

# Chicago Herald.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

NEW 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 Commander Book U. S. N., for leaving his post without permission, met in Washington on the 19th.

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 60,000 pieces. This accounts for delays in answering correspondence.

GENERAL FRANK STOLL has resigned as pension agent at New York.

LIEUTENANT JOHN C. WILSON, of the Vandalla, has telegraphed to the Navy Department from Sydney that he had chartered the steamer Rookton for the purpose of transporting the shipwrecked sailors to the United States. The Rookton is due at San Francisco May 10.

The National Academy of Sciences met in Washington on the 19th for a three 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 Currency.

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

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 19th. 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.

BROADHEAD-GENERAL SAMUEL KENNEDY MATSON retired, after a long N. Y., on the 17th after a short illness.

MINISTER FRED GLANT 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 she had died after leaving \$40,000 in gold concealed in an old flower pot. Her heirs all live in France.

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 members of the executive committee.

The Rhode Island Senate has occurred 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 the position.

J. MUNDAN, an expert climber, while carrying a box across a stringer on the new 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 St. Omer 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 ore mine, the shaft of which was 125 feet 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 case where 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.

FERNAND WÖRNER, 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 in the same building on Christmas eve, 1887.

SIDNEY WALTERS, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who had been stopping at the Hotel Richelieu, 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.

REMOANS were current in the shirt trade at D. H. Downs & Finch, of the New York, which failed recently for \$500,000, had gone to Canada.

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. BARNETT & Co., dealers in rough leather and hides, Boston, have assigned with about \$60,000 liabilities and unknown assets.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has resigned the presidency of the National Union Glassworkers' Association.

The 14th 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 \$3,300,000.

#### THE WEST.

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. Lippitt was celebrated in Marcellus township, Cass County, Mich., recently. The old man is still hale and active.

ALL the freight brakemen on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad between Winslow and Mojave, Ariz., struck recently for three men to each train.

MRS. FRANCIS CARMICHAEL, of Pittsburgh, Mich., has been acquitted of the charge of having poisoned her husband, preferred by him before his death.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS has resented Bill Walker and John Matthews, Bald Knobbers, to May 10, the day on which Dave Walker, the Bald Knobber chief, was to be hanged.

CONDORER 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 McPherson, 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 Francisco, 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 Northern Pacific Express Company at Brainerd, Minn. There was no clew as to who took it.

A CONYANGO 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 Vincennes, Ind., on the 19th for the murder of his sweetheart September 18 last.

TWO small boys were drowned at Rockville, Ind., the other evening while boating.

The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first paper mill in America will be celebrated at Roxborough, Pa., in September, 1889.

THOMAS M. DANSBY, a merchant of Cleveland County, and Reuben W. Darden, 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 Heyward, both convicted in the Pickens County court of murder and sentenced to be hanged for lynching Manassah 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 Brocton County, Va., the other 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 Fort 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, destination or cargo.

THE famous old Carroll homestead, near Knoxville, Frederick County, Md., had been destroyed by fire.

In Dale County, Ala., five Mormon missionaries were whipped recently by regulators and their legs given a coating of tar and feathers.

By an unavoidable collision between a passenger train, the engine of which had broken down, and a local freight train near Glencoe, Ky., the other morning, a sleeper was wrecked and six persons were injured.

#### 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 Tiefblau, Austria, recently, eleven persons were killed.

The Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, Mechlin and Bordeaux are soon to be made Cardinals.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Bulgaria, is soon to be betrothed to an Orleans Princess.

CHOLERA is epidemic in the Philippine islands, and out of 1,500 cases 1,000 have proved fatal.

The prisoners escaped from the district jail at St. Joseph, Mo., recently after seriously injuring Police Sergeant Harpe.

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

It 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 a 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 civil war.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, Scotland, by a vote of 8 to 5 has decided to confer the freedom of the city on P. Farrell.

FATHER McFADDEN, the Irish priest arrested for complicity in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore, Ireland, has been admitted to bail.

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

The river Thies 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 snow 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 hurt.

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

SEVERAL Russian artillery officers have been arrested for plotting against the Czar.

The Mexican authorities of Lower California have issued formal warnings to American 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 Lagrou 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 husband and son in their wagon, driven by a farm hand, attempted to cross a ford on Center creek yesterday 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 unnecessary danger.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 20.—It is reported here that while crossing the Strip a fight took place between cattlemen and boomers over some fence cutting, and that four men were killed, and that the trouble is not over. The rumor on not be confirmed, as some people who are supposed to know of the trouble deny it, and are dumb as oysters when the latter is broached.

FLINT, Mich., April 20.—Mrs. Amanda Wellington, who claims Jackson for her home, was found near the coal yard of E. B. Clapp & Co. in this city early yesterday morning bound and gagged and left lying across a railroad track to be run over by the train. She reported having been compelled at the point of a revolver to give up \$60 which she had in her person, after which she was chloroformed, gagged, bound and left in the condition in which she was found. There's no clew to the thieves and would-be murderers.

OTOL OBSERVATION, April 19.—Just arrived here, accompanied by Seco Raizon, the big doctor, and Little Hiss, the two Otol scouts, on a pony express. Waswam Medicine river to Grey Hole, and made eighteen miles in two hours. It is reported to the Indians by white jagades that 2,000 boomers are going to quit on their boats. They are excited, as say the Government should not allow, but should furnish them provisions of the Cherokee Strip until it was opened.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

JUDGE USHER, of Lawrence, died recently in Philadelphia at the age of seventy-three 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 McClerk was given a verdict for \$3,000 against El and Tobias Hogan and Thomas Honey, three Armourdale saloon-keepers, who, she testified, converted 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 law.

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 there.

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 Robert C. O. D. H. 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 was 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 arrested.

MADAME JEFFRIES, keeper of a disreputable house at Wichita, was recently arrested 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 had for sale for C. O. D. H. 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 was 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 arrested.

THE body of a man was found the other night on the west bank of the Arkansas near Wichita. Papers showed the man to be Grant Tikes. A note in his memorandum book said: "Notify my father, Frank Tikes, Arkansas City." No money was found on the body but a note stated that Tikes had caused the suicide. The man was recognized as a boomer, very sanguine if successful in Oklahoma.

