

# Chicago County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

**RAILROAD LAND FORFEITURE BILL.**—The bill for the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill was further discussed but was laid aside and the Animal Industry Bureau bill debated until adjournment. In executive session the Chinese treaty was ratified and the Fisheries treaty reported adversely. In the House a bill was introduced to erect at Washington a statue in the memory of General Hancock; also a bill by Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use money in the treasury for the payment of bonds and accrued interest. On motion of Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, the rules were suspended and the River and Harbor bill passed by a vote of 161 yeas to 69 nays, there being a number of absences. A message was received from the President voting the bill for the sale of the New York Indian lands in Kansas. Adjourned.

**THE SENATE ON THE 8TH.**—While Senator Harris was in the Chair, Mr. Voorhees rose and in a few words expressed regret for the unparliamentary language he used in the late tilt with Mr. Ingalls, and apologized to the Senate for so doing. Without any comment Senator Ingalls resumed the Chair. A memorial from the New England States for the Methodist Church was presented, protesting against the ratification of the Chinese or any other treaty that precludes Chinese preachers or delegates to religious conventions coming into this country. The Land Grant bill was then further considered, at the close of which several bills were reported, a message received from the President and the Senate adjourned. In the House the President's veto of the bill for the sale of New York Indian lands was referred to the Indian Affairs Committee. The House in Committee of the Whole then took up the Tariff bill, and debate continued until adjournment.

**IN THE SENATE ON THE 9TH.**—Senator Sherman reported adversely Senator Riddleberger's resolution to consider the Fisheries treaty in open session, also Senator Hoar's resolution for a report of the debates on the treaty. The Railroad Land Forfeiture bill after further discussion was passed without division. The International Copyright bill was also passed by a vote of 35 to 10. Pending a motion to reconsider the bill reported from the committee on the bill for the sale of New York Indian lands was referred to the committee on the bill for the sale of New York Indian lands. The House in Committee of the Whole then took up the Tariff bill, and debate continued until adjournment.

**IN THE HOUSE ON THE 10TH.**—The bill for the sale of New York Indian lands was referred to the committee on the bill for the sale of New York Indian lands. The House in Committee of the Whole then took up the Tariff bill, and debate continued until adjournment.

**IN THE HOUSE ON THE 11TH.**—The Tariff debate was resumed in the House by Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, speaking in favor of the bill. At the evening session thirty-seven bills passed and the House adjourned.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is asserted in Washington that there is a movement under way to secure the nomination at St. Louis of Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, as Vice-President on the ticket with Cleveland.

**POSTMASTER-GENERAL DICKINSON** has issued an order fixing \$42.75 per mile per annum as the minimum compensation to be allowed for the transportation of mails on railroads carrying their whole length an average of less than 200 pounds per day. This order rescinds an order issued by Postmaster-General Vilas, January 2, 1887, fixing the minimum at \$24.

**THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS** has resolved to report a bill appropriating \$3,500,000 to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for the payment of army pensions during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

**THE PRESIDENT** has vetoed the bill for a public building at Allentown, Pa. The majority and minority reports on the Fisheries treaty have been published. The majority report condemns the President for withholding information and also the treaty as a surrender of important privileges to Great Britain. The minority report takes an opposite view, contending that the treaty is a fair settlement of a matter which has been a constant source of irritation.

#### THE KANSAS.

**ROBERT G. HALL**, actor, and David Vincenz were hanged at Philadelphia on the 8th. The crime for which Robert G. Hall forfeited his life was the murder of his mistress, Mrs. Lillian E. Riggs, an actress. The husband of Mrs. Riggs had previously attempted her murder for her infidelity with Hall. The latter also got insanely jealous, and after brutally ill-treating her wound up by murder. Vincenz was an Italian and was executed for the killing of a fellow countryman.

The crew of the wrecked steamer Eureka, in collision recently with the steamer Benison, were rescued by a brig and arrived safely at Philadelphia on the 8th.

**WILLIAM SHOWERS**, under sentence of death for the murder of his two grandchildren, escaped from jail recently at Lebanon, Pa. Showers was seventy years of age and murdered the children so that he might marry a woman who had objected to marriage on account of them.

**NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS** in convention at Trenton on the 9th endorsed William Walter Phelps for the Presidential nomination.

**REV. GEORGE T. PRAYES**, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

**THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC** at Albany, N. Y., was well filled on the night of the 9th when Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered an oration on the late Roscoe Conkling.

An explosion occurred in the sash and blind shop of J. Hodges at Manchester, N. H., recently, totally wrecking the boiler house and damaging other buildings. Three dead bodies were taken from the ruins.

At the annual meeting of the American Bible Society in New York the receipts were reported as \$57,349 and the disbursements as \$508,453.

**NATURAL GAS** caused the destruction of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y., on the morning of the 10th. The building was an imposing one and was valued at \$250,000.

**SINCE JANUARY** thirty-two corporations of Fall River, Mass., with an aggregate capital of \$1,718,000, have made dividends of more than 4-10 per cent. for the fraction of the year. The dividends range from 1 1/2 to 10 for the months already gone, and indicate that the dividends for the year will average 12 per cent.

**VERMONT DEMOCRATS** met at Montpelier, on the 10th. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, S. C. Shurtliff, of Montpelier; Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. O'Sullivan, of Burlington; Treasurer, W. E. Peck, of Barre; Secretary of State, Dr. W. B. Mayo, of Northfield; Auditor, George M. Dearborn, of Corinth. Presidential electors and National delegates were also chosen.

The will of Roscoe Conkling has been offered for probate in New York. He bequeaths every thing to his wife.

#### THE WEST.

**EX-SENATOR THURMAN** laughed at the report that an effort was being made to nominate him for the Vice-Presidency and refused to talk about it. His son Allan said that the Judge would not consider such a thing for a moment.

The striking brewers of Chicago have given up their fight and have asked to be reinstated at the employers' terms.

A CTLOSSE struck the village of Pecatonica, Ill., on the night of the 10th, wrecking several houses and innumerable out-buildings. One woman and three children were injured, but not fatally, by flying timbers.

**MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS** met at Grand Rapids on the 10th and elected delegates to the National convention. Cleveland's administration was endorsed.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General, A. E. Sterner, has declined being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

The National Printers' Protective Fraternity closed its convention at Cleveland, O., on the 10th. O. F. Kenny, of Cleveland, was elected president.

**FRANKLIN KIRKSON**, the noted horse man, dropped dead while a passenger on a train near Harvard, Ill., recently. He was seventy-five years old.

**FIRE IN J. H. HORSOR'S** lumber yard in Chic go destroyed an immense quantity of lumber, four drying kilns and a planing mill. Loss, \$80,000.

The body of private James McMann, Fifth cavalry, lost in the last blizzard of February, has been found near Woodford, I. T.

The Mississippi was reported on a rampage on the 11th. At Quincy Ill., the river was reported to be rising.

The body of J. H. Kiel, a prominent citizen of Oshkosh, Wis., was found in Cedar river recently. He had been inspecting a bridge and it was first thought had been drowned, but an examination revealed the fact that he had been murdered and robbed and his body thrown into the river.

The offer of \$10,000 reward for the capture of Tascott, the murderer of millionaire Snell, of Chicago, has expired by limitation. Notwithstanding the dozens of arrests made all over the country the real Tascott is still at large.

**LEGISLATION** says there is an over supply of logs in the Mississippi this season. There are more logs in the streams than the Mississippi mills can possibly saw, and there are no storage booms and no market for the logs. A demoralization of the lumber market is threatened.

**A. J. BUYANT**, a wealthy resident of San Francisco, who was mayor from 1873 to 1879, fell from a ferry boat recently and was drowned. He had been in ill-health for some time, and it is supposed had an attack of vertigo.

#### THE SOUTH.

**DR. W. F. YOUNG**, who committed bigamy by marrying Annie Carr, the postess, has been sentenced at Baltimore, Md., to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers met on the 8th at Nashville, Tenn., and discussed matters of interest to the profession.

**JACOB MORGAN**, an aged farmer living at Hebron, near Wheeling, W. Va., was attacked by three tramps the other night, who broke into his house and demanded his money. He refused to give it to them, and they then attacked him, and after killing him, robbed the house.

**GENERAL GEORGE DIBRELL**, for many years a member of Congress from Tennessee, died at Sparta, Tenn., on the 9th.

**FIRE IN HONEY GROVE, TEX.**, recently destroyed eight business houses and caused the death of Ed Burnett.

**ALABAMA DEMOCRATS** renominated Sean for Governor at Montgomery on the 9th. The ticket was completed as follows: C. C. Langdon, Secretary of State; John L. Cobbs, Treasurer; C. D. Hogue, Auditor; T. M. McLaughlin, Attorney-General, and S. Palmer, Superintendent of Education.

**WILLIAM WRIGHT** and James Turner were held up and robbed recently by a gang of four highwaymen who had been terrorizing Mexico, Tex. A fight ensued in which two of the highwaymen were killed. Both were unknown.

**WILLIAM HOPKINS**, who stoned a stranger to death at a Georgia country church because he wore a "biled" shirt and was to have been hanged, has been respited by Governor Gordon.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS** will probably attend the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate monument at Jackson, Miss., May 23.

The Georgia Democratic convention at Atlanta on the 9th endorsed the Tariff bill and the President's views thereon.

The Southern Baptist convention met in annual session at Richmond, Va., on the 11th and was called to order by Prof. Lewis B. Ely, of Missouri, first vice-president, Rev. Dr. P. H. Mail, the president, having died since the last convention.

A CABBING machine in a woolen mill at Paducah, Ky., flew to pieces recently, killing two men.

The 1d Newport barracks opposite Clifton in Kentucky is to be named Fort Hancock, and to be used as a resting place for soldiers retired on account of age.

Nearly two blocks of the business part of Hot Springs, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th. The fire broke out in the Excelsior laundry and the damage amounted to \$150,000.

**REV. GEORGE McDUFFIE**, a negro preacher, was hanged recently at Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of William Cheney, another negro. Illicit love on the part of McDuffie led him to commit the crime.

#### GENERAL.

**MALION SANDS**, a wealthy New Yorker, was thrown from his horse and killed in London recently.

A BAND of Bulgarian exiles and brigands has been defeated by the police at Radomir, after a bloody struggle, in which many were killed and wounded.

**LORD STANLEY** has been gazetted as Governor-General of Canada to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne.

A GERMAN edition of Emilio Zola's "La Terre" has been seized by the Berlin police.

Refusing to bad health, the King of Portugal has delegated the power to sign state documents to his son, Prince Carlos.

The differences between the United States and Moorish Governments have finally been settled, according to a dispatch from Tangier of the 9th.

**HENRY J. LYDA**, an ex-engineer of the steamer Sullana, which was blown up in 1875, with the loss of 2,000 Union soldiers, declares that the recently published torpedo story was nonsensical. The vessel's boilers were alone to blame.

The gross earnings of the Burlington railroad for the month of March were \$1,218,884, a decrease of \$1,741,493 compared with the corresponding period of 1887; the expenses were \$1,357,063, a reduction of \$2,513; in net earnings a deficit of \$146,179 is shown, indicating a decrease of \$1,719,979 compared with last year. The decrease was due to the strike of the engineers.

The Anglo-French Suez canal convention, abandoning its claim to preside over the association and being given the right to use the canal.

In the British House of Commons recently Sir John Gore, Under-Secretary for India, admitted the authenticity of the circular of the Commander-in-Chief, directing that regimental bazaars had a sufficient number of women. The statement created a great sensation.

All the weavers and spinners in the vicinity of Brossen, Germany, have struck. Socialism was thought to be the cause.

**W. B. SROXON** has been re-elected president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system.

By a fall of rock in a mine near St. Assaut, Saxony, the other day, eighteen men were killed and many injured.

The Emperor of Brazil, who has been very ill lately, is reported out of danger.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery.

Advices from Afghanistan say that the Heratic regiment had a fight recently with the Demshid tribe, which had petitioned for Russian protection. Many were killed on each side.

It is reported that at a recent parade of Russian troops a cavalry Lieutenant named Timoferev was about to fire at the Czar with a revolver when another officer seized him by the arm and the weapon being discharged the bullet entered the ground. Timoferev, who was at once arrested, appeared to be insane.

The Railway Conductors' Association, in session at Toronto, Ont., recently passed resolutions condemning the strike of the engineers on the "Q" system.

**ARCHBISHOP LYNCH**, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Toronto, Ont., on the 11th.

**DOM PRIMO**, Emperor of Brazil, took a relapse at Milan, Italy, on the 11th and was again critically sick. He showed symptoms of neuragic cerebral congestion.

#### THE LATEST.

**ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., May 11.**—Wednesday three women of the town were arrested and fined \$10 each and were remanded to the city jail. Some time during the early part of the night they say that Patrolman Vandervoort entered the cells and asked them if they did not want to raise enough money to pay their fines. Two of them declined but the third acquiesced and was taken into the office of the police judge and five Indians were admitted. Next morning the woman paid her fine. Soon after the others informed other officers and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the liberated woman and the Indians and they were soon under arrest. Vandervoort was seen near Territory line in this city.

**HOT SPRINGS, ARK., May 12.**—Fire broke out in the Excelsior laundry last evening and spread rapidly and was not controlled till it had consumed pretty much every thing between Sixteenth street and Malvern avenue, some thirty stores and residences. The gas works were included and the city was nearly in darkness. Among the heaviest losers are the gas works, \$15,000; John D. Ware, \$14,000; M. C. O'Brien, \$5,000; J. H. McLaughlin, \$5,000; P. J. Sedwidge, \$7,000. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000, with insurance not exceeding \$25,000.

**SPRINGFIELD, MO., May 12.**—Ellen B. Myner, an inmate of the insane asylum from Harrison County, confined in the suicidal ward on the top floor, took a horrible jump today. She broke a skylight and climbed to the roof, going to the edge of which she deliberately slid off head foremost, catching the eaves with her hands for a moment then fell to the ground, a distance of fifty-five feet. She died in a few minutes from the effects of the fall.

**NEW YORK, MAY 11.**—The Eastern trunk line railroads began to cut freight rates yesterday. The meeting that ended in this cut-rate policy was the liveliest that Pool Commissioner Fisk's office has known in many a month. All the railroads in the trunk lines' pool were represented except the Grand Trunk. The absence of the Grand Trunk was because that road is guilty of the particular offenses that have precipitated this new war. Every one was full of fight.

**JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 12.**—At the west end of the Erie tunnel yesterday morning the Greenwood Lake train from New York stopped for the signal to go ahead, when an Erie inbound express came crashing into its rear. All of the passengers were badly shaken up and ten of them were seriously injured, and it is feared that A. Theobald and John J. Stevenson, of Franklin, will die.

