron and steel industries in 1887. Without a single exception every leading iron-making country in Europe increased its production of iron and steel in that year and sold its products at increased prices. It is noteworthy and remarkable that this healthy condition of the European iron trade existed during a year when our own iron and steel industries were suffering from serious reactionary influences, and when our imports of European iron and steel were much less than in the preceding year."

The "American Iron and Steel Association" has always been and presumably is now the advocate of a high protective tariff. How it can reconcile the "condition" which it describes in the foregoing paragraph with its pet theory of the beneficence of protection, is simply inconceivable. The admission that the suffering of the iron and steel industries of the United States "from serious reactionary influences" in 1888 was not due to imports of European iron and steel, is clear and explicit. The association declares that it is noteworthy that these "serious reactionary influences" were felt at a time "when our imports of European iron and steel were much less than in the preceding year." This is an unqualified confession that importation of foreign iron and steel could not have had any thing to do with the "reactionary influences" to which the association refers. What, then, is the cause of the depression in the iron and steel trade?

European iron and steel manufacturers are not coddled by high protective tariffs, yet it is admitted by the American Iron and Steel Association that every leading iron-making country in Europe not only increased its production but sold its products at increased prices, while the highly protected American iron and steel industries were suffering from serious reactionary influences when our imports of European iron and steel were much less than in the preceding year. European manufacturers of iron and steel did not sell in our markets as largely as before, yet they increased their production and their profits. They did not sell in their own markets only, but in the neutral markets of the world. American manufacturers having deliberately limited themselves to the home market through the policy of protection and having produced a large surplus, because of the unnatural stimulus of protection, were obliged to suffer from "reactionary influences" of an abnormal and ruinous competition. They could not relieve themselves of those fatal influences by competing in foreign markets, for the log-rolling tariff had raised the cost of production to a point at which it was impossible for them to sell in a foreign market except at a loss. It is high time that the mere pride of opinion which holds many iron and steel manufacturers to the fatal fallacy of protection should yield to the practical demonstration of economic facts such as that presented in the paragraph copied above from the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

Let the Truth Be Told.

Yes, Washington was a great man. His name is dear to every patriot. He was a good man.

Cæsar won his laurels, Scipio was a hero, Hannibal was aggressive, Napoleon was a soldier without an equal.

But Washington was greater than all these put together.

He was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

All these things are true, O orators! It is likewise true that he never had a private wire running from his house to a convention; that he never sat up nights figuring for an office; that when he was elected he didn't take his brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and cousins with him for the country to support. He didn't hunt up his relatives for the soft places in the Government. He didn't hunt up the sons of his friends and parcel out good things for them merely because the fathers of sons were great men. Let all the truth be told about George Washington, for he scorned a lie.—Chicago Times.

—The most indecent appointment yet made by the President is that of Robert P. Porter, to be Superintendent of the Census.—N. Y. Times.

WANAMAKER'S THRIFT.

How the Philadelphia Man Expects to Make His Office Pay.

When Judge Thurman alluded to the Postmaster-General as "that Philadelphia breeches maker," the administration organs make a show of indignation that one of the sanhedrim should be spoken of so contemptuously. It turns out, however, that the old Roman knew what he was talking about. Recently postmasters all over the country have been receiving circular letters from a Philadelphia clothing firm which goes by the name of Wanamaker & Brown, asking them to act as agents or drummers for the concern, and signifying that they will find it to their interest to do so.

When the attention of the Postmaster-General was called to the matter he pook-pooked it as a ridiculous attempt to connect his administration of the Post-Office Department with the business management of a firm with which he disclaimed all connection, saying that he had separated from the concern four years ago, and that he had simply left his name with it as an evidence of good will. It so happens that Mr. Wanamaker has two partners in his big department store in Philadelphia, and observing that the newspapers were onto the Wanamaker & Brown circular, each rushed into print with an explanation of the Postmaster-General's connection with the concern, and apparently without consultation with each other, or a knowledge that the boss had been making an explanation himself. Thomas B. Wanamaker declares that John is interested in Wanamaker & Brown's merely as a stockholder; William Wanamaker declares that John is interested only as a creditor; while John himself declares that he has had no interest in or connection with the firm for four years.

There is a discrepancy in the statements of these three witnesses that would strike any ordinary court and jury as being quite remarkable. It is not our province to undertake to reconcile them, or to point out which is right and which is wrong. But we do know that Mr. Wanamaker got his Cabinet office in consideration of the large sum he contributed to the Republican campaign fund last fall, and we do not see how he is to get his money back unless he runs the Post-Office Department in connection with his Philadelphia establishment.

With Russell Harrison's newspaper pool, Mr. Wanamaker's "breeches" trust and Mr. Blaine's corner on guano, the indications are that this administration will be an exceedingly thrifty one.—St. Paul Globe.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

That enterprising young English journalist, Mr. Robert P. Porter, will have the disbursement of \$6,000,000 as editor of the census, and will have a salary of \$6,000 a year.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Clarkson should go on making his changes without giving to the public his rot about efficiency. No Post-Office Department has ever been more mismanaged than ours under Republican rule.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The latest discussion of the Southern question shows that it remains just where it was. No amount of theory will solve it. The solution must be left to the gradual extension of progress, and the growth of civilization and enterprise.—Baltimore American.

Unfortunately, the circular to postmasters, asking them to become agents for the sale of clothing manufactured by Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia, is found to be genuine. The manner of Mr. Wanamaker's entrance into the Cabinet was such as to render unbearable any addition of a commercial favor to his connection with the Government.—Boston Post.

The selection of Robert Porter to take the next census will insure for the high taxers whatever benefit they may desire from a bungling of statistics and twisting of facts. But the best thought of the country is tending towards freedom in trade, and no amount of juggling by the advocates of protection will deceive the people as to the real facts.—Chicago Leader.

Robert P. Porter, for meritorious service in attempting to prove through the columns of the New York Press that the tariff tax is the greatest blessing ever vouchsafed to the people of this country, has been made Superintendent of the Census. If this destruction of organ editors continues, what will the Republican party do for campaign "roorbacks" in future.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Every green postmaster appointed by Clarkson from a Block of Five is expected to go into office as a canvasser for Wanamaker's clothing house, using his influence to convince his patrons that the Wanamaker breeches are the best. The harmony between the Spoils end and the "Business" end of the Post-Office Department is, after all, substantial enough for practical purposes.—St. Louis Republic.

No sane man who knows what he is talking about will undertake to deny that Jefferson was the founder of the Democratic party of to-day. In his time parties were formed, and the one he led was known for awhile differently as Republican or Democratic, but eventually was called only Democratic. The other party, the one from which the latter-day degenerate Republican party sprang, was designated the Federalist party, and was bred by Alexander Hamilton, a Republican royalist who wanted a United States court.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE DAIRY.

—In feeding dairy cows, too fast should not be overlooked that feeding largely on corn tends rather to fatten than to increase milk.

—An ordinary milk cow in India is supposed to be doing fairly well when she yields three or four pints of milk daily for six months.

—It is impossible to make a first-rate quality of butter from poor milk; hence the making of good butter commences with the cow, her food and care.

—About 45 cubic feet of ensilage will weigh a ton. Twelve tons per acre will feed two cows 300 days. One bushel of ensilage weighs about twenty pounds.

—Cows can not make much milk without plenty of suitable food to make it out of, any more than the Israelites in Egypt could make bricks without straw.—N. E. Farmer.

—Good butter cows will make a pound of butter to every 14 or 18 pounds of milk, says the Mirror and Farmer. "General purpose cows" want from 22 to 31 pounds, and some cows would require 50 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. Average dairies require somewhere about twenty-five pounds of milk to make a pound of butter.

FEEDING YOUNG CALVES.

The Plan Successfully Adopted by a Well-known Agricultural Writer.

I have seen several articles in the agricultural papers lately on "veal farming," and possibly the best thing to do with the calves is to make veal of them until cattle bring a better price than they now do. I have not however found it such a pleasant job to make a cow own a strange calf that I "hanker" after a job of this kind every few days, and do not find it necessary, for I can make good veal calves on skimmed milk and at the same time make a good profit from the butter.

I know that a great many farmers think a skim-milk calf is by necessity a bony, pot-bellied, long-haired animal, and I confess that I have seen many of this description. Nevertheless it is not the fault of the calf, but of the feeder, and I can grow a good profitable calf on skimmed milk that will sell to the butchers or the hucksters for as much money as if it had sucked the cow, but I shall feed it a week or two longer, and this I can well afford to do for I can usually make a dollar's worth or more of butter a week from a fresh cow. The huckster who buys the calves in my neighborhood says he prefers hand-fed calves as they do not shrink so much, and he can give them a drink of milk just before he reaches market and they will look better and sell better than a calf that is bawling for its mother. Whether a calf is to be raised or vealed, let it remain with its mother three days, as the mother's milk has purgative qualities and it is necessary that the calf should have it to develop a good healthy appetite.

I have never had any trouble to teach a calf how to drink since I adopted this rule: Give the calf new milk for the first week, and then begin with skimmed milk. Use a heaping tablespoonful of old process oil meal made into a kind of jelly by pouring scalding water over it and stir it into the milk. Make it as near the temperature of milk just drawn from the cow as you can. Begin with a gallon at a feeding, twice a day. I have found calves to do better fed twice a day than three times, and I prefer to keep them in a small box stall which should be kept clean. Feed at regular hours, and in cold weather especially be sure to have the temperature right. Gradually increase the oil meal up to a gill and as your calf grows the milk may be increased, but if at any time the calf leaves any in the trough clean it out at once, and do not let it stand by the calf all day. Before your calf is three weeks old you should have it eating something besides milk. Put a little sweet hay, clover or rowen where it can reach it; dust a little bran or ground oats into its trough, or if you have carrots, slice one for it. My calves this winter learned to eat carrots before they were a month old. Shelled corn is excellent for young calves, and they will learn to eat it quite young. You should keep some bright, sweet hay where the calf can reach it and it will begin to nibble at it when but two weeks old. Although your calf will eat but little hay, it is of importance that it should have some, for it keeps the stomach and bowels regular.

I have never known a calf to have scours that was fed regularly and had a little hay daily. If through your carelessness in feeding too much or too cold milk, your calf begins to scour, top the skimmed milk at once and feed for two feeds half the quantity of new milk. You can detect the scours as soon as you enter the stable by the odor and should act promptly to cure it. The stall in which your calf stands should be cleaned and fresh bedding put in it and it should be disinfected with plaster or dry earth, and if your experience is like mine, your calf will be well in less than forty-eight hours. The fact is, however, that not one calf in ten will ever have scours if fed as I direct. The one safe and simple rule in feeding is to make all changes in food gradual. When you begin to feed bran only dust a tablespoonful into the trough; give first a small handful of corn, or three or four calves killed out-right by a single over feeding. Four calves in my neighbor's hovel were killed in one session by over feeding with cottonseed meal, and I have several times known a calf to die in an hour from drinking a pailful of cold milk at once. There is no need of "queening" the bull calves in a butter dairy, for in six weeks they can be made good veal without new milk.—Waldo F. Brown, in Ohio Farmer.