GEORGE MEYERS recently engaged himself as a farm hand to a Wyandotte County farmer. To bind the bargain the two mibbed freely of beer before leaving Kansas City. Before reaching the town of Paudaro they got into a quarrel and Meyers was shot twice in the leg. The man who personated the farmer and did the shooting disappeared, but even having his name, and Meyers was sent to the hospital.

PENSIONERS granted Kansas veterans on the 18th: Original invalid, Charles Bloom, Burlington; Le Roy Brooks, Richfield; John W. Cubison, Mankato; William Carter, (deceased) Plymouth; Michael Jordan, Fort Leavenworth; Michael Love, Union Valley; Christopher Stine, Edna; William R. Callifer, Empire City; Samuel Blson, Council Grove; William Shuler, Lyons; W. F. Post, Ochiltree; Jacob H. Banton, Vining. Increase, Silas R. Gates, Pawnee River; Sebastian Strieger, Great Bend; David D. S. Fike, Winfield; John Ringle, Erie; Isaac N. Fleisher, Mendon; Silas W. Bardwell, Great Bend; Willis M. Howerton, Dundee; James P. Maxwell, 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 Deas, 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 Canning, Marion; John Kingsman, Marysville; Josiah Oliver, Parsons; Amos Van Naudsle, 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 widow, Wm. T. Boles, Bond, Mexican widow, Sophia, widow of Ira Poe, Winlot.

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. Olin, a German farmer, convicted last December for larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year from Kingman County.

#### 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 generation 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 destroyed 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 belonging to other persons, among them N. K. Fairbanks, the great Chicago lard merchant.

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, 64 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 Fifty-ninth 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, shuddering to think that some might have 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 hopefully said, probably find them there.

The heat from the fire across the street dried and warped the woodwork 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 drifted 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. The flames burst through the roof and shot up for hundreds of feet and burning splinters flew in all directions with vicious force. And as the flames leaped 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 B stood dark and with closed iron shutters, but the water thrown by the firemen sizzled and boiled when it touched them, boiling and boiling when it touched them, boiling and boiling when it touched them.

Complete demoralization had seized upon everybody near the fire; there was nothing to be done. The firemen themselves were powerless but streams from the fireboats were thrown against the threatened elevator, now no longer A but B—the next big building in line—but it was useless. It was seven o'clock when the second elevator caught fire and as the night fell and night came on the snapping flames reached up into the sky until they broke and fell and burst high in air again. The scene had then in the growing darkness the lurid effect of a spectacle of 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 rain 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 foundation, 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' losses \$350,000. 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, coal, etc., \$900,000; the Wilcox Company, stock, \$450,000; elevator A, \$800,000; elevator B, \$750,000; dock A, contents, \$230,000; dock A, \$35,000; the Wilcox building, \$220,000; total, \$3,365,000.

#### RAILROADS CITED.

### The Inter-State Commerce Commission Orders a Large Number of Roads to Appear 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 Commission 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, Hudson River, 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, Ontario & Western, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, New York, Providence & Boston, New York, Susquehanna & Western, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading, Providence & Worcester, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Western New York & 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 them, respectively, have issued free passes and free transportation to persons other than their own officers or employes and the officers and employes of other railroad companies and all the conditions and limitations connected therewith 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, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Burlington & Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & North-western, 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, Louisville, 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 passenger tickets and to whom, and how this business is conducted by each of them.

In the matter of trucking and cartage it was ordered by the Commission that notice be issued to each of the following railroad and railway companies—the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Burlington & Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, Kansas & Nebraska, 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, 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 any, each of them pay for truckage 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, individual shippers or connecting lines.

The Government Regards the Situation in Oklahoma 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 is known that the subject has formed the main topic of discussion at recent Cabinet meetings, and that the Attorney-General has been called upon to decide the question as to the authority of the War Department to act in case of strife, bloodshed or violence in the newly-opened country. The instructions sent to the commandant of the troops in Oklahoma as a result of the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General were extremely guarded. They are understood to direct the officers to assist in the maintenance of the law, but to carefully 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 Territory, 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

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD 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  
Hadh'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  
To say or hint but what that I  
Was true to Brother Spear.

I thought all his daughters when  
Their mother's life cut short,  
Although they didn't—now or then—  
So much as thank me for it;  
I laughed—though scorched with inside rage—  
And said I didn't care,  
When his young son, of spunk'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  
Was true to Brother Spear.

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,  
I 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  
To good old 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—  
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 widowhood;  
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 off 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 vow  
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 perfection. Outside of the criminal police, the Emperor had thousands of political spies in his pay. No work was too degrading for these men. They had the contempt of 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 alarm came he was helpless. In one single hour his power and greatness fled away, his numberless spies turned traitor or hid themselves, and the people threw off 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 President 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-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 letter 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 fellow-passengers, 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 detect a shadow on my own trail. As I walked from the plank to a hack I felt that I was an object of solicitude to some one in the crowd. I could not pick him out, but I knew he was there. I did not purpose going to Paris for several days. I drove to a hotel, registered plainly and correctly, and went to my room. Almost immediately I descended again, to find a spy and the clerk with their heads together over

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 you. 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 disguise 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 the fellow no attention, and after a little 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 theater, and he had a seat not far away.

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 valued friend of mine, and I was so sure of his identity, you know. You are English, monsieur, one from England?"

"Well?"

"I like the English. My mother 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 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 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 walked out he followed me in a new disguise. He lost sight of me only as I slept until I took the train for Paris. At Rouen we had a delay of half an hour owing to accident, and a second spy took me in charge. He was got up 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 traveling for pleasure.

"Oh! how glorious to live in a republic where the masses reign!" he exclaimed. "The Americans are right to detest monarchy. Monarchy is corruption and oppression."

"Your people don't seem to think so."

"But they do, monsieur."

"Then why don't they make a republic 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 as an official of the Bureau of Public Safety. I was a foreigner. It was his duty to inspect my papers.

"Monsieur is English, I believe, and from London?" he queried.

"No. I am an American, from New York."

"So! Does monsieur travel for pleasure?"

"Oh, no. I am in France to buy chestnuts for the American army."

"Chestnuts for soldiers?" he queried.