**OWASSO, MICH., May 12.**—A disastrous fire broke out last evening in E. E. Woodward's casket works, destroying \$100,000 worth before it was controlled. In the three large buildings burned there were over 7,000 caskets, valued at \$50,000, on which the insurance is very light. The origin of the fire is unknown.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

**CAPTAIN M. H. INSLEY**, of Leavenworth, has been elected commander of the Royal Legion in Kansas.

The late session of the State Medical Association at Topeka was largely attended and many interesting papers were read. Following are the officers elected: President, Dr. J. Bell, Olathe; vice-president, Dr. H. D. Hill, Augusta; second vice-president, Dr. James A. Lane, Leavenworth; treasurer, W. W. Cochran, Atchison; secretary, Dr. J. E. Minney, Topeka. Delegates to the American Medical Association: Drs. M. J. Lawrence; Frye, Kansas City; Minney, Topeka; Buck, Peabody; Phillips, Salina; Shenck, Osage City, and Morse, Lawrence.

**MAJOR DROUGHT**, of Wyandotte, has brought suit against the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad to recover \$65,000 for money expended and services rendered to that company, and the sheriff of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jackson, Jefferson and Nemaha Counties have attached real estate belonging to the company to the value of \$80,000.

The mayor of Leavenworth has commenced suit against the Missouri Pacific road, which it is claimed entered the city and used its streets and crossings without authority.

**HON. THOMAS RYAN** has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second district.

The probate court at Leavenworth the other day Mrs. Irvia Swaine, of Tonganoxie, was adjudged insane. Her husband stated on the stand that during the past winter she had been afflicted with a nervous prostration which rendered her unable to take care of her household affairs. She studied more or less about the matter, until some weeks ago she gave signs of not being rational and that her main hobby was faith cure. She announced herself as being able to make the blind see, the deaf hear and the dumb speak.

**LATE PASTOR OFFICE CHANGES** in Kansas: Established—Agenda, Republic County; Bascher, Leavenworth County; Konantz, Stanton County; Tampa, Marion County. Names changed—Ingalls, Lincoln County; to Bayne; Wano, Clay County, to St. Francis.

The State Homeopathic Society at its late annual meeting elected S. A. Newhall, president; F. B. Sherburne, vice-president; J. A. Kirkpatrick, secretary, and G. H. Anderson, treasurer.

The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri held its semi-annual session at Kansas City on May 10 and 11. Mrs. M. M. D. Hall, of Kansas City, delivered the address of welcome and Mrs. G. A. Atwood, of Manhattan, responded. A number of interesting papers were read by ladies present.

A CALL has been issued for a convention of colored men to be held at Lawrence May 18, the object being to consider the means for the present political parties to be coordinated with the view of independent action without regard to parties. The call is signed by W. D. Kelly, C. H. J. Taylor, W. D. Matthews, Lemuel King and others. Each county will be entitled to one delegate for every 300 colored voters or major fraction thereof.

The following morning the eleven-year-old son of George Hahn, of Rosedale, took the family horse out to graze and tied the halter strap around his wrist. A dog jumped at the horse when it ran away and the boy was dragged to death.

The receipts of the philanthropy for April were \$12,176-27, and the expenditures \$12,128-33.

The Bremen's tournament at Salina on the 9th drew together 5,000 people. The champion horse race for a prize trumpet resulted as follows: Minneapolis 3:24 seconds, Clay Center 4:55 seconds, Junction City 4:45 seconds, Solomon 4:45 seconds. In the hook and ladder contest, Minneapolis won in 29 seconds, Junction City 3:54, Abilene 3:14, Salina 3:54. The running contest with hook and ladder for the championship belt also went to Minneapolis in 31 seconds, Junction City 3:14, Abilene 3:54. The combination race was won by Minneapolis in 5 1/2 seconds.

**Mrs. N. L. PIENTIS**, of Newton, was chosen president of the Social Science Club at its late meeting.

The total amount disbursed at the pension agency in Topeka for the month of April was \$23,477.45.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas Grand Commandery Knights Templar held at Wichita elected the following officers for the coming year: T. P. Rogers, of Topeka, G. B. C. G. W. Hunt, Lawrence, D. G. C. G. W. Post, Beloit, G. W. S. Corbett, Wichita, G. C. G. E. C. Culp, Salina, G. S. W. E. Gray, Leard, G. J. W. D. C. Tupper, Leavenworth, C. F. J. H. Brown, Wyandotte, G. R. C. Beck, Leavenworth, G. T. J. Hooper, Independence, G. W. D. M. Ferguson, Paola, G. S. B. B. McKee, Newton, G. S. B. C. S. Wheaton, Fort Scott, G. S.

**J. R. DAVIDSON** who defrauded friends at Russell of about \$7,000 in 1879 was recently arrested in California and returned for trial. His location was discovered by his calling for his pension, which he had left untouched for nearly eight years.

The President recently approved the act authorizing the Kansas Valley Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad through the Fort Riley military reservation.

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 10th: Hiram B. Venable, of Lincoln; William F. Huels, of Costell; Archibald G. Buchanan, of Abilene, and Preston G. Rule (deceased), and Francis Rule, of Cambridge.

**FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS** appointed in Kansas on the 10th: Henry Rubins, at Gladys; W. S. Neal, at Henke; R. H. Gibson, at Fairburn; E. S. Brumm, at Dent; E. L. Reese, at Clayton, and Susan L. Beach, at Emerson.

The Pratt County National Bank, at Pratt City, was entered by thieves at noon on the 11th and robbed of a package containing \$4,016. The bookkeeper and the teller had gone to dinner and the cashier partly turned the combination on the safe, locked the door of the bank and went across the street to the post-office. He was gone about ten minutes, but during his absence the robbers broke a pane of glass in a window, undid the fastening, raised the window and committed the theft. No clew to the robber.

The Indian board has allowed the claim of George Fleming, of Leavenworth, for \$7,500 on account of depredations by Cheyenne Indians in 1867.

#### THE LAND FORFEITURE BILL.

**Provisions of the Railroad Land Forfeiture Bill as Passed by the Senate.**

**WASHINGTON, May 10.**—The main feature of the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill as passed by the Senate yesterday are:

The first section declares forfeited to the United States all lands heretofore granted to any State or Territory, or to any corporation, or to the construction of a railroad, or to any other purpose, the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation for the construction or benefit of which lands have heretofore been granted, and all such lands are declared to be part of the public domain. This act is not to be construed as forfeiting the right of way or depot grounds of any railroad company heretofore granted; nor as limiting the rights granted to purchasers or settlers by "an act" to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and for the forfeiture of unearned lands and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1857, or as repealing, altering, or amending that act, nor in any manner affecting any cause of action existing in favor of any purchaser, nor is it to exempt the lands of the Ontonagon and Marquette Companies, fifty miles north of Lansing. The second section authorizes persons in possession of any such lands (prior to January 1, 1888) to purchase them (within two years) from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 acres, at the rate of \$20 per acre. The section is not to apply to lands in Iowa on which any person has made a pre-emption or homestead settlement. The third section refers to lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company heretofore granted, and gives persons in possession of them (prior to July 1, 1885) the like right, and confirms to the city of Portland, Ore., rights of way and riparian rights for a water pipe line. The fourth section reserves the right to forfeit other railroad grant lands for any failure, past or future, to comply with the stipulated condition, and also provides that the act shall not be construed to prejudice any right of the Portage Lake Canal Company or the Chicago & Great Northern Railroad Company or any person claiming under them to apply hereafter to the courts or to Congress for any legal or equitable relief to which they may now be entitled.

The fifth section exempts from the operation of the act the grant to the State of Mississippi for the Gulf and Ship Island railway and the grant to the State of Alabama for a railway from the Tennessee river at Gunter's Landing to the Coosa river at Gadsden. The sixth section fixes the price of the even numbered sections of land within the limits of all forfeited land grants at \$125 per acre, and the seventh section certifies sections of the land grant acts for Minnesota and Iowa so far as they relate to that territory, and reserves any lands not so certified to the Secretary of the Interior to reserve any lands but the odd sections within the primary or six miles graded limits. The last section refers especially to the lands of the Portage Lake Canal Company and is in these words: "That in all cases when any of the lands forfeited by the first section of this act or when any lands relinquished to or for any cause referred to in the United States from grants for railroad purposes heretofore made to the State of Michigan, have heretofore been disposed of by the proper officers of the United States under color of the public land laws or under State legislation in Michigan, and confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, where the operation received therefor is still retained by the Government, the right and title of all persons holding or claiming under such disposition shall be, and is hereby confirmed. Provided, however, that where the original cash purchasers are the present owners, this act shall be operative to confirm the title only of such said cash purchasers as the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied have purchased without fraud and in the belief that they were thereby obtaining valid title from the United States. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confirm any sales or entries of lands upon which there were bona fide pre-emption or homestead claims on January 1, 1888, arising or asserted under color of the laws of the United States, and all such homestead claims are hereby confirmed."

**FRANCE NOTIFIED.**

**Secretary Bayard Gives Explicit Instructions Regarding Enforced Military Service for Naturalized Citizens.**

**WASHINGTON, May 9.**—Concerning the enforced military duty required by France of naturalized American citizens, Secretary Bayard has instructed Misses E. McLane and M. Flournoy that the Government of the United States holds that the degree of naturalization granted by it to a French citizen is not open to impeachment by the French Government either in its executive or judicial branch, and that if it is alleged to have been improperly issued the remedy is by application to the Department of State.

"You will further say," writes the Secretary, "that if the objection to forced military service of the citizens whose cases you have reported is based upon an assumption that they are not citizens of the United States, this Department asks for their immediate release and for a proper compensation for the losses which they have received by such detention. It can not be admitted that American citizens not charged with any crime should be detained under arrest for even a single day after their proofs of citizenship have been presented. In cases like this the United States can never admit the propriety of submitting to the ordinary delays of judicial action."

**THE ARLINGTON TRAGEDY.**

**General Belief That Louis Grateleschen Murdered His Brother Fred, His Sister-in-Law and the Other Five Persons and Was Succeeded.**

**ARLINGTON, Neb., May 9.**—The awful affair at the Freese farm is still an absorbing topic, the general belief existing that the death of the eight persons found in the ruins of the burned barn was the result of a fearful crime. A more careful examination of the charred corpse of Mrs. Grateleschen showed that her throat had been cut. The left temple of her husband, Fred Grateleschen, was found to have been crushed in. A motive for the murder exists. Louis Grateleschen was employed by his brother Fred on the farm and was displaced because he thought he was not paid enough and determined to be revenged on Fred and his wife. The theory is that he killed Mrs. Grateleschen with a butcher knife as she entered the barn to milk the cows and then trained his brother. The hired man was then killed, together with Mrs. Freese and the two children as they were attracted to the barn by the outcries. The murderer probably followed up his diabolical work by firing the building and committing suicide.

**HON. JOHN B. GORDON DEAD.**

**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.**—Hon. John B. Gordon, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, died yesterday at his home in Green Castle. He was forty years of age. He was well known throughout the State and had served three terms in the Legislature.

#### TEN MILES WIDE.

**The River at Quincy Said to Be Ten Miles Wide and Threatening a Calamity.**

**Other Towns in Illinois in Danger—Tornado in Indiana—Fire at Hot Springs.**

**COLLISION IN THE ERIE TUNNEL—Two Passengers Fatally Injured—Destructive Fire in Kansas City.**

**CHICAGO, May 12.**—A telegram from Ecorse Island, Ill., says: The high water which has been running over the stone wall of the Zolne water-power for days, at noon carried away a large section of the heavy stone bulkhead which runs across the south channel of the Mississippi between the Black Island arsenal and the main shore. Five hundred feet of this wall has disappeared and it is believed that the rest has been so demoralized as to need rebuilding. The wall cost the Government \$100,000. The tide of water coming down to the city front of Rock Island carried out into mid-stream \$8,000 worth of logs from the upper saw mill and the freight warehouse of the St. Paul packet line. All trains are abandoned on the St. Paul road between here and Savannah in consequence of the flood and on the Peoria road on account of the long railway embankment which threatens to break and flood the low land. Hundreds of families are moving out of their homes.

**GALENA, Ill.,** has been transformed into an American Venice and the novel spectacle of skiffs and barges as a means of transportation is now seen in all of its business portion, except on Main street. On the latter thoroughfare the water in many places is nearly up to the floor, and preparations are being made by those most endangered to move into safer quarters. Boats can now be rowed entirely around the custom house and the post-office buildings, and both Commerce and Water streets are navigable nearly the entire length. Last evening the water lapped four and a half inches of reaching the high mark of 1888.

The river at

# Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

## ST. MICHAEL, THE WEIGHER.

Stood the tall Archangel weighing  
All man's dreaming, doing, saying,  
All the failure and the pain,  
All the triumph and the gain,  
In the unimagined years,  
Full of hopes, more full of tears,  
Since old Adam's conscious eyes  
Backward searched for Paradise,  
And, instead, the flame-blade saw  
Of inexorable Law.

In a dream I marked him there,  
With his fire-gold, flickering hair,  
In his blinding armor stand,  
And the scales were in his hand;  
Mighty were they and full well  
They could weigh both Heaven and hell.  
"Angel," asked I, humbly, then,  
"Weighest thou the souls of men?  
That thin office is, I know."  
"Nay," he answered me, "not so;  
But I weigh the hope of man  
Since the power of choice began

"In the world of good or ill,"  
Then I waited and was still,  
In one scale I saw him place  
All the glories of our race,  
Cups that lit Belshazzar's feast,  
Gems, the wonder of the East,  
Kubla's scepter, Caesar's sword,  
Many a poet's golden word,  
Many a skill of science, vain  
To make men as gods again.

In the other scale he threw  
Things regarded, outcast few,  
Martyr-ash, arena sand,  
Of St. Francis' cord a strand,  
Beethoven cups of men whose need  
Fasted that the poor might feed,  
Disillusions and despairs  
Of young saints with grief-frayed hairs,  
Broken hearts that break for man.

Marvel through my pulses ran,  
Seeing then the beam divine  
Swiftly on this hand decline.  
While Earth's splendor and renown  
Mounted lights this side-down.

—James Russell Lowell, in America.

## A POOR COUNTRY BOY;

Or the Great Mistake Made by Miss Rottie Neremore.

John Lindsay was a poor farmer, who lived on a small piece of unproductive land a mile and a half from the village. He had a large family to support, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in keeping them from the poor-house until his oldest boys grow strong enough to work at odd jobs for the neighbors, and thus increase the family income.

The weakest and most timid of Mr. Lindsay's boys was Arthur, the youngest. He was not an ordinary boy, for, if he had been, it is scarcely probable that he would have been heard of outside of his immediate neighborhood. But the chief characteristics which made him different from other boys were his extreme sensitiveness and his indomitable will. Being physically incapable of holding his own with the other boys, he was made to feel his insignificance at home, as well as at the little district school-house where he acquired the rudiments of an education.