A HASTY LOVE-MAKER.

Ah, dear Annette, you are my pet, The sweetheart that I choose; Lightly you sip life's dainty boozie— I mean life's baneful dews.

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.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.—CONTINUED.

"Why do you throw that out?" questioned Miss Joyce, innocently enough. "It needs replenishing," he answered. "I hope you are to remain with us now; Grace missed you so much."

hoofs coming swiftly down the street. He dropped his hand and listened, not deeply surprised to note that the sound of speeding feet ceased in front of his office.

She closed his hand then, and swept up the stairs to the door of the sick-room. She quickly fitted the key and unlocked the door.

Soon after Lura Joyce was pacing the upper hall with nervous steps and a thoughtful expression of countenance.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. —From New South Wales comes the news of the establishment of strong and vigorous societies on the American plan.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar. SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. Almost as Palatable as Milk. TUTT'S PILLS. THE REMEDY. DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES. BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR. WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER. PENSION JOHN W. MOHRIS. WANTED A LIVE CANVASSEER. FRANCES E. WILLARD'S NEW BOOKS READY.

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

Postmaster-General Wamaker granted the requests of the postmasters of Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., to close their offices on Confederate Decoration Day. Under Democratic administration this would have been denounced as treason.

We are afraid that Postmaster General Wamaker has not clearly interpreted the demand of the country for a "business" administration of the post-office department. There are some other little details in the matter beyond the advancement of the tailoring business of Wamaker & Brown.

It is only necessary to glance at the head-lines of the legislative news in a Pennsylvania paper to tell which party is managing affairs in that State and to gain an idea of how well it is fulfilling its trust. This is from an independent source: "Gauging the State—Everybody Busy Plucking the fat Goose—the Treasury Watch Dog Asleep."

The *Wyandotte Herald*, of May 2d, instant, is out with eight pages, containing a history of the growth, wealth and other interests of Kansas City, Kansas, which is a consolidation of *Wyandotte, Armstrong, Armourdale and Kansas City, Kansas*, into one municipality. The *Herald* is deserving of much credit for getting out such a paper.

We acknowledge the receipt of the *Oklahoma Review*, a three-column, sixteen-page paper, descriptive of Oklahoma. The *Review* is published by the great Rook Island Route and is a mine of information about everything pertaining to Oklahoma. Write to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass agent, Topeka, Kansas and get a copy for yourself.

The Wamaker circular belongs to a class of petty scandals and to a low plane of public opinion and an action which the people will not tolerate. Mr. Wamaker should read the riot act to his business associates, or else President Harrison should have a plain and effective interview with Mr. Wamaker.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Mr. Blaine's department does not seem to be exempt from the general blundering of the Harrison Administration. Mr. David McKinley, brother of the top-notch protection Congressman of Napoleonic visage, has been appointed Consul to Honolulu. He was recently Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco, and it is said that in that capacity he was required to take an oath of allegiance to King Kalakaua and abandon his American citizenship. If this be true, Secretary Blaine will have to hunt up another consul.

British Free Trade.—English letters to John Hallam, of Toronto: "Trade is very much better than it has been for ten years, and things are very promising for the summer. They are starting some million and a quarter spindles more in the cotton trade. Several new mills are being floated. Messrs. Horrocks & Co. are erecting one of 87,000 spindles capacity in Bolton. The value of each spindle, fully equipped, is placed at \$5.25. It is asserted that 1,250,000 spindles are about equal to one-fifteenth of the entire spindles in the United States.

The perplexing question of what to cook and how to cook it, is given considerable prominence in the May number of *Babydood*, which contains an authoritative article on the subject—the first of a series by well-known writers. The number contains also an exhaustive article on constipation by Dr. John Dornan, which is designed to answer the surprisingly large number of questions concerning this widespread trouble of infancy that are constantly being addressed to the medical editor of *Babydood*. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 per year. *Babydood Publishing Co.*, 5 Beekman street, New York.

Bradstreet reports that the total number of business failures in the United States since the beginning of the year has been 4,245. For the same period a year ago the total number of failures according to the same authority, was 3,736. A year ago we were told that those failures were due to the "Democratic attack upon American industries," and we were promised that if Harrison were elected we should have a "restoration of business confidence." Harrison was elected in November and now six months after business failures number 500 more than they did when the Democrats were said to be "paralyzing" everything. What has become of the "students of the markets"?—*Albany Argus.*

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for four weeks ending May 7, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

G. M. Beerbower, Cherry Yale poultry carrier; Henry Broadwell, Blue Mound, washing machine; C. W. Cranell, Oberlin drenching bit; J. P. Harsh and C. Duval, Hutchinson, combined record and sales book; H. W. Parsons, Wamego, distributor for explosive bombs; E. N. Shafer and J. D. King, motor for operating churns; A. H. Starke, Belleville, end gate; J. W. Steele, Topeka, danger signal for railway bridges (4 patents); F. A. Westcott, Dodge City, sack fastener; C. X. Burnett, Clay Centre, hose coupling for railway cars; Caldwell Hays, Okalosa, ironing device; Geo. Lamb, Narka, water heating apparatus; C. D. Loughran, Neosho, gravel screen; A. O. Morgan and R. H. Baird, Burlington, device for marking bricks; C. M. House, Le Roy, combined riding harrow and roller.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.
 FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

The District Court, which began its May term, in this city, Tuesday of last week, had disposed of the following cases up to the time of our going to press:

State vs. Joel A. Cooper, rape, dismissed. State vs. John Davidson, gambling, pled guilty to one count and fined \$10 and costs.
 State vs. Chas. Shote, liquor case, pled guilty to one count, and fined \$100, and 30 days in county jail.
 State vs. Anderson Majors, liquor case, pled guilty to two counts, and fined \$200, and 60 days in county jail.

Brown Messenger vs. D. W. Ullm et al., notes; judgment for \$699.94.
 Nathaniel Gordon vs. Francis Brogan; Sheriff's sale confirmed.
 G. P. Putman vs. Leonard Stephenson et al; foreclosure; judgment against Stephenson for \$117.09.

J. S. Thompson vs. Wm. Tittle, appeal; verdict for plaintiff for \$75.38.
 Chase County National Bank vs. W. H. Holzinger, recovery; judgment for \$381.09.
 John H. Davis vs. J. M. Kerr et al., injunction made perpetual.
 H. D. Beers et al., vs. H. P. Largent et al., foreclosure; judgment against Largent for \$190.

Geo. Storch vs. A. H. Lackey et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$863.20.
 Elizabeth A. Gimmel vs. Cyrus Wilson, remanded by Supreme Court for new trial; change of venue granted to Lyon county.
 Iowa Mortgage Co., vs. Fred Amnefeldt, foreclosure; judgment for \$92.30.
 J. R. Blackshirts vs. H. L. Straus, appeal; verdict for defendant for \$10.25.

Martha E. McJongie vs. Henry McJongie, divorce granted, and custody of children.
 J. K. Finley vs. Ed. Hornaday; sheriff's sale confirmed.
 E. H. Chandler et al., vs. Board of Co. Com. to recover fees; judgment for Chandler for \$24.10, and for George Cooper for \$24.25.

MORGAN ITEMS.
 The Vebrug & Warren creamery is booming.
 Measles is still plentiful. There are two cases at Mr. I. C. Warren's, and two at Mr. Geo. Swainhart's.

Friday May 3, instant, the good people of Forest Hill Parish gave a surprise to Rev. Mr. Swainhart. Before he had finished his breakfast a man drove up the lane and unloaded a plow; soon came another; then another, and still they came with plows and planters, and thus his corn crop went in. The ladies were on hand to do their part, each with a basket of nice provision, nick-nacks and substantial. For which Mr. Swainhart returns very many thanks.

MEMORIAL DAY.
 The following committees have been appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of Memorial Day:
 Geary Post—J. W. McWilliams, S. A. Breeze, E. Cooley, T. H. Grisham, J. M. Tuttle.

W. R. C.—No. 91—Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Mrs. C. I. Maule, Mrs. Joseph Gray, Mrs. J. W. McWilliams, Miss Lizzie Reeve.
 S. of V.—W. Y. Morgan, Hugh Kilgore, E. D. Forney, Mat and George McDonald.

The above committees have full authority from their respective organizations to perfect all arrangements.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.
 A camp of the Modern Woodmen of America has been instituted in this city, by Deputy Head Consul J. L. Freasier. The following officers were elected: V. C. J., W. McWilliams; W. A. A. M. Breeze; E. B., E. A. Kinne; Clerk, J. M. Kerr; Esc., W. A. Morgan; W. M., C. M. Baldwin; Game-keeper, Ed. Pratt; Medicine Man, T. K. Epper; Delegates, J. W. McWilliams. The name of the camp is "The Choppers," and it starts off with 30 members. The order of business is very interesting, so we understand.

NOTICE.
 Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stock holders 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.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

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. my3-w.

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-w.

Mrs. M. Oliver says she will not be undersold by any one in the millinery business. my2-tf

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Brown & Roberts have the only horse in the county. febl-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.

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. may3-3l.

Order for Schmacher on Cottonwood Falls, guarantee all von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schenkerige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat. aug-tf

Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a few sharp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

NEW DRUGS.



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.
 febl-tf

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 the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 13th day of May, 1889, viz: Henry John for the SW^{1/4} of section 6, in township 21, south of range 7, east.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, }
 Chase County, }
 Office of County Clerk, April 24th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1889, a petition, signed by C. C. Smith and 29 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the south east corner of the south west quarter (1/4) of the southwest quarter (21) of section six (6), in township twenty one (21) of range six (6), thence north on the subdivision line, as established by John Frew county surveyor, to a point fifteen (15) feet from the south east corner of the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (14) of said section six (6); thence north on the present travel road, and that the present road be vacated.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: P. D. Montgomery, M. E. Hunt and Clay Sniff as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of the road aforesaid, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1889, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.
 By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, }
 County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

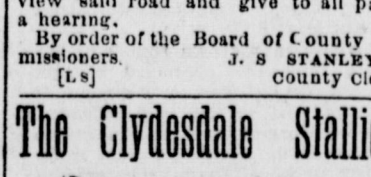
STATE OF KANSAS, }
 County of Chase, }
 Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of January, 1889, a petition, signed by Peter Harder and 16 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point about 60 rods north of the south east corner of section 18, in township 21, range 8 east; thence running north between lots 23 and 24, and lots 19 and 20, and lots 9 and 10. All in said section 7, and ending at the northwest corner of lot 19, in said section 7.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. J. Brown, John McCarthy and Maurice Joy as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1889, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.
 By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, }
 County Clerk.

The Clydesdale Stallions.



Drumore Boy, No. 2063, S. C. S. B
 Rockford, No. 9433, A. C. S. B.
 and SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending July 1, 1889, at the following places: On Monday and Tuesday, at my home, on Diamond Creek; on Wednesday, at Wm. Drummond's, on Diamond Creek; on Thursday and on Fridays, till noon, at Elmdale, and on Saturdays, at the Bureau stable, Cottonwood Falls.

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. may3-3l.

