County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Popriet or

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.

NUMBER 30.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that beans are dutiable at 10 per cent. as vegetables when imported. THE court martial of Lieutenant Com-mander Book, U. S. N., for leaving his post without permission, met in Washing-

ton on the 15th. COMMISSIONER TANNER, of the Pension Bureau, received during the first week of April 60,731 letters and other pieces of mail matter pertaining to the business of his office and last week he received 69,000 pieces. This accounts for delays in

answering correspondence GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL has resigned as pension agent at New York.

LIEUTENANT JOHN C. WILSON, of the Vandalia, has telegraphed to the Navy Department from Sydney that he had chartered the steamer Rockton for the purpose of transporting the shipwrecked sailors to the United States. The Rockton is due at San Francisco May 18.

THE National Academy of Sciences met in Washington on the 16th for a three days?

days' session.

RED CLOUD, the Sioux chief, called on President Harrison on the 17th, He was in Washington to secure the payment of \$28,000 for a lot of ponies taken by United States troops in 1875.

THE President has appointed Edward S.

Lacey, of Michigan, Comptroller of the Currensy.

Among those who called on the President on the 19th were Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and ex-Senator Henderson, of

J. A. ENANDER, recently appointed United States Minister to Denmark, was reported lying critically ill at his home in Chicago.

THE EAST.

THE injunction obtained by the Western Union against the City of New York was finally dissolved on the 16th. The city authorities immediately attacked the poles, concerning which the litigation was about, the wrecking proceeding amidst great excitement and no little danger as the electric light wires became entangled and fell with the rest.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL KENNEDY MATSON, retired, died at Orange, N. J., on the 17th after a short illness.

MINISTER FRED GRANT and family sailed on the steamship Aller for Austria on the 17th. Minister Porter was on the same

vessel, bound for Italy,
FELICE VIANT, an old beggar woman,
died in a miserable hovel at New York a few days ago, and the coroner, while investigating the case, found that the deceased had left \$40,000 in gold concealed in an old flower pot. Her heirs all live in

THE opening of the centennial loan exhibition of historical paintings and relics at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was graced by the presence of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who entered the room leaning on the arm of William E. Dodge and at once became the center of attraction. Following them came ex-President Cleveland with Mrs. Folsom and the mem bers of the executive committee. THE Rhode Island Senate has concurred

in the passage of a bill establishing a naval reserve in that State.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has declined the appointment as Commissioner of the High Bridge Park on the ground that his knowledge of real estate values in that locality is not sufficient to qualify him for

J. MUNDAN, an expert climber, while carrying a box across a stringer on the suspension bridge at Niagara falls, fell to the water below and was killed.

Two men, named respectively Riley and Brown, while taking down telegraph wires, were pulled out of a window of the Hotel, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street New York the other morning by a wire attached to a falling pole and were both instantly killed.

AT Farmington, Pa., recently an iron deep, caved in. Eighteen men were in the mine and a dozen of them were partially covered with the falling mass. Richard Ettinger was crushed to death but the others succeeded in crawling out without

sustaining serious injury.

JOHN H. SWIFT, who shot his wife down in the street, was hanged at Hartford, Conn. on the 18th. This was the caswhere his sister made such an energetic effort to save his life, and where the Legislature passed a bill for that purpose, which was vetoed by the Governor.

FERDINAND WOERNER, sixty-nine years of age, was smothered to death recently in a fire on Center street, N. Y. Six girls and three men were burned to death it the same building on Christmas eve, 1887.

SIDNEY WALTERS, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who had been stopping at the Hotel Riche lieu, Chicago, since April 10, committed suicide by taking morphine. He was once an officer in the British army but had lately been a book canvasser.

RUMORS were current in the shirt trade that D. H. Downs, senior partner of the firm of Downs & Finch, of New York, which failed recently for \$500,000, had

THE New York Legislature has passed a bill to postpone the cutting of streets through the New York base-ball grounds

for another year. C. M. BARRETT & Co., dealers in rough leather and hides, Boston, have assigned with about \$60,000 liabilities and unknown

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, Pa has resigned the presidency of the National Union Glassworkers' Association.
THE 114th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Mass., was celebrated on the

19th in the usual style.

At a meeting of the descendants of revolutionary patriots of Massachusetts in Boston recently, nineteen aged men whose fathers fought in the revolution were present. A society was organized.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at New York on the 19th, breaking out in the lard refinery of N. K. Fairbanks, destroying the buildings of the New York Central two elevators and other property. Several men were injured by jumping from windows, one fatally, and it was rumored that others perished. The total loss was

MRS. JOSIE GURLEY, who stole little Annie Redmond at Chicago, was found guilty of abduction and the punishment fixed at five years in the penitentiary. She took the finding of the jury very much

to heart and wept bitterly.

The one hundredth birthday of Edward E. Little was celebrated in Marcellus township, Cass County, Mich., recently. The old man is still hale and active. lin and Bo Cardinals. lantic & Pacificrailroad between Winslow

and Mojave, Ariz, struck recently for

three men to each train. MRS. FRANCES CARMICHAEL, of Pitts. burgh, Mich., has been acquitted of the charge of having poisoned her husband, preferred by him before his death.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS has respited Bill jail at St. Joseph Beauce, Que, recently Walker and John Matthews, Bald Knobbers, to May 10, the day on which Dave Harpe. Walker, the Bald Knobber chief, was to In a be hanged.

CONDUCTOR HUGHES and Engineer Converse of the freight train which telescoped a director's car at Lorenzo, Ill., the other day and caused three deaths, have been arrested and placed in the Joliet jail.

It is reported that a man named Mc-

Pherson, formerly of San Francisco, has set himself up as monarch of one of the Aleutian islands. A revenue cutter has been ordered to arrest him and turn him over to the civil authorities at San Fran-cisco, as during his "reign" he had caused three natives to be hanged.

A PACKAGE containing \$15,000 in gold has disappeared from the office of the the Northern Pacific Express Company at Brainerd, Minn. There was no clew as to

A TORNADO passed over Hinkley, Ill., on the 19th. No one was hurt, but many buildings were unroofed.

Five persons perished in the cabin of a river raft boat which sunk the other night near Burlington, Iowa. A woman in the cabin saved her life by finding a corner not submerged where she kept her head until the roof was broken in and she was pulled out.

WHILE attempting to ford Ephraim creek in the Cherokee Strip on the 19th a boomer, his wife and four children were swept away and drowned.

THERE was a report at Purcell, I. T., on the 19th that United States marshals had fired into a party of boomers attempting to ford the Canadian river and enter Oklahoma before the legal date. Seven boomers were wounded, two fatally, the remainder, numbering thirty, being taken prisoners. There were reports elsewhere of serious conflicts with cattlemen.

SYLVESTER GRUBB was hanged at Vin-cennes, Ind., on the 19th for the murder of his sweatheart September 18 last. Two small boys were drowned at Rock-ville, Ind., the other evening while boat-

The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first paper mill in America will be celebrated at Roxborough, Pa., in

THOMAS M. DANSBY, a merchant of Cleveland County, and Reuben W. Dar-den, a planter, of Union County, convicted in the Federal Court at Little Rock, Ark.. of obstructing the Congressional election November 6, were sentenced by Judge Brewer, Darden to imprisonment for two years and Dansby to pay a fine of \$500 and costs. The testimony disclosed that Darden had driven a negro from the polls and that Dansby had interfered with voters.

THE SOUTH.

INFORMATION has been received of a forest fire in Patrick County, Va., which swept every thing before it. One man, six horses, a large number of hogs and cattle and numerous dwellings and tobacco barns were consumed. Many poor people were left in a destitute condition.

THE Governor of South Carolina has granted full and unconditional pardons to William C. Williams and Harrison Hevward, both convicted in the Picks County court of murder and sentenced to be hanged for lynching Manse Waldrop, a white man, who had outraged a young colored girl, causing her death.

LUKE EMERSON, of Bowling Green, Mo., was acquitted of the charge of murder in killing a man named Robinson when he fired into a crowd in London, England It was found that Robinson was a desperate character and had first assaulted and robbed Emerson.

THE Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that the act of the last Legislature validating township railroad bonds is constitutional and many new roads will be started. THE Southern stove manufacturers at a

meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently formed a permanent association and raised prices on cheap cook stoves.

THE depot building at Newbern, N. C., and its contents were totally destroyed by

fire the other morning. THE reports of the forest fires in Patrick County, Va., were exaggerated, less than half the houses first stated being burned. Mr. Robertson, a prominent farmer, lost

his life in the fire. GEORGE McCRAVEN and John Harrison, two White County (S. C.) ruffians, went to Kershaw recently, killed a policeman, and were both shot, McCraven dying.

In Brockton County, W. Va., the day Perry Wine, a well known citizen, was felling a tree when it broke across the

stump, demolishing the house and killing his wife and three children. THERE was a report on the 17th at For

Smith. Ark., that four men had been killed in a fight between boomers, cattlemen and the Chickasaw police. By the capsizing of two boats on the

Chattahoochee river near Fort Bridge, Ga., recently, five men were drowned. A vessel went ashore the other night near Norfolk, Va., but as all on board were drowned before assistance could reach them and the vessel went to pieces shortly after she struck the beach, it was

impossible to ascertain her name, destina-THE famous old Carroll homestead, near Knoxville, Frederick County, Md., has

been destroyed by fire. In Dale County, Ala., five Mormon missionaries where whipped recently by regulators and their legs given a coating

of tar and feathers. Br an unavoidable collision between a passenger train, the engine of which had 2,000 boomers are going to just on their roken down, and a local freight train near Glencoe, Ky., the other morning, a sleeper was wrecked and six persons were injured.

ernment should not allowit, but should December for larceny and sentenced to the furnish them provisions of the Cherokee penitentiary for one year from Kingman County.

GENERAL.

THE postal authorities of Germany have sent a letter to the United States Postal Department urging steps to secure the distribution of mails by postal employes on the fast mail steamers. By an explosion in a colliery at Tief-

blau, Austria, recently, eleven persons THE Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, Mech-

lin and Bordeaux are soon to be made PRINCE FERDINAND, of Bulgaria, is

soon to be betrothed to an Orleans Prin-CHOLERA is epidemic in the Philippine islands, and out of 1,500 cases 1,000 have

proved fatal. THE prisoners escaped from the district

In a recent German white book Prince Bismarck blames his Consul, Knappe, for the Samoan difficulties.

Ir was understood that the sentence of Lieutenant Commander Book for leaving his post of duty in Alaska would be very light, consisting probably of a temporary suspension.

THE United States Consul at Havre under date of April 4 informs the State Department that on and after May 1 next duty of 60 cents per 100 pounds net will be levied on all importations into France of lard mixed with cotton seed oil, irrespective of the percentage of such mixture, and that all lard imported from the United States will be subject to Governmental examination.

THE interesting matter from Paris is Andrient's evidence about Boulanger, showing that Clemenceau offered Andrient the Presidency to defeat Jules Ferry. Republican feeling against Ferry is furious. His election would have provoked

THE Town Council of Edinburgh, Scotland, by a vote of 8 to 5 has decided to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Par-

FATHER McFadden, the Irish priest arrested for complicity in the murder of Po-lice Inspector Martin at Gweedore, Ireland, has been admitted to bail.

THE Boulangist leaders in Brussels have decided to remain quiet during the exhibition, provided the Government adopts a similar course.

THE river Thiess in Austria has burst its banks. The adjacent country is flooded and the Banat province is threatened with inundation

HUNGARY has again been visited by now storms.
The Seville (Spain) cathedral is again

in a tottering condition. A DYNAMITE petard was exploded in a church in Valencia, Spain, on the 19th. The altar was damaged, but nobody was

Ir is stated that Russia demands 45,000 roubles of France on account of the bombardment of Sagalic.

SEVERAL Russian artillery officers have been arrested for plotting against the Czar. fornia have issued formal warnings to

merican fishermen to keep out of Mexican fishing ground. THE Duke of Edinburgh continues to suffer from severe fever.

THE Shah of Persia will visit the Czar of Russia May 23-27 and will then go to Berlin to pay his respects to the Emperor

of Germany. THE LATEST.

DEWITT, Ark., April 20.—Yesterday morning as John B. Merritt, who lives seven miles southeast of this place, was crossing Bayou Lagrue on a ferry boat his mules became frightened and backed off the boat, carrying with them the wagon and two young ladies and a little girl named Fanny May. The two young ladies were rescued, but the little girl went down with the wagon and mules in fifteen feet of water and all were drowned. As soon as help was procured the body of the child was fished out about twenty feet from the place where she fell in. She had been caught under the wagon.

CARTHAGE, Mo., April 20.-Mrs. A. H. Lucas, with her daughter and son, in their wagon, driven by a farm hand, attempted to cross a ford on Center creek vesterday afternoon. The current was swift from late rains and carried the wagon down, washing all into the stream. Mrs. Lucas and her son were drowned, while the hired man and daughter escaped, and one horse was saved. The body of the boy was found at dusk, but Mrs. Lucas body has

not been recovered. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 20 .- While attempting to ford Ephraim creek a colonist's team was swept away and he himself and his wife and four children were drowned. Many of the streams which have to be forded are very dangerous owing to the treacherous banks and quicksand and it is feared that in their eager haste to reach the coveted land many of the colonists will recklessly rush into un-

necessary danger.
WELLINGTON, Kan., April 20.-t is reported here that while crossing the Strip a fight took place between cattlenen and comers over some fence cutting, and that four men were killed, and hat the trouble is not over. The rumor can not be confirmed, as some people who are supposed to know of the trouble dery it, and are dumb as oysters when the natter is

broached.
FLINT, Mich., April 20.—Mrs. Amanda Wallington, who claims Jackso for her ome, was found near the coal ard of E. B. Clapp & Co. in this city ealy yesterday morning bound and gaggd and left lying across a railroad track to be run over by the train. She repored having been compelled at the point of revolver to give up \$60 which she had a her person, after which she was choroformed, gagged, bound and left in the ondition in which she was found. There's no clew to the thieves and would-be muderers.

OTOE RESERVATION, April 0.-Just ar rived here, accompanied by \$cor Raizon, the big doctor, and Little Hrse, the two Otos scouts, on a pony expres. We swam Medicine river to Grey Hole, and made eighteen miles in two hours. It is reported to the Indians by white inegades that

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

JUDGE USHER, of Lawrence, died recently in Philadelphia at the age of seventythree years. Judge Usher was Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln and his death leaves no member of that

celebrated Cabinet alive. WORKMEN at the Kingman salt shaft struck rock salt the other afternoon at a depth of 675 feet. The salt is as clear as glass and seems to be absolutely pure.

DETECTIVE CRABTREE, chief of the Kansas Detective Bureau, was arrested at Wichita the other day charged with being the principal in a recent jewelry store burglary there. The men who committed the crime were captured by the city police and confessed implicating Crabtree. Part of the stolen property was found in the detective's office.

Quite a large number of Clay County farmers in convention recently resolved not to use twine in binding this year's

harvest. In the district court of Wyandotte County the other day Mrs. Deborah Mc-Clerken was given a verdict for \$3,000 against Ed. and Tobias Hogan and Thomas Kooney, three Armourdale saloon-keepers, who, she testified, con-verted her husband from a sober, thrifty man to an habitual drunkard. Two of the defendants are serving sentences in the county jail for violating the Prohibitory

THE other day Albert Garrison and Anderson Barr, aged thirteen and nine years respectively, sons of farmers residing near Medicine Lodge, were alone at the residence of young Barr's parents when the boy Garrison got hold of a revolver and was examining it. The pistol was discharged the ball entering Barr's forehead just over the left eye, causing death in two hours.

TWENTY-FIVE men recently left Garden City for Minneapolis, Minn., to take the place of strikers on the street car lines

TOPEKA gave nearly 1,200 majority to the proposition to issue \$200,000 in bonds for a new bridge across the Kansas river, but the county overcame this and defeated

the bonds. THE funeral of the late Judge J. P. Usher was attended at Lawrence by prominent men from all parts of the State. The bar associations of the surrounding cities attended in a body. The following persons acted as pall bearers: Chief Justice Horton, United States District Judge C. G. Foster, Associate Justice W. A. Johnston, Judge John Martin, Colonel Rossington, all of Topeka; Judge T. A. Hurd, Leavenworth; Judge J. W. Green

and M. Summerfield, of Lawrence. DURING a recent storm the barn of a Mr. Hacker, residing south of Wellington, was demolished and one of the heavy timbers was blown through his dwelling, which struck Mr. Hacker and caused his death in a few hours. He left a wife and four

calldren in destitute circumstances. MADAME JEFFRIES, keeper of a disreputable house at Wichita, was recently ar-THE Mexican authorities of Lower Cali- rested for obtaining money under false pretenses. She sent to a farmer named Smith, living near Joplin, Mo., a letter stating that his wife who had left him had died in her house and that she had been to the expense of \$55 in burying her. She said that she still had the woman's trunk and some fine dresses which she would forward C. O. D. if he desired. He replied that if she would send the trunk he would pay her bill. She sent him a trunk filled with old clothes and broken brick, and Smith went to Wichita and reported the matter to the police when it vas found that his wife was there alive and well. The Jeffries woman and Mrs. Smith went to the express office and inquired for the money when both were ar-

rested. THE body of a man was found the other right on the west bank of the Arkansas lear Wichita. Papers showed the man to e Grant Tikes. A note in his memoran-tum book said: 'Notify my father, Frank fikes, Arkansas City." No money was ound on the body but a note stated that ard times caused the suicide. The man vas recognized as a boomer, very sanguine

of success in Oklahoma. GEORGE MEYERS recently engaged himelf as a farm hand to a Wyandotte Couny farmer. To bind the bargain the two mbibed freely of beer before leaving Kanas City. Before reaching the town of Quindaro they got into a quarrel and deyers was shot twice in the leg. nan who personated the farmer and did he shooting disappeared, without even baving his name, and Meyers was sent to the hospital.

Pensions granted Kansas veterans on the 18th: Original invalid, Charles Bloom, Barlington; Le Roy Brooks, Richfield; John W. Cubbison, Mankato; William Carter, (deceased) Plymouth; Jerdan, Fort Leavenworth: Michael Love. Union Valley; Christopher Stine, Edna; William R. Cullifer, Empire City; Samuel Belson, Council Grove; William Shular, Lyons; W. F. Post, Ochiltree; Jacob H. Silas R. Binton, Vining. Increase, Gates, Pawnee River; Sebastian Strieger, Great Bend; David D. S. Fike, Winfield; John Rigley, Erie: Isaac N. Flesher, Mc-Pherson; Silas W. Bardwell, Great Bend; Willis M. Howerton, Dundee; James P. Maxfield, Kingman; James N. Russell, Genesee; John Phillips, Dighton; Adam H. Raser, Jetmore; Orren S. Womack, Hudson; Benjamin F. Guy, Leon; James M. Craig, Clay Center; Richmond Devoe, Oakley; William B. Gibson, Topeka; Silas Peters, Clyde; John W. Magill, Richfield; Francis M. Stahl, Auburn; William H. Hubbell, La Fountain; Charles P. Walbridge, Beattie; Alfred C. Crosswhite, Stillwell; Amos Cunning, Marion; John Kingsman, Marysville; Josiah Oliver, Parsons; Amos Van Nausdle, Dorrance, Re-issue, William H. Van Vleet, Newton, Re-issue and increase, John R. Baringer, Larned. Original widows, etc., Virginia, widow of Alexander Arney, Colokan. Mexican survivor, Wm. T. Boles, Bond. Mexican widow, Sophina, widow of Ira Poe, Wilmot,

A LATE fire at Wichita destroyed Stewart, Coney & Co.'s iron works. Loss on stock and machinery estimated at \$50,000; insurance light.

THE Governor has pardoned F. W. Olnan, a German farmer, convicted last

MILLIONS GONE.

Destructive Conflagration in New York.

The New York Central and N. K. Fairbanks the Principal Sufferers-Loss of Life-Serious Rumors-Narrow Escapes.

New York, April 20.-The fiercest fire New York has witnessed in this genera-tion swept the east bank of the North river clear yesterday from Fifty-ninth street to what would be Sixty-fifth street if that street ran to the river. It destreved more than a million and a half of property belonging to the New York Central railroad and half a million dollars worth of lard, flour and other goods beonging to other persons, among them N. K. Fairbanks, the great Chicago lard

merchant. The flames destroyed the two big elevators A and B of the Vandalia system, a big brick building stretching from Fiftyninth street to Sixtieth street and occu-pied jointly by the Fairbanks lard refinery and the Rossiter stores and wiped out the dock property of the New York Central railroad system from Fifty-ninth to past Sixty-fifth street.

At least one man was killed in his headlong flight from the fire at the first outbreak, and a number were injured in jumping from the windows of the burning buildings, but in the wild turmoil no account was kept of them. The police have the following record of the casualties: Henry Bentling, 694 Tenth avenue, a workman in Fairbanks' refinery, killed by jumping from third story window; John Johnson, 517 West Forty-ninth street, likewise a workman in Fairbanks', severely injured in the back by jumping from a window; Charles Brown, 808 West Forty third street, severe injuries about the head from the same cause; W. J. Noble, fireman of engine No. 2, prostrated by heat while at work at the foot of Fiftyninth street ; Edward H. Tobin, fireman prostrated by the heat. It was stated that four men were in the ruins of the Wilcox Company's building.

The fire broke out in the northeast corner of the Fairbanks refinery, where workmen were busy at the time setting up a new cooling apparatus, starting how no one knows and probably no one ever will know. Soaked in grease as the old building was, it was aflame in an instant. From the ground the fire swept upward to the roof almost with the speed of thought.

The men at work in every story dropped their tools and ran to save their lives. The staircases formed a glowing chimney throwing out fire through every floor and the windows presented the only means of escape. Pursued close by flames men flung themselves out by scores headlong and behind them came the flames. How many were there no one could tell. Those who came out were picked up and carried away by their friends, been left. Crying wives and mothers crowded the police lines shouting for their husbands and sons and begging for news of them. They were turned back and bidden to look in the throngs for those they sought. They would, the policemen hope-

fully said, probably find them there.

The heat from the fire across the street dried and warped the woolwork of the Elevator A building and though it was protected by corrugated iron and slate it shriveled up like dead leaves; slates fell from its side like a red hot stream; smoke curled from one of the windows, and a dull red light showed behind it. A shout went up "There she goes!" and then came a burst from half a dozen windows at once and the building was on fire. flames burst through the roof and sho up for hundreds of feet and burning splinters flew in all directions with vicious force. And as the flames leaped and roared flocks of pigeons flew from the eaves of the adjoining elevator and, as if fascinated by the flames, flew directly into the great red furnace. Elevator I stood dark and with closed iron shutters but the water thrown by the firemen sizzled and boiled when it touched them, be

traying the burning heat within. upon everybody near the fire; there was nothing to be done. The firemen themthe fireboats were thrown against the B-the next big building in line-but it twilight fell and night came on the leaping flames reached up into the sky until they broke and fell and burst high in air again. The scene had then in the growing awful grandeur. There was solemnity about it.

The second elevator was entirely consumed, and at eleven o'clock, when the fire was controlled, a half mile of ruin sent out furnace heat. Elevator A had scarcely 100,000 bushels of grain, chiefly oats, and the two elevators with a capacity of 2,-000,000 bushels had hardly 150,000 bushels in them, worth less than \$100,000. Elevator A was worth \$750,000. It was built thirteen years ago. B was worth \$600, 000. They were of brick to the third story. B was built three years after A. A large part of the expense was in the solid founlation, which is saved.