"He is a good-enough boy," a neighbor said to the teacher one day, "but he won't amount to any thing. The Lindsays ain't got no ambition. They're a harmless set; but no one ever heard of one of 'em gittin' more'n one meal ahead, and no one never will. Nobody pays any 'tention to the Lindsays. They're a sort of family that's no good to themselves nor any body else."

Other boys in the vicinity did not care to associate with young Arthur, and his brothers made him the butt of their ridicule; so he found himself, everywhere he went, treated as a nobody. Every slighting word or act, every smile of contempt, cut him to the quick, and caused him hours, and sometimes days, of mental anguish. The only friend he had who could understand him was his mother; and she, being always nearly worn out with the cares of her large family, was unable to give him much sympathy. But he had a heart, an article which it appeared to him, his brothers and most of his acquaintances lacked; and he appreciated those trifling, but expressive acts of kindness, the time for which he knew she stole from other duties, and which made up about all the sweetness that came into his young life. His natural desire to improve his condition was fanned into a constantly-increasing flame by the undervalued "kicks and cuffs" which he received from those whom he felt were no more than his equals; and very often, without replying to or seeming to notice an insult, he would shut his teeth hard, and say to himself: "Never mind. Sometime I will be in a position to compel their respect, and they shall feel ashamed of the way they are treating me now."

At eighteen, he was tall, thin and stoop-shouldered, with his self-esteem so dwarfed that he very rarely had the courage to look a person in the eye for more than an instant. He had, the summer before, earned a few dollars with which to pay his tuition at the village school, where he was working hard to acquire the knowledge he so earnestly desired. He paid no attention, apparently, to the jests and sarcasms of his school-mates who found much in his dress and manners to ridicule, but plodded on so diligently that he won the respect of his teachers and a few of his class-mates. This gave him great encouragement, and he worked on with renewed energy.

Hard work, when well directed, is always fruitful; and, in the spring, Arthur obtained a certificate to teach, and found a summer school a few miles from the village. By this means he was enabled to return to school in the fall with better clothes; and more self-respect, and he took up his studies

again with the same determination to conquer every obstacle that came in his way, that made his progress so rapid the winter before.

But a disturbing element soon came into his life against which his armor of aspiration was not proof. It was the pretty, smiling face of Rottie Neremore, one of his class-mates. Miss Neremore was the only daughter of one of the wealthiest men in the village; and Arthur felt sure that her father would never consent to her union with a Lindsay, even if she were willing. So he tried hard to put her out of his mind. But the more he tried to forget her, the deeper became his unfortunate attachment. Finding it useless to fight against it, he resolved to work early and late to attain the position he so longed to occupy, as well now that he might court Rottie Neremore from a station in life which she would not be ashamed to share, as to satisfy his old aspiration.

At first Miss Neremore treated the quiet young man whom nearly every body shunned, with cold indifference; but he kept on with his studies in his earnest, plodding way, and gradually, as they became acquainted with each other, her manner toward him grew to be quite friendly. There was some thing, however, in the expression of her pretty brown eyes which caused him to feel that she considered herself above him. Of course he made no attempt to win her love; he would not, he told himself, till he was able to do so as her equal; but he did try to win her respect.

Three years passed in this way. Arthur had decided to go to college, and, feeling encouraged by Rottie's continued friendliness toward him, he thought he would tell her of his love before starting. He was not the thin, stoop-shouldered boy now, but a tall, well-built, handsome man; and he felt that, considering what he had accomplished, he had some claim to equality with even the Neremores. The evening before his departure, he called at the Neremore mansion to hear his fate from the lips of the girl whom he had learned to love with all the intensity of his earnest nature without a sign of encouragement from her, except such as any one would expect from a friend. She received him with her usual frankness; and, when he spoke of going away, she added:

"What has led you to that decision so suddenly?"

"It is not so very sudden," he replied. "I have been nearly three years thinking it over, and making preparations. I did not suppose any body would care, so I have said nothing about it. But I did hope, Rottie, that you would care a little; and I have come to have a little talk with you, and to say good-bye."

"Rottie," he continued, drawing nearer to her, "I am under the impression that you will not wish to hear what I have to say to-night, but I can not go away for so long without knowing whether you care to have me return."

"Why, of course, we shall all want you to return," she replied, evasively.

"But you do not understand. I love you Rottie. I have loved you ever since we first went to school together. I know you have not encouraged me, but I love you all the more; and if you will only let me hope for your love in return, I will wait till I can offer you a comfortable home, and as good a position in society as you now hold. I realize only too well that I can not do so now, but I am able and willing to work; and it will give me the greatest of pleasure to think that I am working for you."

"I am sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Lindsay, but I can never become your wife. I noticed your preference for me, and did not encourage you, because I knew that we could never be more to each other than friends. It will be a long time before you finish your studies, and you will undoubtedly find a lady more suited to your tastes than I am."

"I do not want to find another," he said, impulsively. "I will be satisfied to remain single if I can not win you. But you do not say that my love is not reciprocated. You surely do not intend to let me go away in despair if you have the least spark of love for me? You are only jesting; you will some day be my wife, if I work hard for you, will you not?"

"There are other things to think of besides love, Mr. Lindsay. I know it is hard, but you do not fully comprehend what you are asking of me, or you would not expect my answer to be different."

"I do comprehend it, too well, perhaps, and I did not expect a different answer; but if you knew how much I love you, how all my time for the last three years has been devoted to making myself in some degree worthy of your love, and how unceasingly I am willing to work for you in the future, I am sure you would trust me."

"I can not, I can not, Mr. Lindsay, and your pleading only makes it harder for me, as well as yourself. Please do not mention it again."

"It is hard then," he said, after a pause, "to be told that you are loved by one whom you tacitly admit you love in return. Your decision is," he went on slowly, "that social position is more to you than the love of a man who would lay down his life for you. You will cast me off, because I can not now offer to you that which you crave, and you can not trust me to carve a place in the future for both of us. If love means no more to you than that, I can not imagine how it is hard for you to reject mine."

"You do not understand, you can not understand!" she exclaimed, bursting into tears and covering her face with

her handkerchief. "If you love me as you say you do, you would not ask me to leave a life of luxury and ease for one of drudgery."

"I do not ask you to do that. I will wait till I can offer you a comfortable home and as good a position as that which you now occupy."

"But it is all the same. You might wait ten or twenty years and be as far then from wealth and station as you are now."

"Very well, Miss Neremore," he said, rising and taking his hat. "I think I understand you. I have offered you all I am, and all I hope to become. What man can do more? If I have offended you, I beg your pardon. Do not fear that I shall ever repeat the offense, for I hope I have too much self-respect to offer my love to a second time to one who considers it a misfortune to have met me."

She made no reply, and in a moment more he was gone without even saying good-bye. She gave a sigh of relief as she heard the sound of his receding footsteps, and while removing the evidences of tears from her face, she said to herself:

"I do love him, but he must be foolish to think I can marry him while he is in his present circumstances, or wait ten or fifteen years, and run the risk of his making a fortune. Work hard, indeed! I venture to prophesy that he will not be any better prepared to support a wife ten years hence than now."

As Arthur Lindsay walked down the street that night his mind was in a condition which, to say the least, was not complimentary to Miss Neremore. His disappointment was not greater than his anger at himself for allowing his affections to be so long centered on one whom he now considered unworthy of a moment's thought.

"I could have seen her passion for social pleasures," he thought, "and I not been blinded by my foolish love. Her love for me, if it can be called that, will not prevent her marrying the first man who comes along with a sufficiently large bank account. She thinks I can not attain the position she wishes her future husband to occupy. We shall see, my proud beauty. You will be sorry for this night's work, or my name is not Arthur Lindsay."

Half an hour after the door closed behind young Lindsay, it was opened to admit a very stylishly-dressed young man whose bearing betrayed the fact that he had always been permitted to do as he pleased, and expected now to have every thing his own way as a matter of course. His name was Clinton Weeks, and he was the son of John Weeks, the great banker and merchant. Clinton was intelligent, and rather good-looking, and would probably, with the proper training, have made a useful man; but his father was rich and busy, and had permitted his son to grow up a conceited coxcomb who never turned his hands to any useful employment. Nevertheless, he was considered a good "catch" by mothers with marriageable daughters, a fact of which he was well aware; and, when he entered the Neremore mansion that night he had not the faintest idea of going away without the promise of Miss Neremore to become his wife.

He had met her six months before, and, taking a sudden liking for her pretty face and her father's fortune, at once resolved to make her his wife. Holding to his purpose remarkably well for him, he had called upon her regularly ever since, and now intended, as he expressed himself to a friend, "to end her suspense."

She was not expecting him that night, and was somewhat surprised to see him; but she was glad to have something to draw her mind out of the melancholy into which it had fallen. He soon noticed that she was unusually quiet and thoughtful, and made some remark about it; but she assured him that she felt as well as usual and had only been a "little lonesome."

This, he thought, was his opportunity, and he coolly explained his errand. What a contrast between his matter-of-fact proposal and Arthur's earnest pleading. She could not help comparing them; and she found the contrast unpleasant to her outraged heart. Mr. Weeks, however, went away with her consent, never suspecting that her hand and heart had that night been forever separated.

When Arthur came home on vacation, Rottie was married and gone. He did not take the trouble to inquire where she and her husband had settled, for his memories of his former sweetheart were not pleasant, and he would have banished them entirely from his mind had such a thing been possible. He was thankful that his poverty had revealed her to him in her true light, before it was too late; and he determined that, in the future, no girl should gain his affections until he was satisfied beyond a doubt that her character and disposition were all that he could desire.

He had studied, and needed the vacation; and as his acquaintances, in whose estimation he had risen perceptibly in the last few years, appeared to be glad to see him, he had a very pleasant time.

As the years rolled by, Arthur found that time, "the great healer of sorrow," was curing him of the wound he had received in his youthful struggle with Cupid. While finishing his course at college, he fell in love with a daughter of one of the professors. Sarah Wentworth, he it said to her credit, had no such conceptions of the importance of wealth and position, as those which caused Lindsay to be rejected by Rottie Neremore; and fully reciprocating his love, she accepted

him, and two years after Arthur graduated they were married.

Thirty years have slipped by since our poor half-clothed, and ill-used country lad took his small stock of books under his arm, and wended his way to the village school-house, conscious that he was to become the laughing stock of the school, but determined to acquire an education let the cost be what it might. They have been busy years for him, and he has not worked in vain. Those who ridiculed the awkward boy have shown their appreciation of the talented man in many unmistakable ways. During four of these years, he served as a Judge of the State Supreme-Court. He resigned this office to resume the practice of law; but he did not remain long in private life, for his popularity made him the most available man for his party at a critical time; and we now find him occupying the gubernatorial chair.

One evening, as he sat in his library contentedly glancing through a few of the leading dailies, his wife entered, leading a little girl eight or ten years of age. With her large expressive eyes filled with tears, and her bosom heaving with half-suppressed sobs, the little thing looked as if she had lost her last friend. She was very poorly clad, and the biting northwest wind had so chilled her slight frame that she shivered between her sobs.

"What's the matter, child?" asked the Governor, kindly.

"My mamma is dying," she replied, and handing him a crumpled note, she burst into a fit of weeping that threatened to end in hysteria. Mrs. Lindsay took the child in her arms, and, placing her in a cushioned chair near the fire, soothed her as best she could, while her husband read the almost illegible note.

"It is from Mrs. Weeks," he said, rising, "and she asks us, as a favor to a dying woman, to come to her at once. Shall we go, Sarah?"

"Yes, of course. If there is any thing that can be done for her, we should be glad that the opportunity has come to us instead of to utter strangers."

Agreeably surprised by the eagerness of his wife to do good to the sweetheart of his youth, Mr. Lindsay hurriedly rang the bell, and, when a moment later a servant appeared, he said:

"Tell Andy to get the bays ready instantly."

The horses were soon ready, and, with the little girl seated snugly between them, the Governor and his wife were off on their errand of mercy. A distance of half a dozen blocks brought them to a large tenement house; and, following their still sobbing guide up a flight of rickety stairs, they found themselves in the presence of the dying woman. She lay on a scantily-furnished bed in one corner of the room, the appointments of which plainly indicated that the occupant's life had been a struggle for the necessities of existence.

"Thank God," she said, faintly, as they entered.

She tried to extend her hand but could not, and motioning them to take seats beside the bed, she said, in an almost inaudible voice:

"Oh, I am so glad you have come! I did not like to trouble you in your peace and happiness, but I have no friends with whom I can trust—"

"What is it, Mrs. Weeks?" asked Mr. Lindsay, as she hesitated. "If there is any thing we can do for you we shall be glad to do it. I have sent for a physician, and he will be here in a few minutes; but while we are waiting for him we will make you as comfortable as possible."

"A physician can do me no good," she continued, brokenly. "I do not care for myself, but my little girl, I can not leave her. She will have no place to go, and what can she do alone in this unsympathetic world?"

"Do not fear for your child," said Mrs. Lindsay, who had, up to this time, been arranging the bed so that the invalid could rest more comfortably. "We have only one child, and I will promise your daughter a mother's care. Mr. Lindsay has told me about his early acquaintance with you; and I can honestly say that I shall love her more because of his former love for her mother. Indeed, I love her already," and she drew the grief-stricken child to her side.

"Oh, Mrs. Lindsay! you can not tell how I thank you. May God bless you and grant that she may never cause you pain."

"Kiss me, my darling, and promise to be good to your new papa and mamma."

"I will," replied the girl, as she kissed her dying mother affectionately. "I will always try to be good, and do every thing they tell me."

"Good-bye, dear little Nellie. I will meet the others in Heaven, and will look for you to join us some time."

"I will, mamma, I will." And mother and daughter again clasped each other in loving embrace.

Mrs. Lindsay had surmised the wish of the sick woman from what she had learned from the daughter of their condition and surroundings; and she quickly made up her mind to adopt the child, if her surmise proved correct.

"We can do it as well as not," she thought. "She will be a companion for Willie, and it will be such a comfort to the poor mother to know that her child will have a home when she is gone."

however, she told them that her husband had, after spending their fortune in gambling and drink, deserted her, and finally committed suicide. Her last words were:

"Do not let Nellie make her mother's mistake."

The little girl kept her promise, and the Governor and his tender-hearted wife soon came to love her as their own daughter.—*Leroy G. Davis, in Current.*

## HISTORY OF NECKLACES.

Ornaments That Have Been Used by All Savage and Civilized Peoples.

The earliest known form of necklace outside of such primitive types as shells and bits of colored stone comes from Egypt. They were of two kinds, ornamental and what may be called, for the lack of a better word, superstitious. The former were composed of small stones, of which blue was apparently the favorite color, set in silver or gold and joined together in a chain. The latter, the armlets, were made of figures of gods, from three to seven inches long. Three or four of these were hung in a chain of beads.