Order for Schmacher on Cottonwood Falls, guarantee all von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schenkerige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat. aug-tf

Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a few sharp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

SITUATION.
 with steady employment, and good pay all the year round, to reliable men furnishing satisfactory references.
 S. A. MCOMBER & CO.,
 Nurserymen,
 ap23-2w

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.



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.
 Dealers in—
ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

JNO. F. TAYLOR, W. H. TAYLOR, DAVID SMITH.

TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

SALESMEN:
 Jno. F. Taylor and W. H. Taylor, Cattle Salesmen.
 DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office.
 J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
 (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-1t

THOS. H. GRISHAM
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Office upstairs in National Bank building
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
 fe2-1t

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
 Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Court therein. 7-13 ft.

JOHN V. SANDERS, R. DAVIES REES.
SANDERS & REES
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

The above named persons hereby respect- fully 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 responsible person could ask. may 2-1w.

MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,
 Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jan21-1t

BEST
COUGH
MEDICINE,
PISTON'S CURE
 FOR
CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISTON'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

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

No. 8070.
 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 the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 24th, 1889, viz: Valentine Englehart, J. S. No. 8068 for the NW^{1/4} of NW^{1/4} of section 4, township 19 south, range 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Koegaban, Andrew Hayes, Wiley Stowers and Hiram Newby, all of Elk, Kansas.
 Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witness of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.
 S. M. PALMER, Register.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. W. Atwell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (205) in New York. Advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. J. M. ZANE
STONE & ZANE,
 Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store.
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.
 nov12-1t

A. M. CONAWAY,
 PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-1t

WM. J. ALLISON,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Residence and office at
 MATFIELD GREEN, - KANSAS,
 apr20-1t

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
 105-11

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 CUTHBERT,
 Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggins.

Birkett, Verner & Co.,

LIVE STOCK
Commission Merchants,

ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,
Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN
 M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGINS.
 HOG SALESMEN,
 S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.

C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.
 C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman
 febl-1t

Sheriff's Proclamation

—OF THE—
 Time of Holding a Special Election

—FOR—
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

State of Kansas, Chase County, s. s. The State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:
 Know ye, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, by the authority in me vested, do by this Proclamation give notice that on

TUESDAY MAY 21ST, A. D. 1889,

there will be held a Special Election, and the officer at that time to be chosen is as follows, to-wit:
 One Member of Congress for the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Ryan, and the votes of Electors for said officer will be received at the polls of each election district in said county.
 In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls in said County, this 21 day of May, A. D. 1889.
 E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

A \$6 Book For \$1.00. How to Build a House.



If you are thinking of building a house you ought to buy the new book, *Fallure's American Architecture*, and every man should have one. This practical work and every body buys it. The best, cheapest and most popular work ever issued on Building. Nearly four hundred drawings. A \$6 book bound in cloth, and costing from \$200 to \$4,500 also Barns, Work, and instructions how to build to Cottages, Villas, House, Bric, Brick Houses, suitable for city, suburbs, and country, houses for the farm and workman's; houses for all sections of the country, from the East to the West, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of Architects. It is worth \$5.00 to every man, but it is given away for \$1.00 to those who order it at once. Send your order to J. S. GUILFYLE, Publisher, P. O. Box 777.

THIS PAPER can be found on file at Geo. W. Atwell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (205) in New York. Advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let no 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 4 columns: Length (1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year), Line width (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in.), and Price.

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."

HOW IT WORKED.

"Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you for a month past... "Well, Phil, I have. Don't you remember the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort of mood a man gets sometimes when he feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil!"

VINEGAR BITTERS advertisement featuring a bottle illustration and text: "THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes—Try it."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Fishing is all the go now-a-days. Mr. W. S. Romigh is at home now-a-days.

Next Friday the public schools of this city will close for the summer's vacation. Mr. Edgar W. Jones, of Larned, was in town, Saturday, visiting friends and relatives. Subscribe for the COURANT the largest and best paper published in Chase county.

Several public entertainments, etc., have taken place in this city during the past two weeks, that we are unable to say whether they were successful or not, as we heard nothing about them before they took place, except through the other paper, and have heard nobody speak about them since they occurred.

E. F. HOLMES, CLOTHIER. You will soon begin to think of Summer Clothing, Hats and Furnishing goods. You will want something cool and durable and at the right Prices. We have made extra efforts to combine these features this season and a look through our stock, we think, will convince you that we have succeeded.

Summer flannel shirts as you could wish to see, you could wish to see. We have just added a very complete line of Fine Kid, Buckskin and Calfskin Dress and Driving Gloves; many of these we guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Office of County Clerk, April 8, 1889. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, 1889, a petition signed by L. Becker, and 23 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State atoresaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

CONSIDERATE MEEKER.

A gentle youth was Meeker Man,
A self-denying person he,
Who year by year pursued a plan
Of humble generosity.

He shrunk from saying to his wife:
"Please sew my buttons, mend my clothes."
But rose and sewed them all his life.
While the dear creature took her dose.

He couldn't bear to trouble cook,
When she forgot to send his dinner,
And thoughtfully away would look,
Lest she should see him getting thinner.

He said to butcher Jacob Strauss:
"You rob yourself, dear sir, I swear;
Don't send the best cuts to my house,
Just any bit that you can spare!"

He said to "Knickerbocker Will":
"Don't carry heavy pieces in,
I'm so afraid 'twill make you ill,
In such hot weather 'tis a sin!"

He said to baker Thomas Hoff:
"Fresh bread and rolls you'd better sell,
And bring me any thing that's left,
I'm sure 'twill answer quite as well."

They strove his orders to fulfill,
His kind speeches fainter grew,
They waited kindly sent the bill—
He hated much to tell them so.

So Meeker faded with a sigh,
From sheer dislike to giving pain;
And felt constrained in haste to die,
Lest undertakers should complain.
—Eva Lovett Carson, in *Housewife*.

SELF-POSSESSION.

The Desirable Quality of Presence of Mind.

By self-possession—we mean the faculties of the whole man well in hand, or self-control.

True self-reliance implies self-possession; the latter can not exist without the former. He who would concentrate all his powers upon the accomplishment of an all-absorbing purpose, must be self-possessed. Interruptions, surprises and even surrounding confusion, will not throw him off his base. He keeps cool, labors on with a will, and never loses sight of the goal at the end of the race.

This is a valuable quality in the common walks of life. It is needed in all pursuits, and every day. For the want of it, both men and women, both old and young, become disconcerted, and fail when they ought to succeed. Unexpected experiences and startling casualties confuse them, and they know not what they do.

A woman, whose house was on fire, threw a looking glass out of the window, and carried a pair of andirons several rods, to a safe place, beside a stone wall.

A man, suddenly awakened from his sleep by the cry of fire, leaped from his bed to find that his own house was in flames. Instantly, he proceeded to throw out of door and window, crockery, shovel, tools, chairs, bed clothes, mirrors, flour, meal, pies, etc., but forgot the trunk in which were deposited all his money, jewelry, gold watch and valuable keepsakes, and it was consumed.

A mother, alone in her house with her little child, was so confused by the clothes of the little one taking fire that she ran into the street, crying frantically for help, leaving the child to perish.

A self-possessed mother would have quenched the burning dress, and saved the child.

A pleasure party on a small lake were enjoying themselves, when a young lady changed her position so suddenly that the boat dipped a little water. She uttered a scream, and sprang to the other side, and others did the same, upsetting the boat, and drowning several of the party. Presence of mind would have averted all these disasters.

Not long since, a school-house in New York city was discovered to be on fire by one of the teachers. At once she communicated the fact to the teachers in the other rooms, who announced the session closed, directing the pupils to leave the house orderly. Every room was emptied, and the pupils in the street, before the latter saw the cause of their dismissal. Had the teacher shouted: "Fire!" "Fire!" when she made the discovery, there is no doubt that lives would have been lost in the general rush for the doors. The self-possession of the teacher prevented a sad catastrophe.

Not long since, a farmer's wife of our acquaintance was left at home on a Sunday, with her three children, while her husband went to meeting. The latter had scarcely passed beyond the call of his wife, when a shout from one of the children told that the youngest, two years old, had fallen into the well. There was no man on the premises, and no neighbor near, as the mother well knew, and her first cool thought was: "If that child is saved, I must save her!" Running to the well, and seizing the windlass, to lower the bucket, she called: "Nellie, darling! don't cry; mamma will lower the bucket!"

Fortunately, the water was so low that the bucket could be dipped with difficulty, and it went down carefully, but quickly.

"Now, Nellie, dear, get into the bucket, and mamma will draw you up. Don't be afraid; mamma will draw you right up to her."

There was not the slightest appearance of alarm in the tone or words of the mother, for, in her remarkable self-possession, she meant to remove the child's fear, and encourage her to get into the bucket. Nellie obeyed her mother, crawled into the bucket, and in a minute more was locked in her mother's arms. Presence of mind saved the child. Maternal love, for the time being, held nerves, muscles, mind and soul in complete subjection, in its indomitable purpose to save the child.

Courage is not self-possession. There may be courage without self-possession,

and there may be self-possession without courage.

We are familiar with a marked illustration of the latter. The wife of a wealthy gentleman was well known among her friends to be timid. She was unwilling that her husband should be away over night, as she feared to stay in the house unless a man was present. There came a time, however, when it was necessary for him to be absent several nights in succession. She became reconciled to the arrangement, chiefly because it was the time of a full moon, but stipulated that her husband should load his gun, and place it in the corner at the head of her bed, before he left. Two of her brothers were gunsmiths, and in her girlhood taught her to fire at a mark, so that she was not afraid of a gun, as most women are. The second night of her husband's absence was dark and gloomy, with fog and storm. She retired, but not to sleep. Until after eleven o'clock she kept a lamp burning, when, reproving herself for such timidity, she extinguished it and dropped to sleep.

About one o'clock a noise started her. Springing up in bed, she listened. She heard a noise below, as if some one hit a chair with his foot. She arose, went to the door, turned the key softly, and opened it just enough to see down the front staircase. She saw the light from a dark lantern reflected upon the banister, and heard whispering.

"Robbers, surely!" she thought. She stepped back for the gun, at the head of the bed.

Returning to the door, she recollected that her spectacles (she was very near-sighted) were on the bureau. Going to the bureau, she adjusted her spectacles upon her eyes. Then, returning to the door, she walked directly to the head of the stairs and asked: "Whose there?"

No voice replied; but the hall was still as the grave.

"Who is there?" she repeated, louder.

"Hold your tongue, or I will blow your brains out!" was the rather frightful response, from a man near the foot of the stairs.

She fired, and the exclamation of "O God!" and a rush out of the front door were proof that she did not miss her mark.

"Courageous woman!" the public exclaimed.

But it was not courage at all. It was self-possession. She commanded her whole being until the peril was over.

What self-possession was to that woman, such it is to the traveler, scholar, student, orator, statesman, lawyer, physician, clergyman and other public toilers. It enables them to control and use their own resources to the best advantage.

A gentleman of very nervous temperament, yet known for his great presence of mind in danger and emergencies, claims that he has cultivated this quality by much reflection. "I have planned what I should do, if awakened in the night by my house on fire—how to quickly give the alarm, how to save my family, clothing, etc." He believes that similar forethought about burglars, accidents and other surprises, begets coolness, and hence, method and effectiveness of action.

