

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

NUMBER 29.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

EUADOR has sent notice to the State Department at Washington of her intention to be represented at the conference of American States next fall.

SENATOR MANDERSON says many Senators who voted against the confirmation of Murat Halstead were not actuated by personal feelings, but believed Halstead too impetuous.

SECRETARY TRACY is said to have been pleased with his visit to the Brooklyn navy yard.

It is understood that the new Sioux Commission will consist of William Warner, of Missouri; Charles Fiske, of Ohio; John H. King, of Nebraska; Major-General Crook and a Democratic member not yet decided upon from Iowa.

An order will soon issue from the Navy Department concerning a court-martial for the trial of Lieutenant-Commander George M. Cook, who is charged with having left his vessel (the Pinto) in Alaska and returned to the United States without permission from the department.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS H. PATTERSON, United States navy, retired, died at Washington on the 10th after a long illness. He was sixty-nine years of age.

The court martial to try Major Ames for pulling Governor Beaver's nose met at the War Department, Washington, on the 11th.

The Commissioner of Patents has removed Jerome B. Burke, a division chief, and reinstated John W. Baboon in the position.

In the case of Steve Russell, convicted in the United States District Court, Western district of Arkansas, of pulling Governor Beaver's nose met at the War Department, Washington, on the 11th.

The President has appointed Henry S. White, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the district of West Virginia.

FRANK BELMONT recently resigned as Minister to Spain. Secretary Blaine, in response, requested him to remain in Madrid until his successor arrived.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital trustees, of Philadelphia, in the suit by the heirs of Dr. Scott Stewart to break his will bequeathing \$269,000 to the institution.

Mrs. THEODORE THOMAS, wife of the musician, died at New York recently after a lingering illness.

A SPLIT occurred in the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th, which consequently broke the Erie road its full force and ended the trouble.

GOVERNOR BEAVER has received a letter from Major Ames, who assaulted him in Washington. It contains a most abject apology for his outrageous conduct and begs him to interfere at Washington to prevent the court-martial. Ames says that rather than submit to the disgrace of being court-martialed he will commit suicide.

GOVERNOR HILL has nominated Dr. Allen Hamilton to be health officer for the port of New York.

A SERIOUS fire occurred at Boston on the 9th, breaking out in the freight house of the Lowell division of the Boston & Maine railroad. The loss was estimated at \$500,000.

By a collision between a yard engine and a street car at Jersey City, N. J., the other morning two men were dangerously and four were seriously injured.

The Saxton Bill Reform bill has passed the New York Assembly by yeas 74, nays 44.

At the request of the New York merchants the return time of excursion tickets to the Washington inauguration centennial has been extended to May 26.

NATHAN F. DIXON, of Westley, has been elected by the Rhode Island Legislature to succeed Chase in the United States Senate.

At the Rhode Island by-elections at Newport, Cranston, and Bristol to fill vacancies, the Republicans secured a majority and will control the next Legislature. This gives the Republicans a chance to elect a Governor of the State.

CAPTAIN STUBBS reports at New York that his schooner, the Carrie A. Buckman, was fired on by a Dominican vessel.

The New York Yacht Club has decided to accept Earl Dunraven's challenge to a match for the America cup. A committee was appointed to arrange the preliminaries to determine which yacht shall be put forward against the Valkyrie.

The new cruiser Baltimore has been docked at Philadelphia for the purpose of having her propellers put on.

The storehouse of the Suffolk Cordage Company at Chelsea, Mass., has been damaged \$50,000 by fire.

RUSSELL H. HARRISON, son of the President, was arrested in New York recently for publishing a libel in the Montana Live-Stock Journal on ex-Governor Crosby. The libel was a reprint from a Buffalo paper, which accused Crosby of stealing jewels from a Washington lady.

The Planet juke mills were destroyed by fire at Brooklyn, N. Y., at one o'clock on the morning of the 12th. There were rumors of loss of life, many of the night force having to jump from windows to save their lives. The loss was \$500,000.

BILLINGS & EATON, wholesale hide and leather dealers of Boston, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are about \$700,000. Assets fair.

A MARRIAGE license was issued recently at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Samuel Welzer, aged seventy-two, and Edith P. Wilson, aged fifteen. The disparity of ages excited much comment, but the union was not illegal, the parents of the girl entering no protest.

The steamer Conant was reported on the rocks near Newport, R. I., on the 12th. The passengers were landed by a tug.

GEORGE CALDER, a prominent cotton manufacturer, of Lancaster, Pa., proprietor of the Fulton cotton mill, has made an assignment. The liabilities are at least \$150,000 and the assets may reach \$50,000.

The final result of the recent elections in Rhode Island leaves the Legislature on joint ballot at 59 Republicans to 49 Democrats.

THE WEST.

By a collision on a curve near Peach Springs, Ariz., the other day between passenger trains four engines were wrecked and thrown down a high bank into a stream and a tramp was killed.

WILLIAM WILSON, who stole the ballots in a precinct in Chicago after they had been counted in the municipal election, has been sent to jail for 300 days.

OWING to the lightness of the snowfall and the lack of rain in Upper Michigan lumbermen are unable to get their logs to market and over a billion logs are waiting in the streams for a freshet.

The directors of the First National Bank of Anoka, Minn., claim that the amount of Cashier Pratt's deficit will not be over \$25,000, and depositors will be paid in full.

On the suggestion of Senator Ingalls, Eugene F. Ware, of Fort Scott, Kan., has been selected as post at Arlington on Dec. 1st.

The people of Sioux City, Iowa, have subscribed \$1,500 and prepared three car loads of supplies for the relief of the Dakota prairie fire sufferers.

A FREIGHT engine dashed into a private car on the Santa Fe at Lorenzo, Ill., recently and the locomotive boiler exploded, causing the death of four persons and the shocking injury of several others.

MISS BECHLER, who killed Henry King, Jr., whom she claimed as her husband, was acquitted by the jury at Omaha on the 10th. Her defense was insanity.

ABOUT fifty persons were overcome by a suffocating black smoke from a fire which broke out in Sanger, Rockwell & Co.'s factory at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 10th. Twenty of the victims had to be carried home in patrol wagons.

FRANZ in Rising Sun, Ind., the other day caused \$35,000 loss to various business firms.

FOUR small children of a German named Merdam were poisoned recently near St. Joseph, Minn., by eating wild parsnips. Three died.

ONE man was fatally and four seriously burned in a foundry at Youngstown, O., by the explosion of molten metal in a casting form.

JUDGE THAYER, of the United States district court at St. Louis, has decided that the tops of mail boxes are not receptacles for mail, and taking papers from them is no criminal offense.

The Bremen bill to require the inspection of beef on foot before being killed was defeated in the Ohio Senate by a vote of 13 to 16. The bill originated in the House and passed that body by an almost unanimous vote.

The Michigan House has passed a bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of cigars.

An order to reduce wages on the street car lines in Minneapolis resulted in a strike on the 11th.

MR. BEDDINGER, another Dakota prairie fire victim, is dead. This made six deaths in Hyde County caused by prairie fires. The total loss in Hyde County was \$40,000.

MISS BECHLER, who has just been on trial at Omaha for the killing of H. W. King, Jr., expects to sail for Europe soon.

HARRIET's tailoring concern at Detroit, Mich., an establishment for manufacturing ladies' silk garments, was robbed the other morning and about \$5,000 worth of silks stolen.

OFFICER O'BRIEN is at the point of death at Chicago as the result of an injury received at the Haymarket riot. O'Brien has a piece of the bomb in his side.

The United States grand jury at Port Townsend, Wash., have found twenty-five indictments against William Harned, special deputy collector, eleven against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-treasurer agent, and twelve against Quincy A. Brooks for stealing from the Government.

FIVE persons in the general offices of the "Q" system at Chicago have been discharged in order to curtail expenses.

The Ohio Senate committee to investigate Railroad Commissioner Capellan reported finding him guilty of questionable conduct, both as an officer and in private life.

MURKIN STANLEY, of Cincinnati, jumped recently from the bridge on the Cincinnati Southern railroad over the Kentucky river, a height of 285 feet. With the exception of coughing up a little blood he was uninjured. He did it to beat Steve Brodie, the New York jumper.

FRANK RINGO, the well-known base-ball catcher, committed suicide at Kansas City recently after a protracted spree.

An uproar was caused in the Western Freight Association by the discovery that a secret rate existed between the St. Paul road and the Armours. The other roads were forced to make the same rate, as the contract had three years to run. The Interstate Railway Association threatened prosecution, which a general manager thought mere bancombs.

THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA farmers report heavy loss of stock from drowning during the late gale. Between Fort Monroe and York river fishermen lost nets valued at \$20,000.

H. HERRNLI, city editor and chief of staff of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier for five years, has been elected manager of the paper, to succeed the late Captain Dawson.

GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET'S residence in Gainesville, Ga., was destroyed by fire the other day, causing \$10,000 loss.

THREE large mountain fires which are doing great damage are now raging near Edgemont, Md.

The Canadian river in the Panhandle of Texas is out of its banks because of rains, and an \$18,000 bridge at Canadian, Tex., has been washed away.

The wife of W. P. Woods and five of his children were burned to death near Clayton, Ga., recently, by his house taking fire.

BALTIMORE business men have subscribed \$500,000 toward a great sugar refinery.

The Alabama giants, a colored woman weighing 350 pounds, died at Birmingham, Ala., the other day. The coffin was six feet seven inches long, forty inches wide and thirty inches deep.

The raid on moonshiners in Eastern Kentucky was successful, seven moonshiners being captured without bloodshed.

ELIAS CALVERT, a well-to-do farmer, and his wife were drowned near Mineral Wells, Tex., the other day, while attempting to cross the Brazos river.

The crew of the wrecked schooner Richard W. Denham, of Bath, Me., numbering four men, were picked up at sea by the steamer Pirate and taken to Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL.

It is officially denied that the Marquis of Londonderry intended to resign the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath passed the Army bill with the amendments made by the Hungarian Diet.

A MESSENGER who has returned to Suakin from Khartoum, brings letters from Slaten Bey and members of the Catholic mission. He also brings the supposed head of Rasalula, the Abyssinian General, who is said to have been killed in battle at Galabat. The head was a present from the Khalifa to the Governor of Suakin.

SPRING emigration to the United States has assumed large proportions. Four thousand emigrants, mainly Germans and Swedes, sailed on the 10th from Liverpool. All available stowage space on several steamers there and at continental ports has been taken up for intending emigrants.

PASTEUR'S microbe rabbit exterminator has been pronounced a failure in Australia.

It is announced that an agreement has been reached between England, Germany and the United States by which one war vessel of each power will be located at Samoa.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the colliery at Castrup, Westphalia, recently. The men were at work in the pit at the time and twenty were killed.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News says that Germany has not protested officially against the appointment of Mr. Bates as one of the American Commissioners to the Samoan conference, but that the Government would prefer to have some one else appointed in his place.

SEVENTEEN Boulangerists will be indicted by the French Senate court.

KELL & Co., woolen and plush manufacturers at Bradford, England, with a branch house at New York City, have failed with \$500,000 liabilities.

The bankers who were receiving subscriptions to the stock of the American Meat Company, the new dressed beef trust, have withdrawn from the scheme and the amounts already subscribed will be returned on application. The collapse is said to be due to pressure from the Armour syndicate, which is a large sustainer of the concern.

EUROPEAN horses were depressed on the 11th because of extensive rumors of an attempt on the life of the Czar, who was said to have been wounded by a shell thrown at him at Gatchina.

The American bark C. D. Bryant has been seized by the Hawaiian Government for smuggling.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adjourned until May 14.

OWING to the scarcity of water the area of cotton culture in Egypt is much restricted.

It is stated in London that the Prince of Wales is an admirer of Parnell and that a conference between the two will be arranged.

The last arguments were made in the "Q" conspiracy trial on the 12th and the case given to the jury.

The Pensacola has been docked, her hull being injured, and the loss is placed at \$500.

The steamship City of Chester reported at Queenstown on the 12th that four days previously she had struck the rock in the Denmark of the Thingvalla line, abandoned and sinking. The Danmark had on board about 500 passengers and crew and grave fears were expressed of their fate.

THE LATEST.