The sacred images were believed to ward off danger of infection, misfortune or bad luck. Sometimes these amulets had no gods on them, but were composed of cowries or bits of stone arranged in the forms of locked horns, fish or crescents, emblematic of their supposed powers. This superstitious power of the necklace is widely spread to-day among people who are not very high in civilization. In South America there are found necklaces of a peculiarly marked seed which belongs to a plant growing only on the mountains, along the snow line. These seeds when first gathered are blue in color, and are strung on strings. They are highly valued, not only for their beauty, but because of the great difficulty in obtaining them. In the old graves, which are found now and then, strings of these seeds are often discovered, and they are supposed to bring the greatest possible luck, especially to children.

But one does not have to go among the people of South America or the negroes of Africa with their gaudy necklaces to find evidence of superstition. Thousands of people place necklaces of coral beads around the necks of babies, with the belief that they will assist the children in teething, and there are many persons who wear necklaces all the time, thinking that they bring luck. The Southern negroes constantly wear their bead necklaces, looking upon them as genuine charms, and they are very particular about keeping them intact, holding that the charm is broken if even the relative position of the beads should be altered when wear makes a new string necessary. The common practice among some religious sects of wearing a medallion around the neck hung to a chain or string is akin to this necklace idea, and in fact is a variant of it.

Among men who have worn the necklace must be ranked the warriors of ancient times. The gold torques of the Celts, the massive gold necklaces of the Medes, Etruscans and Egyptians, which formed the most valuable insignia of the warrior class, have come down to us through the pictures in the tombs and the actual specimens in the tombs themselves. Some of these were enormously costly. They were bestowed as rewards of valor and as marks of civic distinction. The latter survive to-day in the gold chains of office worn by the mayors of cities in the old world.

All orders of knighthood had the necklace or collar as a principal insignium, and this custom of decoration with the necklace dates back at least as far as the time of Joseph, for as a mark of his authority in Egypt, Pharaoh "put a gold chain about his neck." The women of antiquity rarely wore them, except as brides, when to mark the respect in which they were held, necklaces were placed upon them. The necklace, however, was a prominent adornment of the statues of the gods.

The ornament of the necklace was so valued that when the Saxon dynasty was overthrown by the Normans, all persons below a certain rank were forbidden to wear them under heavy penalties. In the reign of Henry VIII, that King celebrated both for his wives and his revolt against Rome, any one who had not £200 per year income could not wear a necklace. At that time, however, they became the common ornament of woman, and in the Elizabethan dramatists, there are many allusions to them. In England, amber has always been one of the favorite materials for the necklace.

Even in the barrows of the early Britains amber beads are found, and the specimens of necklaces from the reign of Charles I. have amber set in gold. The Puritans abolished them as they abolished every thing they laid their hands on which savored of ornament, but the necklace was revived again under the merry monarch more extravagantly than before. It gradually came to consist of several chains hung around the neck, each reaching further down than the one before. To the longest was hung the whis le of gold or silver used as a call for servants. These necklaces were of all materials—gold, silver, amber, beads, jewels or medallions. Some of them cost very large sums of money.

—N. Y. Press.

—As the distance from gravel, stones or other good road-making material increases, extra attention should be paid to ditches and drains. Standing water is death to a road.

## FAST RAILWAY TRAINS.

Those in this Country Do Not Attain the Speed of English Expresses.

"A Chicagoan who has just returned from England says the people over there hear of the 'limited,' 'cannon-ball,' 'lightning,' 'g-wizz,' 'thunderbolt' and other fast trains on American railroads, and have, through the extravagance of these nicknames, gained the idea that when Yankees get in a hurry to go some place they are not satisfied with any thing slower than a mile a minute. 'Imagine their surprise,' says 'this gentleman, "when told that our 'lightning' trains run only thirty-five miles an hour. It is in England that you can really travel fast, and they make no ado about it, either. While I was abroad the new limited trains from Chicago to Omaha, and Kansas City were put on. The Englishmen spoke of that, and wondered if the rival trains made more than a mile a minute. I showed them a timetable—600 miles to Omaha, time, sixteen hours, speed thirty-one miles an hour. Even the limited trains on which extra fare is charged run less than forty miles an hour between New York and Chicago, and the wonderful 'fast mail' that glides into Chicago at the ridiculous hour of midnight travels only thirty-one miles an hour. In England third-class passengers ride from forty to forty-five miles an hour, and nobody pays extra fare on account of the speed. From New York to Albany it is 142 miles by a splendid track. There are ten express trains daily between these cities, and their average speed is twenty-nine miles an hour. Between London and Sheffield, 162 miles, the Great Northern runs nine trains daily, with an average speed of forty-five miles an hour. One train makes fifty miles an hour. Between New York and Boston the average speed is thirty miles an hour, and the fastest, a train composed exclusively of sleeping-cars, makes thirty-nine miles an hour. Between London and Manchester, 203 miles, there are twenty trains daily, with an average speed of forty-one miles an hour, and some trains making fifty. Between London and Glasgow, 440 miles, there are thirteen daily expresses, and their average speed is almost forty miles an hour, one train being much faster than this. All over England and Scotland express trains, composed of first, second and third-class carriages, make from thirty-five to fifty miles an hour, while in America a thirty-five-mile train is called a stroke of lightning. The fastest regular train in America is one on the Baltimore and Oh. o, which makes the forty miles between Washington and Baltimore in fifty minutes. There are three or four fast trains between New York and Philadelphia, covering forty-six miles an hour. Between Liverpool and Manchester there are fifty-two trains daily, none of them slower than forty-five miles an hour, and four of them making fifty-one and a third miles an hour. When we get some trains like that we can begin to talk of 'fast mails' and 'thunderbolts.'"

—Chicago Herald.

## THE POTATO CROP.

An Interesting Talk Relating to the Tubers and Their Growth.

Potatoes grow long in shape or short and round as the season favors. Some varieties are more likely to be long than others, but any of the Early Rose family, planted on sandy land that is sure to dry in midsummer, causing the crop to ripen naturally, will produce moderately short smooth tubers, while the same kind planted on moist loam or in the season favorable to continuous growth the crop will produce mostly long tubers. A cessation of growth when the tubers are nearly grown, followed by a period of wet weather, will cause new growth from many of the eyes, making the crop look nubby, sometimes developing many "fingers and toes." These facts give but little encouragement to the theory that seed potatoes should be selected at digging from the smooth and medium-sized ones. Still the strongest buds will come from the potato that ripens without a second growth. The eye that pushes and forms a nob has divided its forces and in place of the one large vigorous eye has developed numerous small ones. If potatoes do really "sport," producing large or small varieties, field selection of seed will give good results. There is a great difference in the yield and appearance of different hills that can not be easily accounted for by any observed conditions. The best looking potatoes are certainly as good as any for planting. If one proposes to plant early varieties for the main crop and would obtain a large yield the land must be made twice as rich as for varieties that would be twice as long in coming to maturity. This fact is too often lost sight of when preparing the ground. The forest tree may attain perfection upon comparatively poor soil, but it takes years to grow. English grass which produces but one annual crop is preparing for that crop every day in the year when the ground is not frozen solid. Winter wheat and rye are but a few weeks sending up their seed stems, but they are several months getting ready. Late potatoes, if not destroyed by rot or beetles, grow from early spring to frosts in autumn, and are all summer pushing their long roots through the soil, though but a short time growing the tubers. The early potato begins to "set" new tubers almost as soon as vine growth begins. Without large vines there can be no large tubers. So there must be such an abundance of available plant-food that the plants need not exhaust themselves and grow old searching for it.—N. E. Farmer.

# Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1904.

## HIS VISIT TO THE OLD HOME.

In a hall where costly marble gleamed amid the gaslight glare, where the rich man of the city passed with proud, important air, where the bankers and the brokers whiled their leisure hours away and discussed the world of finance and the topics of the day, in a deep embrasured dining, by a table richly spread, sat a portly broker eating, while from time to time he read from the daily papers columns of the "stocks" and "bulls" and "bears," and he sighed in weary sorrow for his many business cares.

Soon he halted a merchant friend, who was slowly passing by:

"Hi, there, Jim—I say, old fellow—Jim—I say, there, Jim—hi-yi! Where've you been these many weeks past? I've not seen you here to town. You've been rustiating, surely, for you're looking strong and brown."

"Yes," said James, "sit down, old fellow, and I'll tell you of the joy—Of a visit to Wisconsin, where I lived when but a boy. I had quiet a quarrel with father some twenty years ago. And I left my home and mother, as I thought, forever more."

"Soon I turned up in this city, like most runaways—quite poor: And secured a place as errand-boy in a wholesale dry goods store. And by gnawing and by scraping, like some old generous mouse, I've grown rich and have a plenty, and am partner in the house."

And I almost had forgotten that my parents were not dead.

For I seldom thought of mother, and the home where I was bred, but I thought I'd like some fishing, down on Five Island bay."

"So I told my friends in business I was off for just a day."

"But the wrapper round my dinner was a little weekly paper, which is published in the home place, called the *Workman's Paper*, and familiar names there printed make me sick for home, no doubt. For I thought, 'I'll visit mother and the home place while I'm out.' So I took the train that evening, and ere many hours were past, I was at the modest station of the dear old town at last. And familiar sights around me, that I hadn't seen for years. Stirred my heart with deep emotions, and filled my eyes with tears."

"The busy station-master was a man whom I once knew. So I quickly stepped before him, said: 'Col-lins, how'd you do?' He looked at me in wonder, and he said: 'I'm very sure. Though I can't quite recognize you, that I've seen you here before. I told him who I was, and then we had quite a chat—'

We talked about the old place—of this thing and that. I asked him about the old folks, and said he: 'Jim, indeed. You didn't come a bit too soon; the old folks are in need.'

"I tell you, John, that knocked me just nearly off my feet. To think of father and mother, my suffering for food to eat. So I wired to Chicago for a thousand-dollar check. And struck for home across the lots as if I'd break my neck. Things didn't look right, somehow, when I reached the place at last; The dear old home was going to wreck and ruin fast. But I walked right to the door, and loudly rang the bell—'

Mother answered the summons—she wasn't looking well.

"I could see many a patch and darn in her neat and tidy dress. And strong emotions rose, John, I couldn't well repress."

Those dear old honest eyes of hers caused mine to grow quite dim.

"She fell upon my neck and sobbed—'It's Jim—my own son Jim!'

I broke down, too, and cried, though I hadn't wept for years;

A lump seemed rising in my throat, my eyes ran o'er with tears. Father came in ere very long, and we all broke down and wept. And mother's tears fell thick and fast like heaven's holy rain.

"I ate my supper home that night, 'twas naught but bread and meat. I didn't mind that, my heart was full—too full by far to eat. Mother told me of their troubles, as we loitered o'er the bread. From the mortgage on the homestead, down to finding Brindle dead. This mortgage on their house and lot would soon be due, she said. And they'd have to leave the place at once, unless the cash was paid. But while she told her troubles she looked across and smiled. And said that she was happy now because she'd found her child.

"I got my cash by mail next day, and bought a lot of delicacies by the pound—a joint of tender meat. 'Twas good to see their dear old eyes, when all this came to hand. And father said that joint of meat was something truly grand. His voice really trembled, as he asked a simple grace. And a simple tear rolled slowly down his honest, wrinkled face. So while mother poured the coffee, and father carved the joint. I slipped the thousand dollars in the old blue sugar bowl.

"Mother smiled across the table, as she poured the coffee out. She said she hadn't a drop for a year or near about. She dipped into the sugar, but suddenly she stopped. And peeping down into the bowl—the spoon was quickly dropped. They both gazed on the roll of bills, and their honest eyes grew dim. Mother whispered low beneath her breath: 'Bless God for my son Jim.' I staid home most a month, old boy, and paid off every debt. I'll send them something every week, they'll have enough, you bet."

The broker grasped James by the hand, and said, in accents low:

"You've touched this hard old heart of mine by what you've said, you know. I haven't heard from my old home for fifteen years or more. But I'm going to take the train for there tomorrow morning, sure!"

—C. Conway Baker, in *Atlanta Constitution*.

—If the 60,000,000 codfish annually taken off the Newfoundland coast were left in the sea it is estimated that there would be a yearly addition of 150,000,000,000,000 of young codfish.

—Some people have queer superstitions. The other day a man got out of an elevated railroad car because a canary bird began singing on the train.

## THE COWBOYS' SCHOOL.

A "Feller" That Wanted to Be Taken as a Life Scholar.

"What's that?" mumbled Stub Tally, with his mouth full of "corn dodger," liberally lubricated with "side meat" gravy.

"It's the truth; that's what it is!" growled Sand, laying down his section of dodger and scowling at Stub.

"Think I was lyin'!" said "No," returned the other. "Reckon yer tellin' the truth, I mean, what's that over thar?"

"Looks like a waggin'!" said Ben Daywood.

Long Ike Beadler, the fourth member of the group of cowboys, dining in the shade of a lone and "scrubby" jack oak, said nothing, but continued to appease his appetite with huge bites of dodger and "midding."

"Wal, if it's a waggin, what's it a doin' out yere, twenty mile from any road?" questioned Stub.

"Can't prove it by me," answered Sand.

"Nor me," said Ben Daywood. Long Ike Beadler said nothing.

"What'd y'e reckon it's doin, Ike?" questioned Sand.

"Movin'."

Short-tempered Sand, whose name at one time had been Alexander something, had, in his long contact with life on the range, which had worn off the greater part of his name, gained one bit of wisdom. That was not to pick a quarrel with Long Ike Beadler. So he contented himself with a short expression of great wrath.

That was all that could be said of the snail-like advance of the distant vehicle. It was moving and little more.

By the time all but Long Ike had finished their dinners, the cow-boys had decided to investigate the mystery.

"Cattle will take keer uv themselves while we're gone, I reckon," said Sand.

They flung themselves onto their sturdy "Cayuse" ponies and dashed away across the prairie, Long Ike in the rear, contentedly munching a huge chunk of corn bread, the last of the dinner.

"Must be Old Man Poverty Himself," commented Ben Daywood, as after a sharp ride they drew near the slowly advancing vehicle. "One spring wagon with a rag for a cover."

"One big limpin' skeleton with hoss hide stretched over it," commented Stub.

"Yes'n one little limpin' skeleton with mule hide stretched over it," added Sand.

Long Ike, busy with his corn-dodger, said nothing.

"Whole outfit ain't worth six bits," said Stub. "Can't cure them limps. If you had a team that limped that-a-way, Ike, what'd you do with 'em?"

"Let 'em limp!" Ike answered laconically.

"Wal, I'll be switched!" ejaculated Stub, as they came close to the vehicle.

"Me, too!" Ben and Sand echoed.

The broad-brimmed hat that concealed the face of the driver of the limping team was pushed back by a small hand, and the sight of the face that was revealed caused Sand to burst out:

"Boys, it's a—a—"

"A girl!" put in Long Ike, so interested that, for a moment, he forgot to munch the chunk of dodger.