We know a clergyman's wife who forecasted these possibilities to such an extent, that on taking a journey, she supplied herself with bandages, court plaster, and one or two remedies, in case of injuries by railroad accidents. Once her tact and efficiency were put to the test on the train, when an accident injured several passengers, and such was her coolness and success that her services became a matter of public record.

"Presence of mind and courage in distress
Are more than armies to procure success."
—William M. Thayer, in *Yankee Blade*.

THE CONTRIBUTION BOX.

Its Evolution from the Colonial Hat to the Pretty Basket.

The radical changes that have taken place in the construction of the church contribution box are worthy of somewhat extended notice. In the primitive times of the church history of this country, no contributions were taken up, but the support of the minister and his family depended upon the gifts of the people. Cordwood, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, fresh pork, dried apples, etc., were given in sufficient abundance to keep the preacher from season to season, and what he lacked in variety of edibles he made in the way by which he was revered and obeyed, in spiritual matters, also in that he could compel his listeners to sit for two hours to listen to his sermons, which used to be wholly doctrinal.

As the church advanced there grew to be demands to which bucolic contributions would not apply in settlement. The subject of missionaries and other needs brought about the first change, and it was voted to "pass the hat." The colonial hat was not considered just the thing to collect the funds, and the brilliant idea that the old-fashioned warming pan would do better originated with one of the titling men. With this he could stand at the door of the square, box-like pews and gather in all the shokels with ease. The coin dropping into the brass warming pan somewhat gauged the generosity of the giver, but as time advanced it was considered a little noisy, and an improvement was demanded. The supply was equal to the demand, and a corn-hopper was introduced, and the wide meshes served to denude the sound, and this was used until art demanded that something more esthetic be furnished; so in its place appeared the long-handled, square boxes, with which the vigilant deacon could reached to the extreme end of the pew. At first they were not lined in any way, and the dropping in of an old copper cent, so far as sound went, gave the donor credit for a silver dollar. Shortly after the boxes were lined with some soft material, the Methodists and Baptists generally using flannel, and the Presbyterians and Congregationalists preferring velvet. To the present day these boxes are used extensively throughout the country, and as the offertory is usually accompanied by a selection by the quartet the accompaniment of jingling coin adds greatly to the service.

There are several fine offertories that are particularly effective if the congregations can be depended on to keep the "jingle" sempre marcato. This, for instance: "Blessed (chink) be the (jingle) man that (chink) (chink) provideth (thump, silver dollar) for the sick (chink) and needy (jingle). The Lord (rustle, rustle)—that is, belated notice of bean supper in the vestry Wednesday evening from 5:30 to 7:30, all welcome! shall deliver (jingle) him in time (chink, chink) of trouble." If the deacon's boots squeak and he has a good idea of time he can add to the service by keeping step to the musical rhythm.

In the city churches have gone one step farther, and in place of the long-handled boxes some have substituted handsome baskets lined with satin and plushes on which the \$10 gold-piece of the ex-Governor and the 10-cent piece of the plumber's little boy fall with equal noise. Others prefer a silver or handsomely carved wooden plate with quilted lining.

After all it is not so much the gift or the receptacle as the spirit in which it is given.—*Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette*.

Barnum's First Hippopotamus.

"The first hippopotamus ever seen in this country," said Tody Hamilton, "was brought here by Mr. Barnum. It was about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Barnum wanted one the worst way and had been on the lookout for one for many years, when he heard that some natives in South Africa had caught a big fellow in a pit and that it had been sold to a German dealer in wild animals. The dealer got and offered of \$25,000 for it and the offer was accepted. Ten thousand dollars was to be paid when the brute was safely placed on board the vessel that was to bring him over; another \$10,000 was to be paid when he arrived here, and the remaining \$5,000 at the expiration of three months in case the brute lived. He arrived here in good condition and was the center of curiosity for several months. But he was so big and clumsy and required so much room that Mr. Barnum consented to rent him to a man named Berry, who wanted to take him around the country exhibiting him. Berry paid \$500 a week for him and the venture was so profitable that he cleared \$80,000 in one year."—*N. Y. Sun*.

—A Vermont butter-maker, who is also a statistician, says that "the cows of the United States average only seventy-one pounds of butter per year. We eat 200,000,000 pounds of oleo and sell 200,000,000 pounds of butter for soap-grease. We can not ship good butter because we need it all to eat. England last year bought 227,000,000 pounds at twenty-six cents per pound, but we could not supply her, for our surplus was too poor. Relief from poor cows and low prices never comes from legislation. The heaviest tax the farmer pays is for his own ignorance. Let him learn his business and attend to it, and he will have no cause to grumble."

—Phillip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, and H. M. Watterson, father of the editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, are the only two now alive of the 241 members of the House and fifty-two Senators who composed the Congress of 1839.

IN THE SAME LINE.

How Abraham Goldstein Wasted His Eloquence on Isaac Moses.

He had halted under an awning to get out of the rain, and his back was to Abraham as the latter sat in the store door and remarked:

"Ny frendt, let me sell you a rubber overcoat werry sheap. I can make you one at a dollar. If you haf a rubber overcoat you can go along und nefer mind der rain."

The man did not turn or answer.

"You vhas werry foolish," continued the clothier, "fer you neffer get another souch bargain ash dot. How you like an umbrella for soxty cents, eh? I haf some shust ash good ash you pay for two dollar at der stores. If you haf an umbrella you vhas all right in der wet weather. Come in, my frendt, und select der sort of handle dot suits you."

The man under the awning was like a piece of statutory.

"It vhas a dull day mit me, und I like to get rid of something. Dot goat of yours vhas werry shabby for souch a shoutlemans ash dot. It vhas no match for your pants, onyhow. I haf two hoonered to select from, and if you like to shtep in I make der price all right. I can sell you a petter one for tree dollars—a misfit dot some Congressman doan' take away. Please walk right in."

But the stranger didn't.

"Or may be you like to look at a trunk. My place vhas der original und only trunk store for der sale of der pest trunks at der lowest prices. Eafey-pody should have a trunk. She vhas handy if you go away, und shust ash handy if you shtay at home. I can sell a trunk mit a patent tray und Yale lock for two dollar. Dot vhas one-half der price charged on der next shtrreet. I can fix you outd all der way from feety cents up to soxteen dollar. It vhas no trouble to show goods. Shtep right in und examine my line of trunks."

If the stranger heard a word of what was said, no action of his betrayed the fact.

"Vhell, if you doan' like a trunk, perhaps you look at my spring suits in tweeds. I can fit you outd in five minutes, und gif you great satisfaction. Dose spring glose vhas no second-hand peeness. All vhas misfits from der werry pest tailor shops, und I take 'em at souch a low price dot I can fit you outd at your own figure. Please come in und make der greatest bargain of your life. Dis shtrout will shange hands next week, und der opportunity vhas forever lost to you."

The stranger still stood like a crowbar.

"My frendt, it vhas a leedle late for overcoats, und for dot reason I vhas willing to make a great shave. It vill pay you to buy one now for next winter. I vhas long on overcoats und short on cash. Come in und take one at your own price. You can haf brown, blue, green, black—"

"Abraham, who vhas you talking to?" queried the wife, as she came from the back room.

"To dis shentlemans outd here, who can haf an overcoat for fife dot!"

"You vhas an old fool!" she exclaimed, as she looked out. "Dot vhas old Isaacs, who vhas in dar some peeness aroundt der corner!"—*N. Y. Sun*.

OVER THE PRESENTS.

Remarks Overheard After the Departure of the Wedding Guests.

"Aren't those spoons lovely?"

"Perfectly exquisite!"

"And do see this case of cups and saucers—real Dresden!"

"How perfectly beautiful! Who gave them?"

"The DeCourcys."

"They always give such elegant things. Do see these bronzes?"

"Beautiful, beautiful. What name's on the card?"

"Claude St. George."

"How lovely of him."

"Wasn't it, though? And do see this painting!"

"Did you ever see any thing more perfectly charming? Who is it from?"

"The Percys."

"How very nice of them!"

"Oh, oh, oh, oh! Do, do see this case of solid silver!"

"O-o-o-o-h!"

"Lovely!"

"Perfectly beautiful!"

"And solid, too!"

"Who sent them?"

"The De Smythes."

"How handsome of them!"

"I wonder who sent the plated set!"

"I can't endure plated things!"

"Nor I—but do see this cut glass!"

"Isn't it lovely?"

"Isn't it, though?"

"Indeed it is."

"Exquisite!"

And so on ad infinitum.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Thought He Saw a Difference.

"Maria, do you remember that fine dinner you got up all by yourself on the day I asked you to be mine?"

"Yes, indeed, George."

"Every thing was splendid."

"I am sure it was."

"Ah, I wish your mother was living with us now, Maria!"—Puck.

—A very pretty story is related of the Crown Princess of Denmark. Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie are good skaters, and one afternoon when, after a long run across the ice, they sat down to rest, they noticed a little boy who was vainly trying to put his skates on. On seeing the royal couple he took off his hat and said: "Oh, dear Princess Marie, can you not help me to put my skates on?" The royal lady smiled, knelt down on the ice and firmly fastened the straps around the boy's ankles.

A GOOD INSECTICIDE.

How Soft-Soap Can be Utilized to Advantage on the Farm.

An abundance of what is called "soft soap" may be had at the store or from the wagon of the venders. Real soft-soap is made, not bought. It is made from the refuse fat of the kitchen. Every economical housekeeper has her pot for "soap grease," which, instead of trading it off with the soap man for soap, often of a poor grade, she makes into soft-soap. The other ingredient necessary is lye, made from the ashes of hard wood. A substitute for lye may be made with the potash of commerce dissolved in water. This solution is used in the same manner as the lye, being mixed with the fat, hot or cold, according to the method adopted in the family. Soap made in this manner is always soft, a brownish, thick, viscid, somewhat jelly-like soft-solid, which by no amount of standing will ever become hard. Potash and soda both combine with fat to produce soap; potash or lye, which is the same, always makes a soft-soap, while soda in the form of sal-soda, or soda ash, always makes hard soap, but soft or potash soap may be converted into hard soap by adding to it common salt, which supplies soda. What is generally sold as "soft soap" is simply common white hard soap, to which so much water has been added that it no longer retains its form but becomes a semi-solid mass. If one purchases a quart of this stuff, he buys at least three half-pints of water; we are therefore justified in calling this stuff a "fraud." Besides it is greatly inferior in strength for all the purposes for which it may be used, especially in horticulture, to the home-made soft-soap we have described. If one has an old orchard, the trunks and larger branches covered with loose bark, on which mosses, lichens and still lower forms of vegetation find a foothold, and which affords a resting and hiding place for numerous and injurious insects in various states of development, the first thing to be done is to scrape off all the loose scales of bark. Use a moderately dull hoe—a sharp one might injure the bark; one with a short handle will allow the lower branches to be reached. Use the home-made soft-soap, dilute it with hot water, stir it well until it is thin enough to apply with a small white-wash brush or a large paint brush. Put plenty of it on the trunks and larger branches. One should endeavor to apply the soap very early in the spring, so that it may not dry up at once, but be gradually washed off by the rains that usually occur at this season. When the trees have had a thorough washing, the bark will present a beautifully smooth appearance that will amply repay one for the trouble. For removing the green growth on the outside of flower pots, this soap is excellent; it has also been recommended as a vehicle to apply kerosene for aphides or plant-lice and other insects. One pint of soft-soap is mixed with half a pint of kerosene. Mix thoroughly, add to seven or eight gallons of water, and apply with a syringe. This has been found destructive to the chinch bug.—*Agriculturist*.