The New York Central also owned the building in which the fire broke out. It was leased to Fairbanks a year ago. It was six stories high, 200x200 and was of brick. One hundred thousand dollars may cover the losses on it. The loss on Rossiter's stores is conjectured. Fairbanks loses \$300,000. The merchants who used the store rooms had goods there, chiefly flour, lard, strawboard and such, worth easily \$250,000. At least this loss was covered. so it was said of Fairbanks. The railroad loss is at least \$1,300,000, also covered by

insurance it is said. Another estimate of the loss in detail is given below: Rossiter stores, contents, \$900,000; the Wilcox Company, stock. 450,000; elevator A, \$800,000; elevator B, \$750,000; dock D, contents, \$200,000; dock A, \$35,000; the Wilcox building, \$220,000; total, \$3,355,000.

RAILROADS CITED.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Orders a Large Number of Roads to Ap-pear For Examination. Washington, April 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued the following orders: In the matter of free passes and free transportation, the Com-mission has ordered the following railroad and railway companies, namely the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Baltimore & Ohio, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Central of New Jersey, Central Vermont, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Fitch-burg, Grand Trunk, Lehigh & Hudson River, Lehigh Valley, Maine Central, New York & New England, New York Central & Hudson River, New York, Lake Erie & Western, New York, New Haven & Hart-ford, New York, Ontario & Western, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, New York, Providence & Boston, New York, Susquehanna & Western, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading, Providence & Worcester, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg; Western New Yerk & Pennsylvania and West Shore, to appear before the Commission at its office in this city May 3 next to answer and set forth before the Commission the persons and classes of persons, if: any, to whom each of of them, respectively, have issued free passes or free trans-portation to persons other than its own-officers or employes and the officers and employes of other mailroad companies and all the conditions and limitations con-

nected there with in each instance, and how they do this branch of their business. In the matter of commissions on the sale of tickets the Commission has ordered the following railway companies-the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Eurlington & Quincy, Chicago, Burlington & Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Santa Fe & California, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Wisconsin Central, Chicago & Atlantic, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Detroit, Lansing & Northern, Flint & Pere Marquette, Illinois Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Louis-ville, New Albany & Chicago, Michigan Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Wabash and Wabash Western-to appear before the Commission at its office in this city, May 7, to answer and set forth before the Commission what commissions, if any, each of them pays upon the sale of pas-senger tickets and to whom, and how this

business is conducted by each of them.

In the matter of trackage and car mileage it was ordered by the Commission that notice be issued to each of the fol-lowing railroad and railway companiesthe Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Burlington & Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, Kan-sas & Nebraska, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Santa Fe & California, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul, Minne apolis & Omaha, Wisconsin Central, Chicago & Atlantic, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Detroit, Lansing & Northern, Flint, & Pere Marquette, Illinois Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Michigan Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Wabash and Wabash Western-to appear May 8 to state what allowance, if each of them pay for trackage and to whom, in each instance, and how this is done, and what allowance, if any, each of them pay for different classes of cars furnished by shippers, car companies, indi-

vidual shippers or connecting lines.

APPREHENSIVE. The Government Regards the Situation in

Oktahoma With Grave Fears. Washington, April 19.—It is very apparent here that officers of the army are filled with the liveliest apprehension regarding the opening of Oklahoma. The Secretary of War has authorized the statement that the Government is fully aware of the situation, and has arranged to take all proper steps to prevent the trouble. It Complete demoralization had seized is known that the subject has formed the main topic of discussion at recent Cabinet meetings, and that the Attorney-General selves were powerless but streams from has been called upon to decide the question as to the authority of the War Departthreatened elevator, now no longer A but ment to act in case of strife, bloodshed o B—the next big building in line—but it violence in the newly-opened country. was useless. It was seven o'clock when The instructions sent to the commandant the second elevator caught fire and as the of the troops in Oklahoma as a result of the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General were extremely guarded. They are un-derstood to direct the officers to assist in the maintenance of the law, but to caredarkness the lurid effect of a spectacle of fully observe the regulations defining their authority, and leave arrests for violations of law to the marshals. The President might, in case of serious disturbance, declare martial law over the Terri-tory, but this could not be done in advance of a breach of the peace, and the machinery of the Government would, it is feared, be too slow moving to meet the great emergency which may arise. The only army regulation on the subject provides for interference by the troops in an emergency only in case of interruption to the carriage of the mail or assaults upon United States property. But under a somewhat strained construction it may form the reason assigned for the use of troops to prevent or restrain rioting or bloodshed in the Territory.

Wind and Rain.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 18 .- A heavy wind and rain storm visited this section Tuesday night. Destructive hail fell at South Haven, fifteen miles south. On the Ninnescah river, ten miles north, reports are conflicting, but it is probable that much damage has been done to fruit and wheat. Through the negligence of workmen repairing the roof of the court house all the water that fell on it went through the building, damaging the plastering of almost the entire structure. A Mr. Hacker, living six miles southeast of here, was killed by a board from his barn, which went through the wall of his house and struck him on the back of the head. He leaves a wife and four children almost

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. SOTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

TRUE TO BROTHER SPEAR.

I can't decide why Brother Spear
Was never joined to me;
It wasn't because the good old Dear
Hadn't every chance to be;
If Poetry remarked one time
That Womanhood is true,
It's more than probable that I'm
The one it had in view;
For, search the city low and high,
And no one will you hear

Was true to Brother Spear.

I mothered all his daughters when

Their mother's life cut short, Although they didn't-now or then-So much as thank me for't;

I laughed—though scorched with inside rage.

And said I didn't care,
When his young son, of spank'ble age, Removed my surplus hair; I called and called and called there; why He ne'er was in seemed queer;
The house-maid even owned that I

I hired a sitting in the church Near him, but cornerwise, So his emotions I could search With my devoted eyes; And when the sermon used to play On love, divine and free, nodded him, as if to say: "He's hitting you and me!"

He went and took another pew—
Of "thousand tongues" in fear; But what sin was it to be true

Was true to Brother Spear.

Poor man! I recollect he spoke, One large prayer-meeting night, And told how smallish we all look In Heaven's majestic sight: He said, not worthy he had been-By conscience e'er abhorred—
By conscience e'er abhorred—
To be a door-keeper within
The temple of the Lord;
And that his place for evermore,
Undoubtedly and clear,
Was mainly back behind the door— Poor humble Brother Spear!

And then I rose, and made a speech, Brimful of soul-distress,
And told them how words could not reach
My own unworthiness; How orphanage I tried to soothe, And cheerless widowerhood; But in the Lord's great house, in truth, I too felt far from good, And that my trembling heart and mind Compelled it to appear That my place henceforth was behind The door with Brother Spear

Poor man! he ne'er again, they say, Was heard to strongly speak; He took down ill that very day, And died within a week. But one prayer oft they heard him give— That when his days were o'er, I still upon this earth might live A thousand years or more. As his betrothed I figure now And shed the frequent tear; And all his relatives will you I'm true to Brother Spear.

-Will Carlton, in Harper's Magazine.

WATCHED BY SPIES.

My Experience in France in the Times of Napoleon III.

The police system of Russia, intolerable as it is, is not a whit more dangerous to the liberties of the people than the French system under the last Napoleon was. In the last years of his reign he brought the spy corps to pergrading for these men. They had the "Well?" f the regular police and the hatred of all honest men, but Napoleon increased their number and encouraged them in their high-handed measures. He feared investigation, revolution, assassination; he believed, or pretended to believe, that he lived over a slumbering volcano. French sentiment was drifting toward liberty, and he aimed to kill it. The Russian masses are fifty years behind the French. When the time comes they will do just as the French did, and the Czar and his spies and police will be helpless. Napoleon smothered liberty by threats, insults, imprisonments, confiscation, and other bulldozing methods, but when the single hour his power and greatness fled away, his numberless spies turned traitor or hid themselves, and the peo ple threw of the yoke forever.

In the early days of the war I was selected by our Government to perform a certain mission in France. I had traveled all over that country, could speak French like a native, and Presi- spy took me in charge. He was got up throne. You had better search my dent Lincoln honored me enough to believe in my wisdom and discretion. This mission was connected with the attitude of France toward this Republic. If Napoleon was not personally hostile to the United States, and had not plans to further his boundless ambition, he was at least causing great anxiety in Washington by his hesitancy and half- traveling for pleasure. heartedness.

When I landed in Havre I was surrounded with all the safeguards one could ask for. I had my certificate of American citizenship, a passport, a let- tion and oppression." ter to the American Minister, and my movements were to be controlled from his headquarters. My departure from Washington was known to less than half a dozen officials. We had no ocean telegraph in those days. There were Frenchmen among my fellowpassengers, but I had been very discreet. I may have been over cautious. It may have been for this very reason that I was "spotted" as soon as I walked down the gang plank, for spotted I was. I had been engaged in detective and secret service work long enough to pick up a good many pointers. I had shadowed men, and I knew how to deteet a shadow on my own trail. As I walked from the plank to a hack I felt from London?" he queried. that I was an object of solicitude to some one in the crowd. I could not York." pick him out, but I knew he was there.

I did not purpose going to Paris for ure?" several days. I drove to a hotel, registered plainly and correctly, and went chestnuts for the American army." to my room. Almost immediately I "Chestnuts for soldiers?" he queried. descended again, to find a spy and the "That is strange. Monsieur speaks clerk with their heads together over French?"

the book, and I heard my name mentioned. The spy was a slim, spare man of thirty, well-dressed, black hair and eyes, and carried a cane. I knew from his ways that he was not a detective connected with the regular police, and if so he must be a political spy. I returned to my room without being seen, and half an hour after had a

call from the man. "I beg a thousand pardons, monsieur, but you just arrived by steamer?" he asked.

"I did."

"I had friends, relatives, two sisters, who were to sail by her from New York. They have not arrived. I am very anxious. Perhaps you met them?" 'What is the name?'

"Dubois, monsieur." "Ah, yes. Well, I have sad news for ou. They were swept overboard and drowned on the third day out."

He threw up his hands, uttered a sort of shriek, and fled down the corridor. He had simply come to make sure that I was an American, and to get a closer look at me. His "sisters" were myths, and I gave him the guy because I knew that such was the case. We landed before noon. After dinner I took a walk about, and I hadn't gone four squares before I tumbled to the fact that I was shadowed. My spy had changed his hat and coat and donned a red wig, but I knew him by his build and gait. Men can disguise their faces and bodies, and draw on gloves to hide scars on the hands, but no man living can long dis- for a valise, already prepared, deguise his gait. He may limp, toe out, toe in, or make any other change, but he will unconsciously relapse into his old gait after a few minutes. I gave tle he grew bold enough to almost walk beside me. I was out for a few hours, and he shadowed me back to the hotel. That evening I went to the hicle to convey me to the right depot. theater, and he had a seat not far

After breakfast next morning I received a visit from the spy's superior. If I remember right, he said he was chief of some division acting under orders from Paris. He politely asked for my passport, and I not only gave him that, but some letters which seemed to open his eyes very wide.

"Oh, yes - certainly - excuse -excuse!" he hastened to say. "Monsieur is a prominent American, of course. I am very sorry, and hope you have not been inconvenienced."

He went away seemingly satisfied, but when I went out for a drive the spy took up my trail again. When I went out after dinner it was on foot, and the man had now become very bold. He must have argued that I could not remember his voice nor penetrate his disguise, for, as I sauntered down toward the quays, he overtook me and said, in French:

"Well, Julius, what brings you here?"

"I think you have made a mistake," I replied, in English.

"Ah! so I have; a thousand pardons!" he exclaimed, as he lifted his hat and bowed. "You closely resemble a valfection. Outside of the criminal police, ued friend of mine, and I was so sure the Emperor had thousands of political of his identity, you know. You are spies in his pay. No work was too de- English, monsieur, one from England?"

"I like the was an Englishwoman. Are you seeing the sights?"

"Yes, trying to." They are not grand, monsieur, but it

is a pleasant place. Has monsieur been long from London?" "Only a few days." "Ah! and monsieur can only speak

English? It is too bad."

"Yes, so it is." I understood that his object was to find out something about me, and that it | with them?" did him lots of good to have me tacitly admit I was an Englishman when he knew better. I could speak French, and he knew it, but he encouraged me alarm came he was helpless. In one to deny it. In this way he could make me out a suspicious character. He was with me for two hours, and we seemed to part with regret. That evening as I guise. He lost sight of me only as I At Rouen we had a delay of half an hour owing to accident, and a second as a shopkeeper on his way to Paris on business, and he addressed me in French and I answered him promptly enough. I felt sure of his identity, and as we rode together he exhibited the despicable side of character for which the political spies were notorious. He had discovered that I was an American

> lic where the masses reign!" he exclaimed. "The Americans are right to detest monarchy. Monarchy is corrup-

"Oh! how glorious to live in a repub-

"Your people don't seem to think

"But they do, monsieur." "Then why don't they make a repub-

lic here?" He was delighted at my expression. That was "information" for which he would get credit with his chief. He entered Paris with me, drove to the same hotel, and as soon as I had gone to my room, he disappeared. Two hours later a very genteel-looking man paid me a visit and introduced himself

Safety. I was a foreigner. It was his duty to inspect my papers. "Monsieur is English, I believe, and

"No. I am an American, from New

"So! Does monsieur travel for pleas-"Oh, no. I am in France to buy

"Sorry to say that my French is a failure

"Ah, so! I will look at the pa

They were papers, as I have said, that no official would dare question, and, after looking them over, he bowed very low, and inquired: "Will monsieur remain long in

France?" "That will depend on the state of the chestnut market," I replied.

During the day I called upon the Secretary of Legation for consultation, and when I told him of the spies, he said that every American in the country was under surveillance to a greater or less degree. The war in the United States was exciting the French people and making them restless, and the political police had been doubled in number. Revolution was breeding, and Napoleon was determined to apply the knife with a vigorous hand. Suspects were arrested and imprisoned in the most arbitrary manner, and no one felt

that he could trust any one outside his

own family. I was to go from Paris to Reims. Spies had followed me everywhere in Paris, and I planned to get out of the city without being shadowed. The clerk at the hotel office hoped I would give him a day's notice of my intended departure. He wanted to inform the spies, but I determined to beat him. I ate my dinner as usual, went out for a stroll, and when I returned I rushed manded my bill on the instant, and was out of the house in ten minutes, pleading a case of life or death. I went on as he had put me down and departed I walked away and engaged another ve-We arrived ten minutes before the departure of the train, and I purchased my ticket and got away with the rush. As I came to know subsequently, there was a great row raised over my departure. Spies were sent out by the dozen, telegrams dispatched by the score, and I arrived at Reims to find a ing to arrest me. It was not exactly an arrest, either. As I left the train an official touched me on the arm and respectfully said:

"Monsieur the American will oblige "If possible," I replied, knowing

well what was coming. "Then monsieur will accompany me

in my carriage to make a call at headquarters."

the headquarters of the Bureau of would divide my land as nearly as pos-Public Safety in Reims. It was a mis-sible according to its adaptation to Bureau of Public Peril, for the arbi- would lie as nearly as possible accordtrary measures of this department were me politely, but coldly, and the first question asked was:

that he leaves Paris so secretly?"

Examine them and satisfy yourself." He looked them over. No official in France dared dispute them or put me under arrest after seeing them.

"But why did monsieur claim to be and Englishman?" he asked.

"I never did." "So! But you speak French, and yet

you denied it." "I never denied it." "But you say you want chestnuts for

American soldiers. What do they do "Make soup, of course." "Oh! That is different. It must be

good soup. Monsieur asked why the rench did not make a republic." "That was to please one of your pol-

itical spies."

"Spies. Have we spies?" "Thousands, sir. They are at every walked out he followed me in a new dis- station, in every hotel and cafe, on the steamboats, in the omnibus, in the slept until I took the train for Paris. theater and church. They have dogged me ever since I landed. Napoleon afraid I have come to usurp the hind pockets and see if I have a usurper with me." They looked puzzled, and, after a

consultation. I was bowed out of headquarters and sent in a carriage to a hotel. Twice afterward, at Amiens and Lille, I was brought up in the same way and sent off after examination; and during my three months' stay in the country there was never a day that I was not under surveillance and suspicion. - N. Y. Sun.

Rattlesnake and Cow.

Horses and cattle, it is frequently said, rarely, if ever, suffer death from the bite of a rattlesnake. But a hunter in the Potomac Valley came upon the evidences of a double tragedy which goes to disprove this opinion. While hunting the other day I found the dead body of a cow. She had not been long dead. I was speculating as to the cause of her death when I noticed a large rattlesnake dangling from one of her crumpled horns. The indications were that the cow had seen the snake as an official of the Bureau of Public coiled and in the act of springing upon her, and had accordingly hooked the reptile, the horn penetrating the snake's body so that the rattler was unable to free himself. The cow's horn had pierced and killed the rattler. but the snake's fangs had killed the cow. - Youth's Companion.

> -English gold coin is so depreciated by war that a banker who recently accepted £1,000 in gold half sovereigns, upon depositing it found it short weight

KEEPING UP FENCES.

ome Hints on How to Curtail a Steadily Growing Farm Expense. An item of great expense to every farmer is that involved in the building and maintaining of fences. Formerly, when timber was plenty, and fence building was merely a matter of labor. the expense of keeping up long strings of useless fence was not considered, for while the average farmer is eco-

nomical in the expenditure of money, he knows and thinks little of the economy of labor. Now, however, the time has come when fences cost money as well as work. Material is scarce and valuable, and every year it becomes more so. It is time for us to begin to consider the cost of fences, and adopt some means to curtail it.

In the first place, I would suggest that to begin the reduction of this item of expense it would be well to curtail the amount of fencing every farmer keeps up. No doubt every man thinks he has only such fences as are absolutely necessary to the successful carrying on of his business; but I believe that by a little study he could devise plans whereby a very material cutting off might be practiced, and still result in not a particle of inconvenience

I know farms that are crossed and checkered over with long strings of fence that every year require an enormous outlay of money and labor, and are of no benefit whatever to the owner. They are, in fact, nuisances, incum-

brances and an aggravation. To my mind nothing detracts more from the farm than the practice some foot for three squares, engaged a cab men have of dividing and subdividing the fellow no attention, and after a lit- to take me to the station from which I it by means of cross fences into lots could depart for Versailles, and as soon and patches. It gives the farm a narrow, scrimped appearance, and somehow impresses one with the idea of closeness. On the other hand, the farm, with its fields and pastures, seems to have an air of freedom and liberality

that is enticing and pleasant. But to the practical side of the question. The less fence one has the better. It is better because it reduces the expense of keeping them up, and it is better because a considerable amount crowd of no less than six officials wait- of tillable land is saved for producing purposes rather than taken up with weeds and brush that too often flourish along the fence rows. It is better because your fields are larger and the per cent. of waste land lying around the outer edge of every cultivated spot is

materially reduced. My idea of a farm is something like this: I would decide on what proportion of my acres I wished to cultivate in cereals, what proportion I wished to Two carriages followed ours, and sow in meadow, and what proportion I after a drive of a mile we drew up at wished to use as pasture. Then I nomer. It should have been called the these crops, and so arrange it that it ing to its adaptation to these crops, making fresh enemies every hour in and so arrange it that it would lie as the day. The chief was a very pom- nearly as possible in regular squares. pous and dignified man. He received In this way I would secure the best appearance, and give to my farm a broad, healthy look, and, with two or three "Is monsieur guilty of some crime lines of straight cross-fence, supplant the many zig-zag fences that are too "I left when I got ready, and after often seen winding about over a farm, my own fashion. Here are my papers. cutting the few acres up into patches and narrow strips.

It depends a great deal on the location of the house as to the amount of fence one can get along with on the farm. If possible, the house should be so situated that the pasture land will lie adjacent, and thus do away with the necessity of a lane leading back past the fields and meadows, to the pasture on the remote part of the farm.

Every farmer should lay out his farm peace. - George Washington. systematically, and, with a little care and study, he can easily form plans whereby a large amount of fencing can be saved. Indeed, there are few farmers who could not, by proper consideration of the subject, soon arrive at means by which a large per cent. of the fences they now have could be done away with, from envy and jealousy. and their own convenience greatly enhanced thereby. There are not many farms free from the curse of too much fencing, and the sooner this annoying urplus is done away with the better.

Mar your farm with just as little fencing as possible. Do away with patches and scraps, and in every possible case throw your acres together. Save the expense of keeping up fences, and, at the same time, add to the value of your farm by enhancing its beauty and convenience, and by turning the fence rows to producing purposes.-Thomas P.

-Coonel J. W. Porter, of Bangor, Me., lately dug up something of interest to astronomers, it being the fact that the first observation of an eclipse of the sin ever taken by scientific men in America was taken on Long Island (Penobsiot Bay) on October 27, 1780. On that eccasion a party from Harvard College, leaded by Rev. Samuel Williams Holis, having obtained permission from the British General commanding it Castine, landed at Bounty Cove, and made the house of Shubael Williams heir headquarters. The totality of the eclipse was visible only in Penobsot Bay, and great interest was felt in the result of the Harvard people's obervance thereof, which was very successful. .

-The Uited States possesses the largest vaul and the largest deposit of money in it f any Government in the world. It on hold \$100,000,000, but the prospectiare favorable for a call for increased torage of silver. There are about \$0,000,000 in half-dollars that do not bdge.

-For drynss of skin vary the food as much as posible, and have fish and fowl rather that the more solid meats. Take fruit an vegetables freely, and out-door exerce

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Russia last year appropriated \$45,-000 for the education of Russian children in Alaska.

-A professorship of physical culture with an endowment of \$2,000 is established at Amherst in memory of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

-The Startville (Miss.) college hasn't a woman around the premises The boys are instructed in all details of life, even to cooking their food and washing their clothes.

-Mr. A. J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, recently purchased the Louella Mansion, at Wayne, fifteen miles out from Philadelphia, for the establishment of the "Drexel Industrial College for Girls." Mr. Drexel has set aside \$1,500,000 for the building and endowment fund of this college, which ing bits of common glue with vinegar. will accommodate 300 girls. There will When dissolved, if too thin, add more be no charge for instruction, and only glue; if too thick, add more vinegar. a nominal fee for board.

-A liberal-minded banker in Chicago, who has conducted a mission school in the city for some twenty years, says that if he had \$250,000 to expend in the way promising most good, he would give it to the four theological seminaries in this city, to be used in preparing men especially for city mission work, and to aid in their course of study other young men who should spend a portion of their time while students in this kind of service.

-The young women who are studying household economy at the Kansas Agricultural College are required to cook one hour per day. They are taught various methods of making the substantial articles of food, as well as allowed to spend some time on the dainty dishes. During the term they practice in waiting on the table, in serving guests and in arranging for evening companies, thus putting into immediate application the lectures of each day.

-Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania, who has recently been in Cuba, reports that the Baptists are conducting a very successful mission in Havana. quoted as saying that "many hundreds, tired of the exactions of the Roman Catholic church, are welcoming the simpler and plainer service furnished by the Baptists. Considering Cuba as a field for Protestant work, it may be said that the people desire Protestant services to that extent that no more hopeful ground for effort can be found any where.'

-Benjamin Braswell, who died in Morgan County, Ga., seventy years ago, stipulated in his will that the income from his money should be devoted to the education of the orphan children of the county. The provisions of his will have been carried out by the Court of Ordinary; but, judging from the last report, there are few orphans in Morgan County, for the expenditures for the last year for the tuition of orphans | ministered in a frozen state, often with were but \$790. The income from the fund \$2,471.52. The yearly increase of | Era adds, from frequent instances, that the capital stock is over \$1,000, and the | ice-cream suits admirably some condifund has increased from \$33,000 to \$50,000. What to do with the Braswell fund is a problem that vexes Morgan County. It is said that Senator T. P. Gibbs will present to the State Senate the question of having the fund appropriated for building schools for orphans.