"Tackler her, Stub!" said Sand.

"Tackler yer self," was the reply.

"I'm no good on pretty talk."

"Nor me," Ben, you do the talkin'!"

"Not me," demurred Ben Daywood.

Without a word, Long Ike rode forward, and his comrades followed him. Long Ike thrust the corn dodger into the breast of his shirt, and, with a motion that was intended to be graceful, removed his hat, revealing a mop of sun-faded hair that seemed a total stranger to the application of a comb. Instantly the other cowboys imitated his example, and, in turn, exposed shocks of hair as tangled as was the thatch of Long Ike.

"Don't be skeered, miss," began Ike, pacifically. "We won't pester you. That thar's Ben Daywood. Feller next to him is Sand. All the name he's got, I reckon. Little fellow thar is Stub Tally. An' this yere"—indicating himself—"is Ike Beadler."

As each was introduced he made an elaborate but awkward bow, and furtively rubbed his mop of hair, as if in hope of reducing its rebellious snarls to more presentable appearance.

"I am glad to meet you, gentlemen," the girl said pleasantly.

"Much obliged to ye," returned Long Ike, while the rest repeated their awkward bows.

"Hit's jst this-a-way," Ike went on.

"None uv our business what yer doan' yere, an' we hain't a-goin' to ask yer, but if yer sorto felt like tellin' us, w'y—"

They listened in silence while she told her story—a simple story with a dash of originality and a vein of pathos running through it.

"Me an' the boys," began Long Ike, when she had finished. "will—"

"Thar goes the cattle!" shouted Ben Daywood.

They dashed away with such speed that the chunk of dodger bounded out of the breast of Long Ike's shirt and was lost. It was nearly half an hour before the broad horns were driven back where they belonged, and the cowboys, by "riding line" for awhile, had got them to feeding in the opposite direction. As they rode back again toward the wagon, Long Ike's head was bent as if he was pondering deeply.

"Boys," he said, suddenly, "if a struggle like her'n don't deserve to be rewarded with success a'uthin' doea."

"Yer right," agreed his comrades. "An' I reckon she needs hit bad enough, too." Ike went on. "The long trip on the ears an' the buyin' in the waggin' an' skeletons whar the railroad stopped must a' took right smart uv her money. Wal—"

"Miss," Ike began, when they reached the wagon. "We're sump'n mor'n common cowboys. We're the school board'n this yere deestrick."

His comrades stared in astonishment.

"We've decided that you kin have the school, an' the term will begin tomorrow, if—"

"Ike," called Stub. "Yere, a minute, will yer?"

They all rode out of earshot of the wagon and engaged in an animated discussion.

"Haint playin' no pranks with her!" Ike retorted, in response to the indignant accusations of his comrades.

"But thar haint a child twist this an' the county line," protested Stub.

"Nobody out yere to her school."

"Haint schools for ignorant people?" demanded Long Ike.

"Yes."

"Wal, I'm yere to say that we're as ignorant as they make 'em, an' the feller that knows anything has got to fight me. I—"

"Ike," interrupted Ben. "We don't know nothin'!"

"That's what we don't!" agreed his comrades.

"Known we didn't," said Long Ike.

"When an orphan girl with big eyes and a face made thin by hard work is fooled into spendin' her little savin's by lyin' reports that teachers is wanted out yere on the range, an' comes out yere to sorto battle with ignorance, w'y she's a-goin to find ignorance?"

"You bet!" assented his comrades. When they returned to the wagon Long Ike began:

"The small children out yere hain't—I mean the—wal, that is, we're the children. We're goin' to school to you ourselves. We don't know nothin'."

"You bet we don't!" agreed the others.

"Sand," said Stub Tally afterward, "blamed if I didn't feel sorry for her when she faced the idea uv teachin' us great lummocks!"

"Me, too!" said Sand.

Presently it was all settled, and slender little Alice Hamlin was appointed by the self-elected school board to teach themselves in a district that they themselves had created.

"But, I have never graduated in the higher branches," the girl had protested, half timidly. "I do know enough to teach you any thing."

"Yes, you do!" cried Long Ike. "Any thing you know will be learnin' to us. We don't know nothin'!"

And his comrades agreed with him. Alice Hamlin, instead of as teacher of the cowboys, became a member of the little household of Old Man Nixon, who assisted the cook and "potted" about the ranch, while his wife made and mended for the cowboys to the number of fifteen or twenty.

On pleasant days Alice accompanied by "Mam" Nixon, kindly old soul, would repair to the lone tree, which, on a slight elevation, commanded a view of the "entire line." There while "Mam" sewed and marveled at the wisdom of the girl and the dense ignorance of the cowboys, Alice swayed the scepter of learning. It was not long till all the cowboys on the ranch were more or less constant attendants at Alice's school, and the profound ignorance displayed by the men who, before, had not been considered lacking in intellect, was simply appalling. The school board, in special session, decided that, in view of the difficulty in instilling learning into such phenomenal block-heads, the salary of the little teacher be doubled.

By the time the school had run a few months a change had come over the board of directors. They were no longer communicative. There seemed something continually on the mind of each, and they regarded each other with suspicion.

"Wal," remarked Long Ike, communing with himself, "reckon I know what's the matter with the boys, an' hanged if I blame 'em! Prairie air, good cookin' an' light work has done wonders for her, an' if thar's any prettier girl 'twixt this an' anywhere, I'd like mighty well to see her. Ike, if you was on'y—wal, you hain't an' that settles it. Ike, yer an old fool; that's what you air!"

"Wal," he resumed, after a pause, "I'll jst take this matter by the tail, so to speak, an' pull hit into shape. Ike, you ole fool, yer ole enough to wish the best man luck, an' not kick because you can't git the prize!"

Later, at Long Ike's call, the board of directors met on business connected with the school mistress, but not with the school.

"Boys," Ike began, abruptly, "thar's a feller that don't like the way the school's runnin'. Wants—"

"Who's the cuss?" cried the others, wrathfully.

"Haint content to go to school one term," went on Ike, "but wants to be taken for a life scholar. His name is Stub, Ben, Sand and company!"

In their astonishment the others forgot to ask who the "company" was, and he did not tell them.

"The question is," Ike went on, "which one loves her the best, an'—"

"Me!" answered each one of the audience.

"Wal, w'y'n't you brace up like men, an' each ask her for himself and abide by the decision, 'stead uv scowlin' at each other like a passel uv badgers?"

"Can't!" said Stub, sheepishly.

"Same yere!" followed Ben.

"Me too!" added Sam.

"Ask for us, Ike," pleaded Stub.

As the little procession, consisting of the school board, was on its way to old man Nixon's house, a cowboy of a neighboring ranch, on his way home from town, reined up his cayuse long enough to hand Ike a letter.

"For yer school marm," he said.

"Soon's yer letter's read," began Long Ike, when with his sheepish comrades he stood before the little teacher. "The board has got sumpin' to say to you."

Apologizing for keeping them waiting, she read the missive, and a blush, perhaps of happiness, tinted her cheek.

"Miss Alice," Long Ike began, "the board wants to say that we reckon you know that we've got yer happiness at heart in every thing we do, an'—"

"You have! Indeed you have!" Alice cried.

"Yes, wal, hit's jst this way. Thar's a feller that wants you to take him as a life scholar, an'—"

"How did you know it?" cried the girl.

"Oh, I knowed. An' I want to say that the boys has 'greed to bide by yer choice an' pleased at it. They—"

"Oh, I am so glad! But, then, you can not help liking him! I waited for more definite news before telling you. But he says in this letter that he will arrive here almost as soon as it does, an'—oh, I am so glad that you, who have been so kind to me, will welcome him!"

To use a popular expression, the eyes of Messrs. Stub, Ben and Sand "bugged" out as the truth dawned upon them, and when, ten minutes later, Long Ike turned from the little teacher to his comrades they were nowhere to be seen. He found them behind the sheds and as Long Ike joined them the horny palms of the four met.

"Boys," Ike said, "three y'e b'n awaitin' for each other three years. Pore, come out yere to make her fortune, without lettin' him know whur she'd gone. When we raised her pay she wrote him. He had good news to send in return. Good payin' job, Comin' out yere to marry her, an'—wal, I reckon we're white!"

"We air!"

That was all.

The happiness of the little teacher when her lover came was good to see. And the welcome of the school board was as hasty as if none of them had aspired to be little Alice Hamlin's life scholar.

After the ceremony, at which a little host of cowboys were present and Preacher Moxie, of Jordan City, officiated, Long Ike stepped before the bride and groom.

"The school board" he said, "jows no teacher ever had such a class of chumb-heads to teach, an'—wal, they want me to give yer this yere, an' God bless ye!"

"This yere" was a little roll of bank bills.

The happy couple could not thank Long Ike and his comrades, for they had fled. They did not appear to bid Alice and her husband farewell when they departed on their Eastern journey.

That night, as the school board sat at supper, Long Ike, with his mouth full of "dodgers," uttered the one word:

"Partners!"

And the "board" answered, as one man:

"Yer bet!" —Tom P. Morgan, in *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

## TASMANIA RAILWAYS.

A Colony Which Has Just Awakened from a Rip Van Winkle Sleep.

The island of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, as it was formerly called, lies to the extreme south of Australia, between 40 deg. 15 min. and 43 deg. 45 min. south latitude, and between 144 deg. 45 min. and 148 deg. 30 min. east longitude. It is separated from Australia by Bass Strait, 120 miles wide, but it is in telegraphic communication with the Australian continent, and therefore with Europe, the Tasmanian and Victoria submarine telegraph being worked by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company upon a guarantee from the Tasmanian Government. The greatest length of the island is 230 miles, and its greatest width 190 miles. Its surface is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or almost the size of South Carolina. The total area, exclusive of islands and lakes, is 15,571,500 acres, or inclusive of these, 16,778,000 acres. The population at the last census in 1881 was 115,703, and it is estimated to be now close on 140,000 persons. Tasmania is a mountainous country, having hills ranging from 1,000 feet to 6,000 feet in height. It has several extensive lakes on the high central table land, and these form the sources of the chief rivers, of which there are several. The climate of Tasmania is very salubrious, and the island is recommended as a sanatorium for invalids, the hot north winds of Australia being tempered by the 120 miles of sea at Bass Strait. The chief products are tin and gold, wool, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, lumber, hops, fruit, jam and whale oil. The government of Tasmania, with a view to encourage special manufacturing industries, have offered bonuses from time to time, of which the following are yet unclaimed:

Sugar from beet or other products grown in the colony, bonus \$10,000, 200 tons to be manufactured in one year.

Salt—O: 300 tons being manufactured in one year, a bonus of \$250 per ton for the first hundred tons, and \$125 per ton for the second and third hundred.

Corn sacks or woolpacks—Bonus \$5,000. The quantity of sacking suitable for working up into those articles turned out in one year to be 40,000 yards.

Up to about four years ago Tasmania was considered a sleepy colony, and was dependent upon Australia and England for the supply of most articles of general consumption. Now the country has awakened, trade is developing, and railways are extending in various directions. During the past three years no less than twenty-seven jetties have been erected. Better vessels are visiting the ports of the colony, and large and handsome warehouses and business establishments are being erected in the chief towns.

—Scientific American.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Egg Rolls.—Two cups of sweet milk, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, three and one-half cups of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder; bake in jern pans.

—Beef Loaf.—Two pounds of raw lean beef, one cup of rolled crackers, half teaspoon of salt, two eggs; chop all together, form into a long loaf, cover the top with small pieces of butter and bake one hour.

—A pen-wiper with the double charm of novelty and simplicity is made of plush, lined throughout with satin, and folded book form over smaller leaves of chamois, which are held in place by a ribbon which ties in a bow at the back.

—Tomato Toast.—Prepare a sauce by seasoning strained, stewed tomatoes with a little cream, and salt if desired, and thickening the same with a little flour, the same as for snow-flake toast; pour this, while hot, over slices of nicely browned toast, and serve at once.

Lemon Pudding.—Take the yolks of six eggs, well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of sugar. Melt a quarter of a pound of butter in a little water as possible, stirring it till cold, and mix all together with the juice of two lemons and the grated peel. Cover the dish with a thin puff paste, pour in the mixture and bake for half an hour.

—By using the following preparations for cleaning kid gloves, ribbons and laces, the above-mentioned articles may be kept in the "pink of perfection" with little trouble. To two quarts deodorized benzine add two drams of sulphuric ether, two drams of chloroform and four drams of alcohol. Pour the fluid in a bowl and wash the articles as if in water, rinsing in a fresh supply.

—Spanish Poached Eggs.—In an earthen dish heated, melt a good sized piece of butter; putting into it a saltspoonful of salt, and one of pepper and a small onion minced very fine, with a little parsley, and a pinch of sweet herbs. Break the eggs one by one into the boiling butter, and turn them as soon as they are set, being careful not to break the yolks. Send to table in the same dish on which they are cooked, and serve while still very hot.

—Barley Soup.—Boil half a pint of pearl barley in a quart of mutton or veal broth till it is reduced to a pulp, pass it through a hair sieve, and add to it as much more, well flavored, of either stock, as will give you a puree of the consistency of cream. Put the soup back on the fire, when it boils, stir into it, off the fire, the yolk of an egg beaten up with a gill of cream; add half a spoonful of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of fried bread.

—Stuffed Potatoes.—Choose a dozen good-sized potatoes, wash them, and scrub the skins with a brush; bake them until done, about one hour. Remove them from the oven, cut a slice of one end of each, scrape out the potato, mix it lightly with a small piece of butter, pepper and salt, replace it in the skin, and when all are done, return them to the oven for ten minutes. In serving, cut a slice off the other end to make them stand upright on a flat dish, leaving the top uncovered.

## TEACH THEM TO SEW.

A Duty Which Every Mother Owing to Her Daughters.

Who can say that the inventions of the Nineteenth Century do not show us to be going ahead, pushing onward to perfection? Not only is this the case in scientific matters, but in all branches pertaining to household work. In one particular, however, we are losing ground. Our daughters are not taught the use of the needle, as were our grandmothers in the good old times of "long ago," for did they not fashion dainty, beautiful garments, without the aid of the sewing machine, with its numerous attachments, hemmer, ruffler, tucker, corder and binder?

"In 'grandma's day' every ruffle was hemmed, rolled, whipped and sewed on by hand. In under-garments every seam was neatly felted, every yard of flannel was (after being run together) nicely and evenly 'catstopped,' and without this pretty finish was considered a bungling, unsightly piece of work.

In many cases too much time and eyesight were spent in beautifying and adorning ladies' underwear. Particularly was this the case when days, weeks and even months were spent in elaborately embroidering the chemise and night-gown yokes so much in vogue twenty and thirty years ago. This I consider a wanton waste of time, and now that Hamburg embroidery and woven trimmings are so cheap and pretty, there is no excuse for it.