GETTING OUT STUMPS.

A Simple Rig Which Does Its Work Well and at a Small Cost.

Many readers, no doubt, are working around stumps that can be easily removed, and others are working around those that are difficult to remove. A year ago the writer had an eight-acre lot that contained 120 stumps of the latter class, 110 of them being oak, and most of them white oak, having a large center or tap-root. These stumps were twenty inches to four feet in diameter. A year ago I let the job of taking out these stumps at 40 cents apiece. The contractor came, put up a shanty and commenced work, but before he finished the first stump he threw up the job. I did not blame him. When I moved around those stumps last summer I decided that they would come out before another harvest, when the field would be in potatoes. No one seemed anxious to do it. I borrowed a rig which my neighbor had used successfully. With this rig and a team he extracted five stumps per day. We have already taken out 105 stumps at a cost of 18 cents each. After digging around them, the team would twist one out in four minutes, on the average.

The rig consists of a pole 30 feet long, 15 inches in diameter at the big end, which is securely bound to guard against splitting. There is a hole near this end, through which a chain was passed, fastening it securely by a large pin. This chain is 6 feet long, and made of 7-8 inch iron. At the other end is a grab-hook made of the best 1 1/2 inch square swede iron, but even then we sometimes break it. The end of this chain is put around an outside root and hooked. The pole is then tightly drawn around the stump, by the team. Three or four inches from the small end of the pole a groove is cut for a smaller chain, which is arranged so it will slip around, avoiding all twisting. This is the whole rig, and it costs only a trifling sum. We started in with three horses, but soon found that we needed but two. We have not yet found a tap root that two horses could not twist out. I have tried digging and blowing out, but find that this rig will do the job at half the expense.—*J. H. Warn, in Ohio Farmer*.

—A Kingston, N. Y., minister married a couple one night recently, and when signatures were asked to the certificate it was found that neither the bride, groom, best man nor bridesmaid could write their names. They all signed by making marks.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A Variety of Views from Many Well-known Men and Women.

Speaker Carlisle—The laws should be made as nearly uniform as possible.

Senator Sherman—The marriage relation should not be dissolved except on the clearest and strongest proof of a breach of the duty imposed.

Kate Field—Legislators had better beware how they put a premium on vice by forging the marital chains so tight as to make a separation too difficult.

Dr. Howard Crosby—Easy divorce breaks up families and leads inevitably to a low standard of morality.

Marion Harland—Neither of the divorced parties should be permitted to marry again.

Frances E. Willard—Divorce is easier than marriage. There should be a National law.

Joseph Cook—Loose divorce is becoming a vast mischief. A National law is needed.

Bishop Newman—The difference between Utah and some States is that in the former plural wives are simultaneous, while in the latter they are successive.

President De Costa, of the White Cross Society—We ask for a National marriage law, in accordance with which a woman legally married in one State would find herself legally married in every State.

Annie Jenness Miller—Make the gateway of escape as wide as possible.

Congressman McAdoo—Make divorces odious; no National law is wanted; let the States manage their own business.

Mayor Hart, of Boston—Let us all blush for our marriage and divorce laws.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota—Marriage is a divine institution which is desecrated by divorce.

Sarah K. Bolton—Having worked in benevolent and Christian societies all my life, and seen women and little children made dependent on charity through intemperance and failure to support, I can not think that infidelity should be the only cause for divorce.

Bishop Whitehead—I am heartily in favor of a National law.

William S. Holman—Marriage belongs exclusively to the field of State legislation.—*N. Y. Herald*.

WITH THE SNAKES.

The Queer Pets Kept in the Late King of Oude's Gardens.

That a person can enjoy keeping snakes for pets is incomprehensible to those who look on a snake merely as a disgusting and dangerous creature; but the true student of nature finds something interesting in the snake's habits of life, and never ceases to admire its sinuous, gliding movements, which are the perfection of ease and grace.

The late King of Oude had a snake in the gardens of his palace near Calcutta, and there snakes of all sorts and sizes were assembled.

"It was an obliging pit," says one who had seen it often, "about thirty feet long by twenty feet broad, the walls being about twelve feet high, and perfectly smooth, so that a snake could not climb up. In the center of the pit there was a large block of rough masonry, perforated so that it was as full of holes as a sponge. In this honeycombed block the snakes dwelt, and when the sun shone brightly, they came out to bask or to feed."

"His Majesty used to have live frogs put in the pit, and amused himself by seeing the hungry snakes catch the frogs. When a large snake catches a small frog, it is all over in an instant; but if a small snake catches a large frog, so that he can not swallow it at once, the frog's cries are piteous to hear. Again and again I have heard them while out shooting, and have gone to the bush or tuft of grass from which the piercing cries came—sometimes in time, sometimes too late to save poor froggy, though the snake generally got shot."

"But a frog has been known to turn the tables on the snake. Two gentlemen in Cacher, some years ago, saw a small snake seize a small frog and attempt to swallow it. But suddenly a large frog jumped forward, seized the snake's tail, and began to swallow the snake."

"How the affair might have ended can not be told, because my friends imprudently drew near to watch the combat, when the frogs and the snake took alarm, and the big frog disgorged the snake's tail, the snake released the little frog, and they all dispersed, each his own way."—*Youth's Companion*.

Coral and Sponge Gathering.

The gathering of coral and sponges is an important industry on the Florida reefs. Both are frequently found in the same locality. The sponges are found wherever the bottom is rocky, generally from ten to thirty feet beneath the surface. Two or three dozen schooners are now engaged in the work of gathering the sponges, each schooner carrying two small boats, manned by a crew of two. When the reef is reached the small boats put off, and while one sculls the other keeps an eye out for sponges. A simple contrivance enables the watchman to see sponges on the reef twenty feet or more under the water. On the side of the small boat a long barrel sort of arrangement is built, the lower end of which is under the water and closed up by a glass head. By placing his head in this barrel the watchman can see through the clear water to the bottom of the sea with remarkable distinctness. When a good sponge is detected it is brought up with an iron hook on a long pole.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press*.

HOME MANAGEMENT.
Refinement Can Not Go With Sordidness and Ugliness.

Next to domestic cookery stands household management. It would be hard to say which is entitled to the precedence. There are houses kept to a nicety, in which the cooking is execrable. There are others where good cooking is the one thing that makes them endurable. But all good things should be happily combined, if a really model home is sought.

Somebody manages the domestic affairs of almost every house. Occasionally it is the man of the house; sometimes it is his mother or his wife's mother. Often it is the cook. There are houses where the rightful heads are not heads, but leave everything to children, or, worse—to chance; affairs go as log goes down stream. Alas for those who dwell in such a house and call it home.

Executive ability is in great part a natural endowment. Some are born to rule—command is natural and easy for them—they can organize and execute; but the rarest genius in this art will be better for practice—experience will prove their natural aptitude, and they will gather valuable lessons from the experience of others. The old maxim, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," may well be sounded in the ears of all householders. The best housekeepers have reached their proud eminence by this wise course.

As housewives press on to higher and still higher attainments, let the words of one of the noblest of their company—Mrs. Sigourney—inspire them. She says: "The strength of a nation, especially of a republican nation, is in the intelligent and well-ordered homes of the people."

A home should be a cheerful, happy habitation, to which the absent members of a family may look with love, and to which the wanderer will always return with joy. It must be not only clean and wholesome, but also beautiful. Refinement can not go with sordidness and ugliness. Every place of abode needs the refining touch and elevating influences of decorations; these may cost from a few cents to many thousand dollars. More depends on the taste and ingenuity displayed than the amount of money invested. The most barren surroundings may be converted into a perfect Eden, with far less expense than is generally supposed.—Woman's Work.

GOWNS FOR SUMMER.

Draped and Bordered Dresses Not as Obsolete as Some May Suppose.
It is a mistake to believe that all drapery has been dispensed with. Gowns of India silk of heavy net or of any soft materials are draped in a clinging fashion over scant skirts, giving a graceful, but in no case a bouffant effect. A cluster of three or four large flat side pleats are often placed at the left side and extend from the belt to where they are held closely together to the foot of the dress skirt in a narrow fan. In dresses black net trimmed with ribbons, this fan is often striped with a row of ribbon on the top of each pleat. Again the same effect is used at the front breadth which is striped in rows with embroidery or made fabric striped with an ornamental stripe. A number of extremely large plaids crossed with fine lines of silk in gold, white or crimson on very dark shades of color are sent over among French dresses for traveling and serviceable wear. These gowns are made up with plain silk foundation skirts faced up about eighteen inches on the outside with braid on the edge and covered with a drapery arranged to give as many straight lines as possible and add nothing to the size of the hips, unless the figure is so slight that some addition is necessary for graceful proportions. The bustle is not dispensed with, it is simply flattened so that the slope at the tournure is gradual.

Bordered dresses are made up in various styles. In some cases a bordered goods forms the entire under skirt, which is laid in accordian plaits, the border falling on the bottom of the dress. Drapery of plain goods, then finishes the skirt and the border appears again in the bodice as a vest or as trimming or revers beside the vest. In all cases where a bordered goods is used as drapery, the selvedge is hemmed up neatly on the wrong side in a blind hem or row of cut-stitches and in no case left to show, as it was last season. Vests continue to be a very important adjunct of the bodice. In gowns of plain cashmere combined with amure silk they may be made of a stripe of colored metal embroidery on white, or of silk in a full shirred Empire vest. The sleeves of all dresses of clinging materials are large, but the coat-sleeve, in easy fit, finishes most of the gowns of cloth cashmere and mohair intended for serviceable wear.—Good Housekeeping.

Greasing Fowls and Chicks.

Grease is destructive of lice, but it is also a substance for which fowls have a strong aversion, so far as outward application to their bodies is concerned. Grease is very injurious to chicks, and should be used on them cautiously. Kerosene should never be applied to the skin of a fowl unless diluted in some manner. A few drops of any kind of grease, applied on the heads, necks and vents of chickens, will destroy the large head lice, but not more than a drop should be applied under the wings. Pure lard oil is as effectual as the compounds of irritating substances often used.—Farm and Fireside.

For a sore throat cut slices of boneless bacon, pepper thickly, and tie it around the throat with a flannel cloth.

HOW THEY ALL WRITE.
The Way the Leading Novelists, Sketches and Poems of the Day Are Born.

The Phonographic World has been collecting news of how some of the best known novelists, novelists, poets and sketch-writers do their work, whether by dictating to typewriters or to stenographers, or by writing with pen or pencil in the old-fashioned way. As the news is all first hand from the writers themselves, it is as trustworthy as it is interesting.