WIT AND WISDOM

-Sometimes the man steals money; other times, and more frequently, money steals the man.

-To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving

-Advice should be like a gentle fall of snow, and not like a driving storm of hail. It should descend softly, and not be uttered hastily.

-One who has little charity can sympathize with his neighbor in deep sorrow, but prosperity requires freedom -We part more easily with what we

possess, than with the expectation of what we wish for; and the reason of it is, that what we expect is always greater than what we enjoy. -Praise is sunshine; it warms, it in-

spires, it promotes growth; blame and rebuke are rain and hail; they beat down and bedraggle, even though they may at times be necessary.-Harriet Beecher Stowe. -Life is a warfare, and he who eas-

ily desponds deserts a double duty-he betrays the noblest property of man, which is dauntless resolution; and he rejects the providence of that All-gracious Being who guides and rules the

-If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it: if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but, if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them, with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something that will keep bright to all eternity. -Once a Week.

-The measure of a man's prospects of attainment is, practically, his willingness to work hard and tirelessly. No man works harder than a great genius. If more men were willing to work as hard as the man of genius. more men would be credited with the possession of genius, because of their achieving results which are supposed to come from the inspirations of genius.

-Human traits greatly vary. We do not find any one man who possesses all the virtues, and who therefore can be depended on for help in all cases. For this reason he who touches his fellow-men wisely at many points is likely to grow up wisely into the completest character. In more senses than one it is not good for man to be alone. - Unit ed Presbyterian.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Don't neglect to wash the teeth on rising and retiring, even if they are untouched during the day. It does not pay; well kept natural teeth are better

than artificial ones. -Graham Cake. - One cup of brown sugar, one cup of sour cream, two eggs, two cups of Graham flour, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and cinnamon if liked. If the cream is not sour use less soda. Do not stir too stiff.

-Had not exercise been necessary, nature would not have given such an activity to the limbs, and such a pliancy to every part, as produces those compressions and extension necessary to the preservation of such a system. -Addison.

-Liquid glue may be made by cover-This glue answers every ordinary purpose for which glue is used in the household.

-Never eat in a hurry; masticate your food well; this is of great importance, for many articles of diet, perfectly wholesome when properly masticated, unless mixed well with the saliva, are very indigestible, and greatly derange the process of digestion.

-The cleanest and most perfectly polished hard-wood floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth which is occasionally dipped in kerosene. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not across it. This is better than waxing.

-Baked Minced Beef. -A cup of cold chopped roast beef, a cup of boiled rice, a cup of milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls butter, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful black pepper. Put the milk over the fire in a saucepan, and when hot add all the other things except the egg. Stir two minutes, remove from the fire, and add the egg well beaten, turn it into a pudding-dish, and bake twenty minutes.

-Almost all bursting of men's gloves is caused by a lack of knowledge and proper care as to the right way to try them on for the first time. By following the following method this may be obviated. First double the glove back to the fingers, then gently work on the fingers with the other hand; next insert the thumb, and lastly turn the wrist back and fasten with the patent fastener, or buttons. Gloves should not be pulled on by the wrist, as that part is the most liable to tear.

-Cold food, says the Boston Journal of Health, is much more easily kept on a sensitive stomach than hot; so, in cases where it is rejected in the ordinary warm or hot form, it had better be tried as nearly frozen as may be taken. In many fevers this would be a decided advantage. Milk may be ada positive advantage. The Sanitary tions where hardly any other food is acceptable.

WHITE WOOL GOWNS.

How They Are Made, Draped, Trimmed

White wool for summer gowns is also brightened by woven colored borders in brocaded patterns of garlands, held by bow-knots, little flowers, vines and branches, entirely of one color-old rose, grayish green, yellow or faded blue-or else the border is as white as the gown, and some fringe is knotted on its edge. Colored embroidery in jardiniere designs, with velvet of faille ribbon along its edges, also trims whitecashmere gowns, forming one side of the front of the waist, and a panel or festooned drapery on the skirt. White nun's veiling is imported which has black Chantilly insertions with scalloped edges let in the veiling in a border at the foot, and in stripes up the skirt and down the bodice and sleeves. White bunting, veiling, cashmere or serge gowns for young gir graduates are made with an accordion-pleated skirt trimmed above its hem with ten or twelve rows of the narrowest featheredge white ribbon. A sash of white ribbon is twisted around the belt of the skirt, with ends and loops drooping behind or on the left side; this sash is permanently fixed on the belt so that when the skirt is put on after the waist has been fastened the join between the skirt and waist is hidden. The waist may be in Empire style, in bias tucks, with pleating around the neck and full sleeves, or else it may have a pointed yoke striped with the narrow ribbon in diagonal rows, or it may have a jacket front with revers and a jabot of plaiting, while the round back is finely tucked all over in rows from the neck to the belt. A pretty and girlish white gown has pale old-rose brocaded silk borders along its selvage, which are used at the foot of a round skirt caught up on the left side in Greek plaits to the waist, disclosing what seems to be a skirt of old-rose peau de soie, but is merely a deep scant flounce set on the foundation skirt. The Empire bodice laps bias from the right side (without darts), showing an old-rose border across the front held by two small choux of the silk of the skirt, and a similar chou holds the Greek draped skirt. Full sleeves with old-rose cuffs. Some ribbons of rose brocade should be added as a sash or cluster of bows down the left side. The easily twisted sashes give a pretty finish to the edge of Empire bodices. When the skirt has no drapery on the left side, two rows of ribbon begin there at the belt, and are caught together half-wav down the skirt, where they are tied in long flowing loops and ends that fall to the foot. -Harper's Bazar.

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

THE CITY OF THE DEAD. They do neither plight nor wed

In the city of the dead.
In the city where they sleep away the hours; But they lie, while o'er them range Winter blight and summer change, I a hundred happy whisperings of flow No, they neither wed nor plight, And the day is like the night, their vision is of other kind than ours.

They do neither sing nor sigh
In the burgh of by and by,
Where the streets have grasses growing, cool
and long;
But they rest within their bed,

Leaving all their thoughts unsaid, Deeming silence better far than sob or song. No, they neither sigh nor sing, Though the robin be a-wing,
Though the leaves of autumn march a million

There is only rest and peace In the city of surcease
From the failings and the wailings 'neath the

sun; And the wings of the swift years Beat but gently o'er the biers, Making music to the sleepers, every one. There is only peace and rest;
But to them it seemeth best,
For they lie at ease, and know that life is

done. ___Richard E. Burton. 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 XXI.-CONTINUED It was highly necessary that he should speedily get his hand into the rich coffers of the late Morgan Vandible; once thus, and he felt that he could bid defiance to all danger.

Hurriedly he walked from the spot, accompanied by the twins. Once more a consultation was held in the front room of the cabin with Mother Cabera as one of the

auditors.
"It is for the benefit of all concerned that you go from this place," concluded Captain Starbright, after a long and earnest talk. "Go west, anywhere to be out of this neighborhood."
"A nice plan," cackled Mother Cabera

"I'm onto your tricks, Cap'n." "Then you refuse to go?"
"No, we don't," put in Hank Cabera.
"Ef you make it pay for us to go, we'll ab-

"You know I will do that."

After a little further parley the Captain placed a roll of bills in the hand of the woman, a considerable sum of money, which at some future time Starbright promised to

duplicate many times.

"One of you come to me again at Lone Hollow six months from this date and you shall have money enough to make you all independent," answered Captain Starbright. This seemed to be satisfactory, and the

unsavory two promised to depart and re-main away during the time specified, when one of them would return for the promised Thus did Captain Starbright shake the

tools of his villainy for the time. He was late to recede. One false step led to another, and now the Captain was on the highway to what to him seemed a grand consummation of all his hopes, or to utter

"Now, then, to find the will and make my self master of the Vandible million," mut-tered Captain Starbright, as he walked hurriedly on his return to Lone Hollow.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE LAWYER'S PRIZE. Seekmore Gripes sat alone in his private office one warm day when a visitor was announced. It proved to be Captain Star-bright. Of course the lawyer realized that his client had come with reference to

the missing will.
"I have heard nothing with regard to the lost legal document," said the lawyer, smoothing his knee with the back of his hand while he talked. "It's a most puzzling case, indeed. I never saw any thing like during my long legal experience,

"What would you advise?" "The service of a detective, perhaps."
The Captain corrugated his brows and looked troubled, as well as thoughtful.

"I have but little faith in detectives," h finally said. "I have a suspicion that I could point out the person who is at the bottom of the theft."

"Mrs. Martha Penroy." "Who inherits in case no will is found."

"Certainly." "Did I not understand you to say some time since that you had perfect confidence in this woman and that in fact she was anxious for you to marry her daughter?"

"I might have said all of that," returned the Captain. "It was true four weeks since, but now-"
"And now?"

"Now a great change has come over the coman. She insists that no will was woman. made."

"Indeed."
"She has gone so far as to order me out of the house as an interloper."
"That is bad," agreed the lawyer. "She doesn't seem to be the weak creature you

Far from it. Something must be done at once or I am ruined."

The Captain seemed really pale and concerned. Seekmore Gripes regarded the floor intently, and slowly polished his trace with the back of his hand. 'It's a peculiar case, as I said before,

finally proceeded the lawyer. "There cer-tainly was a will made, and it is exceedingly annoying that it can not be produced. Time may aid us. If this woman has secured the will through a second party it is evident that she has made sure of its de-

True. Yet I am not sure that she has "Do you suspect any one else?"

For a moment the Captain hesitated. He thought of Lura Joyce and of the crazed brother of Mr. Vandible, who slept quietly now at the bottom of the forest pool. Either of the two might have spirited the will away. And there was Fingal, too; he was certainly none too good a friend; yet what motive he could have the Captain was un-

"Ne one in particular," finally answered

Starbright. "I have enemies, however, and it is possible that some of them are attempting to ruin me. I would give ten thousand dollars to get hold of that will once more. Mrs. Penroy knows that no will has been probated. She imagines none was made, and unless something is done at once to prevent, she will institute proceedings for a settlement of the estate in her favor. She has threatened it."

For some time Mr. Gripes remained lost in thought.
"She will undoubtedly visit the city to consult some legal authority," he finally said. "If you could manage to send her to me every thing would be well."

"Possibly I might do that." "I think that would be the surest way out of the difficulty," said Mr. Gripes.

The Captain came to his feet. "I will endeavor to send her to you," he said, slowly. "First, however, I shall announce to her that the will is in court ready to be probated, and, if possible, prevent her visiting the city at all, that is, for the A clang of the office bell cut short further speech. Mr. Gripes came to his feet.
"I will call again to-morrow."

And then Captain Starbright left the place, unheeding the presence of the valled woman who passed in as he went out. "Mr. Gripes, the great lawyer, I 'spose," said the woman, as she confronted the law

"My name is Gripes, but I can not take any more cases just now," returned he, noting with keen precision that his visitor was poorly clad, and evidently from the walks of life. He was courteous enough to show her a chair, however.

She made no move to be seated.

"I've got a case 'at you may be willing to look at anyhow," proceeded the woman.
"I reckon you're Cap'n Starbright's law-

yer, hain't you?"
"He sometimes employs me."
"Hain't you'n him got into trouble lately—kind of a muss like over the Lone Hollow property?"
"Madam, please come at another time,"

grunted Mr. Gripes, with manifest impe "Mebbe, now, you wouldn't give some thing for this."

thing for this."

She drew from the folds of her dress n large legal envelope and held it toward the lawyer. He took it mechanically, drew forth its contents, a folded sheet of legal cap, and then, as he glanced at the first

"Wuth any thing?" questioned the woman.
"Something. Where did you find it?"
"In the woods, on the ground, where a crazy fellow'd dropped it, fur I see him looking at it mutty close jest after I picked it. in' at it putty close jest afore I picked it

'Indeed!" Mr. Gripes thrust his hand into his pocke and drew forth several pieces of silver. He neld these toward the woman.

She lifted her vail then and regarded th weazen-faced lawyer with a contemptuous sneer. We have seen this woman before-Mother Cabera, of Hangman's Gulch. She had purchased a new outfit, however, and seemed less filthy than when we last looked upon her parchment countenance.
"It's wuth more," she said, harshly.

"Give me a hundred dollars. I don't surrender valyble papers like this fur nothin short of that figure."

See here, madam, if I did the proper thing it would be to put you under arrest for stealing this paper. I don't propose to compound a felony by rewarding you for it." "But I didn't steal it."

"Not a word. Go, or I'll put you under arrest," retorted Seekmore Gripes, sternly.
Mother Cabera realized that she had sold
out "dirt cheap." She had permitted the
paper to go out of her hands, and now it
was too late to make demands. Accepting the paltry reward, she turned and shuffled from the room, dropping her vail as sh

"So," muttered Seekmore Gripes, as he money. She didn't make a fortune out of me, the poor fool. It takes somebody nighty sharp to get the start of Seekmore

He chuckled at the last, and then mad preparations to go out, secreting the will on his person.

A little later he might have been seen driving out of the city on the road leading past Lone Hollow.

In the meantime Captain Starbright drove swiftly from the city, and a little past noon halted at the gate next the stables at Lone Hollow. Soon the stable-boy grinned

at him from the open door of the stable. "Here you, Sam," called the Captain in a peremptory voice, "put out my horses, rub 'em down and feed well as soon as they The darkey only grinned without mov-

"Aren't you coming, you black rascal?"

demanded Captain Starbright, angrily. "Deed, Cap'n, mistis said I wasn't to permit your hosses in de stables again, finally articulated the black boy, the grin fading from his face when he saw the wrath gathering in the countenance of the "Not to permit my horses in these stables

Your mistress said that?" "Deed she did, Cap'n."

"No, Cap'n: Mistis Penroy."
"We'll see about that," muttered the angry Captain under his breath. "Mrs. Penroy shows her hand early."

"Miss Grace?"

He sprang to the ground and went about aring for his animals with his own hands Sam said nothing, although he realized that ie was just now between two fires, a po-

sition not enviable by any means. "Now, you black rascal, you can go!" thundered Captain Starbright, turning flercely upon the stable boy. "I am master here, and, since you refuse to obey me, I'll

employ you no longer." As the speaker reached out to seize the black boy by the collar that individual darted away and scampered to the rear of the house, thus eluding for the time the hand of

With frowning brow Captain Starbright strode toward the house, only to meet Louis Fingal on the veranda. The young hunter was smiling and apparently in a pleasant mood, which fact annoyed the Cap-

tain more than a frown would have done. "That boy seems to cross my path everywhere!" was the mental ejaculation of the

Captain. "What are you doing here?" demanded Starbright, in a curt tone.

"I am a privileged character," answered
Fingal. "I might with more propriety put

the same query to you." Captain Starbright was boiling beneath the surface. He had been crossed so many times that now he was fast losing his tem-

"Confound you!" he said, hoarsely. pelieve you are leagued against me with that woman, but—" "Just a word," interrupted the imper

turbable young hunter. "How about the strange gentleman who frightened you so in Stonefield a few days since! You remember him!"
"No."
"The fellow that stared at us through

WAN W DICKESON & I THE

the window. Surely you haven't forgotter

He had escaped from an insane. His look was enough to frighten anybody," and the Captain forced a laugh.

"You met him again?" "Yes. A dangerous lunatic whom I turned over to the proper authorities. He is now in an asylum from which he is not likely to escape soon."

"Now, Captain Starbright, do you expect me to believe that?" Fingal bent forward and pierced the

guilty Captain with eyes of steel. A throb of alarm swept to the villain's heart. "I do not care—"
"But I do," interrupted the youth, sternly. "The blood of Karl Vandible cries out

from the ground for justice on his murder 'Ha, do you accuse me-" "I accuse you of murder," hissed Fingal. The next instant a set of digits closed

about the young hunter's throat, and he was forced backward, gasping for breath. CHAPTER XXIII.

THE WIDOW'S DEFIANCE All the evil passions of Captain Starbright's nature mastered him at that mo ment. Both men had made a mistake. Fingal in accusing the Captain of murder, and the latter in resenting the accusation as he did. Conscious guilt, however, made the

In vain Fingal struggled under the terrible grip of Starbright. He was as a babe in the hands of a giant. He could not even cry out for help, and had not a third person appeared on the scene at that moment the angry Captain might have perpetrated mur-der then and there.

As Fingal was sinking down helplessly a door opened and some one appeared on the veranda, a man who, taking in the situation at a glance, sprang at once to the rescue and tore the enraged Captain from his victim. When Starbright faced about he found himself confronted by Austin Wentword, the Stonefield mechanic. The two had not come in contact in many weeks, not since the scene in the grove where they collided with what would have

of Louis Fingal, who, as it will be remembered, saved the Captain's life at that time.

To-day the mechanic had met Grace Penroy and a reconciliation had taken place, all which had been brought about through the good offices of the young hunter and Lura Joyce. The latter, however, had absented herself from Lone Hollow since her

arrow escape from death at the hands of Captain Starbright. "Did you mean to murder the boy!" demanded Wentword, sternly, as he faced the Captain. "He insulted me. I meant to punish him

Fingal, looking pale and weak, leaned against a post and regarded the two men without speaking.

"You are a miserable coward," declared the indignant Wentword. "I have a notion to thrash you blind." "I think you had better let the job out," sneered Starbright, as he laid his hand on the butt of a revolver that protruded from

his hip pocket. This movement was observed by Fingal, who cried: "Draw a weapon, Captain, and it will be

worse for you.' Then the rattle of wheels fell on the ears of all. A carriage halted in front of the great mansion, and a little, thin old man

lighted. Captain Starbright at once recognized his lawyer from Stonefield. Something of importance must have sent him here so soon after his interview with his client. The Captain was at once anxious to be rid of the two men, and so, forcing a laugh, he

said:
"I was angry, gentlemen. I beg your pardon for what has occurred. I hope we may be friends hereafter."

Then he actually held out a hand toward Fingal. The young hunter disdainfully refused the proffer of friendship. Plucking the sleeve of the mechanic he led him down went to the window and examined the pre-cious document. "This was stolen by that the sleeve of the mechanic he led him down the steps, and the twain hurried away withut attempting to continue the

"I should like to know what brings that sneaking lawyer here just now," said Fingal, after they had passed into the road. "The Captain employs him, evidently." "Evidently, and — but the schemes of that man must be thwarted. I have learned

something of the utmost importance during the last few days. I think that scoundrel will hear something drop before he is many days older."
"What have you planned?"
"This, to place a detective in the house in

the person of Lura Joyce." "Then you have seen her, and know that

"I have. She will help us to thwart the evil Captain and save the Penroys. Of ourse, Grace can not be deceived by him "No. I have found her true as steel, and

determined to assert her rights."

In the meantime Captain Starbright and Seekmore Gripes met on the veranda. The Captain saw that in the face of his lawyer that told him to expect good news. "The will has been found."

This, then, was the good news that brought Mr. Gripes so swiftly to Lone Hollow. The two men consulted for a short time on

the veranda. "Mrs. Penroy has not yet attempted to carry out her threat," proceeded the Cap-tain, after a short consultation. "Would it not be best for you to show her the will and explain the situation? It may save considerable trouble in the future."

"You are right, Captain," agreed the awyer. "I will see Mrs. Penroy. Let us hope that she may be sensible. In any event she can only cause delay and troube, without affecting the result. I am satisfed now that she had nothing to do with stealing the will. It was simply the act of a common thief for the hope of reward."

This was a keen relief to Captain Sar-bright, who had no idea that the wonan who had returned the will to Lawyer Grpes was Mother Cabera, who he supposed many miles away by this tume.

Mrs. Penroy had just taken a sniff rom her gold snuff-box when Seekmore Gipes

"I am come, madam," he said, it his keen, business-like voice, "to seek and-justment of the affairs of your lae la-mented father. The will that I ha the honor of drawing before Mr. Vandibledied, and which was left in my care, his not been yet read to the heirs at law. Thedelay has been unavoidable, but I am sur you will overlook it, since I find the buiness affairs of the deceased in a somewhatnixed

He caressed his knee with the bac of his hand, and regarded a distant object fixedly, his bald head moving up at down as he talked. When he paused she made no reply, and thea he drew forth i large envelope and proceeded to unfold its con-

your lamented father-" "I thought he left no will," Mry Penroy interrupted at this point. "It sees a little strange that so many weeks have passed without its being produced."
"I can explain that satisfactory," proceeded Mr. Gripes. "You w listen to the reading of the will."

Figure 1 March 18 4

She made no objection, and so he read the locument which left the Vandible million to Grace Penroy, provided that she married Clinton Starbright, and lived to reach her majority. In case of her death before coming of age, or her refusal to become Mrs.

the Captain. Although Mrs. Penroy was not one of the brightest women in the world, this clause in the will at once aroused her suspicions. She believed she saw a chance to break the will, even should she fail to prove that the signature was a forgery. She was com-pletely out with Captain Starbright now, and determined on securing the wealth left by her father for herself.

Starbright, then the property reverted to

"Does Grace know of the contents of that paper," asked the widow, nervously partaking of a pinch of snuff.

"Not yet. I expect to read it to her at "Your manner of proceeding seems to me

extraordinary," asserted Mrs. Penroy. "I shall not submit to be disinherited by a "Madam, have a care," uttered Mr. Gripes, warningly.
"It is a forgery, and I can prove it," reiterated the faded lady with nervous em-

"Madam, I would advise you to proceed in a sensible manner. So far as I am con-cerned I have no personal interest in this matter, but I drew up this document in a legal manner, and witnessed the signature of Morgan Vandible. It can not be broken on any such ground as you imagine. Of course you are able to make trouble and much cost, without result to yourself. It was well understood that the old gentleman meant to leave all his property to his granddaughter, this is susceptible of proof-"

"I know that paper is a forgery," interrupted Mrs. Penroy, becoming excited and warm. "I will not submit to be robbed by Captain Starbright and an avaricious law-

Then she flounced up and began to pace the room. The small, keen eye of Mr. Gripes

garded her sharply. Knowing as he did that the will was forged he realized the strength of Mrs. Penroy's case. At that moment the wily fellow was strongly empted to assume her side of the case and leave the infamous Captain in the lurch. The dishonorable part of the transaction was only a secondary consideration with him, it was lucre that influenced his soul

"No, sir!" cried the excited woman, pausing at length in front of the lawyer, and shaking her bony hand within an inch of his hooked nose. "I will not submit to make ends meet; for everybody who eing robbed of my inheritance by you and the Captain. This property is mine, and I will fight for my rights to the death. Don't you dare attempt to probate that will! I The Chautauqua enterprise is a procan prove that the name of Vandible was test against the idea that scholarship is forged to it, and that will ruin you and the Captain both."

Such proof would indeed ruin them. rose and said:

This paper will be advertised for probate to-morrow, and I hope you will see the folly of attempting to break it, before the three weeks' public notice is up."