Neither do I condemn the use of the sewing machine, but I contend that to do good machine work it is almost necessary for one to understand how to do plain sewing. I think all mothers should begin by the time their daughters are ten years of age to teach them the rudiments of this branch of the household work. I am fully aware of the objections urged by most mothers, mainly, want of time, if not want of time on the part of the mother, want of time on the part of the child; many times it is a want of inclination on the part of one or both.

Do not let your child commence too soon on fancy or decorative work, but give her a good foundation by a thorough drill in plain sewing while yet young enough to be guided by your instruction. With this foundation all branches of ornamental work will be comparatively easy. —Good Housekeeping.

The Chase County Court.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Chase County, Kansas, held at the COURT OFFICE, Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, May 26, 1888, at which it is earnestly urged that every member of the Committee be present.

W. P. MARTIN, Chairman.

W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

The statement of Mr. Voorhees in the Senate yesterday was of that dignified and candid character that would be naturally looked for from a gentleman of his patriotism, devoted to public interests and long experience in the usage and courtesies of the Senate. Abating nothing of his indignation at the absurd and false attacks upon him, he expressed in adequate terms his regret that, under any circumstances, he should have used language inappropriate to the floor of the Senate. Ingalls showed no disposition to apologize for his much more flagrant breach of the decorum of the body over which he presides. Public opinion has settled down to the conclusion that the retraction and humiliation cannot be covered up by his deliberate attempt to hide behind gross personalities. His attitude to the country is that of a wanton slanderer, compelled to acknowledge his wrong, but lacking the manly qualities that his opponent in debate has so conspicuously shown.—New York Star.

Politically speaking, W. E. Timmons of the Chase County COURT, speaks the petrified truth when he speaks of the candor of Hon. H. D. Dixon as a district delegate to the St. Louis convention; he says: "A fair distribution of rain is what prevents drought, and a fair distribution of political honors and favors by political parties, makes the members thereof work with more earnestness for the success of the party." What Mr. Timmons really means is that it is unfair, unjust and not Democratic for one or two localities to, merely because they can combine, do so and continually hog everything. There are two or three counties in this congressional district that, as a usual thing, go to work and form a combination and swallow up everything that is in sight, while at the same time these same localities show up the least work for the party. It is high time that this combination business in this district should cease and it is a real good time right now, to at least enter a protest. Take Woodson and Chase counties, two of the very smallest in the district, yet they show up a far better record for the party than do Lyon and Shawnee, the two largest counties in the district. The Independent is in favor of fair play in all quarters, and it is also in favor of sending as delegates to the St. Louis Convention such life-long and earnest workers as Hon. W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County COURT, and Hon. H. D. Dixon, of Woodson county.—Burlington Independent.

Yes, it is as the Independent says, "there are two or three counties in this congressional district that, as a usual thing, go to work and form a combination, and swallow up everything that is in sight, while at the same time these same localities show up the least work for the party;" for instance, Shawnee, Lyon, Marion and Butler, four among the larger counties of the district, are forever forming combinations whereby they secure a State Central Committeeman, an elector and two or more delegates to the national convention; and still, aside from Marion county, the work of these counties for the party makes a slim showing up, as compared with some of the smaller counties of the district; for instance, Chase, the smallest county in the district, shows up a gain of 100 Democratic votes in 1886 over the vote of 1884, and Woodson county, the next smallest county, shows up a gain of 151 Democratic votes, while Lyon county, one of the largest counties of the district, shows up a gain of but 50 Democratic votes in the same time, and Butler county shows up a loss of 168 Democratic votes during the same time, and Shawnee county a loss of 1 Democratic vote from 1884 to 1886. Then again, from 1876 to 1886, the Republican majority was increased 158 votes in Butler county, 206 in Greenwood, 120 in Marion, 307 in Morris, and 302 in Shawnee; while in the same time it was decreased 160 votes in Chase county, 17 in Coffey, 69 in Lyon, 255 in Osage, 8 in Wabunsee, and 125 in Woodson, thus showing that, excepting Osage county, Chase and Woodson counties, each did more from 1876 to 1886, towards keeping down the Republican majority in this Congressional district than did all the rest of the counties of the district. Now then, "if the laborer is worthy of his hire," and "you may judge a tree by its fruit," why should the Democratic party of this district forever be heaping honors and favors on localities that show up so little work for the party. Notwithstanding this state of facts, Shawnee county has instructed for John Martin as a delegate at large, which ought to be quantum sufficit for Shawnee county. Now, in view of

all the facts in the case, we think that Chase and Woodson counties are entitled to the honors this time, and the COURT is in favor of sending H. S. F. Davis, of Chase, and H. D. Dixon, of Woodson, as the delegates from this Congressional district.

INGALLS' LAME APOLOGY.

Senator Ingalls made a bad case worse by his speech the other day. His diatribe against McClellan was a venomous array of historical falsehoods which have long since been discredited, and denounced, even by those who, through misinformation or prejudice, at one time credited them. His statements about the disastrous Centerville campaign rest on the case against Fitz John Porter, and the country and the world have long since accepted the deliberate retraction and vindication of Grant as decisive in that matter. The ultra-partisan orator charges that McClellan, while leading the Army of the Potomac in many glorious and bloody battles "was not fully and actively in sympathy with the forces, the ideas and the sentiments which were then controlling the American people." By the opinions of the American people we presume the Senator means the prejudices and spite of a certain militia judge advocate in the safe half of Kansas.

But even the bitterness and malice of Ingalls fail to conceal a tone of apology and defense in his discussion of the careers of McClellan and Hancock, which amounts as near to a retraction of his first infamous speech as can be expected from so vindictive a partisan; and not even the strongest efforts of one "tainted with the fatal virus of an ambition for the Presidential nomination" can conceal the fact that Ingalls stands in no other attitude than that of a self-convicted and confessed slanderer of the country's most glorious dead.—New York Star.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The last meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association, for the present school year, at Cottonwood Falls, May 5th, was a fitting sequence to its predecessors. These meetings have been growing in importance and interest for several years. Each successive Association seems endowed with the accumulated interest of all that have preceded it. The teachers are becoming more and more in earnest, and such meetings are indispensable to them.

What a contrast is there between the Association, last Saturday, and the first held during the superintendency of Mr. Davis!

There were many elements contributing to the success of this meeting.

First, very important, and not the least, was the warm welcome and bountiful dinners prepared by the citizens for the teachers. Friends, the pedagogues well appreciate such kindness.

Secondly, the presence of so many of the patrons of the schools, especially of Cottonwood Falls and of Strong City, inspired the occasion.

A third reason of success is found in the interesting part which was filled by the pupils of the Cottonwood Falls school. We think the teachers and patrons of that school have great reason to be proud of the pupils.

The programme was carried out in full. Not being a musician, let it suffice for us to say that that part of the exercises was excellent, and deserves better praise than our pen can express.

The recitations were of a high order of merit, showing much literary taste, and, without exception, were well rendered. The one entitled "The Teacher" elicited a hearty approval from the much abused personage.

Mr. C. Garthe read the first paper, "How to Spend the Summer Vacation." It was carefully prepared, having reference chiefly to the manner in which the pupils should be induced to spend the aforesaid vacation. The pupils should be prepared to study nature with profit and interest. He is to be allowed freedom from book-study, but his mind must be kept alert to things surrounding him. His rest is to consist in a change from the printed book to nature's vast volume.

recommended. Noah Webster's amusing and instructive picture-book is an indispensable student's companion. The discussion of this subject was cut short for want of time; yet the teachers were loath to leave it, showing that its paramount importance is well recognized. The teachers generally, deplore the fact that school libraries are so neglected.

The association closed, leaving the teachers well pleased with the city, the papers, and on good terms with themselves.

MEMORIAL DAY.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the G. A. R. and S. of V. Posts, held in Odd Fellows Hall, Strong City, arrangements were partially perfected for the celebration of Memorial Day. The following committees were appointed: Flowers—Miss Bertha Crum, Miss Lizzie Reeves, Miss Mary Gandy, Mrs. Dr. Hedding, Mrs. C. L. Maule, Miss Nellie Watson and Miss Rida Winters.

Instrumental Music—F. P. Cochran, Matt McDonald and Dr. C. E. Smith. Vocal Music—Geo. W. Weed, J. A. Lowther, J. H. Mercer and B. F. Wasson.

Vehicles and Ice Water—E. Cooley, E. W. Brace, A. C. Cox and John Quinn.

Geo. W. Newman will select and command the firing squad.

Chas. Hagan was appointed Officer of the Day, with A. B. Watson and Ed Forney as assistants.

The W. R. C. No. 93 will select the girls to decorate the graves and the committee on vehicles will furnish transportation for them to the cemetery.

A committee to be appointed by the W. R. C. will receive donations of flowers and evergreens and prepare bouquets, wreaths, etc., at post hall, on the morning of the 30th.

Donations of flowers and foliage will be thankfully received at the post rooms as soon after 10 a. m. as possible.

The following is the order of the day as far as arranged:

AT STRONG CITY. Members of the G. A. R., ex-soldiers and sailors, Sons of Veterans and all civic and religious societies are cordially invited to assemble at Odd Fellows Hall at 9:30 a. m. and proceed to the cemetery, where the memorial services will be conducted, under the direction of McDonald Post G. A. R.

AT COTTONWOOD FALLS. The procession will form in front of the post room at 1:30 p. m. and proceed to the cemetery promptly at that hour, in the following order: McDonald Post.

Geo. Post. Ex-Soldiers and Sailors. Sons of Veterans. Lodges and Societies, W. R. C. in vehicles. Citizens, in vehicles.

On arriving at the cemetery memorial services will be conducted as provided by the ritual.

FOR RENT. Six rooms in the Britton building; also the rooms formerly occupied as a barber shop, north of Kuhl's harness shop. For particulars call on J. P. KULL.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Table listing bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, including names of individuals and amounts.

H. F. GILLET, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLET, DEALER IN

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD MOWER

And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Table listing various items and their prices, including hardware, stoves, and agricultural implements.

Total amt of bills allowed \$5,863 71

I, J. S. Stanley, County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts allowed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at their regular April 1888 session.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase county this 15th day of April, A. D. 1888.

J. S. STANLEY, County clerk.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN

At low rates of interest on improved farm lands, and on other security. J. W. Williams' Land Office, in the Bank building.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk of said county, on Monday, June 4th, 1888, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county, for 1888, at which meeting, or adjourned meetings, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected.

Final Notice.

All persons interested will take notice that on the first day of June, A. D. 1888, I shall apply to, and make final settlement with, the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, of all matters appertaining to the estate of William P. Fugh, deceased.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1873 May 12th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on June 22, 1888, viz: H. E. No 23115 of Joseph Langendorf, Jr., Kindsale, Kansas, for the sw 1/4 of sec 20, tp 20, r 20.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

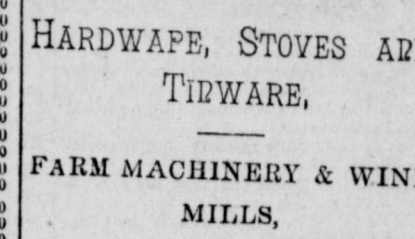
C. N. STERRY.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIDWARE, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS. WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS, AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. Sarah A. Kellogg, Plaintiff, vs. William M. Kellogg, Defendant.

To William M. Kellogg, Defendant: You will take notice that on the 10th day of April 1888, Plaintiff commenced suit against you in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that on said day, said plaintiff filed her petition in said court, but the names of the parties to the suit are Sarah A. Kellogg, plaintiff, and William M. Kellogg, defendant. You must answer said petition on or before the 15th day of May 1888, or before the 15th day of May 1888, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you accordingly, divorcing said plaintiff from you, and awarding her the care and custody of the minor children mentioned in the petition, with such alimony as may be just and reasonable, and costs of suit.

Attest: E. W. Ellis, Clerk. SARAH A. KELLOGG, Plaintiff. By Madden Bros., att'ys for Plaintiff.

COMPLEXION OR VIOLA CREAM

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freckles, Livers-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubborn red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BERTHELE & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

INVENTION

has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either old, young or old; no special ability required; capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address: TRUM & CO., Augusta, Maine. dec4-lyr



THE FRAUD ISSUE.

Revival of the Great Crime by Its Impenitent Perpetrators.

April 18 was made notable in the Senate by the unexpected revival and full discussion of the great crime of 1876.

During the debate on the bill for the admission of Dakota, into the Union a taunting remark by Senator Edmunds drew from Senator Vest, of Missouri, the retort that it was Mr. Edmunds who created the "celebrated board which put Hayes into the Presidential chair." Mr. Edmunds rejoined:

"I wish to say with emphasis that I believe, and I think nine-tenths of the people of the United States who know any thing about it believe, that President Hayes was lawfully and fairly and justly elected by the votes of the States according to the constitution of our country."

This audacious assertion was at once met by Senator Vest, with the question why Packard, who received for Governor of Louisiana a larger number of votes than Hayes received for President, was thrown out of office and sent as Consul to Liverpool, while Hayes was sworn in as President of the United States. "I have heard," continued Mr. Vest, "the first Republican in this country, the foremost in every combat for the Republican party and its supremacy—I have heard Roscoe Conkling say upon this floor that it was by fraud that Hayes came to be President."

Mr. Vest waked up a nest of snakes. The old memories came crawling out of their holes, the old impudent pretenses, the old defiant insults to right and justice and common sense. It happens that several of the most conspicuous actors in the conspiracy of the Great Fraud are Republican members of the Senate: Edmunds, the creator of the Electoral Commission; Hoar, a member of the infamous eight; Sherman, the visiting statesman and managing man in Louisiana, and the discoverer of Eliza Pinkston; Hawley, a member of the second Louisiana Commission, charged by Hayes with the arrangement of the Packard difficulty; and Chandler, of New Hampshire, whose fertile brain first grasped the possibilities of the situation on the early morning after the day when Tilden was elected, and who completed in Florida the work which he began at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this town. They all had their say concerning their respective parts in the Fraud of 1876; and the result was that a considerable part of the time of the Senate was taken up by this unexpected overhauling of shameful history. The whole story was spread again upon the record for the benefit of the latest generation of voters, down to the very last hush money paid by John Sherman to the negro Casenave three years after the consummation of the crime, and to the list of conspirators, accomplices, principal and subordinate, who were rewarded with public office by Hayes and Sherman, at an annual cost of \$223,000 to the Treasury of the United States.

Yet not one of the defenders and upholders of the fraud answered the plain question asked by Senator Vest, of Missouri. Not one of them could satisfactorily explain why, if Hayes was fairly and honestly elected as President, Packard was not the legal Governor of Louisiana. With great force Mr. Vest recalled the memorable warning of Mr. Blaine: "You discredit Packard and you discredit Hayes. You hold that Packard is not the legal Governor of Louisiana and you hold that Hayes has no title."