"That is strange. Monsieur speaks French?"

"Sorry to say that my French is a failure."

"Ah, so! I will look at the papers."

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 for a valise, already prepared, demanded my bill on the instant, and was out of the house in ten minutes, pleading a case of life or death. I went on foot for three squares, engaged a cab to take me to the station from which I could depart for Versailles, and as soon as he had put me down and departed I walked away and engaged another vehicle to convey me to the right depot. 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 crowd of no less than six officials waiting 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 me?"

"If possible," I replied, knowing well what was coming.

"Then monsieur will accompany me in my carriage to make a call at headquarters."

Two carriages followed ours, and after a drive of a mile we drew up at the headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety in Reims. It was a misnomer. It should have been called the Bureau of Public Peril, for the arbitrary measures of this department were making fresh enemies every hour in the day. The chief was a very pompous and dignified man. He received me politely, but coldly, and the first question asked was:

"Is monsieur guilty of some crime that he leaves Paris so secretly?"

"I left when I got ready, and after my own fashion. Here are my papers. 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 an 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 with them?"

"Make soup, of course."

"Oh! That is different. It must be good soup. Monsieur asked why the French did not make a republic."

"That was to please one of your political spies."

"Spies. Have we spies?"

"Thousands, sir. They are at every station, in every hotel and cafe, in the steamboats, in the omnibuses, in the theater and church. They have dogged me ever since I landed. Napoleon is afraid I have come to usurp the throne. You had better search my 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 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 by £19.

## KEEPING UP FENCES.

Some 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 economical 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 to him.

I know farms that are crossed and checked 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, incumbrances and an aggravation.

To my mind nothing detracts more from the farm than the practice some men have of dividing and subdividing it by means of cross fences into lots 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 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 percent 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 sow in meadow, and what proportion I wished to use as pasture. Then I would divide my land as nearly as possible according to its adaptation to these crops, and so arrange it that it would lie as nearly as possible according to its adaptation to these crops, and so arrange it that it would lie as nearly as possible in regular squares. In this way I would secure the best appearance, and give to my farm a broad, healthy look, and, with two or three lines of straight cross-fence, supplant the many zig-zag fences that are too often seen winding about over a farm, 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 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, 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 surplus 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. Montfort, in Prairie Farmer.

—Colonel 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 sun ever taken by scientific men in America was taken on Long Island (Penobscot Bay) on October 27, 1780. On that occasion a party from Harvard College, headed by Rev. Samuel Williams Holis, having obtained permission from the British General commanding it, landed at Bounty Cove, and made the house of Shubal Williams their headquarters. The totality of the eclipse was visible only in Penobscot Bay, and great interest was felt by the result of the Harvard people's observance thereof, which was very successful.

—The United States possesses the largest vault and the largest deposit of money in it if any Government in the world. It has \$100,000,000, but the prospectors favorable for a call for increased storage of silver. There are about \$3,000,000 in half-dollars that do not lodge.

—For dryness of skin vary the food as much as possible, and have fish and fowl rather than the more solid meats. Take fruit and vegetables freely, and out-door exercise.

## 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 will accommodate 300 girls. There will be no charge for instruction, and only 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 Whitaker of Pennsylvania, who has recently been in Cuba, reports that the Baptists are conducting a very successful mission in Havana. He is 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 were but \$790. The income from the fund \$2,471.52. The yearly increase of the capital stock is over \$1,000, and the fund 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 peace.—George Washington.

—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 from envy and jealousy.

—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 inspires, 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 easily 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 universe.

—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. 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 covering bits of common glue with vinegar. When dissolved, if too thin, add more glue; if too thick, add more vinegar. 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 administered in a frozen state, often with a positive advantage. The Sanitary Era adds, from frequent instances, that ice-cream suits admirably some conditions where hardly any other food is acceptable.

## WHITE WOOL GOWNS.

How They Are Made, Draped, Trimmed and Brightened.

White wool for summer gowns is also brightened by woven colored borders in broadened 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 white cashmere 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 girls graduates are made with an accordion-pleated skirt trimmed above its hem with ten or twelve rows of the narrowest feather-edge 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 full 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 *choux* 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-way down the skirt, where they are tied in long flowing loops and ends that fall to the foot.—Harper's Bazar.



The Chase County Court.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The constitutional prohibition amendments that were voted on in Massachusetts, last Monday, were defeated by from 35,000 to 40,000 majority.

The wines left by Minister Sackville, whom President Cleveland packed off to England, have been transferred to the White House cellars. It is thus the administration continues to manifest its anti-British tendencies.

If thirty farmers in one Pennsylvania county are sold out by the Sheriff within three months, how long will it 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 fancy.—Phila. Record.

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 sympathetic letter and sends money. The days for waving the 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 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, that day inaugurated President of the United States.

Babyland for April is here, overflowing with good things for the toddlers. With so many nice pictures and little stories and jingles suited to baby's eye and ear, the great popularity of this delightful magazine is not to be wondered at. A word to the fathers and mothers—it would be difficult to suggest a way of investing fifty cents where an equal amount of 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-trade 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 butchered 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 battle scene between the slave traders and the doomed is terribly realistic, and the other numerous illustrations give a vivid idea of the hardships of the African in his own country. This article in DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May will alone more than repay the purchaser; but this number 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 numerous other interesting articles and entertaining stories for the children as well as for old folks, besides its renowned fashion department, making it a Family Magazine that should be found in every home.

Published by W. J. ENNING'S DEMOREST, 15 East 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 encourage plunder of the public treasury under guise of public gratitude, 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 utterances on the subject before his appointment indicated that he was ready to help any old comrade who thinks himself entitled to take a slice out of the treasury.

The public does not wish to see hostility to just claims in the Pension Office; neither does it desire a recklessness which will permit the granting of claims for such causes as death from diphtheria tremors or disability from injury by the fall of a circus tent.—Kansas City News, Republican.

KANSAS PATENTS. The following patents were granted for two weeks ending April 15, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

J. A. Campbell, Ellis, latch and lock combined; F. J. Case and J. F. Preston, Arrington, car coupling; W. M. Dunaway, Delpbos, combination coupon ticket stamp and punch; L. N. Martin, Leavenworth, clothes pounder; Joseph Middleby, Gibson, portable oven; S. H. Sprague, Belmont, fire escape; Harrison Stagg, near Valencia, cultivator.