STOURNEY, Iowa, April 18.—Herman Smith and his brother-in-law, John McNabb, Jr., had been at law over property and were at swords' points. Yesterday McNabb prohibited his sister, Smith's wife, from using any water from the common well, and when Smith came in from work he found no supper on account of McNabb's action. He started for the well with a bucket in one hand and a six-shooter in the other and was met by McNabb with a revolver in each hand. Six shots were heard by neighbors and McNabb received three wounds, from the effects of which he died. Smith surrendered himself to Sheriff Johnson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13.—For the first time since the street car strike began evening runs were attempted last night, but the experiment was not a success. On the North Clinton street line barricades were erected and the driver of one car was afraid to get down to remove them. Twelve men were called to the place and were stoned by the crowd, one officer getting hit on the back. The windows of one car were shattered and the driver was struck on the hand with a brick. The cars were taken off early. Several Pinkerton detectives are guarding the cars. Seven arrests were made.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 13.—The business of the world's conference of Latter Day Saints practically closed last night, with the appointment of 122 missionaries by the quorum of twelve. The mission covers the border and territorial portions of this country, Canada, England, Australia, Wales and the Sandwich Islands. Hiram Rathbun was elected president of the quorum of elders. Religious services will be held Saturday and Sunday, after which the 300 delegates return home.

MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—All the condemned articles at the old quarantine station on Ship Island, opposite Biloxi, Miss., were destroyed last night. The yellow fever hospital and fixtures and every article supposed to be capable of carrying infection was fired.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 13.—Yesterday noon's score of the six-day go-go-yearling race was: Hegelmad, 296 miles; Connors, 392; Noremec, 382; Horan, 378; Golden, 359; Adams, 351; Messier, 339; Taylor, 297; Turner, 292; Cartwright, 289; Tilly, 282; Williams, 263.

SCITUATE, Mass., April 13.—Henry Damon, aged twenty-seven, who was attacked with hydrophobia a few days ago, died yesterday after suffering great agony. He was bitten by a savage dog at the Brocton cattle show last October.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 13.—The Goodlander & Ambrose furniture factory yesterday morning at one o'clock. The fire originated by spontaneous combustion. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Pension Office has allowed a claim for \$14,000 for arrears of pension to Philip Flood. The allowance was made for blindness contracted in the service.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

JULIUS SCHWARTZ, a well-dressed man, thirty years old, was recently arrested at Topeka upon a telegram from New York City charging him with forgery. Later officers arrived and he was taken back East. Schwartz was at one time a man of some prominence in New York, and his father a substantial business man. The younger Schwartz had married and then commenced a systematic forgery of his father-in-law's name, upon whose complaint he was pursued and arrested.

GOVERNOR HUMPHREY has granted a pardon to D. L. Crowder, who was convicted at the September term of the district court of Kingman County, of attempting to bribe a witness and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$50. The balance of the imprisonment and fine are remitted and a full pardon granted.

In a case recently appealed to the Supreme Court, where a case for damages was given to the jury in the lower court on Saturday and the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff on Sunday afternoon and the judge received the verdict, discharging the jury and rendering judgment, the Supreme Court held it to be well-settled that the verdict of a jury may be received on Sunday, the acceptance not being equivalent to a judgment, but the rendition of a judgment on Sunday is a judicial act and therefore invalid. The judgment was therefore reversed.

The other day six young men went up the river at Lawrence in a steamboat fourteen feet long. Three miles from town the boiler exploded, demolishing the boat and injuring Luther Doane, Carl Graiber and Byron Allen. Doane's jaw was smashed and his injuries were fatal. The boiler and engine were built by the members of the party, Allen being an engineer and Doane a plumber.

FRANK SHAEFER, of Ottawa, Ill., and W. H. Millsbaugh, of Ypsilanti, Mich., who had been traveling together selling microscopes and other trinkets, recently operated for some time at Fort Scott. The other day they took a stroll outside the city and when returning Shaefer called Millsbaugh's attention to a specimen he had found, and while he was examining it Shaefer drew a pistol and shot his companion in the head. After making several attempts to again discharge the pistol he threw it away and attacked his victim with his fists, striking him in the face and kicking him in the stomach. He then fled, but was subsequently arrested. Millsbaugh wandered around until found and cared for. His injuries were fatal.

The Governor of Nebraska recently made a demand of Governor Humphrey that he issue requisition papers for the taking of John M. Langen to Nebraska on the charge of selling mortgaged property. The latter refused the demand, claiming that the mortgage was a Kansas mortgage, between Kansas parties.

CHARLES BROWN, an employe of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Emporia, was recently bound over to court on circumstantial evidence charged with stealing \$130 from the express office. The money was found in a coal house.

The story telegraphed from Albuquerque that a man who had suicided there was identified as Edward Waterbury, a hwyman of Emporia, who had been disbarred for crookedness, was a false report. Waterbury is still a lawyer in good standing at Emporia and denies ever having been at Albuquerque or ever having killed himself for crookedness he never was engaged in.

JOHN THORNTON who was shot fourteen times during the Quantrel raid on Lawrence in 1863, but who finally recovered and has been a helpless cripple ever since, died recently in that city.

FARMERS in Kansas are resolving that they will use no twine for binding unless it is sold as low as it has been in previous years. Such action on the part of farmers, not only of Kansas but other states, is the result of the late formation of a twine trust and the advancement of the price of binding twine to almost double the price at which it was sold one year ago.

HON. D. W. WILDER, Superintendent of Insurance, recently asked the opinion of Attorney-General Kellogg on the bill passed by the late session of the Legislature, declaring true and combinations unlawful, and the latter submitted the following: "In my judgment the act is plain and clear, and is made to apply to insurance companies agreeing with themselves that the rate of insurance shall be at a certain standard, and any insurance companies or their officers entering into such an agreement are liable under said act."

ARBOR DAY was celebrated at Manhattan by the closing of all business houses and the planting of 1,000 trees in the park by 150 citizens.

The Republican convention of the Fourth district to nominate a candidate for the place made vacant by the resignation of Congressman Ryan has been called to meet at Emporia May 1, at five o'clock.

The Goodlander & Ambrose furniture factory at Fort Scott burned recently. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000.

In an old farm-house near Brannan Hill, in Wyandotte County, the bodies of Mrs. Wilmatia Seidrich and Jacob Seidrich were found the other day in an advanced stage of decomposition. The farm was owned by the woman, who was fifty-five years old, and Seidrich had been living with her for several years having charge of the farm. She lay partly on a bed with two bullet holes in the body, and Seidrich lay on a lounge with a bullet hole in his neck and revolver by his side. He was about forty-five years old and both had evidently been dead several days.

The only theory advanced was that the man and woman had had some disagreement which resulted in his killing her and committing suicide. The woman and the first husband, August Miller, came from Germany twenty-five years ago, and after purchasing the farm and living on it several years, it is stated, Miller hanged himself. The widow afterward married Seidrich, who also died mysteriously. It is also stated that the same house was the scene of a similar tragedy about twenty years ago. It is said that a family moved into the house when it was first built and after living there about a year the neighbors discovered the dead bodies of the man and his wife.

EXPLANATORY.

Commissioner Stockslager Explains Oklahoma Settlement.

How Entries May Be Made—He Explains One Hundred Thousand Persons Will Enter Oklahoma Within a Month.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Commissioner of the General Land-office has made public the following letters as being of general interest to persons contemplating settlement in Oklahoma:

G. M. Wilson, Esq., Arkansas City, Kan.: GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 12.—Sir: Your letter of the 4th inst. addressed to the honorable Attorney-General in reference to the Oklahoma lands which are to be opened to settlement under act of Congress of March 2, 1889, has been forwarded by him to this office for answer.

In reply, I have to state that the lands in question are to be disposed of to actual settlers under the Homestead laws only. A party desiring to become an actual settler under the Homestead laws may initiate his claim by entry at the district land-office, after properly examining and selecting the land required, in which case he is allowed six months from date of entry within which to establish his actual residence on the land. Or, if he so elect, he may initiate his claim by actual settlement on the land, which must consist of some act or acts connecting himself with the particular tract claimed, said act or acts to be equivalent to an announcement of his intention to receive by reference from you and herewith return a letter addressed to you by Mr. G. T. Sommers, dated at Oklahoma Station, Indian Territory, the 29th ultimo. In reply I have to state that the act of March 2, 1889, to which Mr. Sommers refers, provides that no one shall be permitted to enter or acquire any right to any of the Oklahoma lands, to be disposed of thereunder, who violates its provisions by entering upon and occupying same prior to twelve o'clock noon of April 22, 1889, the date fixed in the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, for the said lands to become open to settlement. The statutes makes no exception to this provision, save in the case of those persons who were already within these lands at the date of the approval of the act by proper authority. His presence there should not be regarded as a violation of this provision of the act. The primary jurisdiction to act upon applications to enter rests with the district land officers, and Mr. Sommers may present his application to enter to them with proper proof of his alleged claim. The same may be presented to me, may appear from their action, which would bring his application and proofs before this office for its adjudication of the case. Respectfully, S. M. STOCKSLAGER, Commissioner.

Hon. J. J. Ingalls, United States Senate: WASHINGTON, April 12.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to receive by reference from you and herewith return a letter addressed to you by Mr. G. T. Sommers, dated at Oklahoma Station, Indian Territory, the 29th ultimo. In reply I have to state that the act of March 2, 1889, to which Mr. Sommers refers, provides that no one shall be permitted to enter or acquire any right to any of the Oklahoma lands, to be disposed of thereunder, who violates its provisions by entering upon and occupying same prior to twelve o'clock noon of April 22, 1889, the date fixed in the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, for the said lands to become open to settlement. The statutes makes no exception to this provision, save in the case of those persons who were already within these lands at the date of the approval of the act by proper authority. His presence there should not be regarded as a violation of this provision of the act. The primary jurisdiction to act upon applications to enter rests with the district land officers, and Mr. Sommers may present his application to enter to them with proper proof of his alleged claim. The same may be presented to me, may appear from their action, which would bring his application and proofs before this office for its adjudication of the case. Respectfully, S. M. STOCKSLAGER, Commissioner.

In speaking of the great line of immigration now settling toward Oklahoma, Commissioner Stockslager said yesterday that from newspaper estimates and from personal sources, he was of the opinion that fully 100,000 persons would enter Oklahoma within a month after April 22. For these 100,000 persons there were only about 10,000 homesteads to be entered under the President's proclamation. Therefore for each quarter section open to entry there would be at least five or six applicants. Never before in the history of the country had there been a parallel to it. The inevitable result of this tremendous influx would be a great many contests and many other personal conflicts. A further result would be the spreading of this immense surplus over the adjoining Indian lands from which it would be difficult to dislodge them without much trouble and possibly some bloodshed. If the commission appointed to treat with the Cherokees for a cession of the Cherokee outlet could complete their labors within the next few months so that the new tract might be open to settlement before Congress should again meet this might and probably would relieve the pressure. Otherwise he feared matters would become complicated and the equilibrium restored with difficulty. However, he had no doubt that the precautions now being taken to preserve order in Oklahoma and to keep the intruders from the adjoining lands would be amply sufficient for the purpose.

The newly appointed registers and receivers of the recently created land-offices at Guthrie and Kingfisher stage station, with two clerks and two special agents of the departments, will meet in Arkansas City, Kan., April 17, and together proceed to their posts of duty. Every facility will be afforded by the local officers to applicants in making their filings, and every effort made to dispatch the business of the office with expedition. In order to save the time of the receiving officers they will be supplied with rotary consecutive numbering stamps instead of making their indentments with a pen. The order in which an application is received as indicated by the number stamped upon it will determine and settle its priority over applications bearing a higher number. A force of clerks in the General Land-office has been hired at work since the President's proclamation was issued preparing plat books, bank books, blanks and supplies of all kind for new offices, and every thing is said to be in readiness.

Initiated to Perfection. HELENA, Ark., April 13.—John Gurley, a former sheriff of St. Francis County and a prominent citizen, was yesterday morning hunting wild turkeys, and hidden in a patch of tall grass, was initiating the cry of the bird, when a neighbor, who knew nothing of his presence, shot into the grass, hoping to kill a turkey. The ball, which was fired from a Winchester rifle, entered his shoulder, inflicting a fatal wound.

For Fear of Germs. MOBILE, Ala., April 13.—All the condemned articles at the old quarantine station on Ship Island, opposite Biloxi, Miss., were destroyed last night. The yellow fever hospital and fixtures and every article supposed to be capable of carrying infection was fired.