We should be glad to announce that in the sober review of eleven years after, and under the chastening influence of political vicissitudes, some one of these principal actors in the crime of 1876 showed signs of remorse. That is not the case. Without a single exception, their attitude is as impudent and defiant as it was when their party was in the full enjoyment of the stolen goods. Hear what John Sherman, the discover of Eliza Pinkston, and afterward the paymaster-general for the chief beneficiary of the fraud, says in 1888:

"Hereafter, when any man shall assert of President Hayes that he was elected by fraud or wrong, I will hold him in contempt. The name and fame of President Hayes are untarnished. . . . No, no, the truth is that, whenever the legality of the election of President Hayes is disputed, I will never deny it, but I will, as I said, hold any man who will do so in contempt."

And hear, likewise, the Pecksiffian declaration of the impenitent Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts:

"My own political life has been a very humble and obscure one, and there are some things in it which, in looking back upon it, I wish were otherwise; but I have never had a doubt that the humble part which I was permitted by the confidence of my constituents, to take in the creation of that tribunal, and the humble part I was permitted to take as a member of it by the confidence of the House of Representatives, to which I then belonged, are among the most honorable, the most useful, and the most satisfactory actions of my life."

The fraud issue will never be a dead issue, so long as these gentlemen live and boast of their part in the fraud. They need to have the sense of guilt whipped into them. Mr. Vest did well to lay on the first lash.—N. Y. Sun.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

The Straits to Which Republican Organs Have Been Reduced.

The Republican organs are catching at the straws which here and there in the spring elections seemed to indicate that the political wind is blowing in their direction. They made the most of the Rhode Island election, which showed a Republican loss on the Cleveland-Blaine vote of 4,500, and which was carried by their party by the corrupt and unscrupulous use of money, as is now charged by the principal Republican newspaper in the State. They picked out a few returns favorable to them in other States and claimed them

as wonderful gains. But they have carefully omitted all reference to results in other places in which the Democratic gains were decided and in many instances remarkable.

The spring elections in New York State have been especially and uniformly favorable to the Democrats. The other day Albany elected the whole Democratic ticket by an unprecedented majority. A few days before the Democrats of Albany elected a Cleveland delegation to the State convention. Such results are not chronic in the Republican organs. But if Squedunk or Swampoodle elects a Republican burgess or constable a grand and glorious victory is heralded by them in staring capitals. This simply goes to show the straits in which the Republican organs find themselves. They must do something to cheer the despairing hearts of the rank-and-file of their party and they are only too happy if occasionally they can record a victory of small dimensions in places which have voted Republican for many years.

But local elections are not safe criteria by which to judge of the drift of public sentiment in regard to National politics. The personal merits of the candidates as well as issues of a purely local character usually determine the result at such elections. It is true that party organization counts for something at local as well as general elections. The Democratic party, it must be confessed, (except in the State of New York) is not and has not been for years so well organized as the opposition. It is high time that this deficiency were remedied. Thorough organization of the Democratic element will be necessary in the coming Presidential canvass. In order that such organization may be had work upon it must begin forthwith. It should not be delayed a day longer. To wait until after the National convention shall have been held is to postpone action until it will be too late to prepare thoroughly for assessment and registration of voters and other preliminary work of the canvass. Now, too, is the time to distribute reading matter and otherwise disseminate political information among the people. A good Democratic newspaper in the hands of a voter from this time until election will accomplish more for the success of the party than any other possible agency. Organize! Organize!—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC NUGGETS.

—The Democratic club movement is progressing throughout the country. Every ward and township should have one of these organizations.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Who says that Ingalls' recent speech in the Senate was devoid of any great political effect? Look at the big Democratic majority in Louisiana.—Chicago Herald.

—The people and the country move one way, the Republican leaders and the high tariff advocates the other. The Democrats can await the result with satisfaction.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

—Now that General James Madison Tuttle has retired from the command of the Iowa Grand Army men the country can probably flatter itself that it has heard the last of him.—Chicago News.

—With J. Warren Keifer pronouncing a eulogy upon John Sherman one is reminded of a funeral. The only difference is that at a funeral the corpse does not pronounce the eulogy.—Chicago Times.

—Governor Foraker has pardoned a life prisoner in the Ohio penitentiary who immediately went to Chicago. Can the Governor have hopes of the Illinois delegation to the Republican National convention?—Harrisburg Patriot.

—The Cleveland Administration has been just as well as liberal in its pension policy, and the President has never hesitated to use his authority to prevent liberality from degenerating into largess. His latest pension vetoes show that this policy has not been changed in the least by the clamor of largess-seekers.—St. Louis Republican.

—John Sherman is not a very old man, but he has lagged too long on the stage as a candidate for the Presidency. His wriggings, twistings, floppings and dodgings as the bee buzzes about his ears, are becoming pitiful rather than amusing. When even the solemn Senate titters at them, he might suspect that the country is very tired of them.—St. Louis Dispatch.

—The Globe believes, and desires, that the Opposition may again present Mr. Blaine, because he, of all the men that have been mentioned, best represents the knavery, corruption, illiberality, immorality, spoilsism, torquism, etc., that compose the aggregate political idea of that combination, if it has any political idea. He is more kinds of a political knave than any other celebrated American citizen, and he is the man, therefore, who has the best claim of right to be the Opposition standard-bearer.—Chicago Globe.

—The Republican organs are not boasting so extensively about the redemption of Rhode Island as they were a few days after the election. The shameful exposure of bribery and corruption used by the Republican bosses to effect their purpose can not be stomachached by Republicans with any pretensions to decency. This is the last year of Republican rule in Rhode Island. The 30,000 newly enfranchised citizens will make short work of the Republican oligarchy when they get a chance to register their will in the ballot-box.—St. Louis Republican.

SUFFRAGE PIONEERS.

The Days When Women Did Not Receive a Respectful Hearing.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Joslyn Gage evidently had a good time at the Suffrage Pioneers' session, which ended the remarkable gathering of women at Washington. Graybeard is reminded by the reports of the first time when as a young fellow just entering on an active life he became a participant in a woman's rights meeting. It was in the early part of 1853, and at Troy, in this State. Graybeard, then beardless, was accidentally in that industrial hive. A small handbill, posted on a wall, attracted his own and companion's notice. The latter was by the way a grand nephew of Charles James Fox, himself a brilliant young Englishman, who was following the profession of music. He was an American citizen, had strong anti-slavery views, and afterwards he resided in Boston. When ordered out as a militia officer to assist in the rendition of Anthony Burns, he broke his sword across his knee, refused to obey and was cashiered therefor. He died serving the Union army early in 1862. My friend noticed the bill mentioned, which announced that Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony would speak in a certain hall on anti-slavery and woman's suffrage. It was suggested that we go, and we did. On entering, the hall was found half filled with "toughs" and a sprinkling of others more respectable. There were a score of Quakerish-looking auditors near the little stand or platform, close to which Mr. Fox and Graybeard pressed their way. The hall was soon crowded and the "racket" began. The ladies came on. Let us see; that's thirty-five years since.

Lucy Stone was delightful with her sweet, yet well-set and vigorous fair face, round head, bright blonde hair and girlish but decided voice and manner. "Susan," our own and inimitable "Susan," was a good deal more peppery than she is nowadays. A "schoolmarm," traditionally speaking, and to the tips of her fingers, she appeared to a couple of rather irreverent young chaps. What trenchant logic, what bitter wit, came from their lips. With what a strange, sad, yet non-masculine courage they faced that rude, even brutal audience, which, from coarse words, rude jokes and eggs offensive were thrown on the stand and at the speakers. Some male advocate was present. It might have been Frederick Douglas. In those days the men were both wanted and needed, for toughs were often violent. Now the same men, when living, are ignored or snubbed if they should go to suffrage meetings. A rush was made to the platform. Graybeard, with his companion, found himself fighting vigorously with a broken chair to protect non-resistant women from assault. He carries on his scalp a little scar as a memento of that evening's proceedings.

A curious feature of the past twenty years of agitation has been the systematic driving away or ignoring of nearly all the men advocates. Mr. Blackwell, husband of Lucy Stone, has had his place as utility man. So did Lucretia Mott's son-in-law, Edward M. Davis, who he lived. That was all. Frederick Douglas, sometimes and very seldom Robert Purvis, have spoken in Boston. Colonel Higginson keeps his devotion warm. These five cover all the men now admitted as speakers into the sacred arena of a woman's suffrage convention. Ah, one has been forgotten, and that is the immortal Hamilton Wilcox, and even he the irrepressible Mrs. Blake has within two years put out in the cold.—N. Y. Graphic.

HONITON LACE.

A Fabric Introduced into England by Refugees from Flanders.

Honiton lace has a curious, checkered history with many fluctuations. It is said to have been first introduced by the Flemish, who took refuge in England to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. Many Flemish names are still to be found in the neighborhood of Honiton—namely: Socker, Mireck, Maynard, Trump, etc. In 1669 there was such a demand for it that France thought it necessary to issue a royal ordinance providing that a mark should be affixed to imported English thread lace. The two great fires at Honiton in 1756 and 1757 gave the first great check to its introduction. Queen Adelaide tried to revive it after twenty years of severe depression by ordering a skirt made of sprigs, copies of natural flowers, commencing with the initials of her name, for a very debased and hideous set of patterns had come in. This does not seem to have produced a great revival of the trade, and when our present Queen required her wedding lace it was found difficult to provide the work; but eventually a dress worth £1,000 was made at the small fishing villa of a Beer. The English royal family have been most constant patrons of Honiton lace, and have done immense good in keeping the trade alive. We will end by quoting a few quaint words from Fuller's "Devonshire Worthies," which sum up the plea for the revival: "Hereby many children who otherwise would be burdensome to their parents. Yes, many lame, if able in their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby; not to say that it saveth many thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over seas to fetch laces in Flanders."—Saturday Review.

SAVE YOUR TEETH.

Some Valuable Suggestions That Are Well Worth Trying.

"What should a man use to clean his teeth?" asked a reporter of a well-known dentist recently.

"Nothing but water. There are more good teeth ruined by so-called dentifrices than by all other causes in the world put together. The object of the makers of these dentifrices is, of course, to produce a preparation that will, with very little rubbing of the brush, make the teeth look perfectly clean and white. To accomplish this they put pumice stone, and sometimes strong alkalies, in their preparations. Pumice stone will unquestionably take all the enamel with it. An alkali will make a yellow tooth look white in a few seconds, but before a week has passed it will have eaten away nearly all the enamel and utterly destroyed the tooth.

"In walking along the street you often see a fakir, by way of advertising his patent dentifrices, call a small boy from the crowd near by, and opening the boy's mouth, rub the dentifrice on his dirty teeth, and in a minute almost takes off all the tartar and makes the teeth look perfectly pure and white. Now, a man like that fakir ought to be arrested, for he has forever destroyed the boy's teeth. His preparation, composed of a powerful alkali, is eating away the enamel of the boy's teeth, and in a few months the boy will not have a sound tooth in his head. The dentifrices, composed chiefly of pumice stone, are not as bad as those containing an alkali, because they will not destroy the teeth so quickly; but, if used habitually, they will certainly destroy them in the end. I should advise any man by all means to use no dentifrice of any description, unless it be prepared chalk. If this is used not oftener than once a week it will not injure the teeth, and may help to cleanse them, but it should on no account be used every day. Orris root does the teeth no harm and gives a pleasant odor to the breath, and if all our dentifrices were composed simply of orris root and prepared chalk they would be harmless enough, if not beneficial.

"My own plan is to use a moderately hard brush and plenty of cold water, and nothing else, and my teeth are in excellent condition. If people would only pick their teeth carefully after each meal, making sure that not the slightest particle of food remains near the gums or between the teeth, and would, also, before retiring at night, run a piece of soft thread through their teeth, they would not have any necessity for a dentifrice. Of course, sweetmeats and candies are bad for the teeth; so is smoking, or taking very hot or cold drinks; but, bad as all these undoubtedly are, I really think the worst enemy the tooth has is the so-called dentifrice. Take the advice of a dentist and never use anything for your teeth but a brush and good cold water."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

THE VAMPIRE BAT.

How It Is Said to Suck Blood from Animals and Men.

This, to my mind, much maligned animal is of the genus *Pipistrellus*. It has a curious membrane like a leaf, which grows on the end of his nose, and is found principally in South America. I have a very bad reputation for sucking the blood from animals and even from men. The ends of the toes of persons, the ears of horses or the combs or wattles of fowls are said to be his favorite pastures. When it has found a feeding place it watches until the creature it proposes to bleed is fast asleep. Then it carefully fans its victim while it bites a tiny hole, not larger than a pin's head, through which it draws blood sufficient for a meal.

Prof. Darwin relates that in Chill, near Cuzimbo, the servant found the horse very restive; putting his hand in the dark suddenly upon the withers of one of them he caught a vampire. In the morning the place where the bite had been made was readily found. While Mr. Waterson says he has repeatedly seen both men and animals which had been bled by vampires, he could never discover how they actually drew the blood; and though he once saw them hovering over his hammock they never attempted to light on him or suck his blood. This is explained by some naturalists, who have carefully examined them and studied their habits, that some people and animals they will not touch, while others, perhaps in the same room, will be bled nearly every night.

This bat, a specimen of which I have set up, is about six inches long, has a reddish-brown coat, and is known as *P. spatum*.—N. Y. Voice.

How Johnnie Tied the Dog.

Jones' fine dog was out in the yard pulling the clothes off the line and having so much fun that Mrs. Jones' patience was entirely exhausted.

"Go out there, Johnnie," she called to her hopeful son, "and tie that dog."

"What must I tie him to, mother?" asked Johnnie.

"Oh, tie him to anything. I can't have him tearing every thing to pieces."

Johnnie went out and in about ten minutes he returned.

"Well," inquired his mother; "did you get him tied? You were long enough about it."

"Yes'm," said Johnnie, exultingly, "I got him tied to a tin can and the way he went down street was beautiful to look at," and Johnnie's laugh ended in a howl as his mother reached for him.—Washington Critic.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Pope Leo has a civil list of \$3,000,000, but his expenses are so large that his household has to practice petty economies.

—The Queen-regent of Spain is very near-sighted, and constantly uses eyeglasses set in a long tortoise-shell handle.

—Dollis Hill, the home of Lord Aberdeen, at which Mr. Gladstone is a frequent guest, enjoys—or otherwise—the fame of being the last place which Jack Sheppard robbed. He murdered the old lady to whom it belonged, and for that crime was hanged.

—Fully 30,000 German residents in England who evaded conscription on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, can now return to their fatherland without risk, as their offense terminated with the late Emperor's reign.

—The orchid trade is becoming an important industry. One London importer employs sixteen collectors in various parts of the world, whose salaries and expenses alone exceed \$100,000 a year.

—A Berlin artist is said to have devised a method of securing incombustible scenery for theaters. Instead of canvas he uses fine wire gauze and covers it with a peculiar kind of paste, which makes a good material for painting.