Charles A. Dana says: "It does not happen oftener than once a week that I write any thing with my own hand." He dictates every thing to a stenographer. Whitelaw Reid habitually does the same thing, except when he thinks special care is required.

Oliver Optic has used a typewriter fourteen years, and has not written a book or story in that time by any other means. Amelia Rives, a beginner, says: "I always use pen and ink in writing, and never dictate." Bill Nye travels so that he can not use a typewriter or stenographer constantly. Some day, he says, he will "dictate" till he gets black in the face.

A correspondent in Philadelphia, signing himself A. W. Tourgee, says he writes with a pencil or pen. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, says he writes his own compositions himself, but feels disappointed if MS. sent to him is not type-written. Captain Charles King, the novelist, says "it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks;" he writes with a pen. George W. Cable writes his novels in long hand. George Kenman, the Russian explorer, writes his stories in lead pencil, then dictates them to a typewriter.

Charles Carleton Coffin finds he can not compose as well on a type-writer as with a pen. John Boyle O'Reilly writes with his own hand. Robert J. Burdette writes at length detailing the usual experiences of one who first attempts dictation. He says now that he never bought more ease and comfort than when he bought a typewriter. George William Curtis writes with a pen or a pencil. Robert Grant, who wrote the "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," says he still uses the pen.

W. O. Stoddard uses the pen. Murat Halstead resorts to photography and typewriting. F. R. Stockton dictates to a long hand writer. Ella Wheeler Wilcox composes "pen in hand."

James Parton writes in the old-fashioned way, Marlon Harland dictates to her daughter, W. H. Riding is a pen-pusher, and so is Edward Eggleston.

George Alfred Townsend dictates to stenographers. Edward Atkinson, the statistician, dictates to a stenographer. Thomas Bailey Aldrich writes in the old-fashioned way, with pen and ink. Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher," uses her pen altogether, but after her copy is ready for the printer she has it typewritten. George Bancroft, the historian, dictates all his work to a stenographer. Mr. W. D. Howells, the novelist, writes as follows: "I have a weak wrist, and I use a typewriter whenever I have a passage distinctly in mind or a bit of plain sailing before me. The difficult places I feel my way through with a pen."

THE AMERICAN DRUMMER.

An Eloquent Newspaper Tribute to That Prince of Itinerants.
The merchant has his store, the manufacturer his shop and the professional man his office; when the work of the day is done, they go to their homes, where blue devils are exorcised by the joys of the fireside, and there is a relaxation of business cares in the pleasure of society. But the drummer has the wide, wide world for his field of action, and his energy and nerve for his stock in trade. His days are spent in labor and his nights in toil. He travels while other men sleep; recollections of home must be crushed out of him and the tenderest part of his nature must be subdued. For who could sell goods when, in fond memory, he heard the voices of his children mingled with the strife of trade? He must keep his heart locked tightly while he handles the keys of commerce. And yet, he has pleasures, too. When for a time his work is over, who so well understands the secret of "taking mine ease in mine inn." He is as much at home in a caboose of a freight train as in a palace car. When he enters a train, his familiarity with his surroundings, is so apparent that he might easily be mistaken for the president of the road. His practical eye at a glance selects a cosy seat, and he is ensconced therein and taking his daily lesson in human nature from his traveling companions before they have begun to be settled. The bell rings, the throttle valve is opened, and the train moves into the country. Now, who can know the joy he feels as he glories in the view of the landscape, while the hills and valleys, the streams and rivers and the woodlands and meadows in panoramic beauty glide away behind him.

Then here's to the drummer, that prince of itinerants. Speak a kind word for him when you can, and when his last trip is over may he enjoy, in his old age, the peace and quiet of domestic life which was denied him in his earlier manhood.—Shoe and Leather Record.

A Crawfordville, Ga., negro had a favorite cat that had been given him, and the feline would not stay with its dusky master. The gentleman of color inquired around for a remedy by which he could attach his cat to its new home; and finally this remedy was given him: Measure the length of the cat's tail with a common broom straw, smut the straw with soot from the family chimney, and place this—the charmer—under the dooreposts. This was strictly followed and the cat has not left the place since.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Washing faded carpets in a strong solution of salt water will restore their color.

—Never join the ends of thread in knitting by tying a knot. Lap the ends three inches or more together, and knit the distance with double thread, leaving both ends on the wrong side.

—To clean broadcloth from spots, grind one ounce of pipe clay, and mix it with a few drops of alcohol, and the same quantity of spirits of turpentine, rub the mixture on the spots, let it remain until dry, and rub off with a woollen cloth.

—A writer in a home journal states that, after being troubled with heartburn, wakefulness, indigestion, etc., he adopted the practice of eating apples with each meal. It cured him entirely, his weight increased in two months from 130 to 160 pounds, and he felt stronger in proportion.

—Eggs and Apples.—Pare and slice apples, fry them in a little butter, take them up and stir in beaten eggs in the proportion of three or four eggs to a pint and a half of the fried apples. Melt a little butter in the pan, put in the eggs and apples, fry, turning over once, and serve hot.—Good Housekeeping.

—Broiled Salt Pork.—Cut the pork in thin slices, lay them on a hot gridiron, and when they begin to cook dip the slices into cold water, return them to the gridiron, and so continue until they are sufficiently freshened. When nicely browned take them up on a hot platter, add a little butter, and serve very hot.

—To bleach ivory handles of steel knives protect the steel with a coat of wax or paraffin and set the handles in a solution of chloride of lime one part, water four parts, for a day, more or less; then wash the handles with clean warm water, wipe and dry. If satisfactory, warm the metal part and wipe off the wax or paraffin.

—An excellent way to make a palatable dish of the remains of a ham is as follows: Take one and one-half pounds of ham, fat and lean together, and chop very fine. Boil a large slice of bread in one-half pint of milk and beat it and the ham well together. Add an egg beaten, put in a mold and bake a rich brown. This is also nice sliced cold.—Household.

—Milk is one of the best medicines. Beef tea rarely contains more than a fourth of the nutriment of milk, and raw beef juice is only equal to it in the nutritive scale. In diseases of the stomach milk is invaluable, and if the patient finds it too heavy, lime, soda or potash water may be added, or he may take skim milk, which is deprived of the fat or whey, which has no curd and is very easily absorbed. In consumption milk is an essential article of diet, and in Bright's disease it forms an important part of the treatment. In fact we may almost say with the country minister, who took it as adjunct to chicken grill, "Milk is good w' a' thins."—The Hospital, England.

CONCERNING MANURES.

The Importance of a Correct Knowledge of Their Properties.
Agriculturists acknowledge the importance of a correct knowledge of the nature and properties of manures, and that the art of preparing them in the cheapest and best manner, in adequate quantities, is still unknown.

Chemical science and art are enabled to point out some of the best methods that are within our reach, by ascertaining the composition of the substances and by showing how they may be converted into the most efficacious manures; while, at the same time, a knowledge of the soil will demonstrate the nature and amount of matters that are required for rendering it fertile.

Sometimes correctives and amendments are required for the removal of deleterious properties, or for the improvement of the texture of the soil.

Generally, it is easy to effect both purposes by means of a properly prepared compost.

By a knowledge of agricultural chemistry, the farmer may take advantage of the natural resources of his farm, so as to enrich the soil at a comparatively trifling expense, and while he draws from it his valuable crops, if he is skillful, he may still render the soil every year more fertile.

A liberal supply of manures, with attention to a proper rotation of crops, will supersede the necessity of leaving the land fallow for years, as was formerly practiced.

Although organic matters in a decomposed state form the basis of all enriching manures, they are often misapplied and extravagantly wasted, owing to a want of chemical knowledge.

A scientific agriculturist should always be careful, and not lose the valuable substances that may separate from manures in a gaseous or liquid form. During fermentation various gaseous matters escape that ought to be absorbed by a covering of peat, swamp muck, sods or loam.

A Famous Battle-Ground.

On the banks of the Tippecanoe, a small stream which enters the Wabash river in Indiana, was fought the terrific battle of Tippecanoe.

In this great struggle of frontier times, the allied Western Indians under the chieftainship of Elskiwatawa, the "Prophet," were defeated in November, 1811, by the Americans under the command of Gen. W. H. Harrison.

It was a desperate, hard fought battle, and much depended upon the result. Had the Indians been successful, all barriers of defense for the early settlers would have been overthrown and the deadly tomahawk would have been active in the rapid extermination of the remaining pioneers.

On the other hand the fortunate termination of the contest, put an end to further attempts at open warfare by the Indians. The rich territory, so long overrun by hostile savages, was thrown open for settlement, which rapidly occurred as soon as the news of the great victory became widespread.

Naturally great praise was rendered to the success and intrepid bravery of Gen. Harrison, and he was honored in many ways. He afterwards served as Commander of the Army of the Northwest, and when Indiana was admitted to statehood, he was selected to represent the state in the United States Senate. In 1840 he was elected President and his unfortunate demise occurred shortly after being inaugurated.

The forty-second anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe found the gallant grandson of "Old Tip" leading his forces to a great political victory which resulted in the selection of Gen. Ben Harrison as President of the United States.

The Harrisons have been a hardy race of men, sprung from old log cabin stock, which is a sufficient guarantee of its genuineness wherever found. Realizing the truth of this, great effort has been made to re-discover some of the secrets contained in the old log cabin stock of useful articles, and as the result, the famous Old Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, universally regarded as the best Spring tonic and blood cleanser has been found. Not satisfied with the world wide esteem which is held for Warner's Safe Cure, the only cure for kidney diseases, the proprietor is willing to do all that is possible to establish Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla as foremost among household articles on account of its purity and effectiveness.

After all, each individual has, at all times, the great battle of life or death to fight, and for security attention must necessarily be given to the best weapons which science can offer humanity in the great contest.

The Ages of Animals.

A bear exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty; a fox, fourteen or sixteen; lions are long-lived—Pompey lived to the age of seventy years; a squirrel or hare, seven or eight years; rabbits, seven; elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porsus, the King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the King, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun and let him go, with this inscription: "Alexander, son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." The elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years afterwards. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years, the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages not more than twenty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Whales sometimes live one hundred years. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven years.—N. Y. Ledger.

DONOR & CHAMBER, of Cambria Mills, Michigan, wrote Dr. Schallenberg: "We are selling five different kinds of Ague Pills, but yours are the best. After trying all other remedies our customers invariably fall back on Schallenberg's Pills. They never fail to effect a cure, and living in the midst of a Fever and Ague country, we speak from experience."

MISS MASSE, a girl of sixteen, the daughter of Admiral Marse of the English navy, was the first lady to ascend to the top of the Eiffel tower in Paris.

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

PHILIP AMOUR is said to give away nothing less than five-dollar tips to waiters, train hands, etc., when he travels.