CRIMES OF A NATION.

TRISTITY, WITH COMMENTS.

PART III.—SCOTLAND.

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

Again, at the battle of Culloden, Moor between Edward and General Hawley, the English were victorious, and the English general gave the order "no quarters," and over 4,000 of the Scotch were ruthlessly slain; and, as the historian says: "intoxicated with their victory, they seemed only bent on merciless vengeance, and the whole country around witnessed scenes of murder, rapine and desolation."

In the year 1296, under the rule of Edward I, the English invaded Scotland. Berwick was taken, and the garrison, consisting of seven thousand, and 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 perished.

Wallace was compelled to seek safety in seclusion where he soon gathered a following, though unsupported by the nobility, that compelled the usurper of Scottish independence to vacate their country. The very mention of the name of William Wallace, the patriot and martyr, awakens feelings of admiration, and brings to mind the saddest recollections of the patriotic efforts of this truly great man. He won the glorious victory on the banks of the Forth, where the surprising genius of Wallace completely annihilated the English army. Yet, sad to say, events afterwards were such it would have been as well had the battle never been fought.

Disension 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 Monteth; and was tried, and beheaded on tower hill.

To speak of the several campaigns of the English, in support of Baliol's pretensions, would, we fear, worry the patients of the reader. Suffice it to say that, only one construction can be placed upon Baliol's conduct, and that is, he was an enemy of his country and deserves the detestation of every true Scotchman. In these invidious destruction marked the track of the English armies.

In the year 1692 was the death of the Scottish nation. The last act of the death throes of the nation is written 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 William III. Surprised in his castle, they inhumanly butchered all his family; and the historian says: "The carnage was succeeded by rapine and desolation; the houses were burned to the ground, and women and children were stripped naked, and were left to die of hunger and cold. Did the patriot, McDonald, and his clan cry: 'God Save King William III!' The death of the Scottish nation is attested by the blood of outraged female innocense, and the naked, starving children of McDonald's clan, that perished on the night of Feb. 13th, A. D. 1692. Thus perished a nation, blotted out of the history of nations, simply a space allotted it on the maps of geographers. No; that is not all; the memories of a Bruce, a Wallace and a McDonald, patriots of the once Scottish government still live. Sad dening that, and yet, they cried: 'God Save the Queen,' when they changed their King, and consolidated the two nations into one, under the rule of Queen Anne. Did they better their condition? Ask the Sphinx.

WAITING.

PETIT JURORS. The following petit jury has been drawn for the May term of the district court: Falls Township—Wm. Ingmire, A. M. White, E. T. Osborne, J. M. Wisherd, Virgil Brown, Robert Cuthbert. Bazaar Township—Lewis Becker, H. Wagner, Frank V. Alfred, 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. S. Shellenbarger. Cottonwood Township—A. Lehnerr John Jacobs, O. L. Drinkwater. Cedar Township—Richard 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 G. Wilson and George W. Tomas vs Transferees. CHARLES E. SMITH vs United States. TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school-house at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, April 27th, 1889. Commencing at eight o'clock, a. m. J. C. DAVIS CO., Supt.

NOTICE. My sons Charley and Fred Hoffman, left their home about Nov. 1st, 1888, and their father wishes to learn of their whereabouts; any one knowing where they are, will confer a favor by writing to their father. Address: WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Cedar Point, Chase co., Kas. (State papers please copy).

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

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

Table with columns: NAME, WHAT FOR, AMOUNT. Lists various bills for services, materials, and legal fees, totaling over \$1000.

H. F. GILLET, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLET, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD-MOWER And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist.

Advertisement for ERIE MEAT MARKET, featuring an illustration of a meat market scene and listing various meats and services.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, March 25th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the 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. 2372 of the SW 1/4 Sec. 24, township 19 south, range 6 east.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, April 10th, 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, before the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase County, at Cottonwood Falls, Kans., on May 25th, 1889, viz: Valentin Engert, D. S. No. 8668 of the SW 1/4 of section 12, township 18, range 9.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 10th, 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, before the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase County, at Cottonwood Falls, Kans., on May 25th, 1889, viz: Valentin Engert, D. S. No. 8668 of the SW 1/4 of section 12, township 18, range 9.

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

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., nov12-14. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north o Toledo. 1711-17

DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all CHRONIC DISEASES, with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to cure what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. OFFICE in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office at MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS, apr25-11 MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIRWARE, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, W. H. HOLSINGER, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas 1st-11

460 Acres of Land for Sale. The Fisher estate, consisting of 460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on the Cottonwood river, east of Cottonwood Falls is offered for sale. One 40 acre tract has a good house and well on it, and the old homestead (200 acres) has a good house and well on it. It will be sold in whole or in part. For price and terms apply to RICHARD CUTHBERT, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, sep27-117 S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggin. Birkett, Verner & Co., LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants, ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, Kansas - City, - Mo. CATTLE SALESMEN M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman feb-11

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN CLEMENS. E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r Hams, Bacon and Bologna always on hand. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides. apr12-117

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

AGENTS! Or Social and Moral Culture. Introduced by ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, is having the largest sale of any strictly subscription book published. Terms and circulars free: if you mean business and want to commence work at once, send \$1 for outfit. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GUARANTEED. Hoping to secure your services for 1889, we are—Yours truly. LYMAN W. DICKERSON & CO. 919 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS, MO (Mention this Paper.)

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

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

HOW IT WORKED.

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

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

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-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

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, returned to Strong City, last Thursday.

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

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran were down to Topeka, last week, on a visit. Miss Dottie Schriber was with them.

Mr. Dan McGinley passed through Strong City, last Thursday, going east. He stopped off to visit his parents a day.

Mrs. A. R. Ice and Mrs. A. M. Ice, of Clements, were down to Emporia, last week, on a shopping and visiting trip.

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

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

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

Mr. E. D. Forney has been appointed aid on the staff of the Colonel commanding the Kansas division of the Sons of Veterans.

Mrs. W. H. Spencer went to Kansas City, last Thursday, to visit her sister, Mrs. 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 his residence.