—A naphtha reservoir is to be constructed in the harbor of Olessa, at a cost of two and a half million rubles. It will have a projecting sea-wall 1,200 yards in extent. Into this reservoir the oil will be hydraulically pumped direct from the tank-holds of the specially-constructed petroleum vessels running between Olessa and Batum.

—An apparatus, which may be used as an ordinary street lamp, has been invented in England for the destruction of sewer gas. The flame creates a partial vacuum, causing the air to rush from the sewer into the lamp. The internal appliances are of copper, and the heat is maintained at a temperature of 400 degrees; living organisms coming in contact with this are necessarily destroyed.

—A correspondent describes Prince Bismarck's wife as a perfect specimen of the German Hausfrau. She bears her honors as the most natural thing in the world, holds fast by the friends of humbler days, and has but one great joy in life—to make her husband and children happy. The Prince once said of her: "She it is who has made me what I am."

—Jerusalem at a late date was rapidly filling up with Israelites, their number having increased sixfold since 1883. The recent persecutions in Russia have led thousands of them to seek a home in the ancient city. The Turkish Government forbids all Jews who are not residents of Jerusalem to remain longer than thirty days in the city, but the all-powerful "backsheesh" enables them to live there as long as they wish, without molestation.

—Rabbi Sam Adra, of Vienna, sent the Pope a splendid copy of the Talmud, nearly a thousand years old, as a Jubilee gift. Rabbi Michael, of Rome, presented a costly medallion, antique and of very rare design, in recognition of the old fact that in medieval days the papal doctor was always a Hebrew. Our leading rabbi sent the Pope valuable gifts, and a leading Jewish banker has presented one of the first microscopes ever made, said to have cost twenty years' labor to bring to perfection.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The Life She Led While Holding Court at Holyrood.

Mary landed at Leith on the 19th of August, 1561; she was married to her cousin, Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley), on the 29th of July, 1565. During these years her life, though uneventful, was not happy. Holyrood was the headquarters of the court, and the somber old pile, which had more than once been gutted by the "wild enemy," put on something of an sunny brightness during her stay. Mary had the easy manners of her race; she cared little for ceremony or ceremonial state; had she been a man she would have sought adventure, like her father—"riding out through any part of the realm, him alone, unknown that he was King." She dined with the wealthier citizens; for the poorest she had a ready smile and a pleasant word. The Reformers complained that she was addicted to dancing—"her common speech in secret was, she saw nothing in Scotland but gravitie, which she could not agree well with, for she was brought up in joyousness—so termed she dancing and other things thereto belonging;" and there were frequent sports and masques among the courtiers and the ladies of the Court, after the somewhat ponderous fashions of the time. Yet graver matters were not neglected—she read *Levy* "daily" with Buchanan, she sat in council with her nobles, the envoys of foreign Princes were duly welcomed and hospitably entertained. She did not, however, I believe, care much for Holyrood; the palace lay low among its marshes, and the turbulent Calvinism of the capital was a constant menace to a Catholic Queen. It was at Falkland and St. Andrews that she felt most at home. She loved the hardy out-door life with hawk and hound. During the four years preceding her marriage, passing, as I have said elsewhere, whole days in the saddle, she had ridden through every part of her kingdom except the wild and inaccessible district between Cromarty and the Pentland Firth.—Blackwood's Magazine.

PITH AND POINT.

—De homines' ask may be full ob de bes' cidah.—Judge.

—Better have your heart in your work and eight acres, than a quarter-section and be at odds with your occupation.

—Jars come a'ed are half reconciled; while, as generally known, 'tis a double task to stop the breach at home and men's mouths abroad.

—A man may outlive a bad reputation, but he can not permanently sustain a good one by continuous fraud, dissimulation and hypocrisy.

—He that steals an egg will steal an ox," and he that will leave a pint of water in the milk can when rinsing it will steal a cheese factory.

—A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.—Adison.

—A man is rarely found who kicks when his name is misspelled in the police-court record of a newspaper. This is a notable exception to the rule.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

—The Chinaman has come down in his laundry prices. And yet some editors continue to wear their coats buttoned up to their chins. The eccentricities of genius will never be understood.

—There are few things in this world more touching than the devotion of a loving wife to an unworthy husband, and nothing that is more utterly destructive of woman's reputation for good sense.—Somerville Journal.

—Let us not forget that education should go together with legislation, and that as the latter without the former can not be intelligent, so the former without the latter can not be efficient.—M. R. Winter.

—What has he done? That was Napoleon's test. What have you done? Turn up the faces of your picture cards! You need no make mouths at the public because it has not accepted you at your own fancy value.—L'Opini.

—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 hatched nothing, but adds all his actions.—Feltbam.

—A common trouble with us all is that we fail in our business because we think little of it. No man truly succeeds in any calling who has a poor opinion of it. No man has a good opinion of his business who uses it only to make money out of it. No man can have the best conception of his business who does not esteem it for its usefulness.

BONELESS SHAD.

How to Extract the Skeleton of a Fish Before Cooking It.

"After all, this is just about the finest fish that swims," said a Quincy market-dealer the other morning, as he laid upon the scales a big shad that made the indicator jump around to the seven-pound notch.

"So far as flavor is concerned," replied the customer, "it is certainly unequalled, but the bones are a serious drawback."

The fishmonger smiled. "If you don't like the bones," he remarked, "why don't you take them out before you cook the shad?"

"You are joking. It would not be possible without pulling the fish to shreds."

"You are quite mistaken, I assure you. If you like I will bone this one for you. Watch me closely, and next time you will be able to do it for yourself. You see, I have already spread the fish out flat, as if for broiling, by dividing the back with a knife from the head to the tail. I then disemboweling it I cut off the tail and head, and then inserting my knife as carefully as possible beneath the backbone I dissect it out, as the doctors would say, from the flesh, together with the ribs and smaller bones attached to it. If this is properly done nearly the whole of the bony system will have been removed, when the belly and other useless portions are cut away. Nothing now remains, you perceive, but the edible part of the shad, ready for the grilliron. For, of course, boned shad must be broiled. Scarcely a scrap of meat has been thrown away, and all the bones are taken out, save only two or three rows of little ones that can be readily withdrawn from between the longitudinal flanks. The shad's skeleton is far more elaborate in structure than that of any other fish, and the difficulty of performing this operation upon it is proportionately greater. With a mackerel or cod there is comparatively little trouble. Here your shad now, sir, without a bone in it. It is a delicacy. I will venture to say, that you have never seen upon any body's table."

Since the writer's interview with the marketman he has tried the process once himself, and with some success. There were, perhaps, half a dozen stray spines scattered through the fish when it came upon the festive board, but to all intents and purposes it was a boneless shad, and those who ate it pronounced it simply immense.

A suggestion in regard to the proper method of carving fish may not be mal-apropos. The usual style of cutting it in transverse sections is highly objectionable, because it results in giving to each person the maximum number of broken bones. The proper way is to run the knife along parallel with the back, separating the flakes gingerly from the osseous framework.—Boston Letter.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The Best Stock for Restoring and Keeping the Fertility of Land.

It is a fact generally acknowledged that sheep keep up the fertility of the soil on which they are kept better than any kind of animals.

Pastures are not improved by having horses and cattle feed on them, even if they are not put in yards at night. They eat little but the tender grasses, and do not touch the weeds and bushes.

A worn-out farm or a portion of one can be rendered productive in a few years by keeping sheep upon it. A part of it can be sown to red clover each season and fed off by sheep.

The farms in the country that have for a series of years best retained their original fertility or increased their productiveness are those on which large numbers of sheep have been kept.

An observer states that the best blue grass in Kentucky is found on farms on which sheep have been kept for many years. A British authority declares that the farms in England and Scotland that are the most productive are those on which sheep have been the leading kinds of animals kept.

tion of the farm on which they have been kept for many years with that of other places where they have not been kept.—Chicago Times.

SIX HUNDRED WIVES.

A Visit to the Harem of a Solomon-Wived Oriental Prince.

The wife of a British Indian official writes a chatty account of a visit she paid, some few years ago, to the harem of a native Prince. After some description of the Indian city she continues: At last we reached the palace of the Nizam. His Highness, we were told, was at Salafabad spending the summer there, but we were shown through his palace. This is his principal residence. He has thirty-six of them in all, and to each of them is a harem attached.

We were escorted from the palace to the zenana. I looked about for those beautiful women, those soft eyes and lovely forms I had read of in books. I longed for the sweet-smelling attars and perfume from burning incense, but instead got a strong sniff of melting butter or fat and an odor of the day's cooking. Six women were seated in swings and slaves were rocking them to and fro. There were others squatted on carpets on the floor smoking hookahs. Some were pretty, but the majority were ugly. One timid-looking girl reminded me of the picture of Esther in our picture gallery, only that she did not wear that sad, unhappy look which the picture shows.

My companion addressed her and she then left her sewing and came to us. She first examined my earrings, then my bracelets. Both were of silver. "Who gave you them?" she asked, pointing to these. "My husband," was my reply. "Then he does not love you," she said. "See what my master has given me," she remarked, pointing to the jewelry with which she was loaded.

She wore large round earrings of gold, with alternate diamonds and emeralds and a cluster of pearls formed the center. Her nose was smothered with a round gold ornament, set with rubies, diamonds, emeralds and pearls, while from the tip of her nasal organ a huge emerald was suspended. Her throat was almost hidden with a triple necklace of alternate pearls and emeralds, the former the size of small hazel nuts and the latter gold-sized nuts of the same sort.

On her wrists were heavy gold bangles and her ankles were covered with the same kind of ornaments, only of a heavier description. All her fingers had richly jeweled rings on them, and her toes were encased in gold circles. She wore a thick gold girdle round her waist, set in the center with precious gems, while the buckle consisted of a large sapphire. Every time she turned she tinkled with the sound of her ornaments, and the light flashed through the translucent gems.

To say that she was loaded with jewelry was no exaggeration, for I never before saw a woman carrying any thing like the amount this one did. After admiring her trinkets we turned our attention to her clothes. These consisted of a light silk sarie or cloth, bordered heavily with bullion; a pretty cholie bodice of pearly colored silk, tightly fitting, encased her form from her shoulders to her waist, and the sarie was tied round and round the remainder of the body, with just the ends, showing the gold border, thrown over the head and shoulders. She looked pretty, but her jewels robbed her of much of her natural beauty. She was fairer than an Italian, not a brunette and not a blonde.

"There," she said, pointing to a prettier girl than herself who was smoking, "my husband does not love her; she has not the same jewelry as I have. I am his married wife, (hegum), the other is only a concubine (neca)."

By this time a whole troop of women came up. Some were very dark, others fair. Some had the characteristic features of the gypsy, and others looked for all the world like English girls. I addressed one in English, thinking she really was one of my own race, but she gave me no answer. I learned that she was a beauty from Georgia. All of them were well loaded with jewelry, though there was a marked difference in the value carried by the individual women.—N. Y. Home Journal.

Beans vs. Striped Beetles.

Reading an article to the effect that beans planted among melons and cucumbers prevent the ravages of striped beetle, reminds me that the last two seasons I planted melons and beans in hills alternately and was not troubled by this destructive enemy. Previous to adopting this plan I found it necessary to go the rounds every morning before sunrise and kill the insects, and even then they would get the best of me. I planted thus with no thought of the bugs, but to economize room and labor by getting two crops off the same ground. I marked the ground three feet apart each way with a corn plough and planted butter-beans and melons or cucumbers in hills alternately in one row and the next row all beans, and so on, making the melons six feet apart each way. The string beans were out of the way in time for the melons to occupy the ground. Most of the cultivation was done by horse with a fine tooth cultivator. It was an added gain to get rid of the depredations of the bugs.—W. V. S. Beckman, in N. Y. Tribune.

What's the Matter With Your Blood?

As much blood goes through the kidneys as goes through the heart. There is nothing startling about this fact except it be a revelation. Many people have but a dim idea of the real work of the kidneys. They not only drain the water from the system, but also the poisonous matter which that water holds in solution to carry out of the system. Over half the time, however, the kidneys fail to do this work.

Gradual failure of strength and health and eventually death by Bright's Disease or some unexpected kidney disease. But particularly in the spring of the year, when one's blood is filled with poisonous waste, as it invariably is at that time, you feel depressed, tired, languid, do not seem to have any disease, but your system does not respond to the genial warmth of summer and spring as formerly.

You had better look out! The kidney poison is accumulating in the blood. Tonics won't do you any good, they simply treat effects. You can only secure a radical, thorough restoration of the system by the prompt use of Warner's Safe Cure, which is the only reliable, scientific specific for the blood, because it is the only known specific in the world for the kidneys, which are the only great blood purifiers.

Geo. P. H. DORR, 95 Marston St., Cleveland, O. Deputy Sheriff, from time to time poisoning of the blood became, at times, totally blind, and was troubled with great giddiness. In 1882, after suffering for many years, and being distressed beyond measure, he thoroughly purified his blood by means of Warner's Safe Cure, and says: "I have never had a day's trouble since, and have fully recovered my health. Warner's Safe Cure saved my life!"

REV. J. P. ANVOLD, of Camden, Tenn., in '78 and '81 was grievously afflicted with many abscesses, caused by kidney poisoned blood. The abscesses were alive for many months and caused great distress. After thoroughly purifying his blood by means of Warner's Safe Cure, and says: "I have never had a day's trouble since, and have fully recovered my health. Warner's Safe Cure saved my life!"

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON, United States Marine Inspector for the Chesapeake, in 1881 had a slight eruption on his hands. It soon spread to his face and he was almost blind. His body was covered with light, flaky scales. His skin itched excruciatingly. For two years he gradually grew worse, trying almost everything imaginable. In 1883, after having given up hope of recovery, he began using Warner's Safe Cure. "Twenty bottles," he says, "completely cured me. My eyes are as bright and well as ever."

JAMES WRIGHT, 235 Fifth Ave., New York, suffered for years from inflammatory rheumatism—a blood disorder—but in 1883 was fully restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure and remains well to day. The four above cases are as good as a million. They prove what is stated, that the organ that removes the impurity from the blood most effectually is the kidney, and for this when impaired there is but one sound, rational method of treatment.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who was opposed to the use of medicines in general, thought so highly of this remedy that he said if he had a serious kidney disease, he should use it. Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of it.

In the spring of the year, when debility is so prevalent, and the seeds of disease are sown that may have a fatal blossoming before the fall, the prudent man and woman will give the system a thorough cleansing and purification.

The man who tips his soup-plate seldom tips the waiter.—Puck.

A Wonderful Phenomenon! The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fifty years old and as young as ever.

A REAL estate boom is very likely to develop into a boomerang.—Merchant Traveler.

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest ever placed in our paper and we think our readers will be repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

MONEY is an enigma that every body must give up.—N. Y. Journal.

Don't Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MERCHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, May 11.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

KANSAS CