

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889.

NUMBER 29.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In the Senate on the 18th resolutions were offered and referred authorizing the Committee on Woman Suffrage and the Library Committee to sit during recess. Senator Gibson's resolution for the appointment of a select committee on our relations with Mexico, after some debate was referred. Senator Call's resolution for the appointment of a similar committee on the relations between the United States and Cuba and the West India Islands was also debated, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned. In executive session, William Walter Phelps, John A. Kasson and George H. Bates were confirmed as Ex-Imperial Commissioners to the Berlin conference. Among the nominations sent in by the President were: Smith A. Whitfield, of Ohio, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General; A. D. Hazen, of Pennsylvania, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General; John W. Mason, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; William W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine, to be Minister to Sweden and Norway; Samuel R. Thayer, of Minnesota, to be Minister to the Netherlands; and Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents.

In the Senate on the 19th the Vice-President announced as the committee on the centennial celebration in New York Senators Haddock, Sherman, Hoar, Voorhees and Eastland. Senator Sherman's proposed amendment to the rules requiring resolutions calling on heads of departments for information to be referred to the appropriate committee was debated at length and re-committed. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned. Among the confirmations were: Brad D. Slaughter, United States Marshal for Nebraska; Smith A. Whitford, Second Assistant and Abraham D. Hinson, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; Samuel R. Thayer, Minister to the Netherlands; William W. Thomas, Minister to Norway and Sweden, and a number of other nominations. The President sent in a long list of nominations, among them Whitfield, of Ohio, to be Minister to France and Julius C. Goldschmidt, of Wisconsin, to be Consul-General at Vienna.

In the Senate on the 20th a communication was received from the Governor of Rhode Island stating that he had resigned. Chase had been accepted. A brief executive session was held and the Senate adjourned. Among the confirmations were: John W. Mason, of West Virginia, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents. The President sent in the names of Fred D. Grant, of New York, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary, and John C. New, of Indiana, Consul General at London.

When the Senate met on the 21st it immediately went into executive session and confirmed a number of Territorial nominations, comprising all that had been reported from the committee. Official notification, however, was not sent to the President. The President sent in another list of nominations for Territorial offices and postmasters.

When the Senate met on the 22d a communication was received from Chief Justice Fuller announcing the death of Associate Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court, and on motion of Senator Hoar the Senate immediately adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BURGESS-GENERAL HAMILTON has returned to Washington from attendance upon the quarantine conference recently held in Alabama and his visit in inspection to quarantine stations on the Gulf coast. He reports that all stations are in good condition and well managed.

GOVERNOR COOPER, of Colorado, has signed the Cattle Inspection bill.

MUCH suffering was reported on the 21st among the emigrants awaiting the opening of the coded lands. General Weaver telegraphed the facts to Secretary Noble. The Barrett boys, Tim and Pete, were hanged at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 21st for the murder of Thomas Tollefson, a street car driver, whom they had robbed.

A SINGULAR case developed at Cincinnati the other day in the efforts of George Duffy and George Draess to convict each other of having drowned a man in the canal.

THE SOUTH.

LAST fall the seventeen-year-old idiot son of Abraham McMillan, of Weston, W. Va., was sandbagged by robbers. He remained unconscious three weeks, then became a new born infant. He has lost all remembrance of his past life and acts like a baby. His mind is apparently all right.

JEFFERSON DAVIS writes to Rev. William Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., denying statements recently made that officials of the late Confederacy meditated a union of Church and State.

RECENTLY the pavement in front of the burned Mammoth building at Louisville, Ky., gave way and dropped to the floor of the cellar, a distance of seven feet, carrying with it about twenty men. Several were seriously hurt.

NEELY BRYANT, aged seventeen, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for killing his father during a quarrel near Bonham, Tex.

It is reported that the Republican members of the West Virginia Legislature have entered into an agreement to refuse to obey the call of Governor Wilson for an extra session, on the ground that he is not the lawful Governor and is therefore without authority to issue such call.

A CLOUD burst in Dayton, Tenn., the other night caused the death of Alexander Vaughn, washed away several houses and did great damage to the railroad and iron furnaces.

CHANCELLOR COBB, of Alabama, has decided that the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road has no right to vote the stock of the Memphis & Charleston road and that the former's control of the latter is illegal.

H. H. CREEK, an emigrant agent, has been put in jail at Greensboro, N. C., for inducing negroes to go West.

The large estate of the late W. A. Thomas, of Richmond, Va., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. This is the latest legal move in the case in which the property is claimed by a colored natural daughter.

S. V. COSWAT, wholesale hardware, of Shreveport, La., has applied for an extension of one, two and three years. Assets, \$150,000; liabilities, \$90,000.

It is believed that the stolen mail pouch, which was found ripped open and secured in a culvert near Piedmont, W. Va., contained a large amount of money and valuable letters.

JOHN GILF, one of the seamen of the steamship America, was killed recently at the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, Md., by an immense wave striking him full in the breast.

GENERAL.

The American fishing vessel W. H. Fry, has been seized at Grand Manan, N. B., for violation of customs laws.

At a banquet at Rome recently Cardinal Parocchi, the Pope's vicar, said that in the future it should become necessary for the Pope to leave Europe, he would find a safe refuge among the American Bishops, who would receive him with honorable hospitality.

The sealing steamer Wolf has arrived at Montreal with 28,000 seals. She reports that the fleet composed of the Neptune, Terra Nova, Esquimaux, Iceland and three Harbor Grace steamers, have taken 200,000 seals.

SIR THOMAS GLADSTONE, only surviving brother of William E. Gladstone, the great British statesman, died recently, aged eighty-five.

A riot broke out in Cardiganshire, Wales, on the 20th, consequent upon an attempt to collect tithes.

Two fishing boats were swamped in a gale off Stormaway, England, the other day and twelve men were drowned.

An English blue book issued recently shows that England has been in accord with America in reference to Samoa.

The riots at Pesth, Hungary, were renewed on the 21st.

The Pope has decided in favor of the Canadian Jesuits against Cardinal Taschereau. The branch of the Laval University at Montreal, in consequence, will be closed.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was reported at Smyrna on the 21st.

RUSSIAN officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolver principle to the barrels of Borden rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire 480 shots a minute.

The Canadian Government has under consideration the advisability of excluding American land by increased duty or otherwise, in view of the extensive adulteration practiced.

HEINRICH VILLARD's scheme to interest German capitalists in the \$12,000,000 consolidated Edison Electric Light Company failed.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK has left Berlin for London. The Boersens Zeitung says that the object of his journey is to personally settle the last question at issue between England and Germany, and adds: "The fact that only such divergence exists as personal explanations can reconcile justifies hopes of an Anglo-German alliance."

THE Queen Dowager of Bavaria is dying of dropsy.

A REGATTA took place recently from Monaco to Nice. The American yawl Monita came in first among the foreign yachts.

HUNDREDS of sympathizers took part in a demonstration at Hamburg the other day on the occasion of the expulsion of the Socialist Schluhms.

GERMANY has acceded to the request of France for permission to transfer the remains of Generals Carnot and Marceau to France.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, the noted Russian statesman and diplomatist, died on the 21st. He was born in 1827.

BUSINESS failures (Dan's report) for the seven days ended March 21 numbered 249, compared with 261 the previous week and 243 the corresponding week of last year.

THE Mexican Government has taken steps to prohibit the importation of American land.

THE LATEST.

PORT SMITH, Ark., March 23.—Elsie James, a full blood Chickasaw squaw, was convicted of murder yesterday in the Federal Court. She with her sister, Margaret James, July 23, 1887, killed Charles Jones, a white man, a renter on Elsie's farm near Stonewall, for his money. Elsie shot him in her own house and with her sister carried the body to the woods and buried it. They secured \$90 and the victim's crop. They were tried last fall, the jury failing to agree. Margaret was acquitted. The convicted woman had considerable property and was ably defended. She makes the fourth woman convicted of murder under Judge Parker during the past fourteen years. The other three were not Ind. ans.

BERLIN, March 23.—A young officer in the German navy, a son of Herr Goebel, a prominent railway magnate of Bavaria, recently became stampeded of an opera singer in Hamburg named Leugeb, and persuaded her to abandon the stage and take up her abode with him, and for some time they lived together in luxury, the young man spending 47,000 marks upon her within a few weeks. Yesterday he shot her and himself in the head. He succeeded in killing himself, but the girl is still alive, though the physicians attending her have slight hopes of saving her life.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., March 23.—Santos Basaldua, a notorious Mexican outlaw, crossed the river into this county Monday with fifteen raiders. Rangers overhauled Basaldua and his gang on the bank of the river, just preparing to recross. A hot fight took place and two Mexicans were killed while fording the river. The rest reached the other side in safety. Two of the rangers were wounded. Basaldua was one of the leaders in the Juan Garcia abduction. It is believed that he was trying to abduct a rich resident of the county.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23.—Referring to the cable dispatch from Rome regarding the Pope's coming to America, Cardinal Gibbons says: "It is mere sentiment. The report was put in circulation by some one opposed to the Italian Government and friendly to America, who probably thought he was giving this country a puff, and there is nothing whatever in the rumor. The Pope's residence will always be in Rome."

TOPEKA, Kan., March 23.—The Kansas Home and the Topeka insurance companies have begun mandamus proceedings in the district court to compel the State Superintendent of Insurance to issue certificates to about one hundred local agents to do business for these companies in the State. The writ was granted by Judge Guthrie and the Superintendent directed to show why he has not done so. The hearing has been postponed a week.

DOVER, N. H., March 23.—The city hall, including the opera house, burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$71,000; insurance, \$25,000. A number of firemen were severely injured by falling wires.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A SINGULAR divorce suit was recently filed in the district court at Aichison. Frances M. Goldsmith asked to be divorced from her husband, C. E. Goldsmith. She sues by her pet friend Emma Jones, who alleges in her petition that in August, 1884, at the age of eleven years and nine months she was married to the defendant, he also being a minor. She further alleges that she married young Goldsmith, who is her aunt's stepson, in order that she might escape the custody of her father, who was an improvident man. A condition of the marriage was that she was not to live with her husband, but that she was to be sent to school, and when she would arrive at the age of eighteen she was to be divorced without question. In accordance with this agreement she was sent to school. She says that she has never lived with her husband; that she has no knowledge of his whereabouts, and he has never claimed marriage rights. She therefore asks that the marriage be set aside.

FRANK ROBERTS, a notorious criminal in the custody of an officer, who being taken to the penitentiary, jumped from the window of a train near Topeka the other night, which was moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He was handcuffed but succeeded in making his escape.

ROY WATSON, of Cottonwood Falls, son of A. B. Watson was recently instantly killed by the accidental discharge of an "unloaded" revolver with which he was playing.

EIGHTEEN persons pleaded guilty to violating the Prohibitory law in Kansas City (Kan.) one day recently and were given sentences that aggregated \$9,650 in fines and eight years in county jail.

By the provisions of a law passed by the late Legislature regulating the business of abstracting all abstractors are required to give a bond of \$5,000 upon which they are liable for any damage that may result from the mutilation or destruction of any record to which they may have access, or for any incomplete or imperfect abstract furnished. The penalty for a failure to file the proper bond is \$100 for each offense.

The other evening Gustav Werner, a tailor, was shot dead and Joseph J. Spendlove, a pawnbroker, mortally wounded in a business room jointly occupied by both at Topeka. No one was present at the time, but the shots soon struck a crowd, when Werner was found dead and Spendlove with a ghastly wound in the neck, and only able to say, "He shot me and then killed himself."

The coroner's inquest, however, developed a different state of facts, which were that Spendlove had entered the room while under the influence of liquor, shot Werner and that the latter in the death struggle wrested the pistol from his assailant and shot him. The trouble was thought to have had its origin in a dispute about the possession of the room.

FOURTH-CLASS postmasters recently appointed in Kansas in place of incumbents resigned: Astor, Greeley County, John A. Beeler; Harris, Anderson County, E. J. Caldwell; Merriam, Johnson County, William A. Tweed; Neutral, Cherokee County, John A. Baxter; Norwood, Frank in County, Adam Hoising; Perth, Sumner County, Henry H. Jacobs; Sawyer, Pratt County, W. C. Douglas.

The Executive Council recently elected ex-Governor George T. Anthony to the vacant Railroad Commissionership. There were twenty-two candidates for the position. He succeeds Hon. Alvin H. Gillet.

It is stated that the English salt trust is "gobbling" all the salt works in the State. Propositions have been made to the operators at Hutchinson for a six months' option.