Messrs. Guthrie & Byram, of Peyton creek, have bought a thoroughbred Maltese jack, from Carlisle, Kentucky, that is considered the best in the county, measuring 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 residence at their old home on South Park.

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 that he will deliver to all parts of the city until 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 awarded a contract to furnish 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 Rettiger has patented, and put in a cutting machine at their quarries, east of town, that will do the work of forty men.

The Republican county convention, to elect delegates to the convention to be held at Emporia, at 5 o'clock, p. m., May 1, 1889, to nominate a candidate 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 before the Grand Jury when he is serving as a Petit Juror at the same term of 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 for work performed on the same day 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. Mathews, who made addresses, and the Rev. S. Martin, who made the closing prayer. The tin box deposited in the stone contained, besides other things, a 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 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. Responses. "Star Spangled Banner." Responses. Psalm 118. Reading. Deteronomy 8. Reading. Te Deum. Apostles' creed. Prayer and responses. The collect for the day. A collect for peace. A collect for grace. Prayer for rulers. Thanksgiving—special. Thanksgiving—general. A prayer of St. Crystostom. Remarks, and benediction.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

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

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 bridge crossing the Missouri river, at Kansas City.

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

Mr. James O'Reilly has widened his sidewalk, surely, expecting a rush of business. That's right; start in early to boom the town.

We need a canning factory. Why buy elsewhere? Patronize home industries.

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 Gerner brothers, on Diamond creek, are brightening up, in prospect of a good crop. Luck to them!

Mr. Hamilton, known as "shorty," the popular brakeman, visited friends at Superior, Neb., Sunday.

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

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 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.

Miss Virginia Fetty's school closed, last Friday, on Silver creek, with a picnic, dinner and a general good time. Miss May Vebug was among the visitors.

The Vebug creamery is doing a fair business for the time of year.

An unusually large area of corn is being planted, with fair prospects of a good crop.

Cattle are being turned out to graze over our beautiful prairies. SAM HOUSTON.

MATFIELD GREEN ITEMS.

MATFIELD GREEN, KANS., April 22nd, 1889.

Elder N. Haskins found a hen's egg in his barn, that measures seven and one half inches round and ten and one half inches in length round. He broke a small hole in one end and let the substance out, and behold it contained, beside Albumen, another egg, with a hard shell on it. The little wonder can be seen at his place any time.

Joseph Childers visited his relatives in our city, last week.

Charles Haskins has gone to Wichita. Boomers are still en route to Oklahoma.

The Bazaar measles case has returned to our town for further treatment. Miss Althea Billingslae, of Fall River, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Bocook.

Miss Mary Davis, Miss Mitchell's attendant, has gone to her father's on South Cat creek.

Mrs. Spire 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. 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 science of music, deserve the compliments of all who heard them. At the appointed hour, 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., sang high mass, and delivered a sermon on the beauty of Easter, wishing each and every one present a happy Easter here, and in the hereafter, with Jesus, our Lord and Redeemer.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Mr. H. F. Gillett the enterprising hardware man, now comes to the front with a large stock of the celebrated "Evans anti-rust tinware." He will guarantee every piece rust proof, and will sell it for about half you would have to pay for any other furniture. It will pay you to buy the "Evans" if you are in need of any tinware. Ap18ct.

Mrs. Oliver has just received her stock of spring millinery goods. m28-1f

Wire cloth and screen doors at H. F. Gillett's.

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

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-1f

We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as a dun.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood 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 Spezialitaet. aug16-1f

Subscribe for the COURANT the largest and best paper published in Chase county.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money.

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.

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 \$3.00 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 BEING SO

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 nice.

Our Hat Stock will be

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.

In Selecting you will

find the line complete in every department, and when you want to really dress up, come to our store where you will find 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.

Carson & Frye,

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. This 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 suit.

Boys' \$4.00 Suits for \$3.00. Boys' Suits cheap at \$5.00 for \$4.00.

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

Come in and see the BIG BARGAINS in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY, CARSON & FRYE,

(Loose's Old Stand,) Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SITUATION,

with steady employment, and good pay all the year round, to reliable men furnishing satisfactory references.

S. A. McCOMBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work, guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. j28-1f

### 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 pines on the rocky slope.

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

Flitting 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,  
Shredding the crags with their summit tall,  
And the pines on the rocky slope.

On, on I tore, with rush and roar;  
Through 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 countless bodies again,  
Asleep in their icy prison-pen,  
All dead in the valley together.

—Forbes Hoernmans, 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, clad 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, double-breasted-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 time.

It was in September, 1775, when Allen 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 condescend to go; can muster more than one hundred pounds, my own property; shall regard spending that no more than one copper. Your Excellency must know that Allen was not only a brother, but a real friend, that sticketh closer than a brother."

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 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 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 was held.

In a few weeks Prescott was exchanged, and was appointed soon after to command the British forces in Rhode Island.

Colonel Allen, too, was delivered from his shackles and treated with an approach to decency. He was exchanged, also, and returned to America.

his popularity greatly increased by his experiences in Great Britain.

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 Island boys of that time, he was as 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 had been offered a promotion for these services, but had declined it "till he had done something more to deserve 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 three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and was usually guarded by a small force of troops posted at some distance. The very house, I believe, is still standing, or was until recently, and no one need wish a better house at Newport than that.

Colonel Barton selected forty men to go with him in five boats to capture the British General. When they were 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 that probably some of them would lose their lives. He added:

"If any of you are unwilling to engage 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 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 decieved, then seized and silenced, while the men surrounded the house. A mighty negro named Prince, who lived many years after to tell the tale, stood 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 also, and in a moment Barton was by the General's side.

"General Prescott, you are a prisoner," 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 aide-camp being also captured by the men without.

"You must run, General," said Barton.

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

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, prisoners and all, landed safely within the 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 presented by Congress with a sword 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 midst of powerful forces both on sea and land.