FARMHOUSE TRAGEDY.

Jacob Schaler Murders His Mistress and Takes His Own Life.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 12.—In Raymond's undertaking establishment there lies the body of Jacob Schaler. The bullet hole through his neck tells the story either of suicide or murder, and possibly of both. In a little farm house located four miles west of Kansas City, Kan., on the line of the Northwestern road and very near the track of that line, lie the remains of Mrs. Wilmatia Seidrich, who was last seen alive last Friday afternoon.

When the report of a suicide and murder first reached this corner yesterday afternoon a reporter went to the scene of the crime and ascertained facts leading up to the two tragic deaths.

It appears that Mrs. Seidrich, a widow, owned a farm of sixty-five acres on the line of the Northwestern road, four miles directly west of this place. Between and the houses of neighbors lie plateaus and wooded sections of land, and on this account but few people visited them or passed by the place. Friday afternoon Mrs. Seidrich was seen working about the house by children of a neighbor living a mile away. That was the last time she was seen alive. During Friday night, all day Saturday, all day Sunday and up to yesterday morning the cattle belonging to the farm were heard lowing, but not until noon did the neighbors consider an investigation necessary. As two of the farmers approached the house the cattle rushed toward them lowing and apparently starved to death. One of them was unable to move and was moaning pitifully. At the door of the two-story frame house lay a shepherd dog and as the strangers walked up the pathway he would get up, go into the house and then come out and lie down again. As the farmers got to the steps the dog began snarling and made an attempt to keep them away. Forcing him to one side the men looked in at the door and in the sleeping apartment just beyond the kitchen witnessed a horrible sight. On the bed lay the body of the woman, her feet hanging over and touching the floor. A bullet hole through her left breast and another through the stomach told the terrible method of her taking off. The terrible odor of decomposing flesh drove the men from the house before they could finish their investigation. They had scarcely witnessed the case of it all when they stumbled across the form of Jacob Schaler, a man forty-five years old, who had been employed as a farm hand by the widow. His body lay on the floor, his head hanging to one side on the lounge, while the bullet hole in his neck and the revolver near his outstretched hand made it almost certain that he had first killed the widow and then himself.

The neighbors were very reticent when questioned concerning the relations of the only two occupants of the house, who had resided there alone for six years past.

The murdered woman, who was fifty-five years of age, came from Germany twenty-five years ago with her husband, August Miller, who lived in Wyandotte County, Mo., and in that city about four years and then purchased the little farm near Brannan Hill. After living there for some time, it is said that Miller hung himself. Mrs. Miller afterward married Seidrich and they lived together for several years before Seidrich's death, which is said to have been due to a mistake in taking the physician's medicine too frequently.

About six years ago Mrs. Seidrich had a man named Potwin tending her farm. Schaler, who was forty-five years old, came to her house about that time and Potwin was discharged. Schaler had lived in the same house with the old lady ever since that time, and had managed the little farm for a share of the proceeds. It is said by the neighbors that they frequently had quarrel over trifling matters, but nothing serious had occurred. When asked if the couple had been living together as husband and wife the neighbors had little to say, but the son, Adolph Miller, was quite emphatic in asserting that no such relations had existed between the two. Schaler had simply lived in the house as his mother's hired man. The son added that he was addicted to drink and frequently went on

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

KEEP ME AWAKE, MOTHER!

Written after the manner of "Rock me to Sleep." Onward, ever onward, rolls time in its flight. The hopes of the morning lie withered at night. Mother, I come for your counsels once more. Teach me my duty again as of yore— Strengthen my heart to endure and to bear, Earth's only heritage—sorrow and care: The sting from my vigils let your tender love take.

Keep me awake mother, keep me awake!

Life's a reality, earnest and true, Calling for action on me, and on you. The daytime of duty, when no one may sleep, But must sow golden seed at the harvest to reap.

Then rouse, oh mother, this slumberous brain To life and to hope, and to interest again: Fresh courage from you, let my womanhood take.

Keep me awake, mother, keep me awake!

A single step backward in life's bright morn. May lose to the pilgrim his hope of return; While every step forward but shortens his way, And hastens the close of his burdensome day. A beacon he proves to his followers afar, To guide them and cheer them in duty's stern war.

Such a light to wayfarers, fair would I make, Keep me awake, mother, keep me awake!

Awake to life's sorrow, life's duty and hope; Awake to my weal, that with sin I may cope; Awake to my intellect, by God's mercy given; Awake to my soul, to lead me to Heaven; Awake to temptation, and strong to refuse; Awake to my talents, that them I may use; Awake to hate evil, and holiness take; Keep me awake, mother, keep me awake!

—Woman's Magazine.

THE DOCTOR'S NEPHEW.

How He Gained Favor in the Eyes of Cora's Father.

Cora alighted from Philo Wilson's high and narrow and somewhat rattly buggy, and sat down on a log with a sigh of relief, while Philo hitched his horse to a tree.

It was not an enticing thing at best to go to a picnic with Philo Wilson; but the picnic itself was preferable to the drive thither. There were distractions, at least, and, with good luck, a chance for a brief escape. But driving six miles with him, making spasmodic attempts at conversation, while he sat in his usual open-mouthed but tongue-tied silence, tall and lank, uninspired and uninspiring—driving with Philo had no alleviating points.

Fairly at the grounds, then, Cora shook out her white dress and straightened her chip bonnet, and even smiled a little with the buoyancy of youth. The picnic was large, she noted gayly. There were the older people gathered sedately together among a group of birches. Cora's father and mother were among them, in black broadcloth and alpaca, and they looked over at their pretty daughter and Philo with placid smiles.

They approved of Philo; he was "steady," and their practical concern went no further. Cora smiled back at them. And grouped about the long board platform, where there would be dancing later, were all "the girls."

Cora deserted the log.

"I'll go over where the rest are," she said.

And though Philo, who was a bit of a despot under his phlegmatism, did not look pleased, she hurried away.

"The girls were gushingly glad to see her, after the manner of girls."

"You look lovely!" said Kate Miller.

"What did you bring?" said Margy Fuller.

"I've got an angel cake, but it's perfectly horrid! It isn't white a bit, and the frosting—"

"You know it's splendid, Margy," said Cora, laughing; "yours always are. Isn't that Dr. Sanborn's nephew?"

"The girls did not look around, it wasn't necessary. They had him already well-fixed on their mental retinae, by reason of sundry furtive glances, the handsome young fellow, blue-eyed and black-haired, in a loose jacket and sand-shoes and a soft cap, who sat talking to Sadie Sanborn and Sadie's beau at the other end of the platform. They burst into a subdued indistinct chorus.

"Oh, do you know him?" "We thought, of course, he's a relative, because he's with Sadie." "Isn't he lovely, anyhow?"

"He is very nice looking," said Cora, faintly tinted as to her round cheeks.

"Yes, he's the doctor's nephew. He was here last summer, but only for a week or so; and the doctor was in to see father one evening, and brought Mr. Hill with him, and we got pretty well acquainted. He'd run over and play croquet real often, and one day we went—"

But a little excited murmur interrupted her.

"He's looking at you!" "He's bowing!" "He's coming straight over here, Cora!"

So he was, with the eager smile with which young men have greeted pretty maids since the world began, and with an impatient, outstretched hand.

Cora's fingers smarted, in truth, under the pressure it gave them.

"Miss Gilman," he said, fixing a seat beside her (and "the girls" edged away, awed by the nearer presence of the doctor's nephew); "I have been looking for you, do you know? I came only yesterday, or you'd have seen me before. How are you, Miss Gilman? You look well! And the croquet ground—is it there?"

"Yes, it's there," she said, smiling up at him. (Philo had been button-holed by Hank Lee, at a safe distance.) "I've improved, Mr. Hill. Will you believe it?"

"You!" he cried in humorous alarm.

"Why, you used to 'whitewash' me every time as it was. We'll play something else this year, Miss Gilman—tag,

or jackstones, or something I'm proficient in."

They laughed delightedly.

How nice he was! she thought—so bright and jolly!

She was a little frightened to find how well she remembered all about him.

And he—she couldn't tell what he was thinking, of course—but he was looking at her with very eager eyes and a manner almost excited. She dropped her own, her cheeks pinker.

"I remember it all, you see. What a good time we had, Miss Gilman, now didn't we, the day we went off black-berrying? You haven't forgotten it? You had on an old blue dress and a shaker, and some gloves of your father's." Mr. Hill threw back his head in boyish glee. "And we got ten quarts, too." He grew suddenly sober.

"I did enjoy that week, Miss Gilman. I've lived it over in my imagination often enough since. If it hadn't been for you, Miss Gilman, I shouldn't have come here this summer!" he added, courageously. "But I'm in for a month here now."

She looked at him breathlessly, her heart beating hard.

Did he mean it! But she knew he did. And he hadn't an idea of Philo's existence. She wished that she had not.

The doctor's nephew rose impulsively.

"Come, Miss Gilman," said he; "don't let's sit here pokily. We never were poky, you know. Let's have a ramble. Isn't there an ostensible purpose, an object of interest, or something?"

She smiled, with an inward conflict of gladness and misgiving.

"There's the willow arbor, down by the marsh; it's pretty there," she faltered.

Hank Lee had released Philo; he was turning this way, with loose gait, his hands in his pockets.

"I love willow arbors," cried the doctor's nephew. "If there's anything I've always adored and yearned for it's a willow arbor. You'll go?"

"I don't know," said Cora, wistfully.

But Mr. Hill knew. Philo Wilson, at any rate, stood the next moment staring after their disappearing figures.

It was not quite eleven by Mr. Hill's handsome time-piece when they started; but it was fully one when they got back.

They had forgotten the picnic, almost, wandering among the willows in something more than contentment, and it was a dire necessity to have to come back to it.

"But they'll be having dinner, you say?" said Mr. Hill. "And they'll eat at that long table, all together? Well, I'll get a seat by you, by hook or crook."

But dinner was late. The fiddlers had arrived, and been pressed into early service. The platform was filled with waitresses, to get up their appetites, they said, while their elders waited hungrily for that process to be completed.

"Ah!" said the doctor's nephew, blithely, "will you give me the first, Miss Gilman, and as many more as your card will permit?"

They were laughing at that as they went toward the platform. But they did not ascend it. Philo stood on the lower stair, like a spider in wait for a fly.

"It's about time, seems to me," he observed, his dull face lighted by a spark of anger. "I've been looking round for you for two hours. I guess I'll have the first dance, if you just as lief."

There was sharp resentment in his pale-lashed eyes.

Cora bit her red lips, her face aflame. But she spoke quietly.

"Mr. Wilson was my escort, Mr. Hill," she said, "I—I—"

She could not finish. She tried to smile, but her lips only trembled.

The doctor's nephew looked Mr. Wilson over from head to foot, and bowed silently, a little paler than his wont, and turned away.

"I didn't mean to make you mad," said Philo, better disposed now that he triumphed. "But I was kind of put out. Your folks didn't like it, neither; I told 'em you was off with him. Wal, let's have a waltz," he concluded, conscious of extreme magnanimity.

"I shall not dance," said Cora.

Her pretty eyes gazed scornfully upon him. He had told "her folks." She could have laughed if she had not been so hotly miserable. What did he think?

"You will find me a seat, if you please," she said.

But Philo did not hear her. His eyes were fixed on a figure at a little distance—a figure which walked unsteadily with swinging arms.

"Jem Murray!" he muttered, amazedly.

The eyes of the entire picnic were focused on Jem Murray, and with equal bewilderment, Jem, alone was unconcerned. He was the chief blot on the town's respectability; a brainless fellow, half shoemaker and half vagabond, generally idle and never sober. How Jem Murray had got to the picnic was a startling mystery; but he was there unquestionably, and as unquestionably drunk.

His progress was not barred; there was some hesitation about barring it. He swaggered on, marking his course with amiable comments.

"Nishe day, nishe plashe, nishe lot o' girls. Keep right long!"—for the fiddlers had irresolutely stopped—"keep right long, goin' to have a danshe in me!"

He was grinning with the pleasure of this vague notion. It took clearer form in his muddled head.

"Goin' to have a danshe," he repeated. "Here—here'sh girl now."

He was standing before Cora, his blinking eyes on her blanched face and his shaking arm extended.