Then he went from the room to meet Captain Starbright, who was waiting his com-

ing most anxiously. The lawyer related how Mrs. Penroy had received his well-meant "Can it possible that she knows whereof she asserts?" queried the Captain, uneasily. "I think not. It is barely possible, how-ever, that the young lady made a discovery when she rushed in on us that fata night

so unexpectedly, as you of course remem-"How could that be?" "Well, some people have sharper eyes than we credit them with," proceeded the lawyer. "Miss Penroy entered the sick

and at that time, you will remember, the partments of life and labor.—Treasure will was unsigned." "I had forgotten, but now that you speak of it I do remember that such was the fact yet I do not believe Grace knew that the old man was dead, or that the will was un-

signed," declared Captain Starbright. "Possibly not.
"Do you imagine so!" "I do," wih a wise shake of the head. Depend on it, Captain, you have both mother and daughter to fight, and should they be successful your character would be ruined, and I am afraid that I should not be

able to keep you out of the penitentiary."
"But there is no chance for their success. Grace would be a fool to throw away a fort-

"Perhans" The two men left the house together, the Captain laboring under intense excitement. The Penroys, mother and daughter, seemed to le in league against him, and among the unknown quantities were Austin Wentword, the hunter Fingal and that witch Lua Joyce, who, as the Captain now realizel, was alive and working to thwart his

TO BE CONTINUED.

schemes.

A FORTUNATE MORTAL. The Man Who Knows How to Get Along

with Every Body. The dazzling genius may startle and amize mankind by his divinely-gifted endovments; but the man who knows how to get along with people is very apt to reach the heights, while the dazzling ge-

nius, like an eagle with a broken wing, is loundering in the valley below. Put the dazzling genius and the man who knows how to get along with people side by side on the race track of life, and let them start abreast. The dazzling genius will ex-cite the curiosity of the crowd by the brilliancy of his gyrations and his involved and intricate evolutions. He will leap like an unbroken colt, and prance like a two-yearold filly, but the man who knows how to get along with people will come swinging down

the home stretch, past the judge's stand, with his brilliant, but erratic, competitor far in the rear. The faculty of getting along with people is, perhaps, the most fortunate gift with which nature can endow a man. The whole secret consists in liking people and taking an interest in them. So many men are an interest in them. So many men are armed with dislikes, like porcupine quills, which they shoot in all directions, letting them strike where they will. They are like those pivotal guns which we see in the navy, which turn on a swivel and shoot toward every point of the compass. They hear their batteries leaded and every many keep their batteries loaded, and every man who approaches them they regard as an invader and an enemy. They scrutinize their acquaintances as a proof-reader exdiscover. Their lives are a perpetual quest for the vices of their neighbors. They never get along with people, for people object to having a perpetual inventory taken of their faults and weaknesses.

Opticians tell us there is one little spot in "This is the last will and testment of the eye that is entirely blind. The mental eye of the man who knows how to get along with people has a large spot that is blind to all his neighbors' vices, while his vision is unusually keen in regard to their good qualities. Every body likes him because he likes every body. No wonder he climbs high in the world, for every body stands ready to im a "boost."—Yankee Blade FORTY MINUTES' READING.

Variety and Extent of Information

The question of what and when to read, and more than all, how to read. is most important to every one. There are no exceptions to this among those who are old enough to read any thing; they must all read something if they want to keep above ground with live people; the question is one of choice.

The habit of reading is worth a great deal; that of thoughtful reading is worth more. By it one gains information, discipline, power; and it is power we are all struggling for. There are thousands of young men and women aimlessly frittering away golden opportunities. Some are doing it unconsciously, never realizing seriously the importance of a thoughtful course of reading, and so their earlier years wasted, they will find their later years poverty stricken in mind and morals. One's earlier years are seedtime for harvests of rich and precious enjoyment in the

autumn of life.

A writer in the Troy Times makes a strong appeal to the thousands of young men and women to take some judicious course of readup ing, and thus enlarge their sphere of life, and the power and enjoyment of living. He recommends the Chautauqua course of reading as having been tested over eight years, and says: "Today there are over one hundred thousand persons scattered all over the world pursuing this with profit and delight. The school at Chautauqua Lake is a college in one's own house. It is for busy people who left school years ago, and who yet desire to pursue some systematic course of instruction to keep abreast of the rapid progress in all departments of knowledge. It is for high school and college graduates and for people who never entered either; for

merchants, mechanics, apprentices, clerks, farmer boys, shop girls, mothers, busy house-keepers, for people of leisure and wealth, who do not know what to do with their time; may have hunger of heart and mind for something better than they now have. the monopoly of the professional classes. Education is for everybody who hungers and has pluck. Chautau-Seekmore Gripes made no further at who hungers and has pluck. Chautautempt to conciliate the angry woman, but qua protests against the idea that youth is the only time that an education can be acquired. The man and woman of forty can get an education."

Nearly every one can so economize time as to give forty minutes a day on an average to a systemactic course of reading. Many a one who pretends to be a busy person wastes more than that amount daily. And many read that much time and more, whose reading does not count much because it is at random without aim or direction. It is not wise to spend time and strength this way, it wekkens rather than builds

up. Life is too important and serious to fritter it away in aimless and in-different reading We need the help of chamber just as her grandfather expired, the best minds and thoughts in all de-Trove.

MOROCCO'S TREASURY. It Is Filled by Means of Exactions and

Authorized Theft. The Moroccan soldier is not so much a man of war as a collector of taxes. nd from time to time his master sends him, without law or rule, to visit those whom he finds either too rich, or rich enough for him, the Sultan, to claim his share of the prize. Rapine is the only resource of the treasury. Each Pasha levies his share on all the bargains concluded on his territory. This state of affairs has, however, been improved since the intervention of Europeans in Morocco. But not so many years ago, and in the second half of this century, the most horrible tortures were inflicted both upon Mussulmen and Jewish merchants in order to force them to avow their fatal riches. Mr. J. Drummond Hay, in the narrative of his journey on the banks of the Leucos. relates dreadful details: men shut up in ovens, wedges driven in under their nails, children smothered slowly before the eyes of their parents, a man shut up in the cage of a chained lion whose chain was long enough to enable him to come within an inch of the victim, who could not make the slightest movement without being rent by the talons of the beast. Doubtless the stories of Mr. Drummond Hay are exaggerated

the present day, and perhaps they were when he wrote. But this fact remains, in essential points at least; the treasury is filled by means of exactions and authorized thefts; and every official conscience may be bought. This is true from one end of the social scale to the other. When the merchant has tortured the slave, and when the Pasha has rifled the merchant, the Sultan employs similar means to relieve the Pasha of his booty. Many a Pasha, after finally getting rich, is betrayed by one of those around him and denounced to the Emperor as a great capitalist. Thereupon he is sent for to court, and the good sovereign spoils him of every thing, even to the last piece of money that sleeps in his coffers or in his pockets, even to the last flon, to the last rhani, to the last terra-cotta vase which is sold in the market-place. Then, a second Job, the Pasha is sent back to his subjects so that he may begin another period of oppression. If, however, the Master has reason to suspect that any portion of the treasure has been kept back or hidden, he has the Pasha beaten, and then sends him to spend the rest of his days in the contemplative shades of a prison. -Benjamin Constant, in Harper's Magazine.

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"With the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, my headache entirely disappeared, and where before I could not muster up an appetite for my meals, I can not now get enough meals to satisfy my appetite. I am at present taking my second bottle and feel like a different person. WILLIAM LANSING, Post 49, G. A. R., Neenah, Wis.

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of this excellent preparation. It has stood the most severe tests of the nedical profession, and the fact that no other preparation on the market has been so freely prescribed by doctors in their regular practice, is conclusive evidence that this has been the most efficacious in all wasting diseases, such as Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, General Debility. and any low state of the system brought on by exposure, overwork, impurities in 'he blood,

hereditary taints, etc. Ask your Druggist, and be sure you get

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has more than three times the strength of then three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. SSS.

THE WORLD OUGHT The world ought to done for me in the cur which was so bad as to ble by the physician went to be treated. On me a copy of an adver Swift's Specific, and relief from the first few gradually forced out o soon cured sound an months since I out take

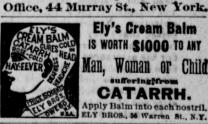
TO KNOW IT.
know what S. S. S. has
of a malignant Cancer,
be considered incurabe considered incurain Chicago, where I
of my neighbors sent
tisement in regard to
began taking it. I got
doses; the poison was
my system, and I was

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88. ANN BOTHWELL. Send for books on Blood Diseases and Ca

stimulates the torpid liver, strengt ens the digestive organs, regulates t bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE. In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess pec-uliar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.



Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women I BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CE, ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WM. RADAM'S Cures Catarrh. Neuralsta. Consumption, Rheumatian. Preumonts. Maiarla. Preumonts. Production and all private and contagious diseases. Send for pamphet documents. Send for pamphet documents. Preumonts. Microbe. M

Official Paper of Chase County.

by from 35,000 to 40,000 majority.

The wines left by Minister Sackville, whom President Cleveland packed off to England, hvae been transferred to the White House cellars. It is seenes of murder, rapine and desolations. thus the administration continues to tion. manifest its anti-British tendencies.

If thirty farmers in one Pensylvania county are sold out by the Sheriff within threemonths, how long willit take the Secretary of Agriculture to explain the high tariff to the rest of the agricultural world?—Louisville Courier Journal.

And still the news of wage reduction comes rolling in from the rolling mills; and still the cry that the tariff keeps up wages comes spouting out from the mouths of the spouters The credulity of the workers must be sorely taxed by this jar and clash of fact and faucy.—Phila. Recor d.

money. The days for waving the bloody shirt have passed away.—Tope-ka Journal.

ring to celebrate the event of one hundred years ago, when the church bells throughout the thirteen States rang out to call the people together to pray for the success and prosperity of the country under General Washington,

Described to the country shall make the country with the country under General Washington, be was an enemy of his country the patients of the reader. Suffice it to say that, only one construction can be placed upon Baliol's conduct, and that the country was an enemy of his country the patients of the reader.

Babyland for April is here, overflowing with good things for the toddlers. With so many nice pictures
and little stories and jingles suited to

have just finished reading a finely illustrated article on this subject. The battle scene between the slave traders and the doomed is terribly realistic, and the other numerous illustrations blotted out of the history of nations, wm. Leckliler, same wm. Leckliler, s and the other numerous illustrations Scottish government still live. Sad-give a vivid idea of the hardships of dening that, and yet, they cried: "God Save the Queen," when they changed the African in his own country. This article in Demorest's Montaly Mag-azing for May will alone more than repay the purchaser; but this number just published is stored with good just published is stored with good things, among them "Modes of travel in Japan" (beautifully illustrated), "Ten Woman-Poets of America" (with their portraits), and numesous other interesting articles and entertaining sto ries for the children as well as for old folks, besides its renowned fashion department, making it a Family Maga-sine that should be found in every

Published by W. J ENNINGSDEMOR-EST, 15 Ecast 24th Street, New York.

CORPORAL TANNER'S PLEA. Pension Commissioner Tanner objects to being called a crank. He has simply been doing his duty, and all the time bears in mind that Congress will some day investigate him. So long as the Corporal does his duty no one can complain of him, but when he shows a disposition to excel that duty and en-courage plauder of the public treasury under guise of public gratitude to its dead and maimed defenders, he can not complain if the country raises an objection. Neither should he be surprised that every one is watching for him to make a break in that direction. for his atterances on the subject before his appointment indicated that he was ready to help any old comrade whothinks himself entitled to take a

The public does not wish to see hos-tility to just claims in the Pension Of-fice; neither does it desire a recklessness which will permit the granting of claims for such causes as death from de frium tremens or disability from injury by the fall of a circus tent.—Kansas City News, Republican.

KAMBAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted can and foreign patents, Washington,

J. A. Campbell, Edits, and J. F. Preston, Arrington, car coupling; W. M. Dunaway, Delphos, combination coupon ticket stamp and punch; L. N. Martin, Leavenworth, clothes pounder, Joseph Middleby, Gibson, portable oven; S H. Sprague Beloit, fire escape; Harrison Staggs, near Valencia, culti-

CRIMES OF A NATION

HIRTOLY, WITH COMMENTS.

PART III.-SCOTLAND. In the year 1335 Richard II laid waste large sections of the country. He burned Edenburgh, Perth, Dundee and a vast number of other places in the Lowlands.

Again, at the battle of Culloden, Moor between Edward and Conners.

Moor between Edward and Conners.

The following is the statement of the ac counts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the regular session, held April 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 1889.

MMN WHAT FOR Feb. 9, 1889, A. Altedoeffer, stenographer \$30.00

Feb. 16, same \$30.00

March 1889 same \$20.00

The constitutional prohibition amend ments that were voted on in Massa-Hawley, the English were victorious, chusetts, last Monday, were defeated and the English general gave the order mo guarters, and over 4,000 of the Scotch were ruthlessly slain; and. as the historian says: "Intoxicated

> In the year 1296, under the rule of Edward I, the English invaded Scotland. Berwick was taken, and the garrison, consisting of seven thousand, slain in cold blood. In the same year Dunbar was taken, and the same scenes of barbaric cruelty occurred, age nor sex not being spared. It is estimated that twenty thousand per-

Wallace was compelled to seek Wallace was compelled to seek safety in seclusion where he soon gathered a following, though unsupported by the body of the nobility, that compelled the usurper of Scottish independence to vacate their country. The very mention of the name of William Wallace, the patriot wastern and provided the patriots of adversariance of the second control of the patriots of adversariance of the second control of the patriots of adversariance of the second control of the patriots of adversariance of the second control of the second cont The confederate soldier's home at Austin, Texas, is having a great boom among noted northern people. Mrs. Grant sent \$20 to aid the fund, and a kind letter. Admiral Porter also sent assistance, and Robert Ingersoll will deliver a lecture. Ex-President Hayes writes a symoathetic letter and sends money. The days for waving the bloody shirt have passed away.—Tope-

bloody shirt have passed away.—Topeka Journal.

The morning of April 30th, at 9 o'clock, it has been arranged that the church bells all over the country shall ring to celebrate the event of one hunders.

battle never been fought.

Dissension in the Scottish councils caused the power of Edward to be felt once more. The brave Wallace retired to the mountain fastness, only to be betrayed through the influence of British gold, by the wretch John Montieth; and was tried, and beheaded on tower hill

that day inaugurated President of the United States.

United States.

Line by an enemy of his country and deserves the detestation of every true Scotchman. In these invasions

ten with the blood of as noble a patriot as ever headed a Scottish clan. The name of McDonald will live in history with that of Bruce and Wallace. Yet, this brave man, his family and his clan perished by the sword of leasure can be given to the little ones. It is only fifty cents a year. Published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Do you want to be carried to Africatise be with the conducted in that country? how ole villages are laid waste, and all inhabitants manacled and the manner of the little ones. It is only fifty cents a year. Published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Do you want to be carried to Africatise be with the polonal want of the ground, and women and children were stripped naked, and were left to die of hunger and cold. Did the nation is written at the headed a Scottish clan. The name of McDonald will live in history with that of Bruce and Wall Fratt same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

A tor, same

A F. Hulsman, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

A F. Hulsman, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

J. F. Kirker, same.

H. W. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

J. Kirker, same.

J. F. Kirker, same.

H. W. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

J. Kirker, same.

J. F. Kirker, same.

J. F. Kirker, same.

J. J. Mannand Brooks, same.

J. J. Mannand Brooks, same.

J. J. Kalfus, same.

W. L. B. Reese, mase for pauper.

J. M. Rose, granting.

J. L. Ottown of the pauper.

W. L. B. Reese, mase for pauper.

J. M. Rose, granting.

J. L. Ottown of the pauper.

W. L. B. Newby, same.

N. Ator, same.

J. K. Le Brooks, same.

J. K. Hushman, same.

N. L. C. Campbell.

Susan Harrison, same.

N. L. C. Campbell.

Susan Harrison, same.

N. L. C. Campbell. pleasure can be given to the little ones. It is only fifty cents a year. Published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Do you want to be carried to Africa and see how the terrible slave-trad is conducted in that country? how whole villages are laid waste, and all the inhabitants manacled and marched off to the marts, save those who are bucchered because too feeble, too young, or too old to be of service? We have just finished reading a finely illustrated article on this subject. The

PETIT JURORS.

The following petit jury has been drawn for the May term of the district

Falls Township—Wm. Ingmire, A. M. White, E. T. Osborne, J. M. Wish-erd, Virgil Brown, Robert Cuthbert. Bazaar Township-Lewis Becker, H. Wagoner, Frank V. Alford, Riley Underwood, G. H. Burnett, J. C. F. Kirk, Joseph Herring, E. W. Trout, C. F. Harp, John Nichol. Diamond Creek Township—Wm. Austin, Joseph Bull, Geo. Hughes, J.

F. Campbell, Geo. Steubenhofer, W. L. Simpson, C. H. Klein.
Toledo Township-Joseph Stone, N

8. Shellenbarger. Cottonwood Township-A. Lehnherr John Jacobs, O. L. Drinkwater. Cedar Township—Bichard Gause, A. J. Harbour.

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters;

SALINA DISTRICT.

Geo. Byers vs ELIJAH BIRD.
William Allen vs JAMES F. COOLEY.
Wm. R. Miller vs JOHN SELF.
TOPEKA DISTRICT.
UNITED STATES vs Henry C, Wilson and George W. Tomas as Tranformation.

Wm. Forney, work on court-house yard.

Samuel Dodsworth & Co., leg froms.
E. Pracht, state vs Benbow, witness.
O. Pracht, sta

UNITED STATES vs Henry C, Wilson and George W. Tomas as Tran-CHARLES E. SMITH vs United

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school-house at Cotfor two weeks ending April 15, 1889, tonwood Falls. Kansas. on Satur-reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Selicitor of Amerimencing at eight o'clock. a. m. J C DAVIS Co., Supt.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

March 1889 same. Wm. Jeffrey, estimate for bridge... Hugh Griffis, viewer Piper and Houke road
Wm. Maxwell, same
J. Critton, same

road
Wm. Maxwell, same
J. Critton, same
Gus Hahn, chanman same.
Fred Ahnefeldt, same
Wm. Piper, marker, same
Wm. Piper, marker, same
Wm. Shaft, viewer Holmes road
W B. Spencer, same
G. W. Yeager, same
Samuel Granger, chainman same.
Henry Bishop, same
J.e Schwilling, worker same
Maurice Joy, viewer Harder road
4-9-1889, Kansas City Bridge & Iron Coper blodged bridge at El. dale.
C. F. Laloge, damage on Park road
W. J. Grimwood, overseeing poor
L. E. Samley, care of pauper
L. E. A. Burgess, boarding pauper
M. D. Lyles, overseeing poor
Mrs. Allen, care of pauper
A. M. Breese, postage and express
L. J. Hiatt, medical attendance noor
Ann Mitchell, boarding pauper
W. S. Lutes, wood for county
A. Kinkade, copying books
C. Aldrich, cutting wood for county
Pat Tracy work on Fox creek bridge
April 9, 1889, Wm. Martin, work on
Fox creek bridge
Somers & Trimble, coal for county
G. W. Bocook, medical attendance on
pauper
D. C. Eilsworth, drawing Jury

pauper
D. C. Ellsworth, drawing jury
C. W. Jones, same

pauper
D. C. Ellsworth, drawing jury 40
C. W. Jones, same 40
E. A. Kinne, same 40
E. A. Kinne, same 40
C. S. Jones, wood for pauper 10
E. A. Kinne, sheriff fees. 156
C. S. Jones, wood for pauper 12
C. N. Moody, assessing Co-tonwood tp. 48
J. C. Davis, salary and postage 285
W. H. Holsinger, bell and mase for co. 152
U. S. Stanley, salary and postage 294
W. P. Martin, errorin 1887 settlement 100
A. M. Breese, salary Co-tonwood tp. 48
J. S. Stanley, salary and postage 294
W. P. Martin, errorin 1887 settlement 100
A. M. Breese, salary Co-tonwood tp. 48
J. S. Stanley, salary and postage 294
W. J. Brandoury, care of insane 30
J. M. Warren, examiner 90
Louis Deuhn, coal for pauper 24
J. J. Brandoury, care of insane 95
Smith & Cartter, mase for county 17
Jenny Kay, care of pauper 10
J. L. Cochran, mase for county 17
James Hazel, work on conrt-house yrd
Brown & Roberts, mase for county 22
W. A. Morgan, county printing 22
W. Y. Morgan, same 22
W. A. Morgan, county printing 13
W. Y. Morgan, same 22
W. A. Morgan, county printing 13
W. Y. Morgan, same 12
E. W. Ellis, clerk fees State vs Benbow 37
E. W. Ellis, clerk fees State vs Benbow 37
E. M. Rioge, same 144
W. H. Brown, same 51
R. B. Davis, same 13
C. W. Jones, J. P. fees, same 18
E. W. Ellis, clerk fees same 18
E. W. Bovis, same 18
E. W. Blavis, same 18
E.

R. B. Davis, same
C. W. Jones, J. P. fees, same.
Benton C. Hagans, constable fees same
Fred Pracht, witness, same
L. Maybell, same
C. W. Hitchcock, same John Bottoms, same.... Mrs. E Brooks, same.... Wm. Ullenberger, same... Dolph Hansman, same...

A. Brockway, same.....

G F. Harden, same
C. W. Jones, same
J. M. Rose, Probate Judge salary
E. A. Kinne, bailiff
turnkey
Carson & Frye, mdse for county
W. C. Giese, work on jail
B. S. Wheeler & Co., mdse for pauper
E. A. Kinne, janitor
W. A. Morren, printing blanks E. A. Kinne, janitor
W. A. Morgan, printing blanks
B. F. Talkington, coal for pauper
J. G. Winters, md-e for pauper
John Carnes, medical attendance on
pauper...

W. W. Hotchkiss, meat for pauper . E. A. Kinne, Sheriff fees Probate

W. W. Hotchkis, mean for paper
E. A. Kinne, Sheriff fees Probate
Court.
C. B. Hamilton & Co., goods fer co. 25 10
J. J Massey, recording schoolland appraisment.
Safford Mercantile Co., merchandise for pauper and insane.
Geo. W. McDonald, coal for pauper.
Geo. W. Barnard & Co., books for clerk of court.
James Spain, boarding pauper.
J. L. Cochran & Co., mdse for pauper Hagans & Fritze, same.
E. S. Ellio t, overseeing poor.
John Pitzer, boarding pauper.
H. S. Lincoln, rent for same.
Wolf & Crum, same.
S. 60
B. 60
B. 70

Forney, work on court-house

Bardon, same
A. Kinne, Sheriff fees, grand jury
M. Hayden, Cjerks fees, same.
Zimmerman, witness grand jury
ed Wiley, same.
co. Ferraer, same

A. O'Byrne, same John Hamilton. same... W. Handy, same... S. G Starbuck, same...

S. G. Starbuck, seme.
Scott Mann, same.
Jack Hart, same
Wm. Romigh, same.
Chas, Sharp, same.
Daye Elisworth, same.
John Zimmerman, same.
Robert Pearcy, same.
Limer Johnson, same.
Limer Johnson, same.
Limer Johnson, same.
J. C. Ricker, same
Chris. Zimmerman, same
Jacob Layman, same
Jacob Layman, same
J. Dayis, same.
Wm. Ligmire, same.
John Browning, same.
George Newman, same.
Wm. Uilenbarger, same.
Henry Piper, same.
L. Martin, same.
L. Martin, same.
Len y Neideus, same.
Maria Neideus, same.
G. J. Schneider, same.
C. J. Schneider, same.
D. Raymer, same.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

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B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, April 10th, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 10th, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 18th, 1889.

AGENTS!

SOCIAL =:- := MIRROR;

Or Social and Moral Culture.

Terms and circulars free: if you

mean business and want to commence work at once, send \$1 for outfit. Ex-

LYMAN W. DICKERSON & CO.

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1889, we are-Yours truly.

published.