Few men enjoyed Barton's exploit more than General Lafayette, who remembered it vividly when he returned to America in 1824. Judge of his surprise when he learned that Colonel Barton, the hero of the exploit, had 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 prisoner. On learning these facts, Lafayette, from his own purse, secretly satisfied the judgment, and the obstinate old hero was set free. He survived until 1831, when he died in Providence, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

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 reasons 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 portion 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 terrestrial globe, in some of its behavior, may be compared to an india-rubber ball filled with water. If 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 evidently prove that some portions of the earth have not been inundated by the Noachian deluge. For instance, in Auvergne, France; in the Eifel country of the Prussian Rhine Province; in New Zealand and elsewhere, there are extinct volcanoes, evidently older than Noe, that are "marked by cones of pumice-stone, ashes and such light substances as could not have resisted the waters of the deluge."

Whereabout was the deluge? Indications seem to point to Western Central Asia. It is quite probable that the leading descendants of Adam, the direct line of the ancestors of God's chosen people of old, continued to reside near the former happy home of 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 stated that it is the same that passeth 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 earth.

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 have done without changing the entire surface of the surrounding territories. 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 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 inhaling 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 endorse. "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 condition. They are like beasts. Disoiled, besotted creatures, lacking the strength 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 increase?"

"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 Francisco Examiner.

—Almost anything is insanity, says a New York doctor. If you laugh heartily—get mad—forget anything—drop a letter into the post-office without a stamp, you can be called insane.

### OWNERS OF THE SOIL.

Their Feelings Words Can Not Paint and Gold Can Not Buy.

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 a wholesome influence not easily imbibed by any other source. He feels—other 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 his—from 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 bread-stuff 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 necessities 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-Ball.

Mrs. Frontenac—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 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 silver makes a new bonbon tray. Silver mounted Easter eggs of decorated porcelain make serviceable sugar, salt and pepper shakers. Plain gold band bracelets, with overlapping ends, are mounted with pearls, diamonds and sapphires. Small feathers in diamonds, joined at the stems with a band of tiny garnets, are seen as ladies' pins. Three enamelled 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 diamonds 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 sectional silver champagne bottle, which on being taken apart serves as a cigar holder match stand and ash tray. A magnificent ornament for the table is 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 in 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 we should not plow while the land is 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 order. Then we take our marker, made with two runners, each about thirty inches long, and checked it off, going across the furrow first. 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. When it begins to tassell, better let it alone. Don't allow a crust to form around 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 of Agriculture.

### SURPRISE PARTIES.

A Good Old Institution Defended by a Garulous Old Gentleman.

"I was reading in a society paper the other day," said a gentleman whose healthful and rubicund visage belies the hint of age suggested by his frosty whiskers, "an account of an alleged 'surprise party.' The account, after stating in so many words that it was a surprise party, went on to describe the magnificent toilets of the hostess and the guests, the elegant supper, the costly collation favors, etc., etc. What sort of a surprise party was that, do you think? The lady of the house was no more 'surprised' than I am at this minute. If it was a surprise party, how did the hostess get the tip to pile all her good clothes on, prepare her supper and buy a lot of silly knick-knacks to give to the dudes and dudesses who came to 'surprise' her? I suppose that that sort of thing is all the go now, however. A person who should organize a surprise party like those we used to organize in our youth, when every fellow brought his own and his girl's supper in a basket and the mistress of the house really was surprised, would be laughed at for an idiot or a boor. It's all very well for the young folks of to-day to enjoy themselves in their own way. It's their own lookout if they 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 party, pshaw."—Chicago Journal.

—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 Australia.

### 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 agonizing 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 Tropsman, 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 responsibilities 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, Macaulay, Buckle and Bichat left their immitable works half finished; Raphael, Mozart and Byron died at the verge of a summit which perhaps no other foot shall ever approach." "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 thousand 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 peculiar endorsement of Mr. Moseley's conclusion. 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 religion that trusts the equiscope 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 annoyance of every-day life, there is no doubt that tens of thousands of men and women yearly fill premature graves. Especially after middle life should a careful watch be kept over one's physical condition. The symptoms of kidney disease, such as becoming easily tired, headache, neuralgia, feeble heart action, sickle appetite, a splendid feeling one day and an all-gone one the next, persistent cough, trouble in urinating, etc., should be diligently looked 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 kidneys is no evidence that they are not 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 advanced kidney disease, which is only another name for Bright's Disease. To preserve life and to be well while you live are two cardinal virtues, and it is time well spent to give this vital subject earnest and careful attention, and to use the knowledge acquired in a judicious and intelligent manner."

### Go to the Foundation.

I would have the teachers study the heart and endeavor to implant right motives—to go to the very root and establish sound principle. Shadow goodness is a mere shell, the shadow of a shade. There must be something within, or it has no substance. Such goodness will only follow religion, like one of John Bunyan's character, while it wears its silver slippers. Such goodness falls in the hour of temptation. It reminds one of the Oriental tale Lord Bacon tells of where a cat was changed to a lady, and she behaved very lady-like till a mouse ran through the room, when she sprang down upon her hands and chased it. So with children; if their goodness is only an outward thing, when temptation comes they will down and follow. Give the right motives, sound principles, and they will be firm. In after 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 night?  
Miss Laura—About three o'clock, I think.  
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 conduct—if you have any to offer.  
Miss Laura—We didn't get the last pig in the pen until then, mamma.—Terro Haute Express.

—A Washington correspondent states that but one Senator smokes cigarettes.

RACE PREJUDICES.

Thoughts Suggested by Recent Disturbances in an Ohio Town.

Another serious outbreak of race prejudice is reported from Ohio. New Richmond, a town of 3,000 inhabitants in Clermont County, has about 700 white school-children to 300 black.

ship to Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, a man who has had no experience whatever in the mail service, who has no record of efficiency and superior fitness, and who had no advantage over General Pearson in the matter of Republicanism, except that he is more acceptable to the machine and the spoils-men.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The missions to China, Persia and Turkey are still to be filled, and Webb Hayes, Jamie Garfield and Allen Arthur not yet provided for!

It begins to look as if the President didn't propose to divide and conquer the solid South with the plums at his disposal.

Mr. Harrison is heartily desirous of annexing Cuba. It would make a lot of new offices, and five thousand razing Republicans could be sent to the island before the stamping out of the yellow fever should begin.

Consul-General New's description of his position as a "place without any frills but with much swag" is graphic but is hardly wise.