She caught at her companion desperately; but Philo backed off, his face as pale as her own. He had never "tackled" Jem Murray, and he did not care to do it now.

"See here, now," he began, weakly.

But Jem was oblivious.

"Wal, 'm waiting," he observed.

He touched Cora's sleeve; but he did no more. He was laid on his back the next minute by a sharp blow on the face, and the doctor's nephew stood threateningly above him. There were half a dozen others meditating the same act, but the doctor's nephew had distracted them.

Philo stood open-mouthed. Cora was nervously crying, but Mr. Hill's arm was through her's protectingly.

Jem Murray was got on his feet and hurried away by a score of hands, and the hero of the occasion had an approving group around him, and Cora's father was of the number.

"You did that mighty neat," was the general verdict.

"I could not see a lady insulted," the young man responded, a little stiffly, with an eye on Philo, and Philo grew red under it.

"Cora's tremulous fingers faintly pressed her companion's arm.

"Come here, my girl," said her father. "You're all upset. Mr. Hill, you've got my gratitude," he declared, courteously.

But there was something in his voice which made his daughter look up at him as he led her away.

"You saw it," she said, anxiously.

"Yes, I saw it. So did your mother." Her father cleared his throat. "I don't know as I care about you having much more to do with that young Wilson. I've always been in favor of him, but I guess he ain't all I reckoned he was. Coming to me, now, complaining of your being off with that young fellow—wal, I used to fight my own battles. And standing there like a calf just now when he ought to be stirring. Wal, I don't just admire a coward."

Cora laughed, gaspingly.

"Nor it," she cried.

"But that young Hill, now," said her father, emphatically, "he was here last summer, recollect?"

"Yes," said Cora, guiltily blushing.

"Wal, seems to me he's the right kind. Showed some spunk, he did—showed the proper spirit! Fine young man. Wonder if he's making much of a stay at the doctor's?" he speculated, with a show of indifference he did not feel.

How could he? The fine young man had not seemed indifferent to his daughter, and he had some paternal wonderings.

"I think he is," said Cora.

She wiped away the last of her tears and smiled, for the doctor's nephew was coming toward her through the trees, and her mother was getting out the lunch basket.

"Yes," said Cora, guiltily blushing.

Philo Wilson did not appear at the well-spread dinner, nor was it very strange that he did not escort Cora to the next picnic, for before that annual gathering again took place, she was generally known as "the doctor's niece."—Emma A. Opper, in Saturday Night.

TOOTHsome SALADS.

How to Utilize the Remains of Cold Fish of Every Description.

Fresh Fish Salad—Take the remains of cod fish, pick out the bones and mince; season with pepper, salt, butter and vinegar; mix well with the fish. Put in a small baking-pan and set in the stove five minutes. Set on ice to cool, and serve with Worcestershire sauce.

Mackerel Salad—Take one can of mackerel and cut up three stalks of celery, cream, half a teaspoon of butter, one tablespoonful of mustard and the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs; storn with pepper, salt and a teaspoonful of sugar; thin with vinegar and pour over the froth.

Herring Salad—Soak three Holland herrings for six hours and cut in small pieces; cook and peel six potatoes, chop with two small cooked beets, two onions, one sour apple and four hard-boiled eggs; mix with a dressing of oil, vinegar, pepper and mustard; add a tablespoonful of sour cream, and let it stand on ice over night.

Salmon Salad—Put the yolk of a raw egg in a bowl, with a teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and cayenne pepper. Open a can of salad and turn off the liquor. Lay the salmon on a dish. Mix the oil with the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, and add a tablespoonful of vinegar. Break some tender lettuce leaves and mix gently with the fish. Stir half the dressing in; beat the white of one egg and add to the remainder; pour over the salmon and garnish with nasturtiums.

Oyster Salad—Take half a gallon of fresh oysters, the yolks of six hard-boiled eggs, one raw egg well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a tablespoonful of mustard, with pepper and salt, a teaspoonful of vinegar and four bunches of celery. Drain the liquid from the oysters and put some hot vinegar over them; set on the fire five minutes; let cool; mash the yolks of the eggs and mix all the seasonings together and pour over the oysters and celery.—Louisville Courier Journal.

The Maryland court of appeals not long ago decided that a wife's will is supreme in an emergency. A woman with a tumor gave her consent to the surgeon to remove it and she died. The husband, who forbade the operation, sued the surgeon, but the court decided that the wife's consent was sufficient.

GROWING FODDER CROPS.

Concentration and Compression Should Be the Rules of Action.

The introduction and successful practice of ensilage render the cultivation of the best fodder crops a subject of importance to farmers and dairymen. Without these it is impossible to make farming profitable, for they are substitutes for the now impossible practice of summer pasturage. Our dry, hot summers are an obstacle to permanent pasturing, which in spite of all efforts has been found impracticable, and as forage crops can not be consumed on the land without great waste, there is no alternative but to grow these crops and cut them for feeding under a system of partial or complete soiling for summer use and for ensilage for winter feeding.

Two considerations then present themselves, first, the kind of crops to be grown and the proper methods of culture. There is a large variety of these crops suitable for cultivation in both the North and South, but really two or three crops only are required, and one of these fills the greater portion of the supply for the whole year. In some cases, however, circumstances make a place for some other crop as a special convenience, and it may be desirable therefore to mention these as suitable for filling vacancies which may occur in practice. Having gone through the whole routine for feeding dairy cows for many years, we shall mention only those crops which we have used in our practice and have found convenient and useful. The list comprises winter rye sown early in the fall, for use in April and May; clover to follow the rye; early varieties of sweet corn to follow clover, late varieties of sweet corn or common field corn to come next; mixed oats and peas as a change and variety with the corn, milch to come later, and then corn for the rest of the season and for winter feeding as ensilage, or as cured fodder; but in the latter case a crop of sugar beets or mangels will be necessary to feed with the dry fodder and the clover hay, which is also needed to some extent even when ensilage is supplied. All through the system a reasonable change of fodder is required to keep up the appetite of the cattle and secure a full consumption of the most nutritious food, as well as to avoid any risk of insufficient supply by reason of failure of crops through dry weather. In all cases it is desirable to have a supply on land of dry fodder, as well as ensilage which may be available to carry over the stock through any possible emergency. Under the present conditions of all agricultural industry a high-pressure system must be maintained, and the resources of the farm must be taxed to the extreme of possibility to make the business as profitable as it should be. The aim of the dairyman should always be to have one more cow and to get a little more feed than will supply this addition, and so on, to keep pressing on the springs continually, and the same principle should control the farmer and stock feeder.

The same principle should be applied to the cultivation of these crops. Nature loves most the most ardent wooer. She is most liberal to her much-exacting master. "To him that hath shall be given" is the principle upon which she rewards the labors of the cultivator of the soil. Large crops lead to still larger ones, and so the soil should be forced to the utmost on the high-pressure system referred to. No one yet knows the full capacity of the soil, and it is well that no one who tills the soil should ever think the largest recorded crop can not be over-matched by successful efforts. We would advise then every farmer to make a practice of curtailing his cultivated area and concentrating material and labor as long as he can make the less area afford him a larger yield. We have followed this system for years with the result of getting more fodder and grain from 8 acres than had previously been grown on 20 and in getting more produce per square rod than had been procured before from 10. This is the central point of the system of practice around which every effort should circulate and gradually lessen the circuit. Concentration and compression should be the rule of action when one cultivates feeding crops and uses the silo. And first, in regard to the second consideration, tillage is to be considered. The soil should be made like a garden. When neighbors saw the writer covering a field with manure and turning it under, picking up the surface stones and burying them or covering them in the furrows, harrowing repeatedly until the soil was perfectly fine and mellow, they said, "That field was better worked than any garden." But when the little four-acre field turned off 125 bushels of rye, and the next year more than 13 full loads of timothy and clover hay and full pasture for 12 yearling heifers until late in the winter, the profit of garden culture for field crops became evident, and this should be the way with all fodder crops.

With regard to corn for this use, it is generally—we think universally—conceded that a full crop of ears with as thick planting as may be possible for this result is the best. This may be procured by planting three or four grains at eighteen inches apart in rows three feet apart and cultivating the land frequently. Some hints as to fertilizing for this crop may be found in another article on this page, and by following this method on the principle above described a very large quantity of the best food can be procured on a comparatively small area, and one cow to the acre should be the aim and motto of the breeder.—N. Y. Times.

—Sour milk is represented as better than water for soaking salt fish.

HOW HE CURED CYRUS.

Old Man Hayseed Enters the Ring to Maintain Paternal Authority.

"This 'ere athletics and gymnasiums is all wrong," said the old man, as he laid down his paper and began to shuck a three-prley peanut. "I've had a sample of it in my own family, and I know how it works."

"Don't you believe in such exercise for a young man?"

"Wal, the exercise may be all right, but the fellers git false ideas in their heads. Take my son Cyrus, fr instance. Cy was a leetle inclined to consumption, and I rayther encouraged gymnastics. It wasn't three weeks afore he begun to git sassy. I gave him a lickin' one day, and I could see that he didn't take it kindly. He began to put on airs over his mother, and when I cum to inquire another a leetle I found that Cy was on the box. He was a-holdin' up his dukes and knockin' the boys right and left. I overheard him talkin' to our Bill about 'position,' 'guard,' 'breakaway,' 'knock-out' and sich, and every day he got sassier and sassier. He was eighteen years old, but I allus lick my boys till they are past twenty. I saw that Cy was goin' to buck. Thar was Bill and Tom and Jerry to be affected by his example, and I felt that sunthin' orter be done. One day we was hoin' corn, and Cy was off. I didn't mind it fur awhile, but bime-by I got riled and said:

"Seems to me you ar' achin' fur a lickin'."

"'Mobbe I am, father,' he replies, as cool as ice, 'but I shan't git it. I've bin licked fur the last time.'

"'Cause why?' I asked.

"'Cause I won't allow it.'

"Then I knew that the time had come when he'd got to have sunthin' stronger than hoss medicine. He'd got the big head on him tremenjous, and it was then or never.

"Suppose we walk over to the barn, Cy? I keerlessly remarked as I finished a row.

"He said he was my huckleberry, and we dropped our hoes and went. When we got inside we both begun to peel by mutual consent, and Cy carried a grin all over his face. He'd been put on to a new upper-cut two or three days before and he was calkelatin' on spillin' my chawin' machine at the fust blow. He looked the jim-dandy as he squared off, and I raythur anticipated the wust. I never fit in my life, but when we squared off I was bound to down Cyrus. Says I:

"Cy, will ye quit yer sass and knuckle if I don't lick ye?"

"And he said: 'Father, raise yer dukes a leetle higher, and look out fur me!'

"With that he tapped me on the store-room with one hand and cuffed my ear with the other, and I sailed in. He gave me one on the tooth-box as I closed in, but arter that the gate money was mine. I throwed him into the manger, over the fannin' mill, and behind the granary, and I was goin' to run him through the cornsheller, when he hollered 'Enough!' and begged me to let up on him. It worked a mighty sudden cure on him. Swellin' all went out his head that night, and when I licked him with a cornstalk next day he was as humble as a calf. Gymnastics is all right up to a certain pint, but when you git beyond it it's dangerous. S'posen I hadn't come out on top of Cy Why, sir, he'd have bin bluffin' me outer the house by this time, and probably had a match on with Sullivan!"—N. Y. Sun.

Motherly Solitude.

"What a fine little fellow," said the patronizing old gentleman who had been elected Representative for four successive times from his Congressional district. His remark was addressed to a kind-faced lady who held in her arms a little fellow who blinked gravely at all that was going on.

"Yes," replied the lady. "His father and I set a great deal of store by him."

"Well, he's a bright looking little fellow. May be he'll be a Congressman some day."

"May be he will," said the mother.

"But," she added earnestly, "I'm going to do my best to raise him right."—Merchant Traveler.

Contrary to Public Policy.

Constituent (to able statesman)—Here is a petition signed by 100,000 names calling for the passage of a law to make wife-beating a penitentiary offense.

Able Statesman (cordially)—My dear friend, I should like to take charge of that petition, but there are grave public reasons why such a law wouldn't do just now. You remember Barney Bigfoot, the Eleventh Ward saloo—er—grocer who helped us carry the district last fall, when we got in by just thirteen votes? He sometimes loses his temper, you know, and—(the rest in a confidential whisper.)—Chicago Tribune.

Catching an Heiress.

Citizen (to Uncle Rastus)—So that is the woman you're going to marry, is it, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, dat am de lady. She ain't much to look at.

Citizen—Well, no, not very much, Uncle Rastus.

Uncle Rastus—But she hab got forty-seben dollars in de bank, boss, an' she hab promised ter gib me de power ob attorney - generalship. — Harper's Weekly.

—A Scotch preacher in London recently, speaking of the frequent complaint of preachers for being dull, gave his hearers this shot: "The fault is not that we are poor preachers, but because you are mighty poor stuff to preach to."

THE ANDAMAN FIGURE.

The Fiercest Little Savages in the World at Last Won by Kindness.

In the Bay of Bengal is a chain of islands known as the Andamans, whose inhabitants have long been famous for their extreme ferocity, their diminutive stature and the utter failure of missionaries who have labored among them for twenty years without making a single convert. It has been almost certain death for a stranger to set foot on some of these islands, and it may now be said for the first time that through the exercises of long and patient kindnesses these little folks have been infused with some measure of confidence in the outer world. A large part of their coasts may now be visited without inviting the tragedies of which we have often read as occurring there.

The Indian Government has long maintained a penal colony on South Andaman. The white officers in charge of it resolved to try upon the fierce dwarfs of Little Andaman the policy that had won for them the good will of many other islanders. A while ago an expedition, assailed as usual when it landed with arrows and battle axes, took three women and six men prisoners and carried them nearly a hundred miles away to Fort Blair. They were treated with the utmost kindness, and after a while began to think they were among friends. In two months they were restored to their island loaded with all the presents they could carry. Upon the next visit of the whites the released captives came to see them, and in a few days men, women and children fearlessly visited the camp, and even ventured on board the steam launch. Some of them have since visited the white settlement on South Andaman, and, though tact and caution are still required to deal with them, it is believed that soon shipwrecked crews will be able to land on Little Andaman with perfect safety.

As far as we know, the Andamanese are one of the smallest races of men that ever existed. The average height of the men, Prof. Flower tells us, is 4 feet 9 inches, that of the women 4 feet 6 inches. They are about the same size as the South African Bushmen, and we know no people smaller than the Bushmen except the Akkia of Central Africa. Evidently of Negro stock, the isolation resulting from their fierceness has kept them a pure and primitive race, still in the stone age, forming their huts of boughs and leaves, and presenting to ethnologists a most interesting field of study.

Only one tribe of these wild people has thus far proved wholly untamable. The Jarawas of Great Andaman keep their arrows sharpened for any whites who pass their way. Some of them have been taken captive, honored with the kindest attention, and finally sent home loaded with presents, but the hatred they cherished for the white race is still as fierce and vindictive as ever.—N. Y. Sun.

PROPHETS OF EVIL.

What Some of Them Think of the Boring of Natural Gas Wells.

One writer asks whether it is safe to bore the earth too much. He assumes the earth to be a hollow sphere filled with a gaseous substance called by us natural gas, and he thinks that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. Earthquakes, he says, are probably caused by vacuums created by the outflowing gas. He compares the earth to a balloon floated and kept distended by the gas in the interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the crust to collapse, affect the motion of the earth in its orbit, cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and fall in pieces.

Another writer thinks that boring should be prohibited by stringent laws. He, too, thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, "the country along the gas-belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come howling down, filling the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and blotting them out forever."

Still another theorist has investigated the gas-wells with telephones and delicate thermometers, and he announces startling discoveries. He distinguished sounds like the boiling of rocks, and estimated that a mile and a half or so beneath Findlay the temperature of the earth is 3,500 degrees. This scientist says an immense cavity exists under Findlay, and that here the gas is stored; that a mile below the bottom of the cavity is a mass of roaring, seething flame, which is gradually eating into the rocky floor of the cavern and thinning it. Eventually the flames will reach the gas, a terrific explosion will ensue, and Findlay and its neighborhood will be blown skyward in an instant. Such are some of the theories newly propounded in respect to this new fuel.—Prof. Joseph F. James, in Popular Science Monthly.

—A workman engaged in removing bodies from an old graveyard in San Francisco, found in a coffin containing the remains of a Chinaman one of the \$50 gold slugs which were coined and put in

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SCOTTSWOL FALLS, - KANSAS

WHEN THE BABY WAS SICK.

When the baby wuz sick, I tell yeh the days Fergot 't they ever could fly.

LONE HOLLOW; Or, The Peril of the Penroys.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of Love and Adventure.

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

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED.

"Mother, I will obey you in all things right, but you must not speak harshly of Austin Wentworth."

"Mum's II" with a sharp intonation.

"Well, well, has it come to this that I am to be defied in my own house and by my own daughter? Who is this Wentworth, I should like to ask, that he must be treated with such immaculate regard? Nothing but a low mechanic, with no thought above a saw and jack-plane. I think—"

"Mother!"

"I will go on, and you shall not stop me until I've had my say," insisted Mrs. Penroy, growing hot with her own conceit.

"Austin Wentworth supposed that you would come day be rich, and that was why he paid you such assiduous court. You have not seen him since your grandfather's death, I take it?"

"I have not."

"True. Well, he won't be apt to trouble you again. Why? Simply because he has doubtless suspected that all is not gold that glitters, and that the supposed heiress has been cut off with a shilling. I understand these men, they are all sordid creatures."

"Mother, cease, I pray you. Have you forgotten my father?" said Grace, in a choked undertone.

"No; Mr. Penroy was a good man, the best one I ever met, yet he had his faults."

"True; but it was of Wentworth that we were speaking. Do you expect him again to see you?"

"Grace was silent."

"I understand your feelings; you hope he will return again, but, let me tell you, he had better not. I would sooner see you dead than the wife of a low mechanic."

"Mother, why will you persist in speaking thus disrespectfully of Austin?"

"I express my true opinion."

"I hope not."

"I see that you entertain a sneaking affection for him," cried Mrs. Penroy, angrily.

"Let me tell you that you receive his further attentions at your peril. Should you dare marry such as he I would disinheritor you."

"Yes, you came from Lone Hollow late last night?"

"The hour was not early, that's a fact."

"Did you meet Miss Joyce?"

"Captain Starbright glanced keenly into the face of the youth before him."

"I asked if you met Miss Joyce. She is a friend of mine, and as she set out to visit her cousin Grace I thought you might have met her. The roads seem dangerous to travel these days, and I tried to dissuade the girl from going, but she insisted on it."

"Indeed. You astound me, sir."

"How is that?"

"I supposed you were aware of the fact that Miss Joyce disappeared mysteriously some weeks since, and it was supposed that she met with an accident."

"I heard about it," answered Fingal, coolly, offering his cigar case to the Captain, who selected a fragrant roll and proceeded to light it.

"Then you will understand how absurd it seems to me when you speak of seeing said young lady," said the Captain, as he sat down next the window and proceeded to puff great clouds of perfumed smoke upward.

"Fingal cast a keen glance about the room, returned his cigar case to his pocket, without taking one himself, and leaning on the Captain's shoulder, peered down into his dark face, and with a half smile stirring his lips, said:

"I suppose you do think it absurd, my dear Captain, yet it is, nevertheless, true that I did see Lura Joyce, and that she did go to Lone Hollow last night. It seems that an attempt was made upon her life by a couple of low ruffians, and that it failed, thanks to the interference of an unexpected friend. I haven't learned the full particulars yet, but I expect to when I see the young lady again."

"You surprise me," uttered Starbright. "I am glad, however, to know that the girl escaped. Why did she remain away so long?"

Grace. "I know you are not yourself to-night. Some other time, when you are calm, I will talk with you on this subject."

"I am calm now," declared Mrs. Penroy. "I wish you to tell me the truth regarding this Captain Starbright."

"I know no more than you do about him."

"Did he tell you that your grandfather left a will?"

"Yes, I know he left one, for I saw it with my own eyes."

"When! Where!" demanded Mrs. Penroy, eagerly.

Grace explained how, on the morning of Mr. Vandible's death, she had thought she heard his voice calling and she had rushed in to find him lying still and white on the pillow.

"The will was lying before him, and a stranger, a lawyer, I suppose, and Captain Starbright stood at the bedside. Grandfather was dead even then, but in my excitement I did not fully realize it."

"And you saw the will, you are sure of that?"

"Did you know what it contained?"

"There was a flush on the widow's cheek, a strange, eager glitter in the faded eyes as she asked the question."

"No, I did not," said the girl.

"Then why do you imagine that my father disinherited me, his only child, to take up with a more distant relative?"

"I only know that he so declared his intention many times."

"To you?"

"Yes, to me."

"Indeed."

"Will you permit me to ask you a question, mother?"

"Certainly."

"I have no wish to claim what is not my own by law and right, mother dear," proceeded Grace, as she sank to a seat and regarded Mrs. Penroy with a saddened glow of the honest gray eyes. "I only know that grandpa executed a will in my favor, but there is this that has puzzled me. If the will was not signed, would it be lawful when it was surely the testator's wish and intention to place his name to the instrument, death alone preventing?"

"Of course such a will could not be lawful."

"Then I bow to your claim, mother dear. The will that I saw that fatal morning was not signed."

"And your grandfather was dead?"

"Yes, I am sure of that."

A gleeful, exultant light shot into the eyes of the widow. She fairly beamed upon her daughter, and in a voice tremulous with emotion she said:

"It is well. An evil man has been frustrated. You may go now, Grace, and seek needed rest. You shall not repent this frankness, for while I have a home you will have one. Good-night, my child; we will talk further on this subject at another time."

Mrs. Penroy rose, went to her daughter's side, kissed her with seeming tenderness, and then Grace went from the room.

"Saved! Thank Heaven!" fervently ejaculated the widow.

CHAPTER XX. UNDER A SPELL.

In the meantime Captain Starbright made his way to the stables, led out his grays and with his own hands attached them to a light vehicle.

"I have been duped in the worst kind of way," he muttered through close-shut teeth. "Mother Cabrera lied to me when she pointed out that grave in the cellar and assured me that there lay the mortal remains of my enemy, Lura Joyce. That girl, sharper than a detective, is determined to be my ruin. How did she escape death? I can only answer that the ugly twins have entered the league against me. It was all a plot to bring destruction upon me, but it will not work. Worst of all, Karl Vandible lives. I can not understand that. Wonders will never cease in this world, and all of the fates seem just now to combine against me, but I will defy the fates and win this game, else go down with colors at the mast."

Mounting the seat the Captain drove swiftly away.

It was late at night when he reached Stonefield—too late to consult with his lawyer—so he put up at a little public house, resolved to rest until the dawn of another day.

He was early astray. Almost the first person he encountered in the hotel office after breakfast was Louis Fingal, the handsome young hunter. The Captain was not exactly certain as to the status of Fingal—on the whole he set the youth down as not his friend at least, although he might not be in active league with his enemies.

"I am glad to see you, Captain."

"Fingal held out his hand."

"Indeed. We seem to meet at unexpected times and places," returned Starbright, accepting the friendly proffer.

"Yes, you came from Lone Hollow late last night?"

"The hour was not early, that's a fact."

"Did you meet Miss Joyce?"

"Captain Starbright glanced keenly into the face of the youth before him."

"I asked if you met Miss Joyce. She is a friend of mine, and as she set out to visit her cousin Grace I thought you might have met her. The roads seem dangerous to travel these days, and I tried to dissuade the girl from going, but she insisted on it."

"Indeed. You astound me, sir."

"How is that?"

"I supposed you were aware of the fact that Miss Joyce disappeared mysteriously some weeks since, and it was supposed that she met with an accident."

And the Captain remained. He seemed subject to a strong spell, and faces and objects began to loom and become indistinct. Even the voice of Fingal was but an indistinct murmur.

"And still the Captain puffed at his cigar, and permitted a gentle languor to steal over his senses."

"The girl was miraculously saved," proceeded Fingal, "and she has required to make it interesting for the villain who employed a couple of ruffians to murder her. It was the desperate work of an assassin—throwing off the detective that was not on his track. A girl detective! That sounds odd, yet I do believe that Lura Joyce is nothing less, and that she will not cease her efforts until a prince of villains is run to earth."

"Captain Starbright, although hearing but indistinctly, yet felt a vibration of fear at his heart, and the smiling, dart face of Louis Fingal seemed like a black Nemesis frowning upon him."

"He thought it that bound his limbs as though in a vise, and held him on the rack while being tortured. He realized now that Fingal was his foe and he strove to extricate himself from the unseen meshes."

"Vain effort."

"Although two tramps seized and hurled the girl over a precipice, she was not killed. She lives, and you will yet meet her, if you have not already, since her resurrection from supposed death at the bottom of Hangman's Gulch."

"Why do you thus address me?" articulated the Captain with no little difficulty. "What has the fate of this simple girl to do with me?"

"Do you say it has nothing?"

The mocking smile still lingered on the face of Louis Fingal.

"Of course, that is the fact."

"But in that case who paid those two ruffians for their work?"

"I do not know."

"Captain Clinton Starbright, you do know," asserted Fingal, with ringing emphasis. "You would gladly give your right hand to be assured that Lura Joyce was dead."

"Where did you learn so much?"

"From observation. You attempted to take Lura Joyce's life last night, but was frightened from your work."

"Captain Starbright shook the hand of Fingal from his shoulder and attempted to gain his feet. For the life of him he could not. An invisible hand held him down, and seemed to bind the very throbbings of his heart."

"Ah! what spell is this!"

"Captain Starbright writhed and twisted in his chair while Fingal continued to regard him with that plying yet malicious smile."

"A tinkle on the glass caused the helpless Captain to look without. A face was pressed against the pane, the sight of which broke the lethargic spell and caused Starbright to come to his feet with the quickness of an electric flash, a cry of terror falling from his lips."

"Heavens! that face again!" wailed Starbright, in a paroxysm of astonishment and fright.

CHAPTER XXI. A DANCE CRIME.

The face at the window was not a pleasant one. Fingal had seen and recognized it as that of the strange man, Don Benito. One instant only it remained at the window, then disappeared in the crowd.

"Captain Starbright stood staring like one bereft of sense."

"He is gone."

"How should I know?"

"If you do not, your actions belie your words," declared Fingal, grimly. "To me he seemed like a madman."

"He is mad—an escaped lunatic," breathed the Captain, glibly catching at a loophole of escape. "He ought to be secured at once."

"You will offer a reward for his capture."

"Captain Starbright, however, now that he was out from under the magnetism of Louis Fingal's presence, hastened to separate himself from that individual, inwardly resolving, however, to learn more of the hunter in the future, and if need be to crush him."

Before Fingal could finish his sentence the Captain had passed swiftly from the room, and was around the corner like a flash.

"You can't escape me that way, you villain," muttered the youth, who seemed deeply interested in the movements of Captain Starbright."

Quickly Fingal passed out to watch the movements of the Captain. He glanced keenly up and down the cross street down which Starbright had turned, but that individual was nowhere to be seen."

"Confound it!" muttered the young hunter, "he seems to have given me the slip. Clinton Starbright is like an eel, when you put your finger on him he isn't there. I imagine I had him completely under the influence of the drug, but it seems that the cigar was not as heavily charged as I imagined. I was foolish to permit him to escape. I should, in justice to all concerned, have placed him under arrest. And yet such a move might block the scene entirely, and prevent the ends of justice."

"No, I must permit the Captain full swing for a little longer. The face of Don Benito has startled the Captain, and that certainly means something. I might be able to guess the truth had the queer old fellow completed the story he was once telling. He seemed sane enough then; he is at times, and but for an interruption I should have known all. However, danger menaces Don Benito and I must avert it if possible."

In the meantime the Captain turned down the nearest alley, crossed a block, and thence passed down a narrow street to the stable where he had sheltered his horses."

He seemed to think that it would be time lost in searching for Don Benito in the city, since he ordered his animals at once and was soon riding swiftly out of the city."

He was not long in crossing the ten mile stretch to Lone Hollow. He passed into the house, to his own room, without disturbing the inmates, seeming regardless of the fact that Mrs. Penroy had once ordered him to depart from Lone Hollow and never to return. As he paced the floor he muttered:

"The elements of danger thicken. The man I left for dead in California still lives, although I believe him to be insane. What of that? He saved Lura Joyce from my hand last night. There's method in his madness. He seems to recognize me, and while he lives the danger is doubled. He must not live. I have gone too far to turn back now."

"I have entered the race and must continue to the end. The end! What is it destined to be? Success or failure? A bold heart and strong hand will make it the former. I possess both, if I do not permit my nerves to be unstrung at the outset."

"Mrs. Penroy threatens, too. Confound the sex! I will never trust a woman again, never. They are all treacherous. That will be the loss of that precious paper has doomed me to much trouble."

He turned to a small cupboard and drew forth a flash of steel placed this to his lips twice ere he spoke again. "Ah! that is the pure stuff," he finally ejaculated. "That gives me strength, and nerves me to the work in hand."

Thrusting the flask in an inner pocket he passed from the room and the house. He did not go toward the road, but walked around the mansion and disappeared in the woods at the foot of the hollow."

An old man stood on the verge of Hangman's Gulch in the twilight, tall and slender, with long beard and hair of silver. He presented a patriarchal appearance as he stood leaning lightly on a staff of native wood, and gazed with eagle eye over the scene."

"The Doge has sent for me. There is to be some reconciliation," muttered the old man. "I am glad of that. I saw him at the tavern and he seemed gentle as a lamb—it is well. If the gentle maid was only here I might send a message by her."

He paused. The sound of a step attracted his notice. He turned, lifted his staff, but was too late to avoid the blow that fell with the swiftness of lightning. In a silent heave of the arm the gulch lay in the roots of a tree, a stout club in the hands of one of the twins had done the work."

Strong arms lifted the silent form and bore it into the thick woods."

A third person followed the twins as they entered the shadows of the wood. "I can not trust the rascals," muttered Captain Starbright, as he glided swiftly after the twin assassins."

The two men, with their helpless burden, paused at last beside a small pool some rods in extent, the waters of which were shadowed by a thick growth of cedars. The ground was swampy about the little lake, and a solemn stillness seemed a part of the situation."

As the twins deposited their burden on the ground near the edge of the water, the third person passed quickly forward and stood before them."

"Eh, Cap'n, you here?"

"I am," answered Captain Starbright, grimly. "I want no deception in this time."

"Deception. Maybe you think—"

"It doesn't matter. Let the past go," interrupted the Captain."

Then he bent and examined the clothing of the murdered old man."

An ejaculation of disappointment fell from his lips. He thought perhaps to find valuable papers, and in this he was sorely disappointed. It might be that he thought the missing will was on the person of the dead. It was not, however, and hence the desecration of the wicked schemer."

One of the twins was working at something near while the Captain was making this examination. He now came forward, revealing in his hands a heavy stone about which he had attached a stout buckskin cord."

"This will forever hide the work," muttered the brute, as he proceeded to attach the weight to the body of his victim."

"You are very thoughtful, Hank," said the Captain, at the same time moving into the dense shadow where he could watch the movements of the twins without being himself seen."

Presently a splash and gurgling sound announced the work complete. The man in the shadows breathed easier as he saw the form of Don Benito sink beneath the waters of the forest pool. He had nothing to fear from the madman of the gulch. Not for the first time that he had placed himself in a dangerous position by employing the twins to commit a murder."

He was now in the power of these two low villains. His only safety lay in placing a wide distance between the Caberas and himself. The Captain would never have ventured upon this last tragic work but for the exigencies of the case. The sudden appearance of one he had supposed long since dead quite unnerved him. He had shown his hand in the attempt to remove Lura Joyce from his path, and every step in crime seemed by fate to necessitate another, so that to-night he stood a branded murderer in the eyes of at least three persons."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FUGACIOUS SCISSORS.

An Instrument Which Disappears in the Most Mysterious Manner.

The apparently fugacious habits of scissors have been noticed since the earliest historic period, according to a writer in Collier's Once a Week. They disappear with a celerity and secrecy wholly without a parallel in the history of lost objects.

A woman is sewing and has a pair of scissors in her lap. She uses them, say twice, and each time drops them again in her lap. The third time she wishes to use them she can not find them. Though she searches her lap, her dress, her chair and the floor thoroughly she can not find the slightest trace of the missing scissors, and thereafter they are never again seen by mortal eyes. Or let us say that a woman, in the very act of using a pair of scissors, is called from her work. She places the scissors carefully in her work-basket, goes out, locking the door of the room after her, and returns in ten or fifteen minutes to find her scissors gone."

What is more remarkable about the disappearance of scissors is that once having disappeared they are never again found. You may lose a sick-lammer or a comb, but sooner or later you will find the missing article behind some piece of furniture, but a pair of scissors once lost are lost forever."

There is something peculiar in the disappearance of scissors is virtually admitted by women when they seek to prevent the loss of scissors by means of charms. For a piece of ribbon, which many women attach to the handle of their scissors "to prevent them from being lost," must act as a charm, or otherwise it would be valueless. How, in the name of science and common sense, can the mere fact that four inches of blue ribbon are tied to the handle of a pair of scissors keep them from being mislaid? In point of fact it does nothing of the kind, and in spite of the woman's faith in the blue ribbon charm it is absolutely useless. If, however, we assume that the origin of this custom was the attaching of a bit of witch-hazel to the handle of a pair of scissors, we can understand it. The woman of the middle ages had vague belief that the disappearance of scissors was due to the witches, and therefore called in the aid of witch-hazel. The modern woman, ignorant of the peculiar efficacy of witch-hazel, fancies that any thing tied to a pair of scissors will keep them from being lost, and she prefers ribbon to witch-hazel because it is prettier and more convenient."

Sarcasms on Women.

La menais—Women is a flower that exhales her perfume only in the shade.

Proverb—Take the first advice of a woman; under no circumstances the second.

Old Proverb—A lady and her maid acting in accord will outwit a dozen devils.

La Bruyere—Women are extremists; they are either better or worse than men.

Lemontey—Of all heavy bodies, the heaviest is the woman we have ceased to love.

Comtesse de Genes—Distraught men are too much in general and not enough in particular.

Montaigne—There is no torture that a woman would not buffer to enhance her beauty.

—Women are constantly the dupes of the victims of their extreme sensitivity.

A de Musset—A woman forgives everything but the fact that you do not covet

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Fifty colored men were lately studying for the priesthood in Rome.

—Every civilized country in the world is represented by students at the University of Berlin.

—More college students come from Connecticut in proportion to the population than from any other State. She sends one to every 549 persons.

—Useful knowledge can have no enemies except the ignorant; it cherishes youth, delights the aged, is an ornament in prosperity, and yields comfort in adversity.

—Every generation enjoys the use of a vast hoard of knowledge bequeathed to it by antiquity, and transmits that hoard, augmented by fresh acquisitions, to future ages.—Lord Macaulay.

—Creeds may be over-emphasized; but it is a significant fact that the men who do the most to demonstrate how little there is in creeds, and how much they hinder the progress of truth, are the men who do the least to conquer the world for Christ.—Dr. F. A. Noble.

—It is just one hundred years since the introduction of Methodism into New England. Jesse Lee had the distinction of having been the first circuit-preacher, and a bronze equestrian statue on the sight of the old apple tree at Norwalk, where he held his first meeting, is proposed.

—The sum of \$70,000 has been expended by the trustees of the Peabody fund within the last twelve months, distributed pretty evenly among the Southern States. During the last twenty years this fund has supplied resources amounting to \$1,727,650 for the extension of educational work in the South.

—In Summerville, Mass., a recent religious census shows that there are 2,226 children and youth from 4 to 20 years old, and all but 154 are in some Sunday-school. That does not look as if the church need ask the State to make the free schools religious. The church can attend to her own business if she will.—Independent.

—There are 1,248 Young Men's Christian Associations in America, 622 in England, Ireland and Scotland, 1,392 in Germany, Holland and Switzerland, 200 in Japan and 553 in 18 other countries. It is an interesting fact that there is an organization at Nazareth, where Christ lived for thirty years, and at Jerusalem, where he was crucified.

—The Ocean Bay Society, a corporation recently organized, proposes to buy the immense hotel with 1,200 rooms, which cost \$1,750,000 and has been so long idle, at Rockaway Beach, together with an adjacent plot of ground containing about twenty-five acres. It will be converted into a large religious seaside resort similar to Ocean Grove, and although it will be non-sectarian will be under Methodist management.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—No man ever did a designed injury to another without doing a greater to himself.—Henry Home.

—Young, one is rich in all the future that he dreams; old, one is poor in all the past he regrets.

—If you are a diamond, be sure that you will be found out. Cheek, brass or gall never gets ahead of merit.—Bur-detle.

—Not what the world says we may do, but what we know we ought to do, is the standard of duty for us in our daily conduct.

—If you would construct a true and lasting character you must choose the right things in the very beginning of life.—Dr. Gregg.

—When bad men combine, the good must associate; or else they will fall, one by one, an unopposed sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.—Edmund Burke.

—We are all of us bound to make blunders in this life. Most of our troubles come from trying to uphold them after they are made.—Somerville Journal.

—Hard work is the cost of all attainment that is worth having; yet, while everybody wants the attainment, only now and then one is willing to do the hard work that is essential to its securing.

—There is no bright future for the young man who is shirking every responsibility, ignoring industry, and glories in being an idler. Good luck will never come to him, and it never should.

—There is a burden of care in getting riches—fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.—M. Henry.

—The influences of outward nature, of circumstances, of our occupations, of our fellow-men, are always pressing upon us, but the results of this pressure upon our welfare, our character and our life will always depend upon the nature of the inward forces with which we meet it and respond to it.—Once a Week.

—The probability in the case of every man is that he will finally die as he lived, without any essential change in his character. Those who are hoping to rectify life's mistakes by a death-bed repentance, are almost certain to be mistaken in this respect. In most cases the repentance will not come, and they will go to the bar of God without it.—Independent.

—The woman who has found a man to whom she can be an inspiration, making him toil easily and happily for her sake, has found the widest possible sphere. The instincts of every woman lead her to seek this; whatever else women seek is probably sought because they have been denied or disappointed in finding this.—Rural New Yorker.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 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..."

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

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LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cloudy, this week. Wood taken on subscription. Subscribe for the COURANT. Chinch bugs on the wing this week.

Mr. H. Bonwell has moved the lean-to to the Hubbard building back towards his stable.

Mr. W. E. Dunlap, of South Fork received 257 head of cattle from New Mexico, last week.

Miss Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, was visiting Miss Jeanette Burton, of Emporia, last week.

Mrs. Patrick Tracy, of Strong City, has returned from her visit to her daughter at Pueblo, Col.

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

The firm of Hurst, Black, King & Wylie, brought in 28 car loads of cattle from New Mexico, last week.

A new school district has been organized out of a portion of District No. 17 and called District No. 61.

Mr. Amby Hinkle has bought the Doolittle place, east of town, and will, probably, return to this county to live.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at 3 o'clock, p. m., to-day, at the residence of Mayor J. P. Kiker, in Strong City.

Mr. Geo. Frye, postal clerk on the Santa Fe railroad, visited his brother Mr. C. N. Frye, of this city, last week.

Mr. Bert Joelin, of Prairie Hill, has moved back to his home in New York. He took a car load of stock with him.

Miss Laura Linch, of Chenute, who has been spending the winter at Mr. T. L. Upton's, on Buck creek, returned home, Tuesday.

Messrs. John R. Holmes and H. R. Nickerson bought 200 head of New Mexico cattle, at Strong City, last Thursday, to be fed at Mr. Holmes'.

Mr. Roland Roberts has had the old carpenter shop south of the COURANT office raised to the grade of the street, and is fixing up the same for a livery stable.

The many young friends of Percy Hunt gave him a very pleasant surprise birthday party, Tuesday night, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. H. L. Hunt.

A special train of twelve car loads of oranges from California to Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis went north on the C. K. & W. railroad, one day last week.

Mrs. Geo. B. Carson was down to Emporia, Monday, and Miss Frankie Gilchrist, of that city, accompanied her home, and will remain visiting her for a few days.

The Board of Directors of the Chase County Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-house, next Saturday afternoon, and go to the Fair Grounds to inspect the same.

Mr. J. M. Kerr, having purchased the Harry Clifford property, is building an addition to the house, which will be occupied by Mr. W. C. Gruwell when completed.

Mr. Edgar Jones, of Larned, was in town, the fore part of the week, visiting relatives and friends before going to Oklahoma, for which Territory he will leave Larned, to-day.

A most enjoyable surprise party was given to Miss Emma North, last Friday evening, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Scott E. Winne, by her young friends.

Mr. John Swope, of Emporia, a brother of Mr. L. M. Swope, of this city, arrived here Saturday, on his way to Meda, New Mexico, where he is going on to a stock ranch.

Dr. James Otterman, who is now located at Osage City, was in town, last week, moving his family and household goods to Dunlap, and he gave us a pleasant call, Thursday.

Capt. J. G. Waters and his law partner, Mr. D. C. Tillotson, of Topeka, were in town, last week, looking after the interest of the law firm of Waters, Chase & Tillotson, of Topeka.

There will be an Easter service in the M. M. church, of this city, at 11 o'clock, Easter Sunday morning, consisting of Easter hymns and responsive reading. Every one is invited to attend.

There has been a Sabbath School organized at Gladstone, with Mr. W. G. McCandless as Superintendent. It will be held at the Miller School-house. Everybody is invited to be present.

This is Holy Thursday, to-morrow will be Good Friday, the next day will be Holy Saturday, and the following day will be Easter Sunday, when the forty days of Lent will have been completed.

Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, on Tuesday of last week, from Ft. Madison, Iowa, where the firm of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, of which he is a member, has a large railroad contract.

Word has been received here that Mr. Orlando Romigh, who is now located at Colorado City, Col., has just recovered from an attack of veriole, and that Mr. M. H. Pennell's folks are about well of their smallpox.

Mrs. Chas. Cosper returned home, Tuesday, from a visit at Sedgwick City, and will move into the Kinne house, opposite the M. E. Church. Mr. Cosper has opened a law office in Wichita, to give that city a trial before moving there.

Died, on Tuesday, April 9, 1889, at her home in Toledo township, of blood poison, Mrs. Mary E. Black, consort of Mr. Wm. J. Black. She leaves three young children and her husband who has the sympathy of the community in his sad bereavement.

Mr. H. C. Miller, of Diamond creek, is taking his cattle to the Quinlan range in Indian Territory. He left on Wednesday, of last week, with one train load, and he will take about 1,700 head from this county and Lyon which he has been feeding this winter.

Ex-District Court Clerk E. W. Ellis left, Sunday night, for St. Paul, Minn. from whence he and Mr. C. R. Simmons, formerly of this place, expect to go to Washington Territory to engage in business. The COURANT wishes both of them success in their new home.

Mr. Sam Streiby, of Morris county, was in town, Tuesday, bidding "good bye" to one of his neighbors, who was on his way to Oklahoma, and who had left owing Mr. Streiby \$120. Mr. Streiby found his neighbor here and took a good horse back home with him in payment of the debt.

There were quite a number of teams, wagons and wheel scrapers passed through town, Monday, afternoon, for Oklahoma, where they are going to work in grading a roadbed for the Rock Island railroad, which is to be immediately pushed through that Territory and on to the Gulf.

Mr. W. L. B. Newby, of Elk, was in town, Friday, circulating a petition to Congress asking that the constitution of the United States be not tampered with in regard to any of its clauses concerning religious freedom; and he called at this office and added his name to the COURANT subscription list.

Miss Flora Shipley, representative of the florists Paul M. Pierson & Son, of Topeka, was at the drug store of J. L. Cochran & Co., the latter part of last week, selling plants, bulbs and seeds for that firm, which seemed to be well patronized by this people from the large amount of stock she sold here.

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.

Mr. Edgar Jones was admitted to the bar, on Wednesday, and will move at once to Oklahoma to practice law before the land department. Success to Edgar, he is one our best ones.—Larned Chronoscope.

Edgar was reared and educated in Cottonwood Falls, and the COURANT also wishes him success.

We received a letter, the other day, from Mr. J. W. Harris, formerly of Fox creek, in this county, but who now lives at Los Angeles, Cal., in which he says: "Our old friend Tom Winn, of Fox creek, Chase county, Kansas, brother-in-law to Mart Newton, died in the Los Angeles County Hospital, in 1887, of dropsy."

At the first meeting of the newly elected City Council of Strong City, Wm. Kettler was elected President of that body, Wit Adare as City Treasurer, Wm. Reifsnider as Street Commissioner, and J. I. Hey as City Clerk; and it was decided to enforce the ordinance providing for a rock pile, to furnish employment for city prisoners.

Miss Luella P. Pugh, the Democratic postmaster at this place, who has been succeeded by Mr. S. A. Breese, has made a most excellent postmaster, and made many friends by her kind and courteous treatment of every one with whom she had to transact business; and were it not for the fact that she is a Democrat she could still hold the office, but "to the victors belongs the spoils."

The pension allowed Mr. B. Carlin, of Strong City, is eight dollars per month, with \$485 back pay. If President Cleveland had signed the special bill, granting Mr. Carlin a pension when his claim was pending in the Pension Department, Mr. Carlin would not now be getting back pension; but we do think that eight dollars a month is far too little a pension for an old soldier who is almost blind like Mr. Carlin is.

Messrs. John A. Murphy, Jesse L. Kellogg, Smith Kellogg, Jake Mann and Louis Link started, overland, last Tuesday, for Oklahoma, the latter to look up a location for a saw mill, Mr. Mann took a number of horses along from the ranch of Dr. W. H. Carrier, for the purpose of selling them when he reaches the Territory; and the three others to look at the country and take up claims if they find good locations. Good luck to you, boys!

This is the way the wild geese are going northward over Cottonwood Falls by the hundreds.

and the boomers are going southward through Cottonwood Falls, Oklahoma at about double the ratio. 111 wagons passed through in four days.

Mr. J. T. Butler, late of Cottonwood Falls, has located in this city in the practice of law. Mr. Butler comes highly recommended as a young lawyer of fine ability and a good reputation already gained at the bar. He has established himself for the time being in the office with Fischer & Sherfy on Main street, where he may be consulted by all persons needing his services. Mr. Butler adds one more to the list of legal practitioners in Morris county, and possesses that other desirable qualification of being a man of family. His family have located in Smapletown.—Council Grove Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jeffrey, who have lived so long on Diamond creek, left, last week, to take up their abode at their old West Virginia home. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey are among the best of neighbors, and their absence from this county will create a sadness in the hearts of many of our people, and especially those who have been their neighbors on Diamond creek. Mr. Jeffrey has represented this county in the State Legislature, and he has served the people as Justice of the Peace several terms, besides holding other offices of honor and trust. The COURANT's best wishes go with them wherever they may be.

Mr. G. K. Hagans was appointed postmaster at Strong City, a short time since, upon the recommendation of nearly all the business men of that place, but after the appointment was made his commission was withheld at the request of Congressman Ryan, on account of charges which had been telegraphed from Strong City, of a personal nature. Another petition was immediately circulated, and signed by nearly three hundred of the citizens of that place, certifying to the high moral and business standing of Mr. Hagans, in the community, and requesting that the commission be issued to him, which will, no doubt, be done, as he is as deserving as any other Republican in Strong City to hold the position.

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 \$8.00 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 want to call your attention to a few SPECIAL BARGAINS that we are offering. We don't intend to tell you about all of them, that would take up too much of your time.

Nearly everybody buys more or less Chambray gingham, and the price usually paid is 15c to 20c per yard. We have them in stripes and plain colors, real Manchester chambrays at 12c per yard. Challie cloths are very popular dress goods and we have them in half wool goods at 15c per yard. Others sell same quality at 20c.

Satines—We have in all prices from 10c to 50c per yard. We bought an extra good bargain in Men's cotton checked shirts and we are selling them at 40c each, these goods have never been sold for less than 50c before.

We have a few of those men's 50c plow shoes left, but none of them larger than size 6.

Ladies opera toe slippers at 50c per pair, guess that is cheap enough for you.

We think that no other merchant will sell you a pair of men's shoes for \$2.00 that is any better than our \$1.50 shoe. We have them in button, lace and congress.

Now, don't wait until these bargains are all sold, and then say that we haven't got what we advertise.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY, CARSON & FRYE,

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

FATAL COLLISION.

Railroad Collision Near Chicago—A Private Car Crushed and Four Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, April 11.—An east-bound passenger train on the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway was run into from behind at 4:30 yesterday morning at Lorenzotown, fifty miles from Chicago by a freight train. Four persons were killed outright and several were badly injured.

Attached to the rear end of the passenger train was the private car of General Manager McCool, of the California Central railroad, a branch of the Santa Fe. The party in the car consisted of J. F. Hart, mayor of Brookline, Mass., and a director of the California Central railroad, his wife, his son Henry, Robert Hart, his niece Miss Winslow, Henry W. Lamb, a porter known only as Harry and Thomas Smith, a cook.

As the train was pulling out of the station an extra stock train following ran into it, demolishing the private car. The locomotive's boiler burst, scalding those who escaped from the crash.

The dead are Miss Winslow, Henry Hart, the porter and the cook; J. F. Hart's legs were both broken, and both he and his wife were badly scalded; Henry W. Lamb was scalded about the face and body; Palmer, the freight brakeman, was hurried over the freight engine into the mass of debris and escaped with a bad scald on his face and both hands terribly burned; John Bynder, engineer of the passenger train, was severely hurt; the engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped and escaped injury. None of the cars except the private car were seriously damaged, and none of the passengers in the other coaches were hurt.

The dead and wounded were taken upon the train and brought to this city. The passenger train was running on time and the extra freight, through some inexcusable error of the train dispatcher, was allowed to follow. At Lorenzotown the grade is very steep and the engineer of the extra saw that his train was unmanageable just as he perceived the tall lamps of the passenger. He whistled for brakes, but it was too late. His engine crashed into the private car, driving it up on the steps of the Pullman car, Santa Ana.

The freight engine ran right through the last coach and then the boiler burst. The cries of the injured were awful. The boiling water had been thrown over them, and their flesh was terribly scalded. The party occupying the private car had been spending few weeks with Mr. McCool's family at Los Angeles and were returning home. It is stated by one of the trainmen that a number of wounded persons were left at Lorenzotown.

DAKOTA DISTRESS.

Hundreds of Farmers in Need of Assistance Because of the Recent Fires.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 11.—Alderman Smith has returned from Sully County, Dak., where he went to investigate the extent of the damages by the late prairie fires. "It was terrible," he said. "I did not suppose before I left here that the fires were so bad. There were at least one hundred families in Sully County who lost most of the wheat they had. Some of them saved a few things, but in most cases nothing was saved. Those who remained were told me that the flames jumped four feet over the ordinary fire protection was of no avail. One man had a sick daughter in bed when he saw the fire coming and his wife rushed to the barn to untie the horses while he ran to save the girl, and he had just carried her out on a plowed field when the fire sprang upon his house, his wife barely escaping. The horses were burned. I saw where 400 sheep had been burned in a heap. The citizens of that county are about the best class I ever saw on the frontier. They are educated and industrious. The people of Blunt have done a good deal for the sufferers, but they are unable to do half enough, and I hope the good people of Minneapolis will put their shoulders to the wheel at once. Seed wheat is what they need most, and I hope that the spring season is at hand. They also want lumber to build houses; in fact every thing that can be given in the way of relief ought to be turned in at once. I met one poor man who had lost every thing but his tin pail and a razor, but he was not in the least disturbed. He said he was all right, as he could take care of himself, but that the people with families were the ones to be pitied."

FUN IN FINANCES.

Daddy Dollars Upset by the Dashed—The Split of a New Jersey Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The refusal of the City National Bank of Salem, N. J., to accept certain terms of exchange offered by the Woodstock, N. J., National Bank has involved those institutions in a lively war. As the Salem bank receives on deposit daily a large number of the Woodstock bank checks, a messenger is dispatched to the latter place—eight miles distant—twice a week to receive the money. In order to punish the Salem people Cashier Filtrcraft imported from Philadelphia thousands of dollars in silver coin, counted out in bags, to meet these checks semi-weekly. Messenger Powell, whom the Salem bank sent down last week, protested. Cashier Filtrcraft, when Powell appeared with \$4,800 in checks yesterday, wheeled out the money in a wheelbarrow to the middle of the bank and dumped the money loose on the floor, compelling Powell to count out the entire amount. When bags were asked for in which to carry the money to Salem, Filtrcraft politely responded that banks were not in the habit of furnishing their patrons with purses. Powell sent back for a team and an armed guard to assist him in the transportation of his burden.

Proposed Cruise Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President has abandoned his proposed cruise in Chesapeake bay for the present, as Mrs. Harrison's health has greatly improved and he is as vigorous now as he has been for many years. Mrs. Russell Harrison and the little folks who have been troubled with severe colds are on the mend and there appears to be no prospect for a change of air. Mrs. McKee writes home from Florida that she is greatly benefited by her Southern trip.

Distressing Accident.

PUEBLO, Col., April 11.—One of the most distressing accidents ever occurring in this city took place yesterday at noon. Mrs. Hannah Davis, while crossing the Santa Fe track, at the city depot, was struck by a box car being pulled by a switch engine, and thrown beneath the wheels, which passed over her hips, cutting her in two places. The train was stopped after two wheels had passed over her, and she was dead before taken from beneath the box car. Her husband is foreman of the copper works in Pueblo, and Mrs. Davis was an estimable lady. There is a dispute among those who saw the accident as to whether the engineer rang the bell or gave any notice of danger.

CAN CROSS THE OUTLET.

Settlers Desired For Oklahoma Given Permission to Cross the Cherokee Outlet.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In answer to an inquiry from the Secretary of War on behalf of a large number of persons contemplating settlement in Oklahoma, as to whether permission should be given these intending settlers to cross the Cherokee outlet to the northern line of Oklahoma before April 22, the date upon which the President's proclamation opening the Territory goes into effect, the Secretary of the Interior has replied, in part, as follows: "I think they may be allowed to cross without extraordinary delay, and I therefore recommend that you instruct your commanding officers to place no obstruction in the way of persons who desire to journey in good faith, in a quiet, peaceful and orderly manner, upon and along the public highways, post or military roads, or established and customary cattle trails, through the Cherokee outlet, in going toward the tract of land to be opened for settlement. But there should be a military patrol upon the road or roads that are to be used, that shall prevent the settlers from staying longer than necessary on the way and requiring them to move on, making only the ordinary camps that may be necessary for their crossing. There should be every care taken to have the Indians understand that by this passage there is no disposition to appropriate their lands and that it will be continued no longer than absolutely necessary, after the first migration to the Oklahoma country is over. The military force should then scour the Cherokee outlet and require all persons unlawfully there to move on, either back to Kansas or over into the Oklahoma lands."

The Secretary in another part of the letter says he deems that the settlers are entitled to as much consideration as had been given to cattlemen and others heretofore who have been permitted to travel upon the trails and highways through this outlet. It is urged upon the Secretary among other reasons for granting this permit that the settlers coming through the Chickasaw and other Indian lands are gathering on the immediate borders of the Oklahoma tract without obstruction, and that those in Kansas who must pass through the Cherokee outlet, at a disadvantage. No movement will be authorized under this permit until full authority and instructions shall have been received by the military having charge of the matter.

The recommendations of Secretary Noble were laid before the President by Secretary Foster, and after due consideration an order bearing upon the subject was sent from the War Department to the army officers in charge on the border of the Indian Territory, presumably to carry into practical effect Secretary Noble's recommendations.

RINGO'S REMORSE.

The Base-Ball Catcher Attempts Suicide After a Drunken and Protracted Spree. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Frank Ringo, the base-ball catcher, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide yesterday afternoon at three o'clock by taking morphine at his residence, 1214 Virginia avenue. At three o'clock this morning, just twelve hours after he had taken the terrible narcotic, his physician, Dr. Lawson, said that the chances were in favor of his recovery. This was his second attempt at suicide. Ringo signed to catch with the Kansas City club and reported here for duty about the middle of March. For several months prior to that time he had not touched whisky, of which he is inordinately fond, and soon after his return to the practice he began drinking, and for the past two weeks has been on a terrible spree. Ringo was married on the first of last January to Miss Emma Williams, of Fort Scott, Kan. Two years ago Ringo's aunt's husband, E. E. Samuel, a prominent commission merchant of St. Louis, threw himself from the bridge over the river at Nashville, Tenn., and was drowned. Liquor in this case also was the cause of the act, Mr. Samuel having repeatedly endeavored to free himself from the curse, but in vain.

THE CZAR WOUNDED.

Extensive Rumors of the Attempted Assassination of the Czar. VIENNA, April 12.—The bourgeois here and at Berlin are greatly depressed because of the rumor of a recent attempt upon the life of the Czar at Gatchina. The rumors are not confirmed, although it is stated that an officer in command of the Czar's body guard has been wounded by the explosion of a dynamite bomb.

THE RUMOR IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 12.—A rumor prevails on the Bourse that an attempt had been made on the life of the Czar, but no confirmation of the rumor had been received in any quarter in Paris, which would be likely to promptly inform in case of an attempt.

WOUNDED BY A SHELL.

BUCHAREST, April 12.—It is rumored here that an attempt was made on Sunday to assassinate the Czar and that he was in fact wounded by the explosion of a shell. The most strenuous efforts are being made at St. Petersburg to suppress the facts.

CANADAY'S COMPANY.

General Mahone and Senator Jones Sue Canaday on Charges of Fraud. WASHINGTON, April 12.—General Mahone, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and others have brought suit against W. P. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, ex-Congressman Russell, of North Carolina and E. R. Erick, formerly postmaster at Wilmington, in connection with the operations of the Wilmington Creosote and Lumber Company. All the parties are stockholders and the company was organized by Canaday. It is alleged by the bill that fraudulent issues of the stock were made and the proceeds converted for private use. A receiver is asked for and an injunction against any further issue of stock. The suit is brought in the United States circuit court at Raleigh, N. C. While not so stated in the bill it is said that General Mahone and Senator Jones dropped about \$15,000 each and Don Cameron about \$12,000 in the enterprise. The bill makes a direct charge of fraud and conspiracy.

The Private Car Victims.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Three handsome cloth-covered caskets at Mercy Hospital tell their own sad story. They contain the bodies of three victims of the Santa Fe disaster last Tuesday at Lorenzotown. They are Mrs. J. F. Hart, Henry L. Hart, her son, and her niece, Miss Alice Winslow, all of Brookline, Mass. Miss Winslow and Master Hart were killed outright. Mrs. Hart lived until yesterday morning, when her sufferings were ended. Friends from Massachusetts will be here to take charge of the bodies. Mr. Hart is still in a critical condition. He is delirious from the shock. Mr. Lamb, of Boston, and P. M. Palmer, the brakeman, are resting quietly and the doctors say they are out of danger.

OKLAHOMA TOWN SITES.

Commissioner Stockinger Imparts Information on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Vest has received from the Commissioner of the General Land-office the following very important communication in regard to town sites in Oklahoma: "GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 9.—Sir: I have the honor to return herewith the letter which you recently left in this office addressed to you by H. S. Wicks, Esq., dated at Kansas City, Mo., my act or if the town sites in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and in reply thereto have to state as follows, viz.: The act of Congress of March 7, public No. 143, which is the only legislation providing for disposition of lands in Indian Territory in parcels of the public domain, enacts that town-site entries may be allowed under sections 2387 and 2388, United States survey. See enclosed circular of April 1, 1888.

The provision of said sections 2387 and 2388, under which only such entries can be admitted, are explained in subdivision 111, on pages 4 and 5 of official circular of July 9, 1886, copy enclosed.

In reference to the specific questions presented by Mr. Wicks' letter I have to state: First, that the Oklahoma lands are surveyed and all claims for town site purposes therein, under said sections 2387 and 2388, are for the tracts actually settled upon and occupied by the inhabitants, according to the proper legal subdivisions established by such surveys. Hence no plats or surveys of the town sites will be referred to for the purpose of entry into trust land-office, and the land so occupied must be entitled as the tract applied for by the proper proof specified on page 5 of said circular of July 9, 1886, which must be submitted to the district office, now established by the act of the land for establishing a town prior to twelve o'clock noon of the 22d instant when for the first time the land becomes open for settlement under the proclamation. It will be seen by reference to sections 2387 and 2388 in the circular of July 9, 1886, that they require for effecting a town site entry that the town shall be incorporated, in which case the entry must be made by the corporate authorities for whom the purpose of entry into trust land-office, and the land so occupied must be entitled as the tract applied for by the proper proof specified on page 5 of said circular of July 9, 1886, which must be submitted to the district office, now established by the act of the land for establishing a town prior to twelve o'clock noon of the 22d instant when for the first time the land becomes open for settlement under the proclamation. 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