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SCHLAUDCKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS

L. Raymer, same W. E. Timmons, same. D. S. Gilmore, same ... I. L. Otterman, same..... E. F. Bauerlie, same.....

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS

(Continued to next week)

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Marion, Harvey. Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank buildin COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

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

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

NEW DRUGS,



AT THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS AS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND, WIRRE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO EAVE HIS

ON HIM. PECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PLACTICE OF MEDICINE.

lotice for Publication.

LAD OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, MARCH 18th, 1889. MARCH 18th, 1889, 5
Noth is hereby given that the following
namedettler has filed notice of his intention
to mak final proof in support of his claim,
and the said proof will be made before the
Districtludge, or in his absence before Geo.
M. Hallen, Clerk of the District Court of
Chase Gunty, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls,
Kansashn April 27tt, 1889, viz: H. E. No.
23418 of lattic E. Jackman, for the SW 1/2 of
section 1, in township 19, south of range 8,
asst.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, aid land, viz: James Dickson, George eNee, Julius Pansram and Detlif Koegbin all of Elmdale, Chase County, Kaussa. unty, 919 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS, MO S. M. PARMER, Register

J. W. STONE. r. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE,

PHYSICIANS.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north o

Toledo.

DR. R. M. WILSON,

Having just returned from the Indian Perritory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a per-

CHRONIC DISEASES,

manent cure of all

with the exception of Rheumatiam. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to onre what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds.

LE OFFICE, in Newman Block, Strong
City, Kansas.

WM. J. ALLISON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office at

MATFIELD GREEN. . . KANBAS

MISCELLAR EOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FA LLS, KANSAS

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, March 28th, 1896

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or, in his absence, before the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls, Kans., on May 18th, 1889, viz: Charles W. Hitchcock H. E., No 23732 for the SW1, Sec. 34, township 18 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: Fred Pracht, Charles L. Maybell, William L. B. Newby and William Brooks, all of Elk, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

The Fisher estate, consisting of 460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on TOPNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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 Judge Frank Doster, or in his absence Coo. M. Hayden Clerk of the District Court. stead (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.

fore Judge Frank Doster, of the District Court, at Cottonwood Fails, on May 25th, 1889, viz: Horace G. How, on his home entry No. 5220 for the nw½ of ne½ of section 12, township 18, range 9

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon. and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Harvey and William Blossom, of Americus, Kas., Amos Emerson, of Dunlap, Kas, and John Keely, of Toledo, Kansas.

JOHN L. PRICE, Register. J. W. MC'WILLI AMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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

LIVE STOCK

April 10th, 1889.

No. 8069.

Notice is hereby given that the following namad 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, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 24th, 1889, viz: Valintine Englert, D. S. No. 8668 for the w½ of nw½ of section 4, township 19 south, range 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to claim his contiouous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Hunney well, Audrew 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. Kansas - City, - Mo. No. \$070. April 13th, 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 Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 27th, 1889, viz: Julius Piper, H. B. No. 33341, for the nex section 20, township 19 south, range 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and calitya-

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

HOG SALESMEN S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.

C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Log in, Yardman feb7-tf

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A BIELMAN, Prop'r

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and calitivation of, said land, viz: David Keogeban, Fred Ahndefeldt and August Hauke, of Elmdale, Kansas, and Samiel Harrison, of Elk, Kansas.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowence of said 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.

Register. Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand. choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid wpr12-lyr



CLUSIVE TERRITORY GUARANTEED. Hoping to secure your services for 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 PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Bruggists. 25 cents. COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 19 9.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prob "No fear shall awe, no favor sway: Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

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

Wr. M. H. Lowie has planted 50.

HOW IT WORKED.

Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you for a mon'h past. What in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your youth."

"Well, Phil, I have. Don't yon remember the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort o' mood a man gets sometimes when he teels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

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

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

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

medicine."

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

"You told me your wife preferred the new style. I believe; well, I must say I agree with her. I bke the id style very much, but the deay is a finer, smoother more expensive preparation."

"I believe it is, in fact, I have heard sof and I wonder the McDouald Drug Company acid it for the same price they do the ordstyle, because it is really a very coatly preparation."

"We, that descript concepture, who

"We that the people and a decreased by the was at sealing people of the work of the people of the seem wicked, when it is only their liver or their stomach, or some other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried."

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

"I should recommend the new style."

"I never go back or the old style."

"well they can pay their money and take their choice, for both kinds work admirably."

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



Try it.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veirs, which is sure to restore perfect health. Now A beautiful book free.

Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., May York.

May 1. 1889, to nominate a candidate of the convenient of the c

582 Washington St., New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy, this week. Kansas zephyrs, this week. Wood taken on subscription. Subscribe for the COURANT.

Mr. James A. Smith left, last Thurs. day for Oklahoma. A sidewalk is being put down south of the U. P. church.

Mr. J. Harvey Frith, of Emporia, was in town, Monday.

Ex-Sheriff J. W. Griffis was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. O. L. Hulbert, of Kansas City, was in town, last week.

Mr. P. C. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. J. W. Byram has been appointed

postmaster at Cedar Point. Mr. W. W. Douglas, of Topeka, was at Union Hotel, last Friday.

Messrs. Mat Makin and Pleasant Jones have gone to Oklahoma. Read the advertisement of Carson & Frye in this week's COURANT.

Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City. was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mrs. J. J. Davidson, of Strong City, has returned from her visit in Tenne-

Mr. Wm. C. Giese celebrated the 45th anniversary of his birth, last Fri-

Dr. W. S. Murray, Dentist, of Emporia, was at Union Hotel, last Thurs-

We understand, the Ramsey broth s, of Diamond Creek, have gone to

Miss Nettie Cartter arrived home, last Thursday, from Topeka, where she is attending school.

Mr. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was in town, Sunday, visiting his daughter. Mrs. G. B. Carson,

Mrs. A. B. Moore, of Emporia, was in town, Sunday, visiting her niece, Mrs. W. T. Birdsall.

Mr. D. S. Gilmore, of the COURANT office, was down to Emporia, Sunday, on a visit to his mother.

Mrs. Edwards, of Strong City, was shopping in the city, yesterday.—Emporia Democrat, April 19. Miss Jennie A. Holmes of Elmdale, has gone on a month's visit to friends at Topeka and Ft. Scott. Messrs. Frank Roach, W. H. Knox and Frank Maybell, of Diamond creek, have gone to Oklahoma.

Be sure to read the advertisement of E. F. Holmes, "the one-price clothier," to be found elsewhere.

Read the professional card of Dr. Wm. J. Allison, of Matfield Green, to be found in another column. The Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Jackson, to-mor-

Mr, M. H. Lewis has planted 500 apple trees on the farm of Doolittle & Sons on Diamond creek this spring.

Judge S. B. Harvey, who has been in New Mexico for some time past, re-turned to Strong City, last Thursday.

Read the advertisement about Marquis, the celebrated imported coach horse, to be found in another column.

The "bar yerse dustries, The "bar yerse

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran were down to Topeka, last week, on a visit. Miss Dottie Schribner was with them. Mr. Dan McGinley passed through Strong City, last Thursday, going east. He stopped off to visit his parents a

Mrs. A. R. Ice and Mrs. A. M. Ice, of Clements, were down to Emporia, last week, on a shopping and visiting of a good crop. Luck to them!
trip.
Mr. Hamilton, known as "shorty,"

Mr. John Madden went to Hutchinson, yesterday afternoon, to attend the Parneli meeting at that place, last

Born. April 7, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hait, at Tribuns, Gréeley county, Kansas, a daughter. Weight, 11

the Sons of Veterans. Mrs. W. H. Spencer went to Kansas lity, last Thursday, to visit her sister. Crookshank, and her brother, Mr. Jas. F. Hazel, for a few weeks.

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.

Mr. J. G. Atkinson broke ground, yesterday, for a new livery stable on the lots at the southeast corner of Main and Pine streets, just west of Messrs. Guthrie & Byram, of Peyton creek, have bought a thoroughbred good crop.

Maltese jack, from Carlisle, Kentucky, that is considered the best in the that is considered the best in the some sixteen hands high.

Mr. James Hays and wife, who went to Oregon some time ago, to make that State their future home, have returned to this county and taken up their res-idence at their old home on South

Remember that it will not be long before you will be needing ice, and that Mr. E. W. Brace put up about twice the amount last winter that he did the winter before, and the lie will deliver to all parts of the city until winter sets in again, in any quantity winter sets in again, in any quantity and be seen at his place any time. winter sets in again, in any quantity you may desire, every day, or as often as you may wish it.

Messrs. Rettiger Bros. & Co. have just been award a contract to furnish THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes—

Try it.

2,200 car loads of cut stone in the next seven months, for a large bridge that is to be built across the Missouri river, at Kansas City, and Mr. David Retri machine at their quarries, east of town,

The Republican county cunvention. to elect delegates to the convention to be held at Emporia, at 5 o'clock. p. m., May 1, 1889, to nominate a candidate Mrs. 'Spuire M for Congress, will meet at the Court house in this city, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, April 27, instant, and the primaries to elect delegates to the county convention will be held this

evening. If a man is not entitled to draw a fee from the county as a witness be-fore the Grand Jury when he is serving as a Petit Juror atthe sametermof Court how is another man entitled to draw one or more fees from the county as a witness before the Petit Jury when he is serving as a Grand Juror at the same term of Court; or how is it that a county official is entitled to a fee from the county as a witness when he is drawing a salary from the county Capt. Milton Brown is moving into for work performed on the same day the H. L. Hunt house. he is such witness?

The laying of the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian church, at Cedar Point, on Tuesday evening, April 9. instant. was a very pleasant occasion. The exercises were conducted by the Revs. W. D. Patten and W. F. Math- and Redeemor.

ews who made addresses, and the Rev S. Martin, who made the closing pray-S. Martin, who made the closing prayer. The tin box deposited in the stone contained, besides other things, copy of the bible, the charter of the church, a copy of the deed to the lot on which the church is being built, given by Mrs. P. P. Schriver, copies of the county and other papers, and individual cards of a number of persons. The walls of the church, which are being built of stone, are fast nearing completion. The church will be a ing completion. The church will be a very beautiful edifice when completed, and will be quite an ornament to Cedar Point.

CENTENIAL SERVICES. The churches and citizens will unite in a service at the Methodist church, at 10 o'clock, next Tuesday morning, April 30th. The exercises will consist of a service after the Episcopal forms, patriotic airs, and remarks from the pastor. All are invited to attend.

PROGRAMME. Organ voluntary, and anthem. Scriptures, and Lord's prayer.

"Star Spangled Banner." Responses.
Psalm 118. Reading.
Deuteronomy 8. Reading. Apostles' creed. Prayer and responses. The collect for the day. A collect for peace. collect for grace. Prayer for rulers. Thanksgiving—special.
Thanksgiving—general.
A prayer of St. Crysostom
Remarks, and benediction.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Dave Rettiger is "cock of the walk" since his invention is proving

Messrs. Wm. Rettiger and P. J. Norton were at Kansas City, last week, in the interest of their quarries, and it is reported the firm has secured a contract to furnish the stone for a large ridge crossing the Missouri river, at

Kansas City.
Messrs, Wm. and Martin Ramsey, of
Diamond creek, started to Oklahoma, last week.

Mr. James O'Reiley has widened his sidewalk, surely, expecting a rush of business. That's right; start in early business. That's right; start in early to boom the town. We need a canning factory. Why buy elsewhere? Patronize home in-

The "boys' along the line of the A., T. & S. F. railroad were made glad,

last week, by receiving their Easter eggs in forms of solid silver.

Wonder how long the Depot Hotel,
across the road from the depot is to disfigure the town and keep enterprise

afar off.

The Rev. Father Boniface went north, Tuesday morning.

The Gamer brothers, on Diamond

the popular brakeman, visited friends at Superior, Neb., Sunday.

Mr. B. Carlin got there. He says:
"Hurrah, for Ben!" RUSTLER.

creek, are brightening up, in prospect

FOREST HILL ITEMS. Arbor day was well observed in this vicinity. A goodly number of our public spirited people met at the school-house and spent the day in setting out trees and otherwise improving pounds.

Miss Carrie loyd, formerly of this city, was married, yesterday, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Mr. David J. Johns, of that place.

D. Forney has been appointed by the Colonel bearing out trees and otherwise improving and ornamenting the school house grounds, which, by the way, have recently been fenced. The ladies were present, and provided a most excellent dinner.

The measles are visiting a number of families in this neighborhood. Rev. Geo. Swainheart's little girl has been quite ill.

A. J. Penrod visited Cottonwood Falls, last Saturday.

picnic, dinner and a general good time. Miss May Veburg was among the yisitors. The Veburg creamery is doing

fair business for the time of year. An unusaially large area of corn is being planted, with fair prospects of a

Cattle are being turned out to graze

MATFIELD CREEN ITEMS.

MATFIELD GREEN, KANS., April 22nd, 1889. Elder N. Haskins found a hen's egg

n his barn, that measures seven and

Joseph Childers visited his relaves in our city, last week. Charles Haskinshas gone to Wichita.

Boomers are still en route to Oklaho-

The Bazaar measle case has returned to our town for further treatment,

Mrs. Bocook. Miss Mary Davis, Miss Mitchel's attendant, has gone to her father's on

Mrs. 'Spuire Mercer is quite poorly A READER.

EASTER DAY.

The solemnity of the resurrection of Christ was appropriately celebrated at the Catholic church, in Strong City. at the Catholic church, in Strong City. For the occasion no labor had been spared to adorn the house of worship. The altar, in its beauty, was decked with natural flowers, furnished by friends and neighbors. The many lights of candles gave a beautiful aspect to the whole. The choir, consisting of the young ladies of the congregation, sent forth sweet melody and hymns to the praise of God. These ladies, cultured in the scienceof music, deserve the compliments of all who heard them. At the appointed hour, heard them. At the appointed hour, 10:30 o'clock, the Rey. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., sang high mass, and delivered a sermen on the beauty of Easter, wishing each and every one present a happy Easter here, and in the hereafter with Legue and in the hereafter with Legue and in

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Mr. H. F. Gillett the enterprising hardware man, now comes to the front with a large stock of the cele-brated "Evans anti-rust tinware." He will gurantee every piece rust proof, and will sell it for about half you would have to pay for any other furni-ture. It will pay you to buy the "Evans" if you are in need of any tinware.

Mrs. Oliver has just received her stock of spring millinery goods.

m28-tf COACH STALLION.

Wire cloth and screen doors at H. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as a dun. Brown & Roberts have all the furni-

ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-

Subscribe for the COURANT the argest and best paper published in Apr25 3m* Chase county.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money. Carpenter & Builder, Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

CARSON Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good wors guaran tred. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Fails, finest harps and pianos.

(Loose's Old Stand,) Cottonwood Falls,

NOW THAT SPRING HAS

really come we will tell you plainly some things we wish you to thoroughly understand, so that you can have an idea of what you can see when you call for your spring suit, hat, furnishing goods, etc.

For those wanting a good serviceable suit at a very low price, we have a large line of men's suits ranging in price from \$4,00 to \$7.50.

Our all wool suits, a very complete assortment at prices from \$5.00 to \$15.00, is the line from which you can select your business suit.

OUR STOCK OF WORSTED SUITS

begin at \$4.00 and advance in quality and price to the finest imported goods at \$20.00 to \$25.00

THIS ASSORTMENT

large and such a variety of styles and prices, the most particular person can find just what suits him, and at just the price he wants to pay.

OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUIT

department is made up of the very latest styles, and our selections for spring prove very satisfactory to our trade, the styles and patterns being exceptionally

Our Hat Stock wi

found in perfect keeping with our suits, and embraces everything needed in men's hats from 50c to the finest quality in the newest shades and shapes at \$2.50 to \$3.50. What we say of our hats is also true of our FURNISHING GOODS AND FINE SHOES.

Selecting you

Miss Virginia Fetty's school closed, last Friday, on Silver creek, with a find the line complete in every department, and when you want to really dress up, come to our store where you willfind everything to match, and feel assured you can get the correct styles and the RIGHT PRICES.

> All Goods Marked in PLAIN FIGURES, and Strictly ONE PRICE. TERMS CASH.

E. F. HOLMES.

E. F. Bauerle has moved back to his own place in this city, and will run his wagon, daily, in all parts of Strong City and this place, delivering bread, Miss Althea Billingslae, of Fall cakes, pies and jelly rolls. Any orders River, is visiting her parents, Dr. and for bread, ornamented cakes, etc., left

with him will be promptly filled. Mr. T. C. Raymer has opened up a coal yard at the old stand of Somers & Trimble, and he solicits the patron-

age of this people. The Dakota Early Dent corn made from 60 to 70 bushels per acre, last year. Plenty of seed at Gillett's.

CENTENIAL SOCIAL, The ladies and friends of the M. E. Church will meet at Mrs. M. Gray's for a social, on Tuesday evening next, the 30th instant. National airs and an enjoyable hour are promised. All are invited.

MILLET SEED FOR SALE. I have 100 bushels of millet seed which I will sell, in large or small quantities, at 50 cents per bushel. G. K. HAGANS,

Strong City.

MARQUIS.



THE CELEBRATED

I wish to announce to the public that I have in my possession, and will make the season of 1889 with. Marquis, the celebrated imported coach stallion, as line an animal as ever came to the west; and in order to give every lover of the equine race the benefit of such an animal, I will put the price to the nominal sum of ten dollars. Come and examine before breeding elsewhere.

Yours, respectfully,

J G. ATKINSON,

api25-tf Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

with steady employment, and good pay all the year round, to reliable men furnishing satifactory reference S. A. MCOMBER & CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

H F. Gillett still has plenty of cane and millet seed on hand; also, garden and millet seed in napers.

Successors to D. A. Loose & Co.

----WE OFFER-

THIS WEEK

Men's goods suits, coat, pants and vest, for \$3.75.

Men's cassinet suits at \$6.00 worth \$7.50.

Men's cassimere suits at \$8.00 worth \$10.00.

Men's fine CASSIMERE SUITS at \$10.00 worth \$13.00. his is the best one, fine all wool CASSIMERE SUITS worth \$16.00 for only \$13.00.

All wool WORSTED SUITS for Men, at only \$7.50 per Boys' \$4.00 Suits for \$3.00. Boys' Suits cheap at

Boys' Suits worth \$5.50, a big bargain at 4.50.

Come in and see the BIG BAR-GAINS in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

CARSON & FRYE,

SONG OF THE AVALANCHE.

Born was I on the mountain high; My father the wind, my mother the snow;
My brothers the crags that split the sky;
My sisters the plaintive songs that blow,
Now loud and wild, now sad and low,
Through the pines down the rocky slope.

Long at rest on the mountain crest Cold and sullen and white I lay:
No pulse-beat in my icy breast
At the mournful sounds of the winds at play
In the solemn pines, all night, all day;
In the river on the sole layer. In the pines on the rock slope.

Loosed at last from the chains that fast My race begun, my limbs unclasped, While the north wind whistled 'round me, And the ghostly snows white-crowned me I plunged down the rocky slope.

Halting and slow I first did go, Quickened to life by my sisters' call; For ice was my blood, and my body snow, While the night hung o'er me like a pall. Shrouding the crags with their summits And the pines on the rocky slope.

On, on I tore, with rush and roar; Phrough the pines on the slope I gored my way; Then on to the valley I dashed once more, My passions maddened by each delay; My only thought to slay! to slay!

So I sped to the valley beneath Ho! Ho! 'Tis done; my race is run; I've murdered to-night a hundred men; What a glorious sight for to-morrow's sun! When it looks on these soulless bodies again, Asleep in their icy prison-peu,
All dead in the valley together.
—Forbes Heermans, in America.

STEALING A GENERAL.

Story of the Capture of Pompous Old General Prescott.

Some of the British officers who served in the revolutionary war had a very happy talent for making themselves hated by the American people. and few succeeded better in this than Brigadier-General Richard Prescott. Commandant of Montreal in 1775. It was his brutal treatment of Ethan Allen which first made him odious. That popular hero, elated by his easy capture of Ticonderoga, and misled by false information, attempted to take Montreal by a sudden dash with a band of thirty Americans and eighty Canadians. The Canadians promptly ran away, and Colonel Allen soon found himself a prisoner of war, face to face with General Prescott, in the barrack yard of the Montreal troops.

The two men presented a striking contrast. Prescott, in his stiff regimentals and stiffer manners, an officer of the old school in every sense, saw before him a figure as little like a military officer as he had ever seen in his life. Allen was dressed in the hunting shirt of the period, a loose, doublebreasted-jacket of deer-skin. His vest and breeches were of coarse woolen stuff, and he had on his head a red worsted cap. In spite of appearances. however, he was a commissioned officer in the service of the United Colonies. not yet independent States.

"Are you that Allen who took Ticonderoga?" asked General Prescott.

"I am the very man," replied Allen. Upon hearing this, Prescott burst into a great fury, called him a rebel, and other opprobrious names. He also raised his cane in a menacing way. Upon seeing this, Allen shook his fist and said:

"This is the beetle of mortality for you, if you offer to strike."

"You shall brace a halter at Tyburn," replied the British General.

Nor was this an unmeaning threat at that period, for it had not yet entered into the British mind to regard the American captives as prisoners of war. Allen's comrades were handcuffed together in pairs, and sent on board the British transports anchored in the St. Lawrence. Colonel Allen was chained with leg-irons of thirty pounds weight, with a heavy bar appended to them, eight feet long. The irons clasped his ankles so tight that he could not lie down except upon his back. In this condition he was placed in the hold of a vessel, and conveyed to England, where he was confined in Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall, and treated with a rigor extraordinary even for that

It was in September, 1775, when Al-Ien was captured. Two months after, General Prescott was himself taken prisoner by the gallant Montgomery. It happened that just before this pleasing event, General Washington had received a letter from Levi Allen, brother of Ethan, inclosing affidavits proving the cruelty to which the hero of Ticonderoga was subjected, and announcing his project of going to England, "raising a mob in London," and so delivering his brother from captivity.

"I beg your Excellency will countenance my ng; can muster more than one hundred nds, my own property; shall regard spendbrother, but a real friend, that sticketh closer

General Washington, of course, discouraged this wild project, but urged upon Congress to treat General Prescott exactly as the British Government were treating Colonel Ethan Allen. Congress complied in part with this midst of powerful forces both on sea suggestion. As soon as Prescott reached Philadelphia he was placed in solitary confinement in the jail. He was not put in irons, and soon after, on the plea of ill-health, he was released upon parole. As there were many tory families then residing in Philadelphia, he Barton, the hero of the exploit, had was made a British lion. Besides lodging in the best hotel of the city, he was frequently invited to dine with families of distinction, which did not tend to diminish the odium in which he

In a few weeks Prescott was exschanged, and was appointed soon after

Colonel Allen, too, was delivered from his shackles and treated with an changed, also, and returned to America. in the eighty-fourth year of his age. stamp, you can be called insane.

In Rhode Island, General Prescott continued to make himself disagreeable to the people within his jurisdiction. Among the American troops raised in Rhode Island for the patriot cause, there was a resolute and enterprising young officer, Lieutenant-Colonel William Barton, thirty-three years of age, born and reared on the Rhode Island coast. Like most of the Rhode much at home in a boat as a Western cowboy is upon his mustang pony, and he had already distinguished himself by some dashing exploits with boat parties against Tory privateers. He promotion.

A few months before, a party of British dragoons had captured General Charles Lee, and carried him off to their camp. It was this event that probably suggested to Colonel Barton the idea of getting possession of General Prescott. He happened to fall in with a deserter from the British army in Newport, who gave him a particular description of the large, old-fashioned mansion, about four miles from Newport, where General Prescott had his headquarters. It stood alone, about and no one need wish a better house at Newport than that.

Colonel Barton selected forty men to assembled on the shore, about ten miles from the scene of operations, he made them a little speech, telling them that the expedition was dangerous, and tral Asia. It is quite probable that the that probably some of them would lose their lives. He added:

"If any of you are unwilling to en gage in the enterprise, you are now at full liberty to decline it; and I shall not have the worse opinion of any person for so doing. I want no man with me who does not go willingly."

On putting the question to them, every man expressed his willingness to go, and they at once took to their boats. They rowed swiftly, with muffled oars, past a British fort, passed several redoubts, past several British ships of war, without exciting any alarm, and reached the shore nearest Prescott's stated that it is the same that passeth house a little before midnight. A silent march of three-quarters of a mile brought them within hail of the sentry on duty near the front door. Him they first deceived, then seized and silenced, while the men surrounded the house. A mighty negro named Prince, who lived many years after to tell the tale. stove in the front door with his head. He butted it once without effect, but at the second blow the panel yielded, and Barton instantly entered. This woke the landlord, who was forced by the threat of instant death to point out the door of Prescott's room. Another lunge of the negro's head broke in that door have done without changing the entire the General's side.

"General Prescott, you are a pris oner," said he. "I know it," said the General. 'Give

me time to put on my clothes." In breeches and slippers, the stout old General was started down the stairs, with an officer at each elbow, his aidde-camp being also captured by the men without.

"You must run, General," said Bar-

"I'm an old man, and can't," he re

But a stout soldier at each arm helped him along at a good pace, though the stalks in a field of barley cut his naked legs badly.

"Gentlemen, do you mean to kill me?" said the captive.

"No, we do not intend to kill you. but to exchange you for General Lee; and after that we do not care how soon the devil has you.

At daybreak the whole party, pris-American lines, and a dispatch was instantly sent to Providence for a vehicle. At noon of the same day, General Prescott and his aide, attended by Colonel Barton and some of his officers, drove into Providence in a four-horse coach, and had a reception there which the oldest inhabitant never forgot. The news rang through the country. The gallant Barton was promoted, and was and a piece of land. No event of so little importance more keenly gratified the American army during the war than the capture of this pompous old General. The newspapers did not fail to keep the people in mind that it required seventy British dragoons to capture General Lee, who had no army and guard, while Barton's party of thirty-eight privates and six officers captured General Prescott from the

and land. more than General Lafayette, who reto America in 1824. Judge of his surprise when he learned that Colonel been in prison for debt in Danville, Vermont, for the long period of fourteen years! Colonel Barton had lost a suit involving his right to transfer a piece of land. He was so sure of his right to sell the land that he refused to submit to the judgment of the court, and in consequence remained a prisonto command the British forces in Rhode er. On learning these facts, Lafayette, from his own purse, secretly satisfied the judgment, and the obstinate old hero was set free. He survived un-

his popularity greatly increased by his Prince died in 1821, aged seventy-eight.

—James Parton, in N. Y. Ledger.

THE GREAT DELUGE.

Satisfactory Evidence That the Entire

Earth Was Not Inundated. Geological and paleontological rea ons combine to prove that geographically the deluge was not universal. At the time assigned for the deluge the surface of the earth was substantially as it is now. If, then, some great por-Island boys of that time, he was as tion of the dry land had been submerged, a proportionate rise of land above the waters would have been necessary in some other part of the globe. For, as Prof. Alexander Winchell observes, "the terrestial globe, in some had been offered a promotion for these of its behavior, may be compared to an services, but had declined it "till he india-rubber ball filled with water. If had done something more to deserve indented by pressure in one place, there must be a protuberance equal in volume in another place.

Hence, if all Asia had been submerged, a proportionate amount of dry land would have been lifted above the waters some where else. That Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia and America were all submerged at the same time seems geologically impossible, and we have no evidence which would justify us to assume that God wrought so stupendous a wonder.

On the contrary, there are geological and paleontological facts which evidentthree-quarters of a mile from the shore, ly prove that some portions of the and was usually guarded by a small earth have not been inundated by the force of troops posted at some dis- Noachian deluge. For instance, in tance. The very house, I believe, is Auvergne, France; in the Eifel country still standing, or was until recently, of the Prussian Rhine Province; in New Zealand and elsewhere, there are extinct volcanoes, evidently older than Noe, that are 'marked by cones of go with him in five boats to capture pumice-stone, ashes and such light subthe British General. When they were stances as could not have resisted the waters of the deluge."

Whereabout was the deluge? Indications seem to point to Western Cenleading descendants of Adam, the direct line of the ancestors of God's chosen people of old, continued to reside near the former happy home ef our first parents, the Garden of Paradise. Now, this was undoubtedly situated in Western Central Asia, as the Book of Genesis unmistakably indicates by stating that four rivers, the Phison, the Gehon, the Tigris and the Euphrates, had their source in the region of the Paradise. That really the Tigris and the Euphrates of to-day were meant can not be doubted. In the first place, of the Tigris it is expressly along by the Assyrians. Secondly, there is no geological reason known why the present Tigris and Euphrates should not have existed in the days of Adam, or even long before.

Thus, for instance, our Missouri, Ohio and Mississippi, the latter about as far south as Tennessee, seem to have been in existence during the tertiary age, long before the appearance of man upon

Moreover, it is not likely that the transient inundation caused by the deluge has permanently changed the channels of these rivers, which it could not And, finally, the Book of Genesis was written at a time when no other rivers were known as the Tigris and the Euphrates than the rivers which still

bear these names. For these reasons it can not be doubted that the Paradise was located somewhere near or about the sources of the present Tigris and Euphrates, in Armenia. This is the opinion of competent authorities .- John Gmeiner, in Catholic World.

VILE OPIUM DENS.

The Extent to Which They Flourish in San Francisco

The number of opium dens at present existing in this city outside of Chinatown runs up into the hundreds. The low lodging-houses are alive with them. In certain buildings on Kearney, Bush, Geary, Sutter, Sacramento, Broadway, Stockton, Vallejo and Dupont streets there is scarcely a room which is not equipped with an opium layout. South oners and all, landed safely within the of Market street, within a stone's throw of the city's main thoroughfare, there are, at the least calculation, three hundred dens resorted to for the purpose of opium-smoking. The Petit House, on Fourth street, where three murders have been committed during the last few years, is a specimen of the others. Within the walls of an opium den all fiends are equal. Colored men and white women lie about the floors inhalpresented by Congress with a sword ing the fumes of the drug until, stupefied, they fall into the opium-smokers' sleep. The majority of loose women who ply their trade on the streets in the southern section of the city have been brought to their degraded condition by the use of opium, or by association with users of it. A policeman tells a story which many of his fellows fully indorse. "I have entered opium dens," he said, "which I can't find language to describe. Young men and women, negroes and whites, all lying about the floors in the most filthy con-Few men enjoyed Barton's exploit dition. They are like beasts. Diseased, besotted creatures, lacking the strength membered it vividly when he returned to get up and eat. Why don't we arrest them, you ask? Well, to tell the truth. it's not much use. They get the stuff in all the jails despite all precautions taken by their keepers."

"Do you believe the vice is on the inrease? "On the increase? Well, I should say so. Down in this part of the city you find ten fiends now where there was one eight years ago."-San Fran-

cisco Examiner. -Almost anything is insanity, says a New York doctor. If you laugh heartily get mad-forget anything-drop a

OWNERS OF THE SOIL

Their Feelings Words Can Not Paint and

The man that stands upon his own soil-who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives, by the laws of civilized nations, he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land he tills-is by the constitution of our nature under wholesome influence not easily imbibed by any other source. He feelsother things being equal-more strongly than another the character of a man who is the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by His power, is rolling through the heavens, a part is hisfrom the center to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every inclosure. The favorite fruit was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadows. Through the field lies the path to the village school of early days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words can not paint them; gold can not buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart, they are the life spring of a fresh, healthy and generous national character.-Edward Everett.

COMPOSITION OF FLOUR. How Wheat Intended for Milling Purposes

Should be Selected. As wheat forms the principal breadstuff of civilized nations, and is by far the most important of all the cereals, it may not be inappropriate to call attention here to certain elements in its make-up, which have rendered it of so much importance to man. The general composition of flour is about as follows: Water, 16.5 per cent.: fat, 1.5; gluten, 12; modified starch, 3.5; vegetable albumen, 1; starch granules, 64.8; ash, .7; total, 100 per cent. The proportion of gluten in flour made from American wheat ranges from about 7 to 16 per cent. In order to be sure of good bread, it is necessary that the flour contain from 8 to 12 per cent. of gluten, and where the flour is not up to 9 per cent. an effort should be made to atone for the deficiency by the addition of other and stronger flour. The benefits to be derived from careful and proper mixture of wheats of the same or similar variety can hardly be over-estimated. The wheat used in every mill should be selected and blended with great care. A thorough knowledge of the per cent. of gluten and starch contained in the same or different varieties of wheat raised on different soils and under different conditions, will enable the miller to blend them so as to make a more even grade of flour. so far as these two elements are concerned. - Northwestern Miller.

Beautiful Place for Loafers.

Central America must be a pleasant country for a lazy man. A letter from Costa Rica tells how the people there take life easily. It takes twenty employes to run a short train of cars. All dress in gorgeous uniforms, and the conductor is resplendent in silver and gold decorations. Passengers purchase tickets on credit, and sixty days are allowed for the payment of freight bills. Out in the country goods are carried by ox teams, and it frequently takes a team a week to make fifty miles. No one is in a hurry, and no one cares to do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow. The necessaries of life are cheap. and long credit is forced upon the purchaser. Nobody steals any thing, and a poor teamster will carry thousands of dollars many miles for thirty cents. Such a thing as highway robbery is unheard of. The people have no violent prejudice against any thing except hard work, and they will do anything to help a stranger until he proves himself disagreeable. Then they will notify him to leave, and if he is slow about it they will force him to go .-Washington Critic.

Too Fond of Base-Bail.

Mrs. Frontpew-I think it is shocking-the interest our minister is taking in base-ball. Why, I saw him out playing yesterday afternoon with a lot of boys from the college. "Oh, I don't know that there is any

thing wrong about base-ball." Mrs. F .- I'don't say that it's really immoral, but by and by he'll get a curve pitch, as they call it, and either leave the pulpit or want \$10,000 a year. -Chicago Herald.

-A man astonished the circuit court at Marshall, Mich., the other day by heatedly exclaiming that he'd be hanged if he'd have any case of his tried before such a tough-looking jury as that. But when he was informed that the men he kicked on were a lot of prisoners awaiting sentence the kicker cooled off and the court smiled.

-Bishop Hurst says that two hundred and twenty-nine newspapers are now published in Mexico-seventy-two in the capital and one hundred and approach to decency. He was ex- til 1831, when he died in Providence, letter into the post-office without a fifty-seven in the provinces. Of these six are published by protestants.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

Magnificent Ornaments of Foreign and American Design. A lace edged napkin wrought in sil-

ver makes a new bonbon tray. Silver mounted Easter eggs of decorated porcelain make serviceable sugar,

salt and pepper shakers. Plain gold band bracelets, with overapping ends, are mounted with pearls,

liamonds and sapphires. Small feathers in diamonds, joined at the stems with a band of tiny garnets,

are seen as ladies' pins. Three enameled leaves, each circled with diamonds, clustered about a ruby, make an exquisite hairpin.

A diamond studded ribbon, twisted in the form of a heart with a large turquoise in the center, makes a handsome brooch. A beveled hand mirror, with oxidized

silver back, on which flowers and figures stand out in relief, is in decidedly good taste. Engraved gold sprays of several colors in which nestle two or three dia-

monds form a brooch which has recently made its appearance. A chased gold bar, bearing a small hand-painted plaque framed in glass

and circled with small diamonds, makes a magnificent brooch. A pin, made necessary by the large scarfs now being worn, is topped with

a heavy dull or polished gold knot holding a diamond in its center. One of the latest novelties is a tional silver champagne bottle, which

on being taken apart serves as a cigar holder match stand and ash trav.

A magnificent ornament for the table s an epergne of silver supported by three cupids bearing gold harps and surmounted by a realistic figure of Peace.—Jeweler's Weekly.

TWELVE SUGGESTIONS.

How to Raise a Good Corn Crop Told I a Few Lines.

In order to raise a good corn crop one must have clovered or new land to raise it on.

If close land it should be plowed in the fall to kill worms, bugs and other enemies to a good corn crop. Manure weak spots, and keep your

land fertile, which will produce a rank growth, in the corn, and be a good protection from bugs. Corn should be planted as early as the land will allow of cultivation, but

too wet, that is, to leave a gloss on the ground as it leaves the plow. Now the ground is plowed we cross harrow it, which should leave it in fine

we should not plow while the land is

Then we take our marker, made with wo runners, each about thirty inches

Now if you have good seed-corn, which, by the way, is best gathered from the stalks in early fall, and not from shock corn, plant three grains in a hill and cover about an inch deep.

If rain has not settled the ground by the time the corn begins to sprout, roll it.

And now if there is to be any deep cultivation, do it while the corn is small, getting shallower and farther from the corn as it gets taller, for we think by ploughing too near the large corn the roots that form a perfect net work near the surface, are destroyed, and you do more harm than good.

the corn while small. If in following the above you fail to raise a good corn crop it will not be your fault, but we do not fail. - Journal kidneys is no evidence that they are not of Agriculture.

SURPRISE PARTIES.

A Good Old Institution Defended by a Garrulous Old Gentleman.

"I was reading in a society paper the other day," said a gentleman whose healthful and rubicund visage belies 'surprise party.' The account, after stating in so many words that it was a suprise party, went on to describe the magnificent toilets of the hostess and her good clothes on, prepare her supto give to the dudes and dudesses who however. A person who should organbe laughed at for an idiot or a boor. want to get up a swell party and fancy that they are having a good time, but when they choose to libel a good old institution by calling their glittering shindig a 'surprise party,' it's time for me to enter a protest." And the good old gentleman wandered away, murmuring softly to himself: "Surprise

-Among the countries in which woman suffrage in one form or another prevails are: England, Scotland, Wales. Sweden, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Croatia, Dalmatia, Italy, British Burmah, Madras Presidency, Bombay Presidency, Russian Asia, Tasmania, Iceland, New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and South Aus-

party, pshaw."-Chicago Journal.

CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

The Time Allowed Between the Death Sentence and Its Execution.

The rule in England, even cases where there is doubt that the sentence will be carried out, allows three Sundays only to intervene between the trial and the execution-so that if a man is tried on a Saturday he has very little more than a fortnight allowed him to prepare; but where there is hope of reprieve, the delay of the announcement that the man is to die till within a few hours of his execution not only adds a torturing element to his punishment which he has not legally incurred, but it limits the time of his real preparation to the one last agitating day when his friends come to take a final leave of him. The matter is not one of minor importance, as was keenly felt, we believe, by the saintly Abbe Croze, the chaplain of La Roquette in Paris, who ministered to all the culprits that during a period of twenty-five years expiated their crimes on the guillotine. The French system of leaving a man in complete ignorance of the time when his execution is to take place until the fatal hour actually arrives told very heavily against that good priest's efforts to bring such criminals as Tropmann, Avignoin and Billoir to a fit state of preparation for their entrance on the dread eternity. The strange laxity of French prison discipline allowed some of these men to be playing cards with their jailers till within a few hours of their death, but it may be doubted whether the more decent provisions of our English custom, which dedicates a condemned man's last day to farewell interviews with his friends, can avail to render that brief space of time sufficient for the heavy responsibili-ties with which it is weighted.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Value of Longevity.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in writing of the value of longevity, says: "Can there be a doubt that Burns and Keats foresaw the issue of their struggle against bigotry, or that Cervantes, in the gloom of his misery could read the signs of the dawn presaging a sunburst of posthumous fame?

"Spinoza and Schiller died at the threshold of their goal; Pascal, Harvey, Macauly, Buckle and Bichat left their inimitable works half finished; Raphael, Mozart and Byron died at the verge of a summit which perhaps no other foot shall ever ap-

proach.
"Who knows how often, since the dawn of modern science, the chill of death has palsied a hand that had all but lifted the veil of Isis' temple? Or in how many thou-sand lives time alone would have solved all discords into harmonies? An increase of longevity would indeed, solve the vexing riddles of existence; it would furnish the long, and checked it off, going across peculiar endorsement of Mr. Mallock's conthe furrow first. clusion. It would give the vicissitudes of fortune a chance to assert their equalizing tendencies, it would supply a missing link in the arguments of that natural religior that trusts the equipoise of justice in the apparent caprices of human fate.

"The price of longevity would redeem the mortgage of our earthly paradise"—and it can be prolonged and should be, with care and the use of proper medicine at the right time.

Owing to the stress, the worry, and the doubt but that tens of thousands of men and women yearly fill premature graves.

Especially after middle life should a care-

ful watch be kept ever one's physical condi-tion. The symptoms of kidney disease, such as becoming easily tired, headache, neuralgia, feeble heart action, fickle appetite, a when it begins to tassel, better let it lone.

Spiendid feeling one day and an all-gone one the persistent cough, trouble fa urinating, etc., should be diligently looked Don't allow a crust to form around into and at once stopped through a faithful use of Warner's Safe Cure, which has cured tens of thousands of such troubles and will cure yours.

Experiencing no pain in the region of the

diseased, as those great purifying organs have very few nerves of sensation, and oftentimes the kidneys are positively rotting and being passed away through the urine before the victim is aware he is suffering from advance kidney disease, which is only another name for Bright's

To preserve life and to be well while you hve are two cardinal virtues, and it is time well spent to give this vital subject earnest the hint of age suggested by his frosty and careful attention, and to use the knowlwhiskers, "an account of an alleged edge acquired in a judicious and intelligent

Go to the Foundation.

I would have the teachers study the the guests, the elegant supper, the heart and endeavor to implant right costly cotillion favors, etc., etc. What motives-to go to the very root and sort of a surprise party was that, do establish sound principle. Outward you think? The lady of the house was goodness is a mere shell, the shadow no more 'surprised' than I am at this of a shade. There must be something minute. If it was a surprise party, how within, or it has no substance. Such did the hostess get the tip to pile all goodness will only follow religion, like one of Joh, Bunyan's character, while per and buy a lot of silly knick-knacks it wears its silver slippers. Such goodness falls in the hour of temptacame to 'surprise' her? I suppose that tion. It reminds one of the Oriental that sort of thing is all the go now, tale Lord Bacon tells of where a cat was changed to a lady, and she beize a surprise party like those we used haved very lady-like till a mouse ran to organize in our youth, when every through the room, when she sprang fellow brought his own and his girl's down upon her hands and chased it. supper in a basket and the mistress of So with children; if their goodness is the house really was surprised, would only an outward thing, when temptation comes they will down and follow. It's all very well for the young folks of Give the right motives, sound printo-day to enjoy themselves in their own ciples, and they will be firm. In after way. It's their own lookout if they life the waves of affliction may howl around them, but they will stand serene amid the tempest.-N. Y. Ledger.

A Satisfactory Excuse.

Mother-What time did that young man leave last might? Miss Laura-About three o'clock, I

Mother-And you have the impudence to tell me this. I would be highly delighted to hear what excuse you can possibly offer for such outrageous con-

duct—if you have any to offer.

Miss Laura—We didn't get the last pig in the pen until then, mamma --Terre Haute Express.

-A Washington correspondent states that but one Senator smokes eigarettes. RACE PREJUDICES.

Thoughts Suggested by Recent Disturbances in an Ohio Town.

prejudice is reported from Ohio. New | who had no advantage over General Richmond, a town of 3,000 inhabitants | Pearson in the matter of Republicanin Clermont County, has about 700 ism, except that he is more acceptwhite school-children to 300 black. able to the machine and the spoils-After the repeal of the "black laws" two years ago, and the consequent clearly brought out the difference bethrowing open of the public schools of tween the two administrations of the State to children of both races on President Cleveland and President equal terms, the negroes of New Harrison. Those who note it care-Richmond were persuaded to have fully and grasp its significance will their children kept in separate rooms, and thus virtually allow the old line of distinction to be maintained. But and most high-minded Presidents that one negro. James Ringold, decided to the country has had, and why Presiinsist upon his rights, and sent his dent Harrison in the opinion of the children into a room occupied by best observers is slowly gravitating to white children. The little negroes the foot of the illustrious line. -St. were abused and made miserable in Louis Republic. every way, and finally Ringold appealed to the courts to protect him and them, suing the superintendent of schools and thirteen prominent citizens for \$5,000 damages. The Circuit Webb Hayes, Jamie Garfield and Allen Court decided in his favor, giving him one cent and costs. This showed ington Critic. the negroes generally that they could legally send their children into the dent didn't propose to divide and conrooms occupied by white children, quer the solid South with the plums and they did so on Friday. Great ex- at his disposal. The only mission it citement resulted, and so much has got so far is an omission. - Boston disgust was expressed that the Herald. school board closed the schools for the remaining three months of the school year, as the only way out of friend Rutherford B. Hayes the latter the difficulty. The situation is thus would have told him that one of the

citing Sundays the place has ever Herald. known. The streets have been crowded all day. All other topics ous of annexing Cuba. It would make were forgotten. Ministers counseled a lot of new offices, and five thousand forbearance, and wise heads attempted raging Republicans could be sent to to calm the impetuous. Each side the island before the stamping out of professes to fear violence from the the yellow fever should begin. -Louisother. All the teachers will sue for ville Courier-Journal. their salaries for the remainder of the term, and costly litigation, if nothing tion of his position as a "place withelse, is sure to follow. There is a out any frills but with much swag" is prospect that a mandamus will be asked for in the morning to compel ful and appropriate an adaptation of the school board to reopen the the burglar's vocabulary to the spoils schools."

in Ohio, for the New Richmond in- Dispatch. cident is only the latest in a long series, may well be associated with are trying to convince the country the alarm now felt by the intelligent that their services are worth \$10,000 and well-to-do white citizens of Topeka, Kan., lest their city shall be If these able patriots don't like the bankrupted by the votes of the poor and ignorant negroes, who flocked thither a few years ago, and, with the unanimous protest of the whole Republican press last winter against the proposed admission of New Mexico as a State, because of the ignorance of the white inhabitants of that Territoryignorance not so dense nor widespread as that which prevails among the blacks in Southern States. All these incidents serve to illuminate the Southern problem, and they ought to show the most partisan the need of charity. Hereafter, when we hear of some abuse of a Southern negro by a Southern white, let us recall how negro children have been treated by G. Blaine, who says that the trusts whites in more than one Ohio town; are matters with which the Governplaining that the unrestricted rule of the blacks would involve the community in financial ruin, let us think of Topeka's complaint; when we are told by Southern Democrats that the control of a Southern State by its majority of ignorant blacks would be intolerable, let us remember that the Republican party of the North refused to allow the majority of ignorant

an idea was intolerable. - N. Y. Post. NOTE THE DIFFERENCE.

whites in New Mexico a share in the

government of the Union because such

Civil-Service Reform as Practiced by Reformer Ben Harrison

When President Cleveland had been less than a month in office, the question of appointing General Pearson's successor in the New York postmastership was very pressing, and it was soon announced that Postmaster Pearson had been reappointed to that important Federal office. Commenting on this announcement in its issue of April 1. 1885, the New York Tribune said:

The reappointment of Postmaster Pearson gives general satisfaction to those citizens who care for efficiency in that branch of the public service here. It satisfies the public, because it is a good thing in itself; because Mr. Pearson is one of many Republican officials who have proved so conspicuously fit that their removal, on whatever ground, and irrespective of the personal merit of any who may be selected in their stead, would be a positive detriment to the public service. Such an appointment is, of course, to be commended most heartily as a good thing in itself * * * In itself this ap-pointment is admirable * * * Mr. Pearson's unquestioned and superior fitness renders his retention in office the clear duty of a President who means to improve and not to degrade the

President Cleveland was a Democrat, and Mr. Pearson never made any disguise of the fact that he was a Republican. The Tribune is right, however, in saying that his "superior fitness" had never been questioned, and for that reason, caring mainly for the efficiency of the service, Mr. Cleveland retained him in the office which he had filled to the satisfaction of Democrats and Republicans alike. Before Mr. Harrison had been a month in office, Postmaster Pearson's term gation. expired, and the question of his successor again became a pressing one. Nobody pretends that after four years of additional experience Postmaster Pearson's "superior fitness" had become less unquestioned than in 1885, but the Tribune said not a word in regard to his superior fitness, or his efficiency, or the general satisfaction he had given to those citizens who care for efficiency in that branch of the public service; and President Harrison, ignoring all the reasons for the appointment that had proved strong

ship to Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, a man who has had no experience whatever in the mail service, who has no record Another serious outbreak of race of efficiency and superior fitness, and men. No single incident has more understand why President Cleveland will rank in history among the best

NOTES OF THE DAY.

-The missions to China, Persia and Turkey are still to be filled, and Arthur not yet provided for!-Wash-

--- It begins to look as if the Presi-

---If Mr. Halstead had consulted so experienced a poultry man as his described in a dispatch to the Times: strongest traits of a chicken is a tend-"This has been one of the most ex- ency to come home to roost.-Chicago

-Mr. Harrison is heartily desir-

--- Consul-General New's descripgraphic but is hardly wise. So truthof politics should be avoided by the These outbreaks of race prejudice advocates of the system .- Pittsburgh

-The millionaire Senators who a year have undertaken a tough job. present Congressional salary they are at liberty to follow the advice of the late Robert Toombs and "pour it back in the jug."-Macon Telegraph.

-The spring elections in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City and other Western municipalities have swept over the party machines like a cyclone, leaving only the most dilapidated wrecks of bossism behind. When the people are awake the bosses generally have use for their cyclone pits.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

--- "Trustocracy" is a brand new name for the kind of government we are now living under. But as James ment has nothing to do, has given its highest position by the new Administration, we see little hope for relief within the next four years at least. - Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

-Thorndyke Rice to Russia is not fit. He is a man of personal accomplishments and much money, whose "fad" has been a literary connection, to which end he popularized and degraded a prominent review, which he caused to serve "the party as much as possible. He ran for Congress in a boodle campaign. He is not an integral part of public life, and his elevation to such a place as this is in the nature of a surprise .-Indianapolis News (Rep.).

---President Cleveland, in 1886. removed Francis E. Warren, a Wyo ming cattle king, from the Governorship of that Territory because he was an offender against the law prohibit ing the fencing in of the public lands President Harrison has just reap pointed Warren. He is one of the cattle millionaires who were heavy contributors to Quay's campaign chest. We presume he will take his reappointment as authority to fence in all creation .- Pittsburgh Post.

YALE'S ABSURDITY.

The Most Ridiculous Educational Proposition Ever Made.

Nothing is quite so ridiculous as the proposition to endow a chair of protection at Yale college, consider it from any stand-point whatever. Political economy, if taught at all, should be taught with some regard for scientific truth, as is shown when geology or biology is explained to the students. There can not be two theories of any science, directly antagonistic and equally true. "Protection" is not a science, at best it is a makeshift, a piece of empiricism in thought and charlatanism in application. To endow a chair to teach "Protection" is simply to set up the favorite device of the Middle Ages, in contrast with the latest conclusions of scientific investi-

If we are to have a chair of "Protection," let us have also a chair of Astrology to counteract the evil effect of scientific astronomy; a chair of Alchemy as an antidote for the evil influence of the teaching of modern chemistry; then let Yale send for Rev. Jasper, of Richmond, Va., to deliver a series of lectures in the support of

his belief that the "earth do move." The Minneapolis Tribune thinks both sides of the question should be presented. So we suppose it would have the Reverend Bob Ingersoll lecture to enough to convince President Cleve- the divinity school on the mistakes of land, has just given the postmaster- Moses -- Louisville Courier-Journal

HE FLEW BY HIMSELF.

Why Andy Schadrow Refused to Elope With His Beloved Taploca.

Jersey and I'll make you Duchess of regicide General Thomas Harrison, who all Gloucester."

had just been newly polished. His of Captain John Smith, who had been captwarm breath dallied with the ruffled collar around Tapioca's neck as they

-how she, on several occasions, made
sat together in the parlor of an Ellsknown to the settlers their danger when wondered that the breath dallied with ica. Her subsequent marriage with John the ruffles when they both occupied Rolfe, an Englishman—her removal to Enthe same chair?

our abode in Jersey."

"Oh, Andrew, this is so sudden. If you'd only give me ten days' notice ever, well-known that President Harrison I'd have been ready to do the flying is a descendant of a noted family, distin-

"But, Tapioca, my pudding, you but fly with me now.

"Well, if you say fly, we flee." Then the young girl bounded into another room and presently reappeared with a jewel box and a package under her arm.

"I'm ready." "What have you there?" asked Andrew, with a look of suspicion on his manly countenance.

"Those are my letters I received

from Freddie Malone and the bracelets he gave me last Christmas. I wouldn't elave these treasures behind." "Treasures, eh!" exclaimed Andrew,

with his tremolo on full, "you can remain here with your treasures, and I'll fly all by myself." And then Andy Schadrow went out

could drop on Freddie Malone, the disturber of his peace and happiness. -Philadelphia North-American.

How Shoe-Pegs Are Made.

Some of the shoe-peg factories of New Hampshire now turn out three hundred bushels of pegs daily. The wood, being divided into sections corresponding to the desired length of the peg, is first passed under a small revolving cylinder which presses it upon pointed knives, these making minute grooves in the upper surface of the wood, as it passes on toward completion. The block is then taken and passed under another cylinder. the knives of which make grooves transverse to those made before. After this the block is placed under the splitting knife, which is so arranged as to fall into each of the grooves made in one direction, splitting the wood to the base; it is again passed under a knife, which splits it crosswise, thus separating each peg from every other peg; finally, a large revoving cylinder, heated, takes the pegs and drives them, a revolving wire cylinder sifts and sorts the various sizes, and they are now ready for shipment .- N. Y. Sun.

how naughty you have been?" Lilyhad better not get out of the family.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the west-ern wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectual does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the com-bined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or tourist pro-vided with it, may safely encounter the

THE idea that every white man in Kentucky is a Colonel is all wrong. Only one hundred and twenty were made during the war, and a hundred of these are dead.

Are as small as homoeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

San Diego, Cal., has a millionaire who is so mean that he never gave any thing away in his life, excepting a fatal case of measles to a younger brother in his boyhood.

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

The town of Mills City, Va., has recently had its name changed and now rejoices in the title of "New York, Jr."

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 19.

ı	KANSAS C	IT	Y,	Apr		
	CATTLE-Shipping steers \$			0	-	05
3	Butcher steers	3	00	0		10
1	Native cows	2	00	@		10
8	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	10	@	4	571/2
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red		81	0		811/2
ı	No. 2 soft		85	0		86
1	CORN-No. 2		25	40		251/2
1	OATS-No. 2		20	0		21
ı	RYE-No. 2		38	0		381/2
1	FLOUR-Patents, per sack					40
ı	HAY-Baled	5			6	50
ı	BUTTER-Choice creamery		20			23
	CHEESE-Full cream			@		121/2
	EGGS-Choice					8
1	BACON-Hams					101/2
1	Shoulders					61/2
,	Sides		7	1400		9
	LARD		6	400		6%
1	POTATOES		20	0		40
٩	ST. LOUIS.					
1	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	00	0	4	60
1	Butchers' steers				4	65
	HOGS-Packing	4	00	0	4	85
Н	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	90	0	5	25
3	FLOUR-Choice	3	50	0	5	25
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red		84	0		841/4
,	CORN-No. 2		30	0		8014
	OATS-No. 2		24	0		241/2
•	RYE-No. 2		42	0		43
	DITTOTAL COMMENT		04	110		00

BUTTER—Creamery 24¼@ 26 PORK 12 25 @ 12 50 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 50 HOGS—Packing and shipping 4 60 @ 5 05 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4 00 @ 5 50 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 50 @ 5 40 William Victorial Conference of the confer WHEAT-No. 2 red..... 34% RYE-No. 2..... BUTTER-Creamery PORK.....NEW YORK.

CATTLE-Common to prime .. 4 00 CORN-No. 2.
OATS-Western pixed.....
BUTTER-Creamery...

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Is Harrison a Descendant of Pocahontas? It is popularly believed that President "Tapioca, dear, come and put on Harrison is descended from Pocahontas your little red hood and fly with me to

Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, mani-Thus spoke Andy Schadrow in a fested a friendliness for the early white tremulous voice that sounded as if it settlers of Virginia when she was but a ured and condemned to death by her father worth street residence. Is it to be about to be attacked-is well known to all wondered that the breath dallied with acquainted with the early history of Amergland where a son was born, from whom "Come, Tap, let us fy out of this numerous wealthy families of Virginia cruel, tax-burdened world and take up that President Harrison is one of her descendants.

Whether this be true or not it is, how guished alike in peace and war. The name of Harrison is already indelibly written upon the pages of American history, for needn't stop to pack your collar-box, but fly with me now."

General William Henry Harrison—the ninth President of the United States—was the grandfather of General Ben. Harrison. The election of another member of the Harrison family is but another proof of the prevailing disposition of the public to return to healthy administration of public affairs so characteristic of the earlier years of government. A similar desire has been unifested for a revival of early manners and customs in many various ways, of which mention in particular can be made of the prevailing demand for those old time preparations which were so successfully employed in the prevention and cure of the ills and ailments which frequented the early log-cabin homes.

After much inquiry and research a noted manufacturer has procured the original methods used in their preparation and again under the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, the public is possessed of those well known preparations for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption in its early and soared high in the air, so that he stages, blood disorders, catarrh, dyspepsia, debility, and other common disorders.

Notwithstanding the large amount of

time, attention and expense which the manufacture of Warner's Safe Cure demandsits well-known reputation as the only remedy for the prevention and cure of kidney diseases being world wide—the manufact-urer is resolved to push the merit of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla to the front because of its splendid blood purifying properties and great value as a household emedy and spring-time system renovator. Pocahontas, during her life-long friendship for the white settlers of Virginia, be sides her many acts of kindness, is said to have contributed much valuable information to the log cabin home concerning the successful methods employed by the Indians in the treatment of disease and it matters little whether the alleged relationship be-tween herself and the President be true or not for the name of Pocahontas is already

A SCIENTIST calculates with great pre-cision what a mosquito could do if it were as large as a human being. There is no utility in such figures. A mosquito can do about four hundred times too much already, small as it is.

No Chemicals.

IN THESE DAYS when food adulteration is so common, it is a comfort to find an article for the table that is thoroughly reliable. Walter Baker & Co.'s breakfast cocoa is eminent in this limited class. No chemicals are used in its manufacture and it is absolutely pure. It forms moreover a delicious and healthful drink, as refreshing, and more nutritious, than tea or coffee, and free from -Mamma-"Well, did you tell God | the injurious effects that those beverages sometimes produce. And it is very cheap "No, I was ashamed. I thought it has maintained for more than 100 years a great and honored repute by the ex and purity of its manufactures.

> "Now, Look pleasant," said the pompous young photographer, smiling at his lady customer in front of the camera. "It's impossible for me to look pleasant until you cover your face with that black cloth."

Better Than Oklahoma

1200 acres of the choicest land in the San Luis Valley, in Southern Colorado, all under fence, water-rights secured and ditches ready for use. It will be sold as a whole or in quantities to suit the purchaser. It is the finest land in the valley, and is adapted to finest land in the valley, and is adapted to either farming or stock-raising. For price terms, etc., address HENRY A. BUTTERS Alamosa, Colorado.

Few men understand the art of wooing, but women are always ready to afford them an opportunity to practice.

Engraving and Electrotyping. If you want engravings of Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Maps, Plats, or any thing in this line, write to us for samples and prices. Best work guaranteed at fair prices. Address

A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.,

More than 20,000,000 acres of land in Washington Territory, or nearly one-half the whole area, remain unsurveyed.

REV. DR. BELL, Editor of the Mid-Continent, Kansas City, Mo., says in its issue of Oct. 1st, 1887: It is to be believed that Dr. Shallenberger,

of Rochester, Pa., has a sure remedy for Fever and Ague. A gentleman in our em-ploy suffered greatly from Malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this ANTIDOTE advertised, tried it, was immediately relieved, and finally cured. This was two years since, and he has had no return of his trouble.

MARION CRAWFORD, the novelist, reads Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian with facility.

HARSH purgative remedies are fast giv-ing way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you

TRAIN robbers seldom rob railroads of their directors and presidents. They steal valuables when they steal.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

In taking the oath of office President Har-rison used a Bible that he carried in his saddle-bags when in the army. An expert sleight-of-hand performer is what a rejected suitor in Brooklyn calls the former object of his affections.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

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Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

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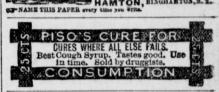
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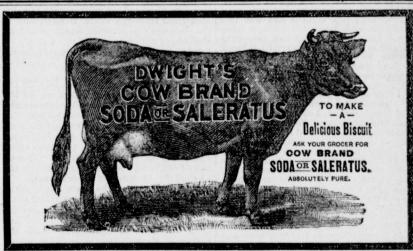
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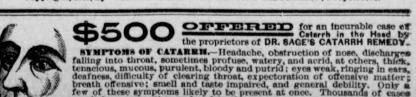


AN HONEST DOCTOR,

finding his patient suffering from that most common of American maladies-Bilious Dyspepsia, or, in other words, from Torpid Liver, associated with indigestion, advised him to go to the drug store and get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the world-famed remedy for such ailments.

Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing and strengthening them and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. It is the only medicine of its class, guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all diseases for which

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How a Local Government May Be Inaugurated-Jurisdiction of the United States Court-Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Hon W. M. Springer, author of the Oklahoma bill, which failed in the Senate, has sent to the Kansas City Times an important letter bearing on the government, or want of government, in the lands to be opened up

on the 22d. He says: Frequent inquiry has been made as to the kind of government that has been or can be established in Oklahoma, or in that part of the Indian Territory in which settlements are permitted upon the public domain on and after the

Ed of April inst.

The tenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, who the powerle."

or to the people."

Citizen of the United States residing upon the public domain ought, it seems to me, to possess all the powers of government which have not been delegated by the Constitution to the United States, and which have not been prohibited by any act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof. A provisional government, established in harmony with existing laws and conforming to all acts of Congress can be es-tablished for the government of the people who may reside in that part of the Indian Territory opened to settlement under the Land laws of the United States. It is absolutely neceshave not been delegated by the Constitution to of the United States. It is absolutely neces-sary for the security of the people, and for the promotion of their welfare, that town, city and county government shall be established. These will include city, county and probate courts, and city and county governments for the laying out, opening of streets and highways, the building of bridges, the administration of estates, and such other powers as are exercised by the towns, cities and counties in the respective

During the late rebellion the governments established by the seeded States, which were in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Congress, have been recognized as de facto gov-ernments by the Supreme Court of the United States, and certain acts done by them in car rying out the functions of those governments have been regarded as binding. If such gov-ernments, hostile to the United States, could be established de facto governments, which would be recognized by the supreme judicial authority of the United States, how much more reason is there for conceding the right of the people who may occupy the lands open to settle-ment in the Indian Territory the right to estabfish a de facto government for their own safety and protection. In California a provisional state government was established and put in state government was established and put in force by the people prior to their admission into the Union. No laws of Congress need be visitated—in fact, they should be sustained to the utmost extent—and no laws should be passed by such provisional government except where the acts of Congress fail to give necessary security to persons and property, and to provide the means necessary for municipal, county and the means necessary for municipal, county and

territorial government. It is a matter of serious regret that the Oklahoma bill, which provided a government for that region, failed to become a law at the recent session of Congress. That bill having failed, the people who may go upon the Oklahoma lands, and such other lands as may hereafter be expended to settlement in the Indian Territory, are left in a peculiar condition, and they must supply for themselves in their own way that which Congress has failed to furnish for them, for the purpose of protecting and preserving their rights of person and property, for as Judge Cooley held, in the case of the people vs. Hurlburt (24 Michigan, page 44,) "local government is matter of absolute right."

The first desideratum which must be met is thet of town and city governments. There are

that of town and city governments. There are many places in the territory at which within a brief period several hundred, and perhaps several thousand, persons will assemble. How shall these people be governed in those matters relate purely to municipal corpora tions? There is no legislature now in ex-istence which can authorize municipal incorporations; nor have any statutes been passed by the United States providing for such or ganizations. Hence, there can be no such thing at present as an incorporated city o town. How shall the people, therefore, proceed in the first instance to secure local govern ment in such cities and towns? There is no precedent, except such as may have been pur-sued by many of the pioneers of the West, es-pecially those who found themselves in early times in mining camps where a large population had suddenly assembled, and where it became necessary for the people to organize of them-selves and by themselves to secure local gov-ernment and protection to person and property.

A suggestion as to a mode of temporary or canization may not be out of place at this time. Inless efficient measures are taken the lawless element who will congregate in the new cen-ters of population will pursue their unlawfu propensities ad libitum, thus rendering every thing insecure. A provisional city thing insecure. A provisional city government might be formed in the following manner: few prominent citizens might publish a call for a mass meeting of the inhabitants of the town or city, fixing the time and place; and when such mass meeting is assembled a committee should be appointed consisting of prominent and influential inhabitants, who would be required to report to a subsequent meeting on the same or succeeding day, the name of a mayor, city clerk, city marshal, a police magistrate and as many policemen as might be deemed necessary to act as a provisional city or town government until an election could be called. These officers' names could be submitted to a mass meeting of the citizens and having been agaeed to, they could at once as sume all the functions of a provisional city government. And as Kansas is the nearest tate, and its laws will be the most familiar these provisional cities could adopt for them selves the laws of Kansas for the government of cities or towns. In this way a provisional city or town government could be established at once, and I am quite sure that its authority would be respected by all of the inhabitants

As to the county and territorial governments, would suggest the following method of pro-edure: The Oklahoma bill having passed the House of Representatives by a large majority but having failed to pass the Senate at the last session, did not become the law of the land But in order to establish a provisional territorial government over the lands which may be open to settlement in the Indian Territory, people there might assume that the Oklahoma bill had passed, as Congress will probably pass this bill at the next session and would probably ratify all acts of a provisional government which might be passed upon the theory of that bill. Section 2 of that bill adopted, title 23, chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the government of all the Territories. But these provisions of the Revised Statutes require the President of the United States to appoint a Governor, a Secretary, a Supreme Court, an Attorney and a Marshal for the Territory, and proceeds to describe their duties. The only defect, therefore, is in the fact that the President can not appoint the officers indicated. But the people may provisionally appoint such officers, and for the purpose of doing this there might be a delegated convention bill adopted, title 23, chapter 1, of the Revised point such officers, and for the purpose of ac-ing this there might be a delegated convention called by the mayors of the respective cities and towns to be composed of delegates from each locality and to meet at a place indicated This invitation should include the inhabitants siding on the public land strip, or No-Man's-Land. When this delegated convention should assemble, it might adopt as the basis of the government title 23, chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes, to which I have referred, and government title 23, chapter I of the Revised Statutes, to which I have referred, and am that proceed to elect the provisional officers which that chapter requires. These provisional officers would then have the authority to put the territorial government in force, the same as If the Oklahoma bill had passed. With these Initial steps taken the subsequent proceedings are all clearly defined in the sections of the re-

vised statutes to which I have referred. The Governor and other officers would proceed to discharge the duties and functions required of them by the sections of the Revised Statutes. I Mr. Springer's Advice to Settlers in Oklahoma.

them by the sections of the Revised Statutes.

need not recite the substance of these provisions, as they can be found in every copy of the Revised Statutes.

In criminal matters the United States Court

at Wichita will have jurisdiction of all crimes the punishment of which will be death or imprisonment in the penitentiary; and the United States Court which meets at Muskogee, in the Creek Nation will have jurisdiction of all crimes wichita. The United States Court at Wichita may appoint United States Circuit Court Commissioners for that part of the Indian Territory north of the Canadian river and west of the land owned and occupied by the five circliffed tribes being the property. the five civilized tribes, being the region over which that court has jurisdiction These Commissioners will have authority to make examinations as to probable causes of guilt, and to commit offenders, or hold them to bail, according to the jurisdiction of the court, either at Wichita or Muskogee. (See section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.) These Commis sioners will, in my opinion, have the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace in the States, so far as administering oaths and taking acknowledgments are con-cerned, subject, however, to ratification by fu-ture Congressio nal action. (See section 173 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.) Such Commissioners should be appointed at once by the court at Wichita and will serve a very useful purpose in the region indi-cated in the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States. The criminal laws of the United States are found in title lxx. of the Re-vised Statutes and amendments thereto, and also in the act creating the United States Court at Muskogree; and also in numerous acts of Congress in regard to Indian reservations, but the statutes of the United States prescribing penalties for offenses on Indian reserva-tions or in what is called in the statute "the Indian country," will not apply to the lands in the Indian Territory upon which the Indian titles have been extinguished and which have been or may be opened to settlement under the laws of the United States. * * *
It is of the utmost importance that there should be perfect freedom from violence of every kind. The settlers who go upon these lands should frown down every attempt at a

and I trust that it will be his boast hereafter—
that no violence was resorted to in the settlement of Oklahoma. Lawless and criminal
characters should be dealt with severely, but by judicial processes. It is a matter of regret that there will not be opened an area of public lands large enough to satisfy the immediate demands of settlers. The Secretary of the Interior may and should speedily secure the removal of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes south of the Canadian river. This will open up about 2,000,000 acres more to settlement between the Cherokee Outlet and that river. The Commission appointed to treat with the Cherokees and other tribes will soon be on duty in the Indian Territory and it is to be hoped and believed that a cession of all claims of the Cher-okees to the Cherokee Outlet may soon be acquired and the 6,000,000 of acres therein will in the near future be opened by the President's proclamation to settlement, as are the lands in Oklahoma proper. The sooner these lands are opened to settlement the better it will be for

breach of the peace, and each man should exert his utmost endeavors to secure a settlement of all difficulties by the peaceful means of arbitra-

tion or by resort to the usual proceedings be-fore the receivers or registers of the land of-fices. It should be the desire of every settler—

all concerned. SAMOAN POLICY.

The American Commissioners Instructed to Adhere to Bayard's Policy.

Washington, April 16.—A correspondent has obtained an abstract of the instructions from the State Department to the Samoan Commission, which sailed on Saturday.

The ideas and general policy of Secretary Bayard have been closely adhered to by Secretary Blaine. The Commissioners are instructed to in-

sist upon the absolute autonomy of the native Government in the Samoan islands. The Commissioners are further instructed not to admit, under any circumstances, the assumption so arrogantly made by Prince Bismarck, that the representatives of the United States in Samos have been in any way responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs there.

It is believed at the State Department that the German Government will endeavor to hold the United States responsible for the conduct for which John C. Klein has been charged in connection with the pattle of Fagali, December 16, in which twenty-three German sailors were killed by the natives.

The Commissioners will hold strenuously that Mr. Klein was present in Samos solely in a private capacity, and that he did not take any such part in the battle of Fagali as is alleged.

Probably the most delicate question the members of the Commission will be called upon to consider will arise in connection with the damages which Prince Bismarck has declared the German Government will exact of the Samoans fo losses alleged to have been sustained by German subjects at the hands of the natives. The policy of the United States, however, will be made clearly apparent. While the Commissioners will not be prepared to resist in toto the demands that Germany may make on the Samoans, yet an emphatic protest will be made against any attempt on the part of Germany to lay such an indemnity upon the impoverished natives as shall in effec give the Imperial Government a practical mortgage upon the islands, thus enabling the Germans to accomplish by this mean

that which they have thus far failed to do. On the subject of the formation of a native government for the Samoan islands the Commissioners' instructions do no bind them to the proposition submitted by Mr. Bayard and upon which the last conference split. Secretary Bayard's plan involved a preponderance of native in fluence. To this the German Minister ob-

jected.

Bill Ryan Released. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 16.—Bill Ryan, the last of the James boys' wildriders, has been released from the peni tentiary and has left for Kansas City. Ryan was confined here since 1881, a which time he was sentenced to twenty five years for alleged complicity in the Blue Cut train robbery on the Chicago & Alton road in Jackson County. Since his imprisonment Ryan has been an exemplary prisoner, and obtained the confidence o the prison authorities to such an extent that for the past four years he has held s semi-official position in the prison—that of keeper of one of the largest cell buildings. At the time of Ryan's conviction public sentiment was wild for the punishment of some one connected or thought to be connected with the James gang. At that time it was thought Ryan got no more than he deserved. But since then calmer judgment has prevailed, and it has been the opinion of those who are familiar with the facts incident to the Ryan trial and conviction that he was not guilty. Ex-Governor Crittenden, at that time Governor, the chief prosecutor in the Ryan case and the one man most instrumental in obtaining his conviction, who pardoned Tucker Bash. am that he might be used as a witness against Ryan, early last fall wrote a letter to Governor Morehouse urging executive elemency in Ryan's behalf, asserting that he had been unjustly convicted and a grievous wrong done him. Governor Morehouse commuted the sentence to April 15. THE "LINE OF DUTY,"

Accidents While in the Army. WASHINGTON, April 18.—Assistant Se retary Bussey yesterday rendered three pension decisions in which was involved the question of when a soldier might be considered in the line of duty. The first case was that of W. H. Brock-

enshaw, late of company H, Twenty-ninth Michigan volunteers, who applied for an invalid pension for injury to the left side incurred at Jackson, Mich., about March 25, 1865, caused by three soldiers jumping on him while he was climbing into his bunk, crushing the ribs on the left side just below the heart. The claim was rejected by Commissioner Black upon the ground that the "claimant was not injured in the line of duty." Bussey overrules the former decision and directs that Brockenshaw's name be placed upon the pension rolls, rating his disability in accordance with law. He says: "In the original Ammerman decision-recently reversed—as in the preceding case of Harrington, the department declined to recognize the doctrine of contributory negligence as an element in the line of duty and failed, therefore, to notice either the guiltiness or the innocence of the injured party. It is an immemorial and true doctrine of the common law that the plaintiff has no remedy if his negligence in any degree contributed to the accident' of which he complains and whereby he suffered injury, but the converse of this doctrine is equally true, viz., that if the negligence of the other party was the sole proximate cause of the injury, then the injured party may recover. As now correctly held by the department, Ammerman was in his proper place ready to perform such duty as he might be called upon to do, and was guiltless of any act contributory to it, inasmuch the injury alleged as the ground of pension hap pened to him without any fault or neglect on his part, and, hence, he was entitled to a remedy for the result. That which, in this particular, was true of Ammerman seems to have been true, with increased emphasis, of Brockenshaw, the claimant in the pending motion. Brockenshaw was clearly in the line of duty— not passive, only, but active duty, which, inasmuch as he was in the act of climbing into his bunk, the place of customary rest which it was his duty to use, and which was provided for him by the regulations of the servicewhen he received the alleged injury, the said injury, though not a necessary result, was, as to claimant, an unavoidable incident of the service, it having been caused, without provocation on his part, by three soldiers, names unknown, jumping on him while he was climbing into his bunk. He was thus in no degree a contributor to his own injury, but was merely the hapless recipient of an irresistible assault. His title to remedy is plain, but it does not lie against his assailants-it lies in the system of pension provided for disabilities incurred in the service and line of duty. He was in his proper place, ready to perform such duty as he might be called upon to do and the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened to him 'without any fault or neglect on

Another case was that of C. H. Sedgwick, late midshipman United States ship Santee and United States ship Constitution who was injured by a kick from a comrade on board ship while, to use his own language, "twitting and teasing" his comwho, becoming incensed, administered to him the kick. The Assistant Secretary in this case sustains a former decision rejecting the application, and adds: "Here it is apparent that the claimant not only contributed directly to produce the cause of his injury but that he was engaged at the time in a manner that was manifestly in violation of the rules and regulations of the service and subversive of discipline and good order, and the injury resulting from such conduct on his part was unquestionably not incurred in line of duty."

The third case was that of Elizabeth Hull, widow of William Hull, a soldier who died in a military prison at Nashville, Tenn., of inflammation of the pleura con-tracted in the prison, having been arrested and confined in the prison for being absent from his company and regiment without permission. In this case Mr. Bussey says: "To entitle a widow to a pension, wound, the injury or the disease which caused the husband's death must have been connected, as a result, with the compliance by him with the requirements of military duty. Such connection between the fatal disease and the service did not exist in this case." The former decision s adhered to.

A FATAL CHARIVARI.

Missouri Farmer's Daughter "Seren-aded" Once Too Often—One of the Party Killed and Two Wounded.

BUTLER, Mo., April 18 .- Frank Wright, a prosperous farmer living about ten miles north of Butler, fired into a chariari party Tuesday night with a shotgun, killing one young man and wounding two others, one of whom, it is thought, will die. It seems that Mr. Wright's daughter married a young man named Burnett last Wednesday. Thursday the neighborhood boys gave them a charivari and on Friday night again disturbed Mr. and Mrs. Burnet in the same manner. It came to Wright's ears that the same thing was to be repeated Monday night, so Wright, armed with a shotgun, and accompanied by his three sons, went to the house of his son-in-law, presumably to disperse the charivari party. He told Mr. Burnett and his wife to go to bed and when disturbed to order the parties off the premises. He and his sons then went out of the house. About ten o'clock the charivari gang came, and while discussing the matter with Burnett, Wright came upon the scene and, after ordering them off the premises, began Jesse W. Christoler, a highly respected young man twenty-three years of age, was shot in the body and died in a short time. Ed Russell, eighteen years of age, was badly wounded in the neck, arm and side, and Otis Peebles was shot in the side with a pistol ball, making a slight flesh wound. Wright is now under arrest

Still Felling Telegraph Poles. New York, April 18.—The work of cutting down the poles and wires on Broadway proceeded yesterday.

Commenced to Carve. MISSOULA, Mont., April 18.—John Del-more, a resident of New York City, while in the Senate saloon yesterday, refused to treat a stranger named Charles White and White proceeded to carve him. Delmore

His chances for recovery are very slim. Failure in Pianos. Bosron, April 18.—Thomas F. Scanlan, doing business as the New England Piano Company, with offices at 157 Tremont ston, and 88 Fifth avenue, York, with factory at Roxbury, Mass., has failed and has assigned to George F.

Morse. His liabilities are \$200,000.

was cut from the temple to the jaw and

from the nape of the neck to the temple.

MILITARY LAW.

Pension Decisions Defining Just Claims For General Merritt Responsible For Order in Oklahoma - Stockslager Explains the Law-Postal Facilities

WASHINGTON, April 18.-Anticipating trouble and possibly fatal collision, it has been determined to place Oklahoma under military law, and Secretary Proctor has ordered General Merritt to take the field and assume command of the military forces, proceeding at once to Kingfisher station. Secretary Proctor will not disclose the instructions given General Merritt, but from what can be gathered they undoubtedly give him authority to use unlimited discretion in preserving order by the armed forces of his command. This practically constitutes General Merritt Military Governor of Oklahoma.

General Merritt, who is already on the ground, had some doubt as to just what his course of action should be in case of disturbance among the colonists with which the United States Marshal at Muskogee, who would ordinarily be charged with the preservation of order, and his deputies should be unable to cope, and yesterday he telegraphed to the War Department asking for special instruc-tions. Secretary Proctor and General Schofield had a lengthy conference over the matter, but finally concluded to consult the President and Secretary Noble of the Interior Department before issuing any orders.

Accordingly a long conference on the subject took place at the White House yesterday afternoon at which President Harrison, Secretaries Proctor and Noble and Attorney-General Miller were present. The conference lasted until nearly six o'clock, when Secretary Proctor went over to the War Department where General Schofield was awaiting him, and an order was immediately forwarded by telegraph to General Merritt.

Secretary Proctor declined to give the order to the press, but it is understood that it gives General Merritt extraordinary discretionary powers and authorizes him to use his own judgment as to when and how to use the troops under his command This order is issued in accordance with paragraph 853 of the army regulations, which, after quoting the section of the Revised Statutes authorizing the use of troops, reads as follows: "Officers of the army will not permit the use of troops under their command to aid the civil authorities as a posse comitatus or in execution of the laws except as authorized in the foregoing enactments. If time will admit, the application for the use of troops must be forwarded with a statement of the material facts for the consideration and action of the President, but in cases of sudden and unexpected invasion, insurrection or riot endangering the public property of the United States or in case of attempted or threatened robbery or inter-ruption of the United States mails or other equal emergency officers of the army may, if they think the emergency exists, take such action before the receipt of instructions from the seat of government as the circumstances and the law under which they are acting may justify, and will then promptly report their actions and the reasons therefor to the Adjutant-General for the information of the Presi-

General Merritt has a large force of men under his command, and will station them throughout the Territory wherever in his judgment they may be needed. QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

dent."

Commissioner Stockslager has made public a letter concerning homestead entries in Oklahoma, addressed to D. D. Halstead, Purcell, I. T. It runs thus:

In reference to a memorandum of five questions received from you under date of April 15, I have to state that it is not usual to answer hypothetical questions, but in view of the anomalous conditions affecting the public lands

First-A person desiring to become an actual settler under the Homestead laws may initiate his claim by entry at the district land-office after properly selecting and examining the land desired, in which case he is allowed six months from date of entry within which to establish his actual residence on the land, or, if he so elect, he may initiate his claim by actual settlement on the land, which may consist of some act or acts connecting him self with the particular tract claimed, said act or acts to be equivalent to an announcement of such his intention and from which the public generally may have notice of his claim. Thereafter he is allowed three months within which to make his claim of record by entry at the district land-office. Which of these two methods should be chosen is a matter for the party's election according to the circumes and his own judgment of which is most desirable.

Second and Third-Of two bona fide settlers or claimants the one whose settlement or entry is prior in time will have the superior right When the inception of the claim is simultan ous—that is, at the same time precisely—the legal right is equal and the question can n t be decided according to the equities and the land awarded to the party having the superior equities, if any, then it has been the practice to put the land up between the claimants and to

award the right of entry to the one bidding the highest for the privilege. Fourth—The act of March 2, 1889, enacts that until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto. The President's proclamation of March 23, 1880, calls attention expressly to this provision and directs that it be strictly enforced. (See circular of April 1, 1889, copy enclosed).

Fifth—I am not prepared in advance of a

case arising to give an opinion as to what particular act or acts will be considered a vio of the law in this respect.

POSTAL FACILITIES. The Post-office Department officials are making active preparations for the immediate erection of two post-offices in Oklahoma-one at Kingfisher and the other at Guthrie. Several post-office inspectors are now on the ground examining proposed mail routes into the country between all important points. the present all mails will enter country from the north over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and from the south they will be carried by regular Government contractors. It is expected that the mail facilities will equal the needs of the settlers. Mail for the land-office towns and other principal points will probably go forward on the very day or at least on the day following the one on which the President's proclamation goes into effect.

An Obstreperous Music Teacher. CINCINNATI, April 18 .- An exciting scene was enacted last evening in the Wesleyan Female College, the leading actors be Rev. Dr. Brown, president of the college, and Signor Fabiani, the music teacher. Dr. Brown had inadvertently omitted to include in the music teacher's monthly check \$8 expenses of a trip made by Signor Fabiani, and the music teacher became so abusive and insulting that a personal encounter followed, in which Fabiani was knocked down. Later Fabiani attacked the doctor in the hall and attempted to drag him to the stairway, but again the doctor proved the better man. The music teacher was paid and discharged. Dr. Brown is sixty years old, Fabiani is thirty.

DOWN WITH THE POLES.

New York Authorities Cut Down the Western Union Telegraph Poles.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning Mayor Grant's secretary received a certified copy of Judge Wallace's order dissolving the injunction procured by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the mayor and the board of electrical control. The order was sent shortly afterwards to the department of public works. One of the inspectors was on hand with a corps of

axe men, expecting the war signal.

Before one o'clock the poles at Fourteenth street and Union Square were being cut down. Hundreds of people gathered in no time to witness the novel sight of men cutting down telegraph poles. Two gangs, one on each side of the street attacked the poles.

Another company of strong-armed wood choppers made an attack on the poles on avenue. They commenced Sixth sides of the avenue at Twenty-third street and intend leveling all poles on the avenue as far as Fifty-eighth street.

The mayor sent to the commissioner of public works a letter notifying him of the poles and wires that were to come down. They were as follows: On Sixth avenue from Twenty-third street to Fifty-eighth street, except Western Union wires on the elevated railroad structure; on Broadway from Fourteenth street to Forty-fifth street, except the fire department line; on Twenty-third street from Sixth avenue to Broadway, and on Forty-second street from Sixth avenue to Madison avenue.

One of the telegraph poles on the Broadway side of Union Square which was being cut down by a gang of men fell suddenly and a passing Broadway street car narrowly escaped being crushed. No one

was injured, however.
Shortly afterward a foreman of the Brush Company demanded the arrest of Commissioner Gibbons for destroying the company's property. Failing in accomplishing this he attempted to take possession of the cut wires, but Superintendent of Incumbrances Richardson had his wagons and men on hand and as each wire was cut it was rolled and placed in a guarded wagon. There was no interference from the Western Union or the other companies affected.

The work was continued until nightfall. The only poles left standing by the work-men were those which held the fire de-partment wires. These will be removed by that department this week. The commissioners expect that by Saturday night the streets designated will be entirely free from overhead wires.

The electric light, telegraph and telephone people are helpless and say they can only grin and bear it.

Madison and Union Squares, usually after nightfall the brightest and gayest localities in the city, were last night in gloom, the only illumination being from lamps in the side streets, where circuits had not been cut off. Gas jets flickered along the trail of the road in Broadway, but in the cross streets, where the poles had been cut, there was absolute darkness early in the night, so that in Eightness early in the night, so that in Eight-eenth street, Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets pedestrians picked their would soon learn that this money had been well way, lighted only by the diffused glare in the sky. Fifth avenue was dark as a country street and few people were upon it.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD.

Financial Statement Issued Showing the

gross earnings for the year, \$24,867,730; operating expenses and taxes, \$17,377,353; net earnings, \$7,490,377; income from other sources, \$218.173: net revenue for the year. \$7,708,551; total revenue and surplus account, \$11,783,749; interest, \$7,048,976; old accounts charged off, \$234.126; dividend. 6 per cent. on preferred and 2% on comon stock, \$2,207,733; total payments, \$9, -553.835; balance income account, \$2,229,-714. This shows a deficit in earnings sufficient to meet payments of \$1,845,245 which was taken in some way and deducted from the nominal balance at credit. The state-ment of the bonded debt shows that at the end of the year it was \$118,984,000 or \$250,-000 less that a year ago.

EMERSON ACQUITTED.

The London Jury Acquits the Missouri Horse Dealer of the Murder of Robin-

LONDON, April 17 .- Luke Emerson, of Bowling Green, Mo., who was charged with the murder of a man named Robinson on Oxford street in February last, was acquitted yesterday and was discharged from custody. Emerson, who is a horse dealer, came to England last winter to buy horses. He displayed a considerable sum of money in a public house here one night, and upon leaving the place, he claims, was set upon by two men who attempted to rob him. He thereupon drew a revolver and fired two shots, killing Robinson, who was one of the assailants, and wounding the other. His plea was that he had simply acted in self defense. Robinson sustained the alias of "Brummagen Bill" and was known to the police as well as to his associates as a desperate ruffian. Although the case presented to the jury was in most respects favorable to Emerson there is no doubt that his neck was saved by the evidence of Consul-General Tom Waller, who testified to the prisoner's excellent character and respectable connections.

Commission Declined.
WASHINGTON, April 17. — Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, one of the Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians for the cession of their lands in the Indion Territory to the Unite States, called on the President yesterday and informed him that he could possibly serve on the Commission. The President accepted the declination with regret. The departure of the Commission to the Cherokee country will be delayed by this declination.

The Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts; J. Otis Hum-phrey, of Illinois, and Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, the members of the Commis sion recently appointed by the President to negotiate with the Cherokee and other Indian tribes in the Indian Territory for a cession of certain lands under act of March 2, 1888, have received their commissions. A conference was held with the Secretary of the Interior, at which the work to be undertaken was informally discussed. The written instructions ar very elaborate and contain a complete history of the Government's treaty relations with these Indians from the earliest

STORE THE WATER.

Dr. Parsons, of Wamego, Tells How the People of Kansas May Solve the Drought Problem and Till the Soil With Every Prospect of Success.

Dr. H. W. Parsons, of Wamego, the in ventor of "The Aerial Torpedo," recently wrote an article to the Kansas City Times on the moisture problem, which is reproduced in order that the farmers of Kansas may understand his theory. Referring to

the subject Dr. Parsons says:
It is one that will be a benefit to thousands who are now trying to make their homes upon this treeless prairie. When in the future we can see dotting the prairie in every direction innumerable lakelets, causing to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, we can look back to this article and say it has been of some benefit to mankind.

In such years as the three last have been in

Kansas, the farmer sees one crop after another fail for the want of moisture; he plants that fourth with a trembling hand and prays this year there may be enough rain sent to water it, but the hot winds of July and Angust begin to blow and his crops are withered before the blast.

Now if the United States wishes to people these States of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains with happy homes, they must make some move to aid the willing hands that are now laboring to accomplish this.

What is wanted is moisture. We all know that the soil is rich and that bountiful crops could be produced if we had now and then

rain at the right time. We also know that dur-ing our driest seasons we have a great abundance of rainfall—sufficient to produce the very best of crops, but our treeless prairies shed water like the roof of a house, so that twentyfour hours after a good rain the earth is again dry and the greater part of this water is chok-ing the streams on the way to the Gulf of Mexico.

It has been proposed to build great lakes or reservoirs at the foot of the Rocky mountains. This would tend to produce a climatic change, but not great; contractors would grow rich out of such a project, while a much greater change could be wrought and more good be done by distributing this money among the furmers to construct small lakes from one-half acre to two acres in extent over this great area from the Gulf of Mexico to British America. There is no doubt but the lakes would be built by the farmer if he only realized their value and had some aid from the Government.

Dams can be built across ravines at a trifling

expense and trees can be planted around these dams. It is well known to those who have cultivated fish that these fish ponds, occupying worthless land, render it as valuable to them as their most choice and productive, for one or two acres stocked with fish would furnish their cardiac with that lawyer that but the former families with that luxury that but few farmers

enjoy.

This idea was presented to my mind as I watched a heavy rain in June. It came down in torrents; every little rivulet was choked with water. There was water everywhere. As with water. There was water everywhere. As I watched it rapidly flowing by the thought came, if we could only store this surplus there would be enough to carry us through the next dry season, which we are sure will soon come. If an appropriation were made by the United States, and each State also gave to this enterprise, then each man could be paid a fair price prise, then each man could be paid a fair price for his land and something each year to keep it in repair. This money would provide for the present wants of many a poor man who is now laboring hard on the frontier for the support of a family, and it would also aid him in making

spent. But the greatest benefit that would be derived by the Commonwealth would be in the great climatic change that these lakes would produce. Every section of land should have one or more of these lakes. In some cases they might be large enough to hold water for irriga-tion, but the idea is to have them for the pur-Financial Statement Issued Showing the Company's Condition.

New York, April 17.—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. make a quick growth and keep these ponds

Paul for the last year has been issued. It is the fullest and most explicit statement every issued by that company and it makes no attempt to hide the disastrous losses sustained by it in the year. The whole story is given in the following whole story is given in the following statement of the income account: Balance at credit, January 1, 1888, \$4,074,998; densed, and fall in the form of rain. Again, the north wind will carry the remaining moisture to the south, and there water the thirsty crops of that region. Thus we see, as our winds blow almost directly north and south, that instead of this moisture being lost to this section, it would again and again be wafted back and forth over this arid-region, and the country that is now looked upon as being almost uninhabitable would to the farmer a most productive harvest. a well known fact that since this country has been opened up and a large amount of land been brought under cultivation the rainfall has increased. We also know that over forests, bodies of water and even cultivated land, the temperature is cooler than over uncultivated prairies; thus this coolness causes the moisture floating over to be condensed and it falls in the form of rain. One can notice in dry seasons, when we have but now and then a shower, that they seem to follow the great water courses. We can attribute this to the same cause. The atmosphere being cooler there, these vapors are con-densed in their passage over it and rain is the consequence. Farther proof might be given, but the reflecting mind will see that a great change would come over this country, and for every dollar that was given to help the industrious pioneer, the Government would re-ceive ten-fold in the increase of its revenue and the additional wealth of these great plains.

We must make some move in this country to improve our condition. This subject is one which should not only interest the tarmer, but the mechanic and merchant as well, for without moisture we have but an arid region, a barren

desert. Every Senator and Congressman from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Colorado should act in unison to secure an appro-priation from the United States, and the Legslatures of every State and Territory should offer some substantial aid to its pioneers to construct these reservoirs. Kansas, stand ng out as a bright star in the galaxy of States in every movement that helps to elevate man-kind, can do no better than to see that this idea is carried out.

Let this subject be agitated, societies formed and aid asked for from the States and the United States: then an interest will be awak ened. The farmer, seeing the great value of these reservoirs, will begin to build them, and if an appropriation of a million a year for the next ten years can be secured to these States and Territories of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, it will not only bring us plenty of rain, but it will distribute \$10,000,000 where it is most needed, for it will aid a people that are as deserving and that need the protect-ing aid of the Government as much as any people in this broad land. Respectfully yours, H. W. PARSONS.

An Officer Stabbed.

SHELBINA, Mo., April 17.-City Marsha Sparks was severely cut in the abdomen last night by Aaron Stuart, a worthless negro whom he was trying to arrest.

The Wrong Man. WHEELING, W. Va., April 16. — The sheriff of Grand Forks, Dak., arrived yesterday with a prisoner arrested there a few days since, supposed to be Dick Dowell, who escaped from jail at Weston thirteen years ago on the eve of his execution for a double murder. Several hundred people gathered at the depot, and it is thought they intended to lynch the prisoner had they identified him. Much to their surprise and the chagrin of the officer, of the hundreds who had known Dowel not one identified the prisoner, and a shout went up, "Let him losse. He's not the man." The great crowd followed the sheriff and his prisoner to the jail, de-manding the prisoner's release