The millionaire Senators who are trying to convince the country that their services are worth \$10,000 a year have undertaken a tough job.

The spring elections in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City and other Western municipalities have swept over the party machines like a cyclone.

"Trustocracy" is a brand new name for the kind of government we are now living under.

President Cleveland, in 1886, removed Francis E. Warren, a Wyoming cattle king, from the Governorship of that Territory because he was an offender against the law prohibiting the fencing in of the public lands.

When President Cleveland had been less than a month in office, the question of appointing General Pearson's successor in the New York postmaster-ship was very pressing.

Nothing is quite so ridiculous as the proposition to endow a chair of protection at Yale college, consider it from any standpoint whatever.

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.

The Minneapolis Tribune thinks both sides of the question should be presented. So we suppose it would have the Reverend Bob Ingersoll lecture to the divinity school on the mistakes of Moses.

HE FLEW BY HIMSELF.

Why Andy Schadow Refused to Elope with His Beloved Tapioca? "Tapioca, dear, come and put on your little red hood and fly with me to Jersey and I'll make you Duchess of all Gloucester."

Thus spoke Andy Schadow in a tremulous voice that sounded as if it had just been newly polished. His warm breath dallied with the ruffled collar around Tapioca's neck as they sat together in the parlor of an Ellis-street residence.

"Come, Tap, let us fly out of this cruel, tax-burdened world and take our abode in Jersey."

"Oh, Andrew, this is so sudden. If you'd only give me ten days' notice I'd have been ready to do the flying act."

"But, Tapioca, my pudding, you needn't stop to pack your collar-box, 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 by myself."

And then Andy Schadow went out and soared high in the air, so that he 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.

Many a poor family that seeks the western 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.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants. Many a poor family that seeks the western 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.

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.

If 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.

Table with columns for Market (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK) and various commodities (CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, POTATOES) with prices.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Is Harrison a Descendant of Pocahontas? It is popularly believed that President Harrison is descended from Pocahontas and from the Parliamentary soldier and regicide General Thomas Harrison, who was executed in 1660.

Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, manifested a friendliness for the early white settlers of Virginia when she was but a girl. The story of how she saved the life of Captain John Smith, who had been captured and condemned to death by her father—how she, on several occasions, made known to the settlers their danger when about to be attacked—is well known to all acquainted with the early history of America.

Whether this be true or not it is, however, well-known that President Harrison is a descendant of a noted family, distinguished alike in peace and war. The name of Harrison is already indelibly written upon the pages of American history, for General William Henry Harrison—the ninth President of the United States—was the grandfather of General Ben. Harrison.

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 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 demands—its well-known reputation as the only remedy for the prevention and cure of kidney diseases being world wide—the manufacturer 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 remedy and spring-time system renovator.

Pocahontas, during her life-long friendship for the white settlers of Virginia, besides 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 between herself and the President be true or not for the name of Pocahontas is already immortal.

A scientist calculates with great precision what a mosquito could do if there 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.

"Now, look pleasant," said the pompous young photographer, smiling at his latest 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 Oklahomas. 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.

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

Engraving and Electrotyping. If you want engravings of Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Maps, Plates, 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., Kansas City, Mo.

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 sore remedy for Fever and Ague, a gentleman in our employ suffered greatly from Malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this ANTIDOTE advertised, tried it, was immediately relieved and finally cured.

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

Hart's purgative remedies are fast giving 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 which they steal.

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

It is taking the oath of office President Harrison 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.

USE St. Jacobs Oil FOR PAIN. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

Woven Wire Fencing. WIRE ROPE SOLVING. GALVANIZED. 80c TO \$2 PER ROD.

65¢ A MONTH AND BOARD PAID. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 423 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. WILL GET YOUR PENSION WITHOUT DELAY.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. Gentlemen AND Ladies. Or any of my shoes advertised from time to time in this paper, that cannot be procured from Dealers, will be sent to any address free of charge from the Factory on receipt of price.

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

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.

PENSION PATENTS. JOHN V. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Patent Bureau, at Law, Washington, D. C.

\$500 OFFERED FOR AN INCURABLE CASE OF CATARRH IN THE HEAD. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter, breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility.

GARMENTS TO FIT PERFECTLY. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

5-TON WAGON SCALES. Iron Lovers, Steel Scales, Tare Beam and Beam Box. \$60.

RISOS CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. CONSUMPTION.

ENGRAVING AND ELECTROTYPING. Largest and best equipped establishment west of the Mississippi.

BABY CARRIAGES SENT C. O. D. \$5 TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$5.15 FREE.

PENSIONS. Due all SOLDIERS, if disabled; widows, etc. THEODORE T. ROLFE, LAWYER, 111 N. W. MOULTRIE & SON, Cincinnati, O., & Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MEN. Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Connections. Write J. D. BROWN, N. Social, Mo.

BONANZA TO AGENTS SAMPLES FREE. THOROUGHbred EGGS—All varieties Postpaid. Pigeons, Field Seed—Cheap. R. G. MASON, Memphis, Tenn.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. Springer's Advice to Settlers in Oklahoma.

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, attorney at law in Oklahoma, who 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, what part of the Indian Territory in which settlements are permitted under the public domain and after the 22d 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, 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 established 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 necessary for the security of the people, and for the promotion of the interests of the 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, the building of bridges, the administration of estates, and such other powers as are exercised by the towns, cities and counties in the respective States.

During the late rebellion the governments established by the seceded States, which were in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Congress, have been recognized as de facto governments by the Supreme Court of the United States, and certain acts of these governments, relating to the functions of those governments have been regarded as binding. If such governments, hostile to the United States, could be established in the Indian Territory, and 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 settlement in the Indian Territory, to establish a de facto government for their own safety and protection. In California a provisional state government was established and put in force by the people prior to their admission into the Union. No act of Congress, or law relating to the 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. 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 opened 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. In the case of Cooly held, in the case of the people vs. Hurlburt (4 Michigan, page 4), "local government is matter of absolute right."

The first desideratum which must be met is 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? How shall the rights of person and property be preserved? There is no legislator now in existence which can authorize municipal corporations; nor have any statutes been passed by the United States providing for such organizations. Hence, there can be no such thing at present as an incorporated city or town. How shall the people, therefore, proceed in the first instance to secure local government in such cities and towns? The precedent, except such as may have been pursued by many of the pioneers of the West, especially those who found themselves in early times in mining camps where large populations had suddenly assembled, and where it became necessary for the people to organize of themselves and by themselves to secure local government and protection to person and property. A suggestion is made that a provisional organization may not be out of place at this time. Unless efficient measures are taken the lawless element who will congregate in the new centers of population will pursue their unlawful propensities and to this result there is nothing insecure. A provisional city government might be formed in the following manner: A few prominent citizens might publish a call for a mass meeting of the inhabitants of the town or city, fixing the time, 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 in order to establish a provisional city, 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 such time as they could be called. These officers' names could be submitted to a mass meeting of the citizens and, having been agreed to, they could at once assume all the functions of a provisional city government. This is a provisional city government, and its laws will be the most familiar. These provisional cities could adopt for themselves 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 thereof.

As to the county and territorial governments, I would suggest the following method of procedure: 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 a law. In order to establish a provisional territorial government over the lands which may be open to settlement in the Indian Territory, the 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, the 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 cannot 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 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 residing 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 2, chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes, to which I have referred, and 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-

THE "LINE OF DUTY."

Pension Decisions Defining Just Claims For Accidents While in the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Assistant Secretary 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. Brockenshaw, 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 guilty of no act contributory to it, inasmuch as the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened 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 force, in the case 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 service, when 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 was guilty of no act alleged as the ground of pension happened to him 'without any fault or neglect on his part.'"

Another case was that of C. H. Sedgewick, late midshipman United States ship Santee and United States ship Constitution, who was injured by a kick from a comrade on board the Santee, while in the line of duty, "twisting and tearing" his comrade, who, 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 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 contracted 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, it is necessary that the death of her husband should be 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 is adhered to.

SAMOA 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 insist 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 Samoa 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 battle 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 Samoa 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 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 for 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 Commission 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 effect give the Imperial Government a practical mortgage upon the islands, thus rendering Germany to accomplish by this means 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 not bind them to the proposition submitted by Mr. Bayard and upon which the late conference split. Secretary Bayard's plan involved a preponderance of native influence. To this the German Minister objected.

Bill Ryan Released.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 16.—Bill Ryan, the last of the James boys' wild-riders, has been released from the penitentiary and has left for Kansas City. Ryan was confined here since 1881, at 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 of the prison authorities to such an extent that for the past four years he has held a 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 Bassett that he might be used as a witness against Ryan, early last fall wrote a letter to Governor McComb urging some clemency in Ryan's behalf, asserting that he had been unjustly convicted and a grievous wrong done him. Governor McComb commuted the sentence May 18.

MILITARY LAW.

General Merritt Responsible For Order In Oklahoma—Stocks, 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 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 instructions. 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 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 83 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 insurrection and unexpected invasion, insurrection or riot endangering the public property of the United States or in case of attempted or threatened robbery or interruption of the United States mails or other equal emergency officers of the army may, if they think the emergency exists, take such action as they may deem proper, subject to 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 President."

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.

Commissioner Stockslager has made public a letter concerning homestead entries in Oklahoma, addressed to D. H. Dalsted, 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 in Oklahoma, I will state as follows, viz: '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 he desires to settle upon. Within 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 be done at any time. The latter method, if 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 will 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 settler to consider, and in which his circumstances 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 in time will have the superior right. When the inception of the claim is simultaneous—that is, at the same time precisely—the legal right is equal and the question can be decided according to the times the land was 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 public land or person having notice of such claim shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto. The President's proclamation of March 2, 1889, calls attention expressly to this provision, and the same is strictly enforced. (See circular of April 1, 1889, copy enclosed).

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 and between all important points. For the present all mails will enter the 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 being 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.

Failure To Pay.

BOSTON, April 18.—Thomas F. Scanlan, doing business as the New England Piano Company, with offices at 157 Tremont street, Boston, and 88 Fifth avenue, New York, with factory at Roxbury, Mass., has failed and has assigned to George F. Morse. His liabilities are \$200,000.

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 Sixth avenue. They commenced on both 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 Incumbents Richardson had his wagon 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 workmen were those which held the fire department wires. These will be removed by the 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 Eighteenth street, Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth streets pedestrians picked their 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 Company's Condition. NEW YORK, April 17.—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the last year has been issued. It is the fullest and most explicit statement ever issued by the company, and it shows every attempt to hide the disastrous losses sustained by it in the year. The whole story is given in the following statement of the income account: Balance at credit, January 1, 1888, \$4,074,998; operating earnings for the year, \$24,807,730; operating expenses and taxes, \$17,377,353; net earnings, \$7,430,377; income from other sources, \$218,173; net revenue for the year, \$7,648,551; 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 1/2 on common stock, \$2,207,733; total payments, \$9,558,855; balance income account, \$2,224,731. 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 statement of the bonded debt shows that at the end of the year it was \$18,984,000 or \$200,000 less than a year ago.

EMERSON ACQUITTED.

The London Jury Acquits the Missouri Horse Dealer of the Murder of Robison. LONDON, April 17.—Luke Emerson, of Bowling Green, Mo., who was charged with the murder of a man named Robison 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 then drew a revolver and fired two shots, killing Robison, who was one of the assailants, and wounding the other. His plea was that he had simply acted in self defense. Robison sustained the alias of "Brum-ragen 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.

Commissioner 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 Indian Territory to the United States, called on the President yesterday and informed him that he could not 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 Humphrey, of Illinois, and Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, the members of the Commission recently appointed by the President to negotiate with the Cherokees 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 are very elaborate and contain a complete history of the Government's treaty relations with these Indians from the earliest times.

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 inventor 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 not only the prairie but the soil 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."

Another company of strong-armed wood choppers made an attack on the poles on Sixth avenue. They commenced on both 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 Incumbents Richardson had his wagon 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.

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An Officer Stabbed.

SHELBYVILLE, Mo., April 17.—City Marshal Spake 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 Dowell not one identified the prisoner, and a shout went up, "Let him loose. He's not the man." The great crowd followed the sheriff and his prisoner to the jail, demanding the prisoner's release.