It is stated that Judge George Chandler, of Independence, has been selected for First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Heretofore the postmaster has been the President by the entire Kansas delegation.

WASHINGTON dispatches state that the Secretary of the Interior has decided not to revoke ex-Secretary Vilas' order consolidating the four land districts of Independence, Wichita, Concordia and Topeka. The districts at Independence, Concordia and Wichita have, therefore, been discontinued and the books, papers and business of those offices transferred to Topeka.

On the 20th the law went into effect which provides a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for 100 days for any person who manufactures or offers for sale any adulterated drug or article of food.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER BOOTH has announced in an official order that he has located the permanent headquarters of the department of Kansas G. A. R. at Topeka. Heretofore the headquarters have been temporarily located in the city in which the Commander resided.

The Governor has pardoned James C. Pusey, formerly chief clerk at the penitentiary, who was convicted September 25, 1885, of embezzling the funds of the penitentiary and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Pardons were also granted the same day to D. A. Warwick, of Sedgewick County, sentenced for embezzlement; Henry Williams, sentenced from Miami County for forgery; Z. E. Hart, of Hodgeman County, a school boy, sentenced to the county jail for cutting his school teacher, and Charles Knox, of Mitchell County, sentenced for the killing of a man who repeatedly jumped his father's claim.

ALFONSO ELLIS, forty-one years old, of Patton & Ellis, builders and contractors, was killed the other evening by a train on the "L" road at Kansas City, Kan. He attempted to cross the street to a butcher shop and passing one train stepped in front of another going in the opposite direction which he did not see. He left a wife and four children.

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A BESIEGED BAND.

The McClellandtown Robbers Cornered by Armed Vigilantes.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 23.—At intervals from seven o'clock to midnight Thursday night men on horseback, mostly alone, occasionally in pairs, were seen to leave Uniontown, coming at random from all directions, but all galloping away toward the mountains. Few who saw them suspected that this was a party of vigilantes that was secretly organized, and which has been the only organized expedition yet made to capture the McClellandtown robbers. There were ten from Uniontown and five from the vicinity of the late neighborhood of the band, among them the victims from McClellandtown and all men of grit and determination. They were to have been joined by twenty-five or thirty men along the road and from the vicinity of the outlaws' camp near Markleysburg, where the people are greatly excited and willing to aid in removing the bad gang from among them. They appointed a meeting place near the point of assault, and were to assemble quietly after midnight and no attack was to have been made until daylight yesterday morning.

The outlaw band were known to still be ensconced in the hill house, and the movements of the posse were made as quietly as possible to avoid letting the band know of the intended assault. The party were all well armed with revolvers, and in the portion from here there were twelve repeating Winchester rifles.

The party proposed to surround the house and if necessary to starve the gang out, shooting any one who made his appearance with arms.

Yesterday afternoon word reached here that the vigilantes had tried to force an entrance into the log house in which the robbers are at bay during which shots were exchanged on both sides without injuring any one. The robbers refuse to surrender and are prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible and to die if they can not escape under cover of the darkness.

Nine men and three women constitute the party in the house, among whom Lewis, Sullivan and Ramsey were recognized. The attacking party have the house well surrounded and are watched from a safe distance by about 100 wondering mountaineers who have no arms, all the armed men in the neighborhood having joined the posse.

The outlaws have an abundance of ammunition, four Winchester rifles and six ten revolvers and are not afraid to use them. The attacking party are proffered a cannon which is in the vicinity with which to batter down the house, but hesitate as yet to use it until they ascertain if they can do so legally. The last messenger's trip was for information on this point.

The vicinity of the robbers' den is ablaze with excitement, men hurrying there from all parts of the mountain and, with a good leader, they expect to finally land the band in jail.

THE DOUBLE ALARM.

Burning of a Bagging Factory and Death of a Woman.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a double alarm was turned in for a fire in the Standard bagging factory, on Stoddard avenue, near Twelfth street. The building had a frontage of 175 feet on Stoddard avenue and ran back about the same distance. The whole concern was a motley group of old buildings, with very little fire protection. The main structure in the center was three stories high, topped off with a big modern ventilator. It was here the fire started and owing to the inflammable nature of the building and contents the flames spread rapidly.

Immediately upon the cry of fire the wildest panic ensued amongst the 230 employes, most of whom were girls. A rush was made for the narrow stairway, but before half the number could escape they found themselves cut off by heat and smoke. The few men employed in the building worked bravely and rapidly and succeeded in leading the panic stricken girls through the smoke and flames to a place where they could drop to the lot adjoining the building and all were thus saved with the exception of Ada Lebrecht, who was found horribly burned.

Charles Gufron, a middle-aged man, worked heroically in getting the girls out of the burning building. He remained on the third floor too long and with him turned to go out found all means of escape cut off save by the window. He took his only chance, jumped and was terribly injured by the fall, but will not die. A man was run over by a fire engine during the excitement and badly injured and was taken away from the scene by friends before his name could be learned. The pecuniary loss by the fire is small.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Report as to Work in the Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The special committee appointed in the last Congress to investigate the methods of doing business in the executive departments, of which Senator Cockrell is chairman, has completed its work, and the report prepared by Senator Cockrell, who has really been the committee, will be made to the Senate in a few days. The document is exhaustive and interesting, containing numerous illustrations of how red tape and senseless adherence to form and precedent interrupt and retard the dispatch of public business.

The report will show that in some departments—the pension and land bureaus for instance—it requires as long a time as four or five years to settle a claim or get information of certain kinds. Claims filed as far back as 1884 in these bureaus are still unprovided for. In some offices efforts are making to get out of old ruts and adopt new and better methods, with the result that business is dispatched with greater accuracy, more speedily and with more benefit to those interested.

The Paymaster-General's office is up with current business, and requests for information are answered within twenty-four hours. In the Surgeon-General's office Dr. Ainsworth has introduced a card index, by the use of which he has caught up with the business—over a year behind at the time he took hold—and been able to furnish information in 72 per cent of cases against 59 per cent. under the old style.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS DEAD.

The Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Finally Succumbs to His Disease—Chief Justice Fuller Announces the Death and Court Adjourns—Sketch of His Life.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Justice Stanley Matthews, of the Supreme Court, died at 10:35 yesterday morning.

The last change in the condition of Justice Matthews occurred Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. In the morning he had been feeling quite comfortable and cheerful. At three o'clock, however, the intense pain which marked the period of decline, recurred and never left him until death brought relief.

For a number of hours previous to his death he was unconscious.

In his last hours the dying Justice was surrounded by members of his family, who have been with him throughout his illness. Mrs. Matthews, his daughters, Miss Matthews and Miss Eva Matthews, and his son, Paul Matthews, and Mr. C. B. Matthews, his brother, of Cincinnati, who came to Washington a week or ten days ago. Dr. Johnson and the faithful colored servant, who only a few days ago announced to callers with great satisfaction that "Justice Matthews is ever so much better," were also present.

It was 10:30 when the intelligence of the death of Justice Matthews reached the Supreme Court room in the Capitol. The proper officers of the court immediately authorized the draping in black of the seat lately occupied by the Associate Justice. When the hour of twelve o'clock arrived the court assembled as usual and was opened in due form by the crier.

Upon taking his seat in the center of the bench, the Chief Justice made the following announcement: "The court has received the melancholy intelligence of the death of its beloved member, Mr. Justice Matthews, in this city, at ten o'clock this morning. No business will therefore be transacted and the court will adjourn until Tuesday next at twelve o'clock."

When the late Chief Justice Waite died the marshal of the court assumed control of all the preparations for the interment, but in the case of the late Associate Justice Woods the arrangements were made by the family of the deceased, and this will probably be done in this case. When the court reassembles on Tuesday next a committee will be selected to accompany the remains to their place of burial. This will necessitate a further adjournment of the court until about Monday of the following week.

A brother of the late Associate Justice is in the city on business before the Supreme Court and he will assist in making the arrangements for the funeral.

Stanley Matthews was born in Cincinnati, O., July 21, 1834. He was graduated at Kenyon College in 1854, studied law and was admitted to the bar, settling in Maury County, Tenn. He shortly afterwards returned to Cincinnati, early engaged in anti-slavery movements, and in 1849-50 was an assistant editor of the Cincinnati Herald, the first daily anti-slavery newspaper in that city.

He became judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton County in 1851, was State Senator in 1855, and in 1858-61 was United States Attorney for the Southern district of Ohio.

In May, 1861, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment, and served in West Virginia, participating in the battles of Rich Mountain and Carnifax ferry. In October, 1861, he became Colonel of the Fifty-seventh Ohio regiment, and in that capacity commanded the regiment at the Cumberland, and was engaged at Doobs ferry, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga and Lookout mountain.

He resumed from the army in 1863 to become Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was a Presidential Elector in the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864 and the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868.

In 1861 he was delegate from the presbytery of Cincinnati to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J., and as one of the committee on bills and overtures reported the resolutions that were adopted by the assembly on the subject.

He was defeated as Republican candidate for Congress in 1876 and in the next year was one of the counsel before the Electoral Commission, opening the argument in behalf of the Republican Electors in the Florida case, and making the principal argument in the Oregon case.

In March he was elected United States Senator in place of John Sherman, who had resigned. In 1881 he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Suspended For Extreme Sanctification.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—The trial of Pastor Mirehart of Grace M. E. Church has been concluded, the court then deciding that he should be suspended from the ministry for one year. He asked to speak when the verdict was given in, but the presiding minister objected. There was a large crowd present and they shouted for Mirehart until the elder was obliged to give way and allow him to speak. He was greeted with an ovation and the president of cheers and beautiful outbursts in the shape of crosses and crowns, etc. The charge was "Conduct such as was unbecoming a minister." There is no moral connection with the matter, but Mirehart is probably an extremist on sanctification and prohibition.

Postal Clerks Worked.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker has issued an order directing all clerks in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General and such as might be required from the other bureaus of the department until otherwise directed to begin work at 8:30 o'clock a. m. instead of nine as heretofore and remain at their desks until six o'clock instead of four. This increase of hours is made for the purpose of facilitating the dispatch of applications and preparation of papers for action in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General. The clerks in the dead letter office are so required to work from 8:30 a. m. until six p. m. until the work in arrears in that division is brought up.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WILTONWOOD, FALLS - KANSAS

THE RIGHT SORT OF GIRL.

The lass who goes to college, yet who knows just what to do
With vegetable marrow and with cocky-locky too,
Who can muse on the digamma, or nu ephelwathion,
And yet never be unmindful that the porridge-pot is on.
The girl who's "up in" puddings and in pies and puddings,
Who can compound a gravy, or confound church heretics,
Talk right feelingly of Hegel, or knowingly on Kant,
And yet be with her cookery book as deeply conversant.
The maiden who can charm you with Bach or Mendelssohn,
Knows when the moon's in apogee, can quote Anacreon,
And who yet can boil potatoes, knows when a turnip's done,
Can mould the restful doughnut and the festive currant bun.
And the mathematic maiden who can criticize Laplace,
Or whose chemical dexterity can analyze a gas;
Who can also sew a button where a button ought to be,
And, if needful, would the duster and the broomstick skillfully.
And she, the best and dearest, whose native common sense
Escheweth the ice-cream blandishments, the caramels' expense,
Who quotheth Dio Lewis, goeth early to bed,
And riseth in the morning with a clear and cheerful head.
—G. Inglis, in Good Housekeeping.

A DEAF AND DUMB SPY.

The Great Part I Played Serving Under Sherman.

Sherman did not leave Chattanooga for Atlanta without knowing all about the route and its obstructions. His spies and scouts passed over almost every mile of the distance, and made full and accurate reports. I was one of the last sent out and the last to return, and I had a close shave of it. Information was required which obliged me to enter the Confederate camps and see with my own eyes, and as two or three of our spies had been captured and hung, and the Confederates were on the *qui vive* to prevent others from penetrating their lines, I needed some thing more than a disguise. After canvassing the matter for a while, I adopted the suggestion of a regimental surgeon to play the role of a "dummy." I was to be deaf and dumb, and carry pencil and paper, and do my talking that way. He coached me for two or three days before the start, and when I was ready to go I had mastered the situation. The surgeon had been assistant superintendent in a deaf and dumb asylum for several years, and he was peculiarly fitted to teach me my steps. You may reply that any one can "play deaf and dumb" and deceive people. Yes, any one can, up to a certain point. I was to go beyond that point. If it was discovered that I was not what I claimed to be my life would pay the forfeit. I was provided with a bundle of stationery, some tobacco, a lot of religious tracts, articles of cheap goods, and a few specialties, and I left the Federal outposts one dark and rainy evening in good spirits. Obstructing Sherman's advance was the mountain barrier called Rocky Face Ridge. The main gap, through which the railroad and highway ran and still run, is called Buzzard's Roost Gap. Our scouts and spies had reported this gap so strongly fortified that Sherman felt that he could not force it. Further south is Snake Creek Gap. One of my objects was to ascertain how this gap was defended.