KING MILAN'S last official act was to decorate his cab-driver.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 10.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	8 30 @ 8 35
Butcher steers	3 00 @ 3 10
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 10
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 10 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75 @ 76
CORN—No. 2 soft	77 @ 78
OATS—No. 2	32 @ 33
RYE—No. 2	36 @ 37
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 20 @ 2 40
HAY—Baled	5 00 @ 5 20
BUTTER—Choice creamery	18 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	10 @ 10 1/4
BACON—Hams	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/2
Sides	7 @ 7 1/2
LARD	6 1/2 @ 6 5/8
POTATOES	20 @ 40

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 50
Butcher's steers	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packing	4 00 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60 @ 4 40
FLOUR—Choice	3 50 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77 1/2 @ 78
CORN—No. 2	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2	34 @ 34 1/2
RYE—No. 2	42 1/2 @ 43
BUTTER—Creamery	23 @ 24
PORK	12 25 @ 13 20

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 50 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 4 80
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 50 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 @ 85 1/4
CORN—No. 2	35 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25
RYE—No. 2	40 1/4 @ 41
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 21
PORK	11 25 @ 12 00

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00 @ 4 60
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00 @ 4 60
FLOUR—Good to choice	5 15 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84 @ 84 1/4
CORN—No. 2	44 @ 44 1/4
OATS—Western medium	28 @ 29
BUTTER—Creamery	19 @ 20
PORK	12 00 @ 12 50

Physicians Wise in Their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize, and have repeatedly borne testimony, to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

A MAN in Rothschild, Neb., dressed himself in a shroud and laid himself carefully into a coffin which he had purchased. In this position he went to sleep. When his friends discovered him, some hours later, he was dead.

Engraving and Electrotyping.
If you want engravings of Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Maps, Plats, or anything in this line, write to us for samples and prices. Best work guaranteed at fair prices. Address
A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

W. L. THOMAS and J. C. HUNT, of Lowndes County, Ga., have deer farms. The animals are as tame and gentle as cattle. They are kept in pastures that are inclosed by wire fencing twelve feet high.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

AMONG the portraits on the walls in the study of the late John Bright is one of Gladstone, one of Washington and one of Lincoln.

GOOD ADVICE.—Use Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tar for a cough or cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

In one small district of Japan 1,178 horses were slaughtered last year for use as food.

ENGRAVING & ELECTROTYPING.

Largest and best equipped establishment west of the Mississippi. Photo-engraving department run by electric light, good work, promptly, at reasonable prices. Write for samples and estimates. A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Kansas City, Mo.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR NAME THIS FATHER AND THE SON.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
Best Material, Best Style, Best Fitting. W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine calf, on last made for the foot; outside inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to his factory, with the price enclosed, and they will be sent you by return mail, postage free, promptly, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. Be sure and state size and width you want; if not sure, send for an order blank giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

HEALTHFUL EXERCISE.
Only a few months ago these romping, rosy-cheeked lasses were puny, delicate, pale, sickly girls. By the aid of Dr. Pierce's world-famed Favorite Prescription, they have blossomed out into beautiful, plump, hale, hearty, strong young women.

Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic and a regulator and promoter of functional action at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood. It is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is carefully compounded, by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing, cordial and restorative tonic. It is the only medicine for women sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled. 50 cents.

DR. J. C. JACOBS OIL.
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

J. I. CASE T. M. CO.
RACINE, - - WIS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THRESHERS **ENGINES**
Portable, Stationary and Tractor Engines, REFRIGERATORS, and Horse Powers, Tread Powers, and SAW MILL Machinery. FREE SEND FOR LARGE HANDSOME CATALOGUE, Mailed FREE. SPEAK THIS FATHER AND THE SON.

DETECTIVES.
Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instructions. In our Secret Service. Experience. Mailed FREE. Granardetectivebureau.co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.
BONANZA TO AGENTS SAMPLES FREE. GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City.
THOROUGHBRED EGGS—All varieties Fowling, Pigeons, Field Seed—Cheap. R. G. MASON, Mansfield, Mass.
A. N. K. - D. No. 1328.
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

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The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled. 50 cents.

LEFT THE TRACK.

A Smoker Jumps the Track at Cleveland Resulting in a Serious Accident. CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—The northbound passenger train on the Valley railroad...

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Irreversible Negligence on the Part of a Railroad Results in the Death of Five Ladies. KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 9.—About 6:30 o'clock last evening at the West Main street crossing of the Michigan Central railroad...

JONES INDIGNANT.

He Energetically Denies the Stories Respecting Him and His Deputies. TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—United States Marshal Jones has returned from Oklahoma full of indignation because of the reports published concerning his alleged participation in the land steals in the new country...

SLY SWORD BEARER.

He Works a Pretended Miracle With Sledge Powder. FORT CURTISS, Pa., May 9.—A large party of Pine Ridge Sioux, led by Grasshopper, have gone into the Tongue River Agency to get up a sun-dance among the Cheyennes...

Bolled the Bride.

PARIS, May 9.—The Correspondence St. Petersbourg says a band of Kurds attacked a wedding party in the Meoh district, mobbed the guests and outraged the bride...

Office Seekers Rush.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There was a great rush of visitors at the White House yesterday, due in great measure to the expectation that many appointments would be announced...

BURNING FORESTS.

Extensive Damage in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7.—Forest fires raging in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin have done an immense amount of damage...

South of Ashland for 150 miles the forests are ablaze. On the Fond du Lac Indian reservation over \$20,000 worth of skidded logs went up...

North of Grantsburg, Wis., the fire has swept the country, destroying every thing in its path...

Along the Northern Pacific, in the neighborhood of Cromwell, the tamarack forests and whatever else comes in the way is being burned...

Near Carlton Station, Wis., the house, barn and entire plant of the brickyard of F. H. Aoyger were destroyed.

A dispatch from Duluth says that there was a heavy rain for a few minutes in that vicinity yesterday which cleared the atmosphere of the heavy smoke...

A lumberman who arrived yesterday from Ashland, Minn., said there was little rain there and it did not do any good.

Near Carlton Station, Wis., the house, barn and entire plant of the brickyard of F. H. Aoyger were destroyed.

THE CENSUS.

The Money Available for the Work-Porter's Intended Reforms. WASHINGTON, May 7.—The sum of \$6,400,000 is the maximum cost of the census of 1890...

Superintendent Porter and Secretary Noble are employed for from two to four weeks. It takes the supervisor longer, but in the offices of the bureau in Washington comes the general task of the census...

Three Boys Shot. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—William Dietrich and Frank Burton, each seventeen years old, and Rudolph Gosman, aged nineteen years, went to the country near the asylum Sunday to spend the day in the woods...

Suffering Miners. SCRANTON, Pa., May 7.—The long-continued idleness at the mines has caused much suffering among the poor of the coal fields...

Killed in the Mine. POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 10.—At Kaska William Colliery, near Middleport, last evening a cage containing ten miners was ascending the shaft when an empty car was pushed over the top of the shaft...

An Overdose of Morphine. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 10.—Walter T. Logan, of the stock firm of A. L. Morrison, Sons & Logan, was found dead in bed Sunday morning last at the firm's ranch in Apache County, Arizona...

Consul-General at Paris. WASHINGTON, May 7.—General Adam E. King, of Baltimore, formerly naval officer at that port, has, it is said, been decided upon for Consul-General at Paris.

THE SANTA FE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders. OKLAHOMA CITY, May 7.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was held in this city yesterday...

The following shares of \$100 each were voted: W. H. Strong, 138,959; Thomas Baring, 42,820; B. P. Cheney, 33,869; Alden Spears, 5,564; C. K. Holliday, 1,690; miscellaneous, 1,290; total, 621,511.

The meeting was called to order, the business progressed rapidly and the stockholders elected the following directors: Benjamin P. Cheney, William B. Strong, Alden Spears, Oliver W. Peabody, George G. Crocker and Edwin H. Abbott...

Before adjourning Mr. Strong expressed his thanks to the board and the renewed expression of confidence in his management, and said he would devote himself to producing the best results by way of economy and enlargement of the business of the company.

The stockholders and directors from the East expressed themselves as pleased with the crop prospects, and the outlook for a largely increased business over the entire system.

The new plan of organization like that of the New York Central. With that company Mr. Vanderbilt is chairman of the board and Mr. Depey president of the company.

The duty of the chairman of the Santa Fe board is to look after the financial interests of the company in the East, while the president runs the company in the West...

The board of arbitrators appointed by Mayor Couch to adjust disputes concerning lot sales has resigned in disgust, as the parties engaged in controversy were not willing to abide by the decisions of the board when defeated in the contest...

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The post-offices last evening was moved to more commodious quarters and in two or three days the delivery of mail matter will be greatly expedited...

A Family Consumed. WESTCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—The house of Watson Bownes burned early yesterday morning and five persons were burned to death.

The household consisted of Watson Bownes, his wife, his mother, Mrs. T. B. Bownes, and two children, and two servants. It is supposed that a lamp left burning in the hall exploded...

On a Visit of Inspection. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 8.—Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, a squadron of cavalry under command of Captain Rafferty, escorted the Secretary of War and his party from the Kansas and Missouri bridge, where they left the train...

St. John, N. B., May 7.—Six persons left St. Thomas on Saturday afternoon in a sloop for their home in a neighboring place called Didequash...

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TIMBER CLAIM CASE.

Reversal of a Former Ruling of the General Land-Office. WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Noble has rendered an important decision in the case of James Hay, of Kirwin, Kan., an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-office...

His ruling in this application made out that on the land in question there were two cottonwood trees and four cottonwood sprouts two inches in diameter. The section was returned by the official surveyor as timber land under a ruling of the department that the words " devoid of timber " in the timber culture act necessarily meant " without timber " or " destitute of timber "...

The board held a meeting immediately after the stockholders finished their work and elected the following list of officers: President, William B. Strong, Boston; first vice-president, C. W. Smith, Boston; second vice-president, A. A. Robinson, Topeka; third vice-president, J. F. Goddard, Chicago; general solicitor, George R. Peck, Topeka; general counsel, George W. McCarty, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary and treasurer, E. Wilder, Topeka; comptroller, John P. Whitehead, Boston; general auditor, Joseph W. Reinhardt, Boston; assistant secretary, George Goodwin, Boston; assistant secretary, C. S. Tucker, Boston; transfer agent, Alfred A. Glasier, Boston; chairman of the board, George C. Magoun.

An executive and finance committee was elected consisting of Messrs. Magoun, Strong, Cheney, Spears, Baring, Peabody and Abbott.

The resignation of C. W. Smith was handed in and accepted with a complimentary resolution.

Judge George W. McCarty declined to be re-elected general counsel, and Colonel McCook was put in his place. Mr. McCook, as attorney for Kidder, Peabody & Co., will, it is understood, advise the chairman of the board in New York.

Before adjourning Mr. Strong expressed his thanks to the board and the renewed expression of confidence in his management, and said he would devote himself to producing the best results by way of economy and enlargement of the business of the company.

The stockholders and directors from the East expressed themselves as pleased with the crop prospects, and the outlook for a largely increased business over the entire system.

The new plan of organization like that of the New York Central. With that company Mr. Vanderbilt is chairman of the board and Mr. Depey president of the company.

The duty of the chairman of the Santa Fe board is to look after the financial interests of the company in the East, while the president runs the company in the West...

The board of arbitrators appointed by Mayor Couch to adjust disputes concerning lot sales has resigned in disgust, as the parties engaged in controversy were not willing to abide by the decisions of the board when defeated in the contest...

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The post-offices last evening was moved to more commodious quarters and in two or three days the delivery of mail matter will be greatly expedited...

A Family Consumed. WESTCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—The house of Watson Bownes burned early yesterday morning and five persons were burned to death.

The household consisted of Watson Bownes, his wife, his mother, Mrs. T. B. Bownes, and two children, and two servants. It is supposed that a lamp left burning in the hall exploded...

On a Visit of Inspection. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 8.—Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, a squadron of cavalry under command of Captain Rafferty, escorted the Secretary of War and his party from the Kansas and Missouri bridge, where they left the train...

St. John, N. B., May 7.—Six persons left St. Thomas on Saturday afternoon in a sloop for their home in a neighboring place called Didequash...

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PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Great World's Exposition at the French Capital Formally Opened By President Carnot—A Magnificent Scene Presented—Description of the Immense Show.

PARIS, May 7.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, surrounded by his Ministers and many distinguished Generals, President Carnot stood under the great dome of the Exposition building formally to declare it open. He was accompanied to the Exposition grounds by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. They left the Elysee at 1:30 o'clock, and an artillery salute announced their arrival under the central dome of the main Exposition building.

The clock struck two and the entire assembly under the dome arose to its feet. The Nation has supplied during the centuries of its monarchy and empire many gorgeous spectacles for artists to preserve, for poets to chant and philosophers to discuss, but at no time since the days of the great Louis were beauty and democracy so picturesquely harmonized as at this moment. They stood under a great crystal dome suggestive of St. Paul's with decorations reaching to the apex, noble in symbolism and illusion, the art of civilization of all countries noted by ingenious and graceful devices, the names of the world's greatest emblazoned in gold letters, the various emblems of civilization arranged pictorially upon arches, a colossal frieze extending entirely around the base of the dome composed of the most important professions of all nations, bearing appropriate offerings.

After the "Marseillaise" had been played by a picked orchestra and sung by a chorus of men's voices, Premier Tirard began to deliver the opening speech. At once the entire assemblage was seated and unbroken attention continued. He declared that the exhibition exceeded all expectations and proved that the French people still preserved all the qualities for which they had been noted. President Carnot in his address referred to the undaunted energy of France arising from the severest trials to fresh industrial triumphs. His voice was shrill but audible. His peroration was delivered with considerable earnestness, but every word was soft, prudent, plausible and generous. He made no allusion to hostile governments, but spoke magnanimously and justly of foreign peoples. His essay was worthy of the day in its breadth and sympathy of outlook. Its statesmanlike deliberance and the felicity of its sentiments awoke the assembly to enthusiasm.

After several minutes before the President was permitted to take his seat. The musical programme was then proceeded with, after which the President descended from the dais and walked down the main aisle toward the center, where he touched several electric buttons, and in a moment the fountains of the Exposition were all pouring forth their streams and the great engine of the machine palace was in motion.

PARIS, May 7.—The United States was the only Government of importance which officially participated in the Exposition, and no diplomat or transient visitor in Paris accompanied the President of the Republic in the ceremony of inauguration, but although the monarchical governments instructed their representatives to be absent from the inauguration and declined to make appropriations for representation by exhibits, the exhibits classified nationally vastly exceed in scope and interest those of all preceding exhibitions. The countries represented by skill are, in addition to France and the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Roumania, Serbia, Egypt, Persia, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chile, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, San Domingo, Salvador, Haiti, China, Japan, East India, Siam, and Australasia. The unrepresented countries are Germany—an absence as inevitable as it is deplorable and conspicuous—Turkey and Montenegro.

The subject matter of the Exposition comprises everything that enters into the material of civilization. While it may be classified with extreme comprehensiveness under the heads of fine and industrial arts, it contains in the grounds the history of the past. The apparatus for space far exceeded the expectations founded on previous exhibitions that, despite heroic exertions, not one department is complete nor the catalogue of any group reduced. The exhibition is the farthest behind. There is not, for instance, at this writing, a vestige of the great national educational exhibit to be seen, nor are the consignments sent from the individual States. The splendor of its decorations also render it one of the great centers of interest. The chief attraction in it is the Edison display of electric motors, machines and apparatus.

An idea for the vastness of the Exposition may be gained from the area it covers. Although the Exposition buildings are closely grouped the total ground surface exceeds 3,000,000 square feet. The Champ de Mars alone covers 200,000 square feet. The exhibition grounds take in the Champ de Mars, the Esplanade of the Invalides, the Trocadero gardens and the quays of the Seine extending between the Champ de Mars and the Invalides. The buildings are of suitable, lightness and grace in their composition. The interior architectural lines are notably free and symmetrical, while their decorations surpass in elegance of design and richness of tone those of any building ever put up for a similar use. The most accomplished artists have been employed upon every part of the work and the color schemes, while high in key, are rich and effective without being glaring. Indeed, the decorations of the interiors would adorn the finest permanent public edifices. Their variety is infinite in detail and as diverse as human invention is likely to ever be able to match, while the pervading unity binds the various parts fastidiously in its delicacy and propriety. The whole appropriation—\$6,600,000—made by the French Government has been expended and further sums have been set apart for official courtesies. The Republic, the municipality, the exhibition jointly defrayed the expenses of the illuminations and festivities last evening.

The American corn palace, where the use of this article of food are to be picturesquely introduced to Europeans, is located near the Trocadero. Its success is certain.

SIX DROWNED. ST. JOHN, N. B., May 7.—Six persons left St. Thomas on Saturday afternoon in a sloop for their home in a neighboring place called Didequash. About three o'clock, while still in St. Andrew's bay, a man named Holt saw the sloop capsized. He pulled in his boat to the spot, but the little vessel and all the men had gone to the bottom. A Government fishery protection crew was sent to the scene to grapple for the bodies. The names of the lost are Isiah Flynn and his nephew, Clementson Flynn, Henry Barnes, Thomas Anderson and a man named McLennon and his son, John. Some of them were married men with families.

On a Visit of Inspection. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 8.—Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, a squadron of cavalry under command of Captain Rafferty, escorted the Secretary of War and his party from the Kansas and Missouri bridge, where they left the train, to General Merritt's residence at Fort Leavenworth. Light Battery F, fired a salute of nineteen guns. The Secretary's suite consists of the following gentlemen: Major-General John M. Schofield, Major-General George Crook, Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, General Robert Williams, Colonel Thomas F. Barr, Lieutenant Bliss and Schofield. The occasion of the Secretary's visit is the annual inspection of the military prisons.

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STOCK ITEMS.

Mix out straw with the cut hay and the straw will be eaten and a portion of the hay saved. Moisture the whole mass and sprinkle with bran or meal over it.

It is poor economy to feed a cow that does not yield largely. Every quart of milk extra is a clear gain over the usual amount and only the best cows should be kept.

When an animal appears to refuse certain foods to which it has been accustomed, change the food and give a variety, which will improve the appetite and induce the animal to eat more.

Profit in dairying is purely a matter of common sense. It is necessary to know what the public wants, and knowing this there is money in trying to supply just that article. It is a plain case, producers need make no mistake.—National Stockman.

James Arbuckle, a breeder and importer of Jerseys, says that the demand in Texas for improved cattle of all breeds, but particularly Jerseys and Holsteins, is greater now than ever before. The people want good cattle, and they are willing to give good prices.

Do not be induced to retain a male pig from the cross-bred litter because it is a fine specimen. The male should be thoroughbred or there will be no uniformity in the offspring. The mistake of keeping over cross-bred males is one that has largely aided in degenerating the swine on some farms.

Our improved modern pigs are the result of the infusion of Chinese and Siamese blood with the pigs of England and Ireland of 100 years ago. The Chester White and Poland Chinas of this country are not thoroughbred in the strict sense of the term, that is, they do not always reproduce their ancestors. The Poland Chinas are the best for the practical farmer.

Losses of cattle from disease, exposure and all causes during the past year have been very light. A mild winter and generally sufficient forage have jointly materially lowered the usual death rate. Last year the losses were spoken of as considerably under the average for a series of years; the present returns make the aggregate loss, in spite of the increased numbers of cattle, still smaller, or less than one and a quarter million head, against nearly one and a half million last year. The loss, both by percentages and by actual numbers, is largest in the South and in the Territories, but in almost every State it is reported less than that of the previous year.

There were recent reports of a dangerous cattle disease among some of the animals on a ranch about four miles south of Gibbon, Neb. The feet of the animals dropped off after a short illness. It is said that about twelve head of cattle died within a few weeks and a number of the animals were still suffering from the disease. One man advanced the theory that it was the result of lack of care of the yards in which the cattle were kept during the winter. The yards have not been changed for a number of years and the accumulated filth, in which the cattle were compelled to stand, especially in wet weather, it was suggested, rots the feet and poisons the whole system of the animals.

When an intelligent farmer is once convinced that poultry can be made a paying branch of his business he is usually not slow to take steps toward improving his flock and providing good quarters for them.

A recent prize offered by an Eastern horticultural society for the largest money product from a given area of small fruits was awarded a strawberry grower whose sales from two acres amounted to more than \$1,000.

Every farmer should have an experimental plot of his own. The information gained of a practical kind will be invaluable. If every farmer in the United States could be induced to try a few experiments annually agriculture would make more rapid progress than any other branch of industry.

From three to half a dozen tea roses will not cost much and be a source of delight all summer, for who does not love roses, and what girls do not love to wear roses? Select different colors and plant them out in good rich soil, and care for them like any other flowers, keeping the weeds and grass from around them, and the soil loose, and you will never regret having bought them.

Some time ago the State Penitentiary Commissioners of Illinois were instructed by the Legislature to report on the feasibility of assisting the farmers of the State in their fight against the binding twine trust by manufacturing twine in the penitentiary. They reported the other day that it was entirely feasible, and that a plant which would employ 75 convicts could manufacture one-third of the twine used by farmers in the State at a cost of 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Never rent a farm if you can own one. The man who rents a farm must necessarily add much to the farm from which he can never derive any benefit. If he attempts to crop a rented farm without doing justice to the land he will suffer a loss as well as the owner. There are many improvements of the soil from which the owner receives the benefit, in the course of time at the expense of the renter. All farms should be rented by mutual agreement, and all conditions plainly stipulated.

Prof. Blount, of the Colorado Agricultural College, having first made an elaborate study of the habits and needs of the wheat plant, conducted a series of experiments in its cultivation with the following results: First he planted upon an exact square acre 7 1/2 pounds of hand-picked wheat in rows of eighteen inches apart, and at harvest threshed out 67 bushels; again, upon one-fourth of an acre he planted 38 ounces of selected seed, and the product was 18 bushels; and again, upon seventy-six square feet he planted 78 kernels of extra fine seed, weighing forty-five grains, and the product was 10 1/2 pounds, or nearly at the rate of 100 bushels per acre.

Hardy shrubs and flowers should be selected with the view of having a supply of flowers bloom early and others late, selections of varieties best suited to the soil and for each month will assist in ornamenting the yard until frost appears.

If you have a rough road across the farm, where heavy loads are moved, make it smooth before you use it again.

Before you make the gate determine what width will admit the self binder ready for work.

Bars argue shiftlessness; strong gates thrift.

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