I was well within the Confederate lines before midnight, and at about that hour I found shelter in a barn, and slept until two hours after daylight. When I turned out no one was in sight, and I had walked fully two miles along the highway before I met any one. Then I encountered a party of about thirty cavalrymen going to the front. I was in citizen's clothes, had a pack on my back, and, of course, expected to be stopped. The troop was commanded by a Lieutenant, and as he came up he ordered a halt and queried of me:

"Who are you, and where are you going?"
Here was the first test. The men had gathered around me, and every one had his eye upon me. It was a compliment to me that one of the men called out before I had made a sign:

"Dog gone him, he's a dummy! He's got a face like a washboard!"
I wrote on my tablet: "What do you want?" and the Lieutenant wrote in reply: "Who are you, and where are you going?"
I gave my name as George Smith, and stated that I was a Confederate peddler. I opened my bundle, presented him with some tobacco, and several of the men made purchases. The officer asked for my pass, and I told him that it was taken from me three days before by some Yankee raiders who had captured me and turned me loose again.

"Well, they'll overhaul him back there, anyhow," he said to his sergeant, and, waving his hand to me, he gave me the order to ride on. I was in for it now, and must push ahead. I could see an encampment down the road, and any attempt to flank it would create suspicion. It was well that I went ahead, for one of the cavalrymen followed me clear back to the sentinel on the outskirts of the camp. He walked his horse directly behind me, and so close that the animal's nose almost touched my back, but he did not catch me off my guard. When the sentinel stopped me I handed him my name and

occupation, and in a few minutes I was in the presence of the officer of the guard. While he asked for my pass, he did not seem suspicious. I was escorted to the quarters of the officer of the day, and here came a test, made so carelessly that if I had not had all my wits about me I should have been lost. As we reached the quarters the escort said:

"Here is a deaf and dumb man who has no pass. Captain Harsher ordered him here from the guard tent."
"All right," replied the officer, who was not even looking at us; and then, as the escort started off he half turned to me and said:
"Stand aside for a few minutes and I will attend to your case."

His tone was so careless and his order so natural that I caught my muscles moving to obey. Had I picked up a foot I should have given myself away. As I did not move, he presently turned to me, seemed surprised that I was there, and began to inquire about me. I gave him the details, and while we were passing the tablet back and forth a Captain came up. The officer of the day said to him:

"We have captured a dummy. Mighty queer that he should take to peddling among the soldiers, but they are a queer lot. He says he had a pass from Polk, but that the Yanks gobbled it when they captured him the other day. Do you see that blood spot on his left cuff?"

I was looking the officer full in the face as he spoke. I felt that he would try some trick, but he did it so neatly that he almost caught me. I winked, but I did not drop my eyes.

"You must have taken him for an impostor," laughed the Captain.

"We can't be too cautious," was the reply, and he took the tablet and wrote that I might circulate about camp until guard mount and then report to the new officer of the day.

I got some breakfast, sold out about half my goods, and when I reported and asked that I might pass on no objection was made. I found troops everywhere now, and being so far within the lines no one questioned my right to be there. I underwent but one more test before reaching the gap, and that I was prepared for. The soldiers accepted me for what I claimed to be, and while my condition excited the sympathies of some, others were inclined to ridicule and joke. While I knelt in a group a joker held a pistol close to my ear and fired it off. I heard the click of the hammer and was therefore prepared for the report. I found the gap covered by a weak body, with no defenses to speak of, and I got through them without trouble, though my goods were all gone, and I had to claim that I was on my way to Dalton after a new stock. I was arrested after entering the gap, and the arrest came about through a corporal in a battery of artillery, who at first contended that he recognized me as a deserter named William Ridges. It appeared that I closely resembled Ridges in build and look, but as soon as the corporal had a close look at me he acknowledged his mistake. This occurred just before dark, and the Captain of the battery, who was in command, sent me to General Wayne, in command of some Georgia State troops. I was not suspected of being a Federal spy, but having been arrested on a charge, and being found without a pass, it was quite proper to make a further investigation.

There were several officers in the General's tent when I was taken in and reported on, and the facts in my case had no sooner been announced than one of them, who was a surgeon in Hood's command, held a whispered consultation with the General, and I suspected a plot to test me. My suspicions were soon proved correct. The escort had retired and left me standing in front of the entrance, inside, of course, but just where I was in the way of any one coming or going. The whispered consultation lasted about five minutes, and then the General casually remarked to me:

"Take a seat and I will hear you."
The surgeon was looking me full in the face, and had I made the slightest move he must have detected it.

"Sit down!" commanded the General in a louder voice.
"I was looking at his sword hanging on the tent-pole, and I did not turn my eyes until he wheeled around in his chair and beckoned to me to approach. I handed him my tablet and pencil and he inquired why I had not a pass and where I wanted to go. I explained about the pass as before, and told him I wanted to go to Dalton or Rome and secure more goods. The General would have been quite satisfied in five minutes, but the surgeon was a keen reader of human nature, and he was convinced that I was in disguise. I heard him whisper his suspicions to others, and their lack of belief made him all the more determined to expose me. I had no fear of any of the rest, but I realized that it would take all my nerve and tact to hold out against the surgeon. Some of the tests he at once put me to may seem trifles to the reader until he can put himself in the position I occupied. He rose up suddenly, crossed over to me, and slapping me on the shoulder he exclaimed:

"Let me see your tongue!"
I had my teeth hard shut or my jaws would have opened at the command.
"Straighten up!" was the next command. I was humped over, and the words went through me like a bullet. I did not move, however.

"Take your foot off that sash!" shouted the surgeon, but I looked from him to the General and showed my wonder.
"Come, now, but you're beaten!" laughed one of the officers, and as the

others had some remark to make the surgeon was nettled. He looked at me fixedly for a long half minute, and then said to his comrades:

"I won't give in yet, General. Please hold on to him until we are certain of him one way or the other."
"Oh, certainly, but I think you have made a mistake this time. A deaf and dumb person always has an expression not to be counterfeited. He has told a pretty straight story."

"That is true; but I want to study him a little more. He claims to have lost his pass. I want to ask him for more details. What was the date?"

He turned and put this question to me, and had I not been looking ahead for it or something of the kind, my mouth would have got away with me. His failure provoked another laugh, and I wrote on the tablet:

"What does the officer say? Does he believe I am a deserter?"

"He says you are deceiving us."
"I have it hard enough now, without being looked upon with ridicule or suspicion," I wrote, and the General nodded his head to me and said to the surgeon:

"I won't keep him longer than noon to-morrow. The poor cuss has had a hard row to hoe, and I don't want to discourage him."

The guard was called, and I was removed to the guard-house, which was a log structure and quite comfortable. It held a prisoner, and I had no doubt that he had been placed there for a purpose. As soon as the door was shut behind me, he came forward and took my hand and said:

"Ah! and they have got you, too! Both of us must die together!"

I signed to him that I was a deaf mute, but he replied:

"Come, no nonsense with me. I know you and you will soon know me. I have seen you at Sherman's headquarters a dozen times. I am Jack Ross, a Union spy. I was arrested here a week ago, tried by court martial, found guilty, and to-morrow I am to be hung."

He trapped himself right on the start. As I had never been at Sherman's headquarters but once, I knew the name of every spy employed by that army, and there was no such person as Jack Ross. He worked every way he could think of to trap me, but after a couple of hours he gave it up as a bad job. I did not go to sleep that night, suspecting the surgeon would play me some trick. About midnight he came softly in with a couple of soldiers, and at a signal the men screamed in my ears. I did not move. Then a musket was discharged over my body, and the surgeon called out:

"You careless devil! you have wounded him!"

I did not think so, and I did not "awake" until they pulled at me. Next morning the pretended spy was taken out, and I was threatened and bulldozed for an hour. After breakfast, as I sat with my back to the door, it was softly opened, and I heard the click! click! of the hammer of a revolver. It made my flesh creep, but I did not turn. At noon I was returned to the General's tent. He was all alone, and he wrote on the tablet that I was free to go and that he would give me a pass. As he said this he handed me a paper, but ten seconds later quietly remarked:

"See if I signed my name to it."

That was not the last test. He conducted me to the door of the tent, waved me past the sentinel and observed:

"Turn to the left to avoid the ditch."

I turned to the right, bought some provisions of a soldier, and after making a dinner set out to the south. I do not think I was followed or further suspected. I thoroughly investigated the defenses of the gap, located the nearest large bodies of the Confederates, and returned to the Union lines with no other damage than a flesh wound received in the very last mile of travel from a bushwhacker.—N. Y. Sun.

DINING-ROOM FANCIES.

How Plain Viands May Be Rendered Tempting and Appetizing.

There is much written and said in these days concerning the decoration of food. Happily, the old idea that nice appearance was immaterial if the dish pleased the palate, has almost entirely passed away. The plainest and most homely viands may be rendered tempting and appetizing by careful garnishing, while many of the richer foods may be made artistic in their way. The elaborate garnishing of caterers are too difficult to be attempted at home, even if desirable. There are, however, many simple things easily done, which add much to the appearance of a table. Aspic jelly, which is but little trouble to make, is effective for cold meats, and olives for salads of some kinds. Garnish your next fish generously with nasturtium leaves and flowers, instead of the usual parsley and sliced lemon, and you will be surprised at the touch it will add to the table. A dish of currants is much prettier if sprigs of fresh currant leaves are placed about it. As the fall fruits come, their own leaves serve to bring out their beautiful coloring. The fresh fall growth of the grape vines, with their delicate leaves and tendrils should be arranged with the grapes and with peaches, too, their own leaves. Later the autumn-tinted pear leaves bring out the gold in the pears. At all seasons there is always something fresh and pretty to be found for the searching, which amply repays the trouble.—Table Talk.

—An Albany physician says he has never known a case of cancer among the Hebrews, and thinks their exemption from the disease is due to abstinence from pork.

FACTS ABOUT GLOVES.

According to Authorities They Are Not Made of Dog or Rat Skins.

There are many popular fallacies concerning kid and other fine leather gloves. Some of the most sceptical people, if their attention is called to gloves, will say with the utmost confidence: "Oh, they are made of rat and dog-skins; in fact, almost any thing but the skins of kids." Many people think that dog-skins play a large part in the manufacture of kid gloves. The fact of the matter is that not one dozen out of a thousand so-called dog-skin gloves are made from dog-skins; dog-skins do not make fine gloves. They can not be dressed to give them a fine finish and are thick and coarse. Of the rat-skin fallacy it need only be said that there could no considerable number of rat-skins be obtained, and they would be useless for the manufacture of gloves if there should be.

The dapper clerk in a gentleman's furnishing store tells you: "Now those are dog skin; they are warranted to us by the manufacturer and so we can warrant them to you." The gentleman tells his companion that he might as well buy a pair of dogskin gloves and pay a dogskin price for them; for if he asks for kids he is sure to get dog-skins after paying the extra price. The fact of the matter is that about ninety-nine out of every hundred dozen pairs of men's gloves are made of sheep or lamb skin. There are some few made of horse skin, but these are considered fine and in fact cost as much or more than kids.

Nearly the whole supply of horse skins comes from Russia, and when properly treated the leather tans a beautiful white and is used for the finest men's gloves. Many sheep, lamb and kid skins come from South America, but the natives down there have not learned the process of properly curing the skins and consequently much leather that with proper care might be made valuable is practically spoiled in preparing it for market. The finest kids come from France, although a number of European countries furnish a large number of good quality. Goats multiply in numbers rapidly, with suitable care, and the pensants in some parts of Russia live almost entirely on goat meat and milk and what few vegetables they raise in their gardens. A kid five or six weeks old is said to make a more palatable dish than lamb's meat. The butchers in some European countries will kill and dress the kid for the hide. They understand how to dress the skins and treat them so as to make them most valuable, and do not blunder as the South Americans do by nailing them upon a flat surface and allow the broiling sun to burn all of the strength and elasticity out of them.

"A good lamb skin is better than a poor kid," said the superintendent of a glove department, "and many lamb-skin gloves are sold for kids, but the supply of kids' skins is very large and is increasing each year, so that there seems to be no danger of a permanent increase in the price, although there has recently been an increase of from ten to twenty per cent in the price of the skins."

This was explained by a large dealer by the fact that though there is theoretically no kid glove trust, there is what practically amounts to the same thing. The business in Europe is in the hands of three or four rich dealers, who can buy up the bulk of the skins on the market and control prices for a time, by making an agreement, perhaps verbal, to keep the price at a certain point. This can not be maintained any great length of time, however, for the reason that a number of American houses now have special buyers who visit all of the countries where the skins are produced and buy them directly from the producers. The only dealers being affected by the market being cornered are the small ones, who only buy enough stock to last them a month or two, and when their stock is used up must pay the increase demanded by the large dealers or stop their works.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Forty-First Immortal.

During its existence of 250 years the French academy, the old and the new, has numbered many illustrious Frenchmen in its ranks; but there has always been an imaginary forty-first arm-chair in which public opinion has seated an illustrious victim of the neglect or caprice of the occupants of the forty real arm-chairs, or some independent spirit who could not force himself to solicit the honor of admission. The occupants to whom public opinion attributed this imaginary arm-chair have been Descartes, Pascal, Scarron, Moliere, Jean Baptiste Rousseau, Bayle, Saint-Simon, Regnard, La Rochefoucauld, Le Sage, the Abbe Prevost, Vauvenargues, Piron, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Diderot, Joseph De Maistre, Mirabeau, Beaumarchais, Andre Chenier, Rivarol, Paul Louis Courier, Lemennais, Stendhal, Louis Veuillot, Michelet, Balzac, Theophile Gautier, Alexandre Dumas the elder, and amongst the living Edmond de Goncourt, Alphonse Dauget and Theodore de Banville.—Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine.

—A young man at Hawkinsville, Ga., and his "best girl" quarrelled and remained "at outs" with each other until the young man relented and began to devise some plan to "make up." He finally decided to try the effects of a flag of truce, and cutting a delicate piece of white ribbon into the shape of a miniature flag, he sealed it in a sweetly-perfumed envelope and forwarded it to his fair enemy. It had the desired effect, and she at once gave him permission to cross the line and be happy again.

VILE OPIUM DENS.

What a British M. P. Saw in the City of Lucknow, China.

"I have been in East-end gin palaces on Saturday night, I have seen men in various stages of delirium tremens. I have visited many idiot and lunatic asylums," writes Mr. Caine, M. P., from Lucknow, "but I have never seen such horrible destruction of God's image in the face of man as I saw in the 'government' opium dens of Lucknow. To my dying day I shall carry the recollection of the face of a handsome young woman of eighteen or nineteen years, sprawling on the senseless bodies of men, her fine brown eyes flattened and dulled with coming stupor, and her lips drawn back from her glittering white teeth. Another girl of the same age was sitting in a group of newly arrived smokers, singing some low romance as they hauded round the pipe. I went from room to room and counted ninety-seven persons of both sexes in various stages of opium stupor. Green hands could get drunk for a penny or less, but by degrees more and more opium is needed, and the callous keeper of this hideous den showed us men whom one hundred and eighty drops of thick opium, mixed with tobacco, hardly sufficed to intoxicate. I came out staggering and faint with the poison-laden atmosphere.

"After a few minutes' walk my guide said, 'Here is another opium shop; will you go in?' I could not believe there was more than one such abomination in Lucknow, and, mastering my disgust, I entered a second. It was even worse and more squallidly beastly than the first. Again I went from room to room, and counted on the ground floor alone 117 human swine of both sexes, noticing among them a bonny little lad of six or seven watching his father's changing face with a dreadful indifference. Having counted 117, I was asked to go upstairs, where there were many more customers; I had had even more than my strong stomach could stand, but I was told that there would be probably fifty more. It was three in the afternoon when I visited these places, and I am told that after dark the attendance is doubled. I have felt the effect of the fumes ever since, and the slight headache produced will probably last for two or three days. In the city of Lucknow there are thirty distilleries of native spirits, 201 liquor shops, twenty-four opium shops, and ninety-two for bhong and other intoxicating drugs. An opium sot is the most hopeless of all drunkards—once he is well into the clutches of this fiend, everything gives way to his fierce promptings. He only works to get more money for opium. Wife, children and home are all sacrificed to this horrible lust.

"The receipts of the government of the Northwest Province and Oude from opium, bhong and other intoxicating drugs is no less than £67,000, and is steadily on the increase. It will give your readers some idea of the way in which this horrible traffic in intoxicants is being stimulated if I give the average revenue for the Northwest Province and Oude from all intoxicants for the three years 1878-9-80, as compared with 1885-6-7. In the former case its yearly average was £284,000. In the latter it had run up to £546,000, showing a doubled consumption within seven years. Every day I spend in India brings fresh proof that the Government is stimulating the sale of intoxicants to the verge of indecency for the sake of the cheaply collected and rapidly increasing revenue which it furnishes.—Chicago Times.

HINTS ON VENTILATORS.

Several Ways of Securing Air Without Danger of a Draft.

In ventilating, say a bedroom, by means of a window, what you principally want is an upward blowing current. Well, there are several methods of securing this without danger of a draft.

1. Holes may be bored in the lower part of the upper sash of the window, admitting the outside air.

2. Right across one foot of the lower sash, but attached to the immovable frame of the window, may be hung or tacked a piece of strong Willden paper, prettily painted with flowers and birds if you please. The window may then be raised to the extent of the breadth of this paper, and the air rushes upward between the two sashes.

3. The same effect is got from simply having a board about six inches wide and the exact size of the sash's breadth. Use this to hold the window up.

4. This same board may have two bent or elbow tubes in it, opening upward and into the room, so that the air coming through does not blow directly in. The inside openings may be protected by valves, and thus the amount of incoming current can be regulated. We thus get a circulating movement of the air, as the window being raised, there is an opening between the sashes.

5. In summer a frame half as big as the lower sash may be made of perforated zinc or wire gauze, and placed in so as to keep the window up. There is no draught, and if kept in position all night, then, as a rule, the inmate will enjoy refreshing sleep.

6. In addition to these plans, the door of every bedroom should possess at the top thereof a ventilating panel, the simplest of all being that formed of wire gauze.

In conclusion let me again beg of you to value fresh air as you value life and health itself; and while taking care not to sleep directly in an appreciable draught, to abjure curtains all around the bed. A curtained bed is only a stable for nightmare and a hotel for a hundred wandering ills and ailments.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—For warming over dark meats use brown sauces made from browned butter and flour, for white meats cream sauces, which, of course, can be made from milk.

—Besides the culinary uses of the cranberry, it is said to be medicinal. For inflammatory troubles of the skin a poultice of the berries is recommended highly.

—Never sit or stand in damp shoes or in damp places, for the water is attracted inward by the warmth of the soles of the feet, condenses the perspiration, checks it, closes the pores, leaving the feet clammy and cold.

—Celery is a great nervine, and those suffering from any nervous trouble are much benefited by liberal use of it. It is also recommended for rheumatism, some authorities going so far as to say that, when freely eaten, it is a sure cure for this painful disease.—Boston Budget.

—A memorandum slate is a very useful article. Get a small slate and gild the frame. Then paint on one side a design of wild roses, or daisies and golden-rod. Suspend by a small silk cord tying to one end a small pencil. The memorandum is kept on the back or unpainted side of the slate.

—Don't throw away stockings when the feet only are worn out; if one has no babies of their own there are plenty of people who have, and no thrifty mother with but a moderate income will feel otherwise than grateful when she receives from a friend a package of long stocking legs.—Christian at Work.

—Breakings out upon the face can be corrected by abstaining from the use of butter for a while or too greasy food, and taking inwardly a tablespoonful of equal parts of sulphur and molasses mixed with half the quantity of cream of tartar, every morning for three mornings, and then discontinue it for a while.

—Every mother has the ambition to get and hold the confidences of her child, yet comparatively few ever have that ambition gratified. The failure is that few women have the grace of fact, that rare sixth sense that is the governor of the common five. It alone makes the others alert and responsive.—Christian Union.

—Sulphur employed upon the first sensation of heat and dull, aching pain will often suffice to disperse the abscess, and this medicine is efficacious in removing the predisposition to whitlows which are constitutional. The cold water poultice should, in such cases, be kept continually applied to the finger. Hepar sulphur should be given when the pain becomes intense and throbbing.

—Health, like success in life, is to be gained by paying attention to details. It is better to try to keep from catching cold than to be always trying to avoid infection. More can be done to check cholera by keeping houses clean than by using tons of disinfectants. Nature gives health. It is man's perversity in departing from Nature's teaching which leads to disease. Nature intended all to have fresh air, sufficient plain food, uncontaminated water, and exercise. Let us accept Nature's bequest, if we prefer health to disease.

TABLE DELICACIES.

How to Use Stale Bread Even to the Satisfaction of an Epicure.

Slices of bread, no matter how stale, make good toast, if held for an instant over glowing coals. Pile them neatly on a plate and send to the table hot; or dip each slice quickly in a dish of boiling water to which has been added a large lump of lather and a little salt. This is called water toast, and should be served in a heated covered dish. If milk-toast is preferred, pile these dipped slices in a deep dish; boil a pint of milk, stir in a teaspoonful of corn starch, moistened with cold milk or water, a large lump of butter and a little salt. Stir all together until it begins to thicken; then pour over the toast.

Slices of stale bread are delicious spread with butter and browned in a quick oven, with a thin slice of cheese laid on each, and put back in the oven long enough to melt the cheese. They are nice also dipped in a batter made of one egg, one cup of milk, one cup of flour and one-half teaspoonful of salt; fried in hot butter or dripping until a light brown, and used as a breakfast or tea dish, or eaten with molasses or sugar as a dessert.

Slices of toast are appetizing with poached eggs on top, or a spoonful of hash, minced fish, Welsh rare-bit, asparagus, etc. Or they may be cut in small squares and added to the soup as it goes to table.

Croutons, used with strained soup, are small squares of stale bread fried brown.

Slices of bread spread with butter may be laid on top of a good custard and baked in the usual manner. Or they may be laid in a dish alternately with stewed or preserved fruit, a custard poured over them, and baked.

Bits and broken pieces of bread should be spread on a pie-plate or baking-pan, and browned, slowly, in an oven, with the door open; rolled (while still hot) on a bread-board, and put away in tin boxes or air-tight jars. They will be found far nicer than cracker crumbs for dipping oysters, chops, cutlets, small fish, or anything else which is fried in egg and cracker.

They are also delicious stirred in browned butter, and sprinkled over the top of meat dumplings; or used for potatoes au gratin, tomato farci, etc. They also make delicate and delicious puddings.—Housewife.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

We are in receipt of the Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners...

The nepotism of Grant's administration is breaking out again. Walker Blaine is his father's local adviser...

Jeff Davis lives in a county named Harrison. Probably he will petition the Legislature of Mississippi to change it...

Geary nee Davis, county people are mad. It now comes to light that that county was not named after the "arch traitor" Jeff Davis...

Since the adjournment of the last Kansas Legislature the newspapers of the State have been looking up a name for it worse than the "fool Legislature"...

The Emporia people were well stocked up on beer for use during the encampment. The Democrat says: "Sheriff Worster seized sixty-five cases and forty-six barrels of beer..."

And yet, Kansas is a prohibition State, with more old soldiers in it than any other State in the Union; and it is also the banner Republican State...

Geary nee Davis county people are mad. It now comes to light that the county was not named after the "arch traitor" Jeff Davis...

In the case of a clerk in the Navy Department at Washington, who was discharged for inefficiency under Cleveland's administration...

SUCH IS LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.

It is reported a number of good jokes are out on three young gentlemen of this city, about one leaving his "pocket book at home on the piano"...

The young gentleman who went out to the Hiram club party at Cottonwood Falls, the other evening, seem to have gotten rather tangled up...

It is reported that a certain young man who attended the party at Cottonwood Falls, accepted the difficult feat of escorting two young ladies from different towns to the same party without letting either know of the other's company...

dragged on the Pulman platform by a kindly conductor. The young man can have his pumps, which in his haste he forgot, by calling at the residence of girl No. 2 in Strong City...

A young man at Newman's received a package from Cottonwood Falls, today, by express, labeled "leather."

DIED.

At her home, in Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas, on the morning of March 22nd, 1889, at half past two o'clock, of typhoid-malarial fever, Mrs. Cynthia A. Drinkwater, wife of Mr. F. L. Drinkwater...

MATFIELD GREEN ITEMS.

The muddy roads are again passable. Our farmers are looking after their spring work. Mr. George Doney has returned to central Kansas...

NOTICE.

On account of failing eyes I am obliged to drop photography, but will run the Gallery until April 1st, and no longer. Parties wishing work should not wait until the last week in March...

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual of the Stockholders of the Chase County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court-house, Saturday, April 6, 1889, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp.

MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and 1st streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-tf

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions, used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

SPECIFICS.

- 1 Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, 25
2 Weakness, or Sore of the Throat, 25
3 Croup, Whooping Cough, 25
4 Asthma, Suppressed Breathing, 25
5 Catarrh of the Bladder, 25
6 Hemorrhoids, 25
7 Piles, 25
8 Constipation, 25
9 Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, 25
10 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, 25
11 Rheumatism, Bilious Stomach, 25
12 Indigestion, 25
13 Stomachic, 25
14 Cholera, 25
15 Cholera Infantum, 25
16 Cholera Asiatica, 25
17 Cholera Morsus, 25
18 Cholera Sicca, 25
19 Cholera Trichinosa, 25
20 Cholera Typhoid, 25
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23 Cholera Morsus, 25
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78 Cholera Sicca, 25
79 Cholera Trichinosa, 25
80 Cholera Typhoid, 25
81 Cholera Vera, 25
82 Cholera Asiatica, 25
83 Cholera Morsus, 25
84 Cholera Sicca, 25
85 Cholera Trichinosa, 25
86 Cholera Typhoid, 25
87 Cholera Vera, 25
88 Cholera Asiatica, 25
89 Cholera Morsus, 25
90 Cholera Sicca, 25
91 Cholera Trichinosa, 25
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93 Cholera Vera, 25
94 Cholera Asiatica, 25
95 Cholera Morsus, 25
96 Cholera Sicca, 25
97 Cholera Trichinosa, 25
98 Cholera Typhoid, 25
99 Cholera Vera, 25
100 Cholera Asiatica, 25

OFFICIAL. AN ACT

Authorizing Falls township, in Chase county, Kansas, to vote bonds for the purpose of making and improving and macadamizing the county road between the city of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, and the bridges and culverts thereon.

SECTION 1. That Falls township, in Chase county, Kansas, is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars...

SECTION 2. That said bonds shall be issued in sums not less than one hundred dollars, each payable in two equal parts, five years, drawing interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent, per annum...

SECTION 3. That the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county shall, upon recommendation of the township trustee of Falls township, levy annually such a percentage on taxable property of said township as shall be sufficient to pay the interest on all such bonds issued under the provisions of this act...

SECTION 4. The bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the township trustee, township auditor, township clerk, said clerk registered in a book kept for that purpose, and when any bonds so issued shall have been so signed, the township trustee shall be paid over to the county treasurer...

SECTION 5. That whenever any petition for election for said township shall be presented to the Board of County Commissioners to order an election for said bonds, which petition shall state the amount of bonds to be issued, it shall be the duty of said County Commissioners, within ten days, to give notice of the time of holding such election by publication for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in said township...

SECTION 6. That each elector at such election shall be permitted to vote by depositing a written or printed ballot, marked "for" or "against" improvement bonds, or "against" improvement bonds, and if a majority of the legal votes cast at such election shall be in favor of bonds, the said bonds shall be issued and not otherwise.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper and the official county paper.

Approved March 2, 1889. I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original printed law now on file in my office.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Office of Co. Treas. Chase co., Kas. Cottonwood Falls, March 25, 1889. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the seventh day of September, 1888, the taxes, charges and penalties of the year 1888 will be due to the purchaser thereof unless payment of or for the same, including charges and penalties on each parcel of land hereinafter recited, is made on or before the 7th day of September, 1889, as set opposite each description and lot:

Table with columns for Name, Description, Section, Tp. R. acres Amt., and Lot Block Amount. Includes entries for COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP, FALLS TOWNSHIP, and NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns for Name, Description, Section, Tp. R. acres Amt., and Lot Block Amount. Includes entries for SAFFORD, B Scott, and Z Z Courtwright.

A. M. BRESEE, County Treasurer.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMENTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r

Hams, Bacon and Bologna always on hand.

Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides. April-lyr.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN CLOTHING

JONES & EDWARDS, EMPORIA, -|- KANSAS.

WE ARE GOING OUT OF THE READY MADE CLOTHING, And will CLOSE OUT the Entire Stock at

Leading Merchant Tailors of the WEST, suits Made to order, \$20 and upwards, Pants made to order, \$5. and Upwards. Quality, Style And Fit GUARANTEED.

HATS, CAPS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, at LOWEST PRICES.

Jones & Edwards

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND COMMERCIAL ST. JAY'S OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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

WOOD:-MOWER And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. M. Hayden, Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on April 27th, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 8076 of Charles Lacos, of Chase county, Kansas, for the East 1/2 of N 2 1/2 of section 12, township 19, south of range 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Winters, Joseph Robinson, Bert Law and Hiram C. Varzani, all of Clements, Chase county, Kansas. J. G. MCCOY, Register.

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PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, A. M. ZANE

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

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

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1911-tf

DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all

CHRONIC DISEASES, with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to cure what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. OFFICE in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, -DEALER IN-

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIETWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 188-tf

Headquarter for Livery Rigs, Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable.

For the prices are so that all are able; good teams for business, & others in visit. With trappings and robes and styles exquisite.

Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers.

Open to the sun, or full stock covers. Horses well trained, and know just what to do.

Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and greys.

Are specially hitched for the party that pays. 1906-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

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

AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 1887-197

S. Birkett, J. Verter, J. C. Sorozgin.

Birkett, Verner & Co.,

LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants,

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

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

HOG SALESMEN, S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.

C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed-Buyer.

C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman feb-tf

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, MARCH 15th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. M. Hayden, Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on April 27th, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 8076 of Charles Lacos, of Chase county, Kansas, for the East 1/2 of N 2 1/2 of section 12, township 19, south of range 6, east.

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The House County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year).

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



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. At Ex. L. Pass. M. Ex. N. Y. Ex. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Table with columns for station (Safford, Ellmore, Strong, Evans, Elmdale, Clements, Cedar Gr) and time (am, pm, mixed).

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

HOW IT WORKED.

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

WINEGAR BITTERS advertisement with logo and text: PURELY VEGETABLE, FREE FROM ALCOHOL, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA WINEGAR BITTERS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Bee Martins are in town. Snow, yesterday morning. Wood taken on subscription.

terest of the Cottonwood Stone Company. Married, on Wednesday, March 13, 1889, by Probate Judge J. M. Rose, in this city, Mr. Orice Buffington and Miss Arminta Merritt, both of this city.

Spring -:- Greeting!

It is always a pleasant relief to exchange the heavier and more sombre apparel of winter, for the lighter and brighter wear of spring, and especially is this true, where the styles and colors are as attractive and tasteful as at the present time.

Men's Clothing. Our line of Men's Suits is exceptionally large and consists of the good solid wearing suit at \$4 to the finest grades out in the latest style.

HATS. It is not necessary to say much about our Hat stock as we are convinced from the magnitude of our Hat Sales that we have fully established a reputation for Correct Styles, Large Assortment and Right Prices.

Fine Shoes. We ask every one to see our elegant line of fine shoes before buying, otherwise you will surely regret it. We have far surpassed all previous efforts in beauty of style and assortment, and prices as low as reliable goods can be sold.

In conclusion we ask all to remember we are Exclusive Clothiers and Gents Furnishers, and carry the correct styles in all departments. Our prices are always as low as goods of equal value can be sold.

OUR MOTTO IS— PLAIN FIGURES AND ONE PRICE. Our Terms:—CASH. Respectfully, E. F. HOLMES, THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

CARSON & FRYE

Successors to D. A. Loose & Co. A BIG STOCK OF New Goods! "JUST RECEIVED" See Our Goods Before You Buy!

We show an elegant line of Satines, in Figures and solid Colors, at only 10 CENTS PER YARD.

Always buy your goods of us and you will save money. We sell for CASH and always do as we advertise. Yours respectfully, CARSON & FRYE, (Loose's Old Stand.) Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

NEW DRUGS, THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS. HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. THOS. H. GRISHAM. C. N. STERRY.

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

UBIQUITOUS.

In rural lanes she haunts me; Upon the city street, In horse-car and in steamboat, Yes, everywhere, I meet— The girl who chews gum.

Of course, she is a darling, With cheeks quite like the rose, And lips that rival coral; Yet, munching still she goes— This girl who chews gum.

She goes to church a-chewing, To balls and funerals, too; And, if the house were burning, She would not cease to chew— This girl who chews gum.

Were I her lover, never Could I my love confess, For fear she'd not stop chewing, Long enough to murmur "yes"— This girl who chews gum.

SMALL COURTESIES.

Wise Admonition for the Inconsiderate and Thoughtless.

True Politeness Comes From the Heart— Little Kindnesses, How Easily Bestowed, and Yet How Gradually Given—A Word About Friendship.

Life is not made up of crises. The days which mean more to us than others can generally be counted on the fingers of one hand. Now and then, truly, we find ourselves in the grasp of the whirlwind or at the mercy of the pitiless storm. The waves surge and seethe around us, threatening to dash us to atoms against the jagged rocks of the neighboring shore. But by and by their fury passes, and it is calm again. The angry breakers subside. Once more, upon a quiet sea, we drift with the tide. A tragedy comes to us, but it is over after a time, and we are surprised to find that existence is still possible, and that the future is not swept quite blank and bare.

It is the trifling, the unimportant, the insignificant, so-called, which for the most part makes every fate. We long for change, for excitement and interest, but we look for it in vain. Each life has its special accompaniment, but the music is usually in a single key. We weary of the monotone. We call impatiently for new themes, but these are not unfrequently prove clashing and discordant, so that to hear them is to turn shuddering away. We are far more dependent upon each other than we care to admit. No one, indeed, can possibly estimate the scope of his power for weal or woe over those about him. That contempt you felt for an acquaintance the other day, felt but carefully refrained from expressing! Do you imagine it was without its result? The word of commendation you spoke this morning to a little child! It will echo sweetly throughout eternity. The kindness shown to one in trouble or perplexity to-day, the cordial grasp of sympathy, the generously tendered advice! You have forgotten it, but time is too short to register its whole capacity for good. There are small considerations, courtesies, concessions, what you will, which we may all extend to those about us, which to neglect degrades not others but ourselves. Why are we so prone to ignore and to forget them? Are we waiting for large opportunities, for more magnificent privileges of assisting and inspiring our fellows? If so, I fear we are destined to wait in vain.

No one is able to establish an acceptable code of politeness, because courtesy is the language of the heart, a language which is and must forever remain unwritten. To be gracious is only to be kind, to be thoughtful, to remember our obligations to our friends and others and ourselves no less. An act of selfish rudeness is not so hurtful to any as to him who perpetrates it. A favor, however small, accepted without an acknowledgment, can not but leave a stain upon the delicate warp and woof of one's character. It is easy to be polite in the presence of those on whom we care to produce a good impression. It is easy to cater to those whom we care to please. It is in the hum-drum life of the home, the school, that we are prone to fail. We do not feel like exerting ourselves to be particularly courteous, and we consider ourselves privileged to omit certain formalities on the score of familiarity and intimacy. But have we really any such right? Does it matter at all how you feel to any one but yourself? Is there any virtue in making others uncomfortable because you chance to be nervous and gloomy and not quite yourself? I do not think so. You have had a restless night, you have risen with a tensing headache, you are late to breakfast. The coffee is cold, the cakes sodden, the beef steak overdone, but whose is the fault? You reprimand the servants severely, reproach the members of your family with more or less bitterness, and in short succeed in making every one in your vicinity appropriately miserable and yourself especially disagreeable. Is it worth while? There are words which have a spell about them. "I thank you. With your permission. If you please. After you. When you have done. I am grateful. You are so kind;" simple and natural all of them, but none the less effective.

Extravagance of speech is a common error. We condemn unjustly, we praise unreasonably. We are in most things extreme. To be courteous does not mean to be untrue, it does not even imply it. But the whole truth is not always essential to right speaking and acting. Very often it is much better untold. The thousand graceful words and deeds which may raise the commonest daily life to a thing of beauty and dignity are possible to all. He who neglects them does so at his peril and at the loss of his reputation.

If there is something you are persuaded your friend does not wish you to know, why should you disquiet yourself about it? Is he bound to acquaint you with all or indeed with any part of his life, past or present? There are many intricacies in the art of questioning, known only to the vulgarly curious, which are called polite. But in reality they are beneath the scorn of the high-minded gentleman or lady.

Kindness ought to be on a par with virtue—it ought to be its own reward. We think it is. If not, it is a lamentable fact that, for the most part, it goes unrewarded.

Be ready to hear the perplexities of others, but slow to speak of your own. If you can not proffer sympathy, at least bestow silence. It is often quite as efficient.

Humor the whims of your acquaintances, and cater in so far as you can to their caprices. You, no doubt, are not exempt from the one, nor superior to the other. Kindness does not presuppose friendliness nor even approval. It is merely the oil which lubricates the wheels of life and enables them to run without intolerable noise and friction. Small politenesses are not much of a drain upon one's time, and they are of two-fold benefit. They enlarge and ennoble the nature of him who confers them, and they inspire and strengthen those on whom they are bestowed. The gentleman or lady is never perturbed by the rudeness of others, knowing its source is ignorance or a depravity which merits only compassion. If one is courteous he will be so to all, but with a dignity and reserve which will effectually prevent misunderstanding and misconception.

The girl whose unwarrantable liberties with her acquaintances must be constantly set aside is an exasperating companion. We have all met her. She clings to your hand, calls you tender names, compassates you, sympathizes with you, and worst of all insists upon kissing you and caressing you. Very likely our persecutors mean us no ill, but one may exercise a little judgment and be governed in a degree by inclination, even as to whom she shall kiss good night. We are not disposed to value very highly that which comes to us without any seeking of our own. The friendship which attacks our lives rather than drifts into them, may have come to stay, but the probabilities are all to the contrary. Do not hold yourself too cheap.

You can not live without companionships, but it is better to assume to the world that you can. The world is fond of strength and self-reliance. It has no place for the weakling. Be kind and courteous to all, for this is your simple duty and should be your privilege as well. But be intimate with few. No one can possibly be true to many friends. The relation is too replete with obligations and responsibilities. It should never be assumed lightly.

But we may all do much to make those about us happier and better by taking thought for the small courtesies which go so far to swell life's little sum of brightness and beauty. Beside, there is always a reflex influence upon our own characters. I do not say we should think of this. I do not think we should, but for all that it enters into the general account. We are so united with and bound to our fellows that whatever we do for them is mirrored in our own hearts. Even the little things there are worth while. Most of us are incapable of great deeds or will lack opportunities for doing them. The glorious sacrifice, the mighty and victorious conflict, the lofty purpose in a worldly sense, these are to the few. But the earnest effort to do well the small task which each day brings, this is to all. We live not to ourselves alone, but to all men beside. How important, then, that we live well, generously, unselfishly! How essential that our relations to those about us have their foundations in kindness, sincerity and true courtesy which includes and is the sum of all else!—Angela, in Saturday Evening Herald.

AMERICAN FABLES.

The Peacock and the Sage, and the Horse and the Fly.

THE PEACOCK AND THE SAGE. A turkey having harshly criticized the singing of a peacock the latter bird posted off to a famous sage in the neighborhood and said:

"Your decisions have always been so just and conscientious that I am ready to abide by what you say. I claim to have a particularly sweet voice when I sing. I will leave it to you to decide."

Thereupon the peacock took a long breath and whooped up a verse of song. "My friend," replied the sage, as his hair ceased to stand on end, "you have spoiled your case by seeking to strengthen it. Had you refused to sing I should certainly decide that you had a sweet voice for song. As it is, I must decide that the turkey is level on top of the head."

MORAL.—Silent people make the best impression.

THE HORSE AND THE FLY.

A horse having kicked vigorously at a fly and raised a great row over his presence, the insect tauntingly remarked:

"Well, this makes me tired! The idea of a great animal like you allowing yourself to be stirred up by a small insect like me!"

"Your size is the great trouble," replied the horse. "If you were only half my bulk the public would forgive me for striking back, or if you were as big as an elephant, I could win praise by licking you. As it is you annoy me and I must suffer in silence."

MORAL.—It is this situation which prevents lots of one-horse men from being used as back-yard fertilizers.—Detroit Free Press.

MR. BLAINE'S CABINET.

The Noddies Which Jingo Jim Has Gathered Around Himself. The Cabinet is Blaine. With the possible exceptions of John W. Noble, of St. Louis, and the Indianapolis William Henry Harrison (whose other name is Miller), it represents nothing but Blaine, his greed for money and his itch for political meddling and bossism. Besides being a Blaine Cabinet it is a Northeastern Cabinet, framed to exclude the West from the consideration to which its commanding position in the Union entitles it. It will repeat in the finance of the Government that discrimination against the West which has impoverished this section to put into the hands of the Northeast the money of which Blaine is so fond of boasting.

Without regard to party, the people of the West are properly indignant that Windom should be credited to the West, which he abandoned to do a doubtful business on the shadiest side of the back alleys of Wall street. The fact that Blaine selected and insisted on him shows he is still the Blaine of the guano enterprise and the Little Rock transaction.

Proctor, of Vermont, is a very small Blaine politician. Tracy, the New Yorker, who is made Secretary of the Navy Department—a department in which extensive jobbery is possible—is another retainer of Blaine's, with nothing but his Blaineism to recommend him. He has a local reputation as a practitioner of law, but he was appointed solely because he was entirely subservient to Blaine when the young Republicans of Brooklyn were attempting to reform Blaineism out of politics in that city.

The selection of Wanamaker for Postmaster-General is in line with the Blaine policy—which always has been a policy of demoralization and corruption. Wanamaker bought his way into the Cabinet. He represents nothing but bribery and Blaine.

The Northeast has the departments of State, the Treasury, the Navy and the Post-office. The West has only the minor departments of the Interior, of Justice and of Agriculture. The South has nothing. The Pacific coast nothing. The secretarieships allowed the West are given to mere noddies. Miller, of Indiana, no one ever heard of a month ago. Noble was unknown in politics outside of his ward. Rusk, the only Western man with a reputation, is a well-meaning old soldier with more backbone than brains. He is the only one of the Western men who represents anything at all. The treatment of the West has been shameful. The Blaine conspiracy against this section can not be carried out along the lines laid down in the formation of this Cabinet without exciting a storm of protest.

In Republican politics the Cabinet stands for Half-Breedism triumphant.

The old Grant-Conkling stalwarts have received a blow intended for a coup de grace. Blaine has revived the Garfield administration at least to the extent of putting his own foot on the stalwart neck. Stalwartism is not nearly as strong as it was in the East, but dislike of the particular brand of Half-Breedism Blaine represents is strong there and likely to grow stronger as Blaine develops his plan for political dictatorship over the entire corner, including New York in it. It will be strange indeed if after such a Blaine administration as is promised there is not another upheaval in New York such as resulted from his former quarrel with the local Republican bosses.—St. Louis Republic.

WANAMAKER'S REWARD.

How the Philadelphia Goody-Goody Secured a Hold on Harrison.

John Wanamaker's claim upon the Administration appears to be that he took an active part in raising probably the largest corruption fund ever known in American politics. The sum of money so raised has been variously estimated, but most people place the figure at \$400,000. Mr. Wanamaker was especially well fitted for the business of soliciting this money, for he was a man of previously good character. He was a merchant with extensive business connections, he had figured largely in Sunday-school and other religious work, and his public spirit was well known. Having raised the money, Mr. Wanamaker turned it over to Matthew S. Quay, a politician whose reputation for questionable practices was as well known to Mr. Wanamaker as it was to anybody else. When the money was placed in Quay's hands Wanamaker's responsibility ended. It is not at all likely that the Philadelphia merchant knows exactly where that money went. Yet he must know in a general way the use that was made of it.

Matthew S. Quay buys votes when he needs them. He needed them last fall, and there is no more question that the \$400,000 which Wanamaker turned over to him was used in the corruption of voters than there is that Mr. Wanamaker has received a rich reward in official honor for the part which he played in that dubious transaction.

Men have been rewarded before this for party labor and for personal loyalty. It is probable, however, that this is the first time that a man not previously figuring in politics at all has been given a high station for such service as that which was performed by Mr. Wanamaker. It has been said that Jay Gould bought Stanley Matthews' appointment to the Supreme Bench by the contribution which he made to the campaign fund in 1880. Mr. Wanamaker bought his Cabinet position in much the same way.—Chicago Herald.

THE INIQUITOUS TARIFF.

President Harrison's Defense of Ill-Protected Industries.

The only reason, says President Harrison, why manufactures and mining developed more rapidly in New England and Pennsylvania than in the South was slavery.

This is the remark of a very superficial observer. Why did not slavery continue to exist in the Northern States? Simply because it was not profitable. The agricultural resources of New England did not compare to those of the West and South, hence profitable employment for slave labor could not be found and the slaves were sold South.

Then the tariff was established, a system by which the Western and Southern States, chiefly devoted to farming and from natural causes, were taxed to build up the mills of New England and the mines of Pennsylvania.

Thus established under the false plea of protection to infant industries, the modern plutocracy has grown more insatiable with each passing decade, and it successfully resists every attempt to curtail its enormous privileges.

As far as the West and South are concerned, the tariff gives them no protection from New England and Pennsylvania. Alabama iron meets Pennsylvania iron in the Louisville market. The mills of Augusta meet the products of the mills of Lowell in Memphis, in St. Louis, in Chicago, with no protection whatever. If there is any virtue in protection it should be applied now between the States; if ever the infants of New England needed protection from competition with Old England, our mills and factories need protection from competition with the long-established mills and factories of the East. This is the test which demonstrates the insincerity of the advocates of the tariff.

The question in this sense may not be sectional; but it is worse than sectional, for it is contrary to the spirit of liberty. The battle now waging against the policy of restriction is a battle of freedom, and

"Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won."

The tariff builds up classes and class distinctions; it taxes the poor for the benefit of the rich; it makes the rich more arrogant, more domineering, more dangerous. It degrades the poor; destroys hope in their hearts; stifles all their aspirations, and it establishes a false wage system that is little better than slavery.

Down with the war tariff!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Windom's Treasury management will have millions in it for the Blaine gang.—St. Louis Republic.

There will not be as much backbone in the White House in the next four years as in the last four.—Boston Globe.

By "sheer, bold gratuities" the Republicans propose to put the surplus into a desuetude that shall not be innocuous.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Grover Cleveland surrendered the scepter of authority with as pure a heart and as clean hands as did George Washington.—St. Paul Globe.

General Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, is not a man of large nautical experience, his training resembling that of the gallant officer Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.—Detroit Free Press.

Fashion seems to rule in politics as well as in the social world. The Dudley plan has already become established as part of the new Administration. A Republican Congressman-elect has appointed a committee of five to distribute the patronage in his district.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

Some of our contemporaries who indulged in bitter abuse of President Cleveland throughout his term of office are now admitting his excellent qualities. They may consider this gracious, but it is really an evidence of their injustice and unfairness, proving their utterances to have been maliciously false as well as abusive.—Pittsburgh Post.

It is reported upon seemingly good authority that Secretary of War Redfield Proctor has not been outside of Vermont since July 4, 1864, at which time he went over into New Hampshire to attend a celebration at West Swazey. It is also reported that for forty years Mr. Proctor has lauded his whiskers with Yankee shavin' soap.—Chicago News.

Summing up President Cleveland's Administration, the St. Louis Republic says: "Better than all, he forced the administration of the full equality in the Union of the proscribed States and people of the former Southern Confederacy. The work that Abraham Lincoln would have done that Andrew Johnson was impeached for attempting; that no Republican President after Lincoln's death and Johnson's impeachment had the courage to attempt, he did as a matter of course; and it is a mournful thing to say, but it is better not to leave it unsaid—he was, as a matter of course, defeated for doing it."

The Harrisonian Cabinet.

Secretary of State..... ME. Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, Secretary of Agriculture, Keeper of White House, E. Harrison Nash—The American.

CONCERNING CRANKS.

A Cart-Load of Truth Presented for the Edification of Dudes and Others.

The crank is the medium through which motion is imparted to all machinery, and the crank in society is the medium through which all original ideas are forced through the thick skulls of mankind in general. The crank rises above the teeming millions because he is different from them, and that difference, which consists in the possession of a small but carefully-selected stock of brains, makes him conspicuous. The crank does not attract attention by acting as hostler and stable-man to a pair of Siberian bloodhounds or a St. Bernard dog which was bred in Hester street and whose ancestors smelt salt-water only when fish-brine was put on them to kill fleas. The crank does not wear a button-hole bouquet because every ass on his street does. The crank goes four blocks out of his way to return a borrowed umbrella. He does not try to talk English and dress Cockney when his features reveal the fact that for fourteen generations his nose has been used in New England to split pumpkins on, and his cheek bones shine like red morocco pads on a coach harness. He does not change his suits as many times in a day as the tramp does in a euhre deck, just to be in fashion. The crank does not borrow five dollars of every man who smokes a cigar with him, and he will pay a debt more readily than a compliment. The crank is prompt, sharp and savory, and so is salt, but both are pretty necessary in the world and in well-regulated food.

Young men, you may have heard of Columbus, not in Ohio, but Genoa, Italy. He was a crank. He told the whole world, "Go west, young man, go west," and it went west, and the Gould system of railroads and the new aqueduct, not to speak of the Rochester knockings and the more persistent and effectual knockings of John L. Sullivan, has grown out of that advice.

When Columbus refused to buy his wife a pug dog, and continued to wear tight pants after the fashion changed, the populace of Genoa called him a crank; but he got there all the same, and had a cannon named after him, the Columbiad, which sounded and kicked, both like thunder.

Galileo was a crank. He asserted in one of his advertisements of a clock he had patented: "The world moves, great reduction in clocks," and they snatched him up and told him to recant. "Recant," said he, "I really can't," and went on and perfected his inventions, which resulted in the Waterbury watch.

Washington was a crank. In 1775 you could find a million people in England who said he was a crank. They told him in '76 that it was all right for the colonies to submit, and remarked of the stamp act, "It's English, don't chew know;" and Wash carefully placed his thumb on his nose and worked his fingers like a fan as he remarked: "That's what's the matter." And the English wished to get his remains to hold a post mortem on, but Washington put himself in the hands of his friends and they elected him father of his country, which position he will probably hold a good while.

Oh, what a crank Lincoln was! How his clothes wouldn't fit him, and he had bunions on his big feet, and his trousers bagged at the knee, and my, my, what a great homely mouth he had; and stories—well, boys, if I catch any of you telling Lincoln's stories I will pull you bald-headed. Well, I say no more. There never was a great man yet who did not begin business as a crank. I would rather be a speckled bean in a two-bushel bag of nice white ones than to lose my identity as one of the two millions.

I want to find the young man you called a crank. He can take my fine boots and gold watch when he goes to a party, and can go fishing with me in June. I want to be on the right side of that youth. He will be able to give me a post-office if he lives twenty years. All of you who have brains enough may go now and digest this cart-load of truth.—Judge.

Satisfaction Wanted.

Magistrate (to Mrs. Con Kelly)—You claim, Mrs. Kelly, that Mrs. O'Toole has given you that bruised and blackened face.

Mrs. Con Kelly—She did, yer honor, or I'm not Irish born.

Magistrate—And what you want is damages?

Mrs. Kelly—Naw, sir; I want satisfaction. I have damages enough.—Harper's Magazine.

Overestimated His Strength.

"I think I must have overestimated my personal magnetism and popularity," said a badly defeated office-seeker.

"Whatever induced you to think that you possessed those qualifications?" inquired his unsympathetic wife.

"Because," he replied, sadly, "my name is Robert, but every body calls me Bob."—N. Y. Sun.

Twenty-seven years ago, says the Boston Journal, an acorn lodged somehow in the mortar or between the stones of an Ohio court-house spire, took root, and sent out an oak shoot.

To-day a miniature oak grows on the spire eighty feet from the ground. It draws life from the cement, the "skin of the rock," and the air, but principally from the air, as there is very little cement in the spire.

A lady of Springfield, Ill., having publicly lectured on marriage as a failure, a newspaper man went to work and proved that she had been engaged and jilted three different times.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The new course in electricity at Columbia College will be opened to graduates of all scientific schools.

It happened, very providentially, to the honor of the Christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark, illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height.—Addison.

The greater and more varied the knowledge necessary to perform a certain line of duty, the greater the extreme from the inferior to superior talents; hence in proportion is the service rendered increased or decreased in value.

A little Moslem child accounted for the preference for the Christian religion by saying: "I like your Jesus because He loves little girls." With unerring instinct she had seized upon at least one of the great differences between the two religions.

By educating our daughters they will get more out of life, have broader views; it is not how long we live, but how well life is; it should not be reckoned by the number of days and years we live, but in the manner we improve what we have.—Mrs. Watson.

If you want to have good companions about you, don't be afraid to count good stories among those good companions. They can teach you some thing, can turn your heart toward better things and induce you to a nobler and truer life.—Robert Collier.

The American Missionary Association supports 17 schools with 89 teachers among the Chinese. Of the 1,131 pupils 136 are professing Christians. They have 5 churches among the Indians, with 397 members, with 1,091 children in the Sabbath-school. They have 18 day-schools, with 830 scholars.

Instruct your son well, or others will instruct him ill. No child goes altogether untaught. Send him to the school of wisdom, or he will go of himself to the rival academy kept by the lady with the cap and bells. There is always instruction going on of some sort, just as in the fields the progress of vegetation is never idle.

It is a fact not widely recognized that sixteen States of the Union have a compulsory school law upon the statute book, while one State enforces its law. The one State deserving honorable mention is Massachusetts. Yet, in spite of a rather stringent enforcement of the law, so far as it goes, there were, in consequence of its meagerness, no less than 10,000 children under sixteen years of age employed in the textile mills alone in that State last year.

In respect to the manner of teaching, the modern drift is toward education by the senses, rather than, as of old, through the intellect solely. We have come to see that boys and girls learn faster, more easily, more fruitfully, by being taught by the eye and hand, than if made to acquire all knowledge "through the spectacles of books." This conception is a return to nature in the best sense, and has many indirect advantages. It makes learning a delight; it implies physical training as the instrument and correlative of intellectual culture, and it has fewer dangers to health than the more ancient methods.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The man who lends his influence rarely gets it back.

Politeness is the most efficient aid in the world to strengthen a good name or to supply the want of one.

If we did but know how little some enjoy the greatest things they possess, there would not be so much envy in the world.

It is in love as it is in religion; the man with a new goddess is ready to offer up the old idol as the first burnt offering.—Once a Week.

Prejudice is the conjurer of imaginary wrongs—strangling truth, overpowering reason, making strong men weak and weak men weaker.

There is nothing in the world so toilsome as the pursuit of fame; life concludes before you have so much as sketched your work.—Bryere.

It is not always the man who looks the wisest that knows the most, but most people don't know this, so that it will pay you to look just as wise as you possibly can.—Somerville Journal.

Really there is much to be thankful for in this country that has food in abundance, enough of material comforts, and, in the main, freedom from pestilence and the horrors of war.

Look for good in every life instead of evil, and you will be surprised to light on much of it where least expected. An expression of happiness over the discovery will lead to its cultivation.

Don't think that a man is a genius because he wears long hair. True genius brings plenty of work to both torsorial and editorial shears, for the much-quoted man can always afford to be dipped.—Puck.

I have never been in a hurry; I have always taken a plenty of exercise; I have always tried to be cheerful, and I have taken all the sleep that I needed. These were the rules followed by the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and he outlived and outworked most of those who began life with him.

Irresolution is a worse vice than rashness. He that shoots best may sometimes miss the mark, but he that shoots not at all can never hit it. Irresolution loosens all the joints of a State; like an ague, it shakes not this nor that limb, but all the body is at once in a fit. The irresolute man is lifted from one place to another, so hatching nothing, but adding all his actions.—Anon.

DUTCH WIND-MILLS.

Structures That Seem to Sum Up the Whole Life of Holland.

In some way mills are among the most suggestive things in Holland; they seem to sum up the whole life of the country. It is hard to define the exact impression they produce; one almost unconsciously assigns to each mill an existence of its own, as if no mere machine could cause the swift rhythmic motion of the sails, that impetuous yet ordered cadence which seems to bring one into contact with the living forces of nature. It is perhaps this intimate association with nature which gives to the wind-mill its peculiar charm. The strong outline of the sails thrown up against a wind-swept sky carries the imagination from the city to the lonely fields, it suggests that poetry of solitude, even of desolation, which all painters since Rembrandt seem to have felt to be the distinctive note of the wind-mill. One of the most curious sights in Rotterdam are the wind-mills rising here and there out of the blocks of houses, standing like a countryman fresh from the field, and hedgerows in the midst of a crowded city. The Dutch mills almost reach the dignity of architecture. They seem to possess that curious happiness of design which is only reached by the conscious thought of a skillful architect, or else by the spontaneous working of nature. Every thing seems just right, just what it ought to be, no more and no less. The wind-mills at Dordt are used either for sawing timber or grinding corn, and the two types are very distinct. The timber mills start from a square staging, tapering upward, with gable wings at either end; at the top of this stage the four angles are chamfered back to receive the octagon of the mill itself; and at this level a broad projecting gallery, upheld by timber struts, runs round the mill. The upper part is octagonal, and usually covered with weather tiles or a soft velvety thatch, which sets off the sharply-defined lines of the sails and the great spars by which the top is moved. For some excellent reason the lines of the eight angles of the mill are not made straight but have a delicate concave curve. The Dutch builders always had a feeling for the value of a curved line in preference to a straight; the same instinct appears in the fleeces to their churches, where the sides of the octagon spire usually have a slight curve on the face inward. The top of the mills which carries the sails is covered with thatch. It is more or less circular in plan, and of an indescribable but most effective form, such as only thatch could cover.—English Illustrated Magazine.

SHOOTING PTARMIGAN.

An Expedition Which Produced Twenty-Nine Braces of the Mountain Birds.

About half way up we fell in with a large flock of ptarmigan. In rising they took us by surprise while struggling through a heavy snow, accompanied by fine, hard snow, which stung our faces unpleasantly. In the midst of this we were suddenly conscious that the air was full also of white wings, for the plumage of the birds was as white as the snow itself. It soon became evident that owing to the stormy weather and the birds being packed, they were far wilder than we had supposed they ever could be, and that there was little chance of doing much by pursuing them in ordinary fashion. So we agreed to separate and work singly about the mountain, varying our direction and elevation on the terraces as each judged best for himself. These tactics succeeded admirably. The ptarmigan, when flushed by one wandering gun, swept round the buttresses of their rocky citadel, which they naturally never left, and were sure before long to encounter another, swinging past him, or over his head, or lighting within view, only to be flushed again and passed on once more. While this state of things lasted the shooting was as wild and sporting as a man could desire, but it was bitterly cold work. Earthly enjoyment consists a good deal in the absence or cessation of discomfort, as one fully realized on that day when, stretched in positive luxury under the lee of a big boulder and not feeling a breath of the biting wind, one gnawed greedily chunks of cold rye and black bread, washed down with ardent spirits. In the afternoon, however, the squalls abated and there were transient gleams of sunshine, when, as the packs were partly broken and disorganized, some few birds took to crouching tamely and fell easy victims. I can not say how many we lost of those which dropped over steep, slippery places, where for our lives we durst not follow them. Some, indeed, were eventually retrieved by making long circuits, but a considerable number were never gathered. Our united bags, when turned out, produced twenty-nine braces, which, under the circumstances represented, I think, an excellent bit of wild shooting.—Fortnightly Review.

As regards the familiar term "corn," so frequently referred to in the European journals, it usually denotes in each country such grains as is the most prominent production. Thus, in Central Europe the "corn" is rye, in France and England wheat, in America maize, and in some countries oats. The term "pulse" is also frequently used in England, and has reference to beans and peas.

A florist in England claims that a rose bush, which has been bearing white roses for more than thirty years, has suddenly changed, and now puts out only red roses. The only cause assigned for this is the enrichment of the surrounding earth.

HOW TO REST WELL.

Various Ways of Wooing Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer.

Whether men praise sleep as an ingenious device of physiologists, or as a beneficent provision of nature, or as a gift from God, all agree that it is sweet. How may it most surely be fostered? When I consulted a physician lately, he asked me: "How do you sleep?" I answered, "Usually soundly about six hours; is that enough?" My physician, a very judicious man, responded: "Six hours is good, but eight hours is better." Of course this response led me to try to increase my habitual six hours of sleep to eight, which I have, slowly, nearly accomplished.

One who aims to improve his sleep by improving his ways of seeking it should be sure at the outset that he knows what are the causes of wakefulness in his own case. For instance, a wakefulness which, to persons of too abstemious habits, often precedes the dawn, may be occasioned by hunger. This will scarcely ever yield to any other remedy than some slight refectory—a cup of beef tea and a cracker—an orange, or what ever temporarily appeases the appetite. This insomnia sometimes yields to an insignificant lunch, although other methods seemingly more commendable have been tried in vain.

Writers in modern times agree in attributing ordinary wakefulness to some slight congestion; that is, to a fulness in the supply of blood accumulated in the brain. This opinion overrules that which formerly prevailed. Accordingly, modern writers agree in advising persons needing more sleep to prefer sleeping alone, and to have the room cool and well aired; to decline any soft, luxurious couch, and any heating, enervating attire; to adhere to regular sleeping hours, preferably to the hours between ten and six; to allow one's self a moderate, unexciting meal only during the later hours of the day; to give the head a very moderate pillow and very light, cool covering, if any, while the feet should be well wrapped, and, if practicable, indulged in a few moments' "toasting" before a fire. The advice attributed to Dr. Franklin has been commended: that one who is wakeful in the night should spend a few minutes in briskly rubbing the whole surface of the body, the limbs and feet especially, with the palms of the hands. To produce the same effect the wakeful sufferer may rise and walk the room, or do other simple things to arouse circulation in the limbs and attract the blood from the brain.

Just as wakefulness is attended by chilled and bloodless limbs, so the congestion of the brain attending it breeds and fosters the anxieties, worries, resentments, self-reproaches and mental troubles of the day. What will dispel these? What will dissipate the sufferer's dread of bankruptcy; indignation at injustice; mortification over the misconduct of a child; regret about some occurrence which did not seem very important at the time it was passing, but in the night assumes the lurid light of Jack-o'-lantern? My best friend tells me that he can empty his mind of all thought, can "think of nothing;" after he has done this for a short time sleep comes to take the vacant place. But all persons have not this power. What shall they do who are kept awake by troublesome thoughts? Some persons advise monotonous counting of a long series of numbers. Others say: "Repeat to yourself a mind-wearing tale, such as how a bird found its way into one of Pharaoh's store-houses of grain and brought out a grain of corn, and then went back, and brought out another grain of corn, and then went back again and brought out another grain of corn, and so on, until either the corn is exhausted or sleep prefers to come rather than to hear any more of the story." My own pet resource from the wearisome reminiscences and troubles of the day has been hymns. Much aid may be obtained toward early sleep by cultivating a restful, prayerful mind. Upon retiring, seek reminiscences of Scripture and hymns and prayers—and these latter need not be prayers of petition fully and reverently expressed; the prayers which promote sleep are prayers of communion, brokenly whispered or mused. If one has a favorite verse of Scripture, musing upon them will often promote a sleeping frame of mind. I have preferred hymns because I have all my life been wedded to favorite tunes. For me to hum my way along a path resounding with the echo of hymns is easy and restful. Try it, you who lie wakefully conning the troubles of the day. You may find that little space is left in the soul, when gently surcharged with reminiscences of hymns, for the rattle and friction of the day, for the anxieties and forebodings which keep so many persons half of the night wakeful.—Christian Union.

A citizen of Santa Cruz, Cal., has taken a novel course. He has decided to incorporate his business interests and to give his family a share. He has a wife and six children—three sons and three daughters. The stock of the corporation will be fixed at \$600,000, of which one-half will go to his wife and one-sixth of the balance to each of the children. He will retain some outside interests. The man's name is F. A. Hihn.

A placard placed on a window of a shoemaker's shop near Cripplegate, London, many years ago, is said to have read as follows: "Surgery performed on aged Boots and Shoes broken Legs set and bound upright disordered feet repaired the wounded healed. The whole Constitution mended and the body supported by a new Sole. By T. T."

The Grain of Salt.

A lady finding a beggar-boy at her door gave him a meal of coffee, meat and bread and butter, which he set down in the area to eat. A moment afterward, however, he rapped beseechingly at the door again, and on its being opened remarked, with his eyes fixed on her: "If I had but a little salt I should be perfectly happy."

Of course he got the salt. Human nature is always lacking something. Oftentimes it were better off without its wishes, yet it is universally conceded that no permanent enjoyment can be had without the savor of health, which keeps good cheer fresh and preserves and sweetens life for the future.

The great, ruddy farmer pines because he has not won fame or position. The famous man longs for the lusty health of the sturdy farmer. The grain of salt is wanting. How to secure and retain the savor of health, the terrors of which a nervous, over-worked generation is a problem worthy of our closest attention. It can not be done with stimulants, which but spur on the overworked nerves to fresh efforts, only to leave them more jaded and shattered.

Nor with narcotics, which temporarily soothe, but to create an unnatural appetite, the terrors of which a De Quinay can so graphically portrayed. It may be asked, what is the cause of this extreme nervousness, lack of appetite, lung trouble, deficient heart action, failing eyesight, apologetic tendency, etc. We reply, poisoned blood, caused by diseased kidneys, and the troubles incident thereon, all, but symptoms of advanced Kidney Disease, which is but another name for Bright's disease. Unless remedied there will be a complete breaking down of the great blood-purifying organs, the kidneys, and they will be excreted, piece-meal, through the urine.

Now, in the spring of the year, owing to the extra work which has been put upon the Kidneys and Liver, through a meat diet during the winter months, these symptoms are more pronounced, and the danger to the patient correspondingly increased. It is therefore imperative that the poisoned blood, the terrors of which a De Quinay can so graphically portrayed, be speedily and effectually accomplished by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, a tried and proved specific in hundreds of thousands of cases. Pursuing the path we have marked out you will possess the salt of content, without which life's banquet is "flat, stale and unprofitable."

—Mr. Jones would reverse the definition, probably. "What's the difference between a controversy and a fight?" asked the youthful heir. "Your mother and I have controversies," explained the father, "while Mr. and Mrs. Jones next door fight."—Harper's Bazar.

Engravings of Buildings, Portraits, Etc. If you want Engravings of any description—Buildings, Portraits, Machinery, Maps, Plans, etc.—write to us for samples and prices. Only photo-engraving establishment west of the Mississippi run by electric light. A. N. KELLOGG NEWS PAPER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Tobacco should be credited as a part of the discovery of Christopher Columbus. When he first met the Indians they "were imbibing the fumes of tobacco in the shape of a cigar." This cigar was not wholly of tobacco, though. It was a stalk of straw tube filled with this weed. But the Indians smoked pipes chiefly.

Corns, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

"What in creation have you got all those chromos hanging in the garden for?" asked the lady of the house of her gardener. "Sure, mum, them's out of the seed catalog, an' I put 'em in front of the seeds when I plant 'em, so they can see what kind aw crops they's expected to produce, mum."

THERE ARE MANY FORMS OF NERVOUS DEBILITY in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Be careful in using salt on the ground. Salt will kill weeds to a certain extent, and it is also a remedy for some kinds of grubs in the soil, but salt will kill other plants as well, and its use may result in a loss of some of the garden crops.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Dropper Cures in one minute.

"My son, why is it you are always behind hand in your studies?" "Because if I were not behind hand with them I could not pursue them."

A BRIGHT little girl in Sunday-school, upon being asked what sort of a spirit that of the Pharisee was, replied: "It was doing a good thing and then feeling big over it."

In London during a recent week the births outnumbered the deaths almost two to one.

The late Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, left debts amounting to \$750,000 marks.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. across different cities like KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK.

Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune Produce a shocking disturbance. So do nervous unstrains. Their weakness, originating with the stomach's inaction usually, is reflected by a perturbation of the organ of thought and by general organic disharmony. They may be strengthened and quieted by restoring vigorous digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a leading preventive and remedy for malarial disorders, bilious and kidney ailments, constipation and a rheumatic tendency. It is a prime appetizer also.

HALF a century has elapsed since Congress appropriated \$1,000 toward compiling agricultural statistics by the large importation of breadstuffs shipped to America that year.

THE reading public has reason to be disgusted with any medicine which claims to cure every thing, from a corn to consumption. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria is simply what its name imports. If you have Malaria in your system, a few doses will destroy it immediately. So far as now known it is the only antidote for this poison. Sold by Druggists.

ELDER SISTER—"Oh, you fancy yourself very wise, I dare say, but I could give you a wrinkle or two!" YOUNGER SISTER—"No doubt—and never miss them."

THOSE who wish to practice economy should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. Formy pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

WESTERN TOURIST—"Got much stock on hand?" Ranchman—"None, got a right smart bunch on foot, though."

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

DAVID G. BURNETT began to serve as acting president of the "republic of Texas" fifty years ago.

St. Jacobs Oil CURS NEURALGIA. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPESIA. AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Bloating, Constipation, Flatulency, etc.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. Almost as Palatable as Milk.

DRYNESS MAKERS. FIND THE LATEST STYLES. L'Art Do Le Mode. 5 COLORED PLATES. ALL THE LATEST PARIS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.

20 PRIZE STALLIONS. Percherons and French Coaches, RESERVED FOR SPRING TRADE, On Sale March 23, 1889.

FARGO'S CALF SHOE. NEW \$2.50. CALF SEAMLESS.

FREE PRETTIEST ILLUSTRATED FREE-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. Gardeners trade a specialty. Packages only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. or lb. 10000 plants now sent free.

Woven Wire Fencing. Wire Rope Selvage. 500 TO \$2 PER ROD.

5-TON WAGON SCALES. \$60. JONES & BRADLEY'S PATENT.

BUGGIES & HARNESS at 1/2 PRICE. \$25 Carts for \$12.50. \$500 Harness, \$250. The Trade Supplier.

FLORIDA! FREE INFORMATION. For map, State bulletin, pamphlet and Sample Weekly, "South Florida Progress," send five cents.



"I know 'tis a sin to, But I'm bent on the notion, I'll throw myself into The deep, briny ocean." "Fie, fie, my good friend, don't give way to your ailments so easily, and settle down into such gloom and despondency. There's no excuse for such conduct, when it's a well-known fact that all your bad feelings, terrible headaches, poor appetite, sense of fatigue, and lassitude, low-spirits, and hypochondriacal condition are due to torpid liver and consequent indigestion, and debility, which will all give way and disappear, as the dew before the morning sun, if you but make use of that world-famed anti-bilious, tonic medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. It cured me when I was in a much worse condition than you are, and if you will only try it, you will soon be singing—" "But my spirit shall wander Through gray coral bowers, And frisk with the mermaids It shall, by the Powers!"

CATARRH IN THE HEAD. no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

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

The Gold Hunters' Adventures in Australia, by Wm H. Thomas. An exciting story of two Yankers' Adventures in Australia, in the early days, when the discovery of gold attracted a motley crowd of reckless, daring men.

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NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplier. Send for wholesale price list. BLACK M'Y & CO., 300 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

UNCLE SAM. Do you want to work for high pay in the U. S. Army? We will pay you \$50 to \$100 a month. GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from I. R. O. Lines for under \$1000.00. Buy postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 60 cents. Write to MANUF'G CO., HOLLY, MICH.

SOLDIERS. All get PENSIONS, if disabled; pay. A. W. RACONER, FINE, Cincinnati, O. A. Washington, D. C.

SHORTHAND. Business' Home Instruction. L. A. N. O.—The oldest established school. Write for circular. A. N. K.—D. No. 1231. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

NEW KANSAS LAWS.

Below will be found the title of the acts of a general character passed by the Legislature. In addition to these 144 bills of a pure local nature passed:

and amendatory to sections 3 and 5, chapter 323 of the laws of 1887. H. B. No. 4, relating to public money and amendatory of section 1 of chapter 131 of the session laws of 1887.

section 1, laws of 1872, to incorporate cities of the second class. H. B. No. 44, to amend section 2, chapter 148, laws of 1887, for the regulation and support of common schools.

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS. Appointments in the Southwest Kansas Conference. LARNED, Kan., March 20.—The Southwest Kansas conference appointments were made Monday as follows:

ARIZONA ROBBERS. Four Desperadoes Hold Up a Passenger Train in Arizona and Get But Little Money. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 22.—Information reached the city yesterday that the incoming passenger train was held up the previous night at Canyon Diablo, beyond Winslow, Ariz., by four desperate characters.

A TOPEKA TRAGEDY. Disputed Ownership of a Shop Between a Pawnbroker and a Tailor Leads to a Terrible Tragedy. TOPEKA, Kan., March 21.—Five pistol shots, a dead man and another man dying with a bullet in his head—these are the incidents of a mysterious tragedy enacted in this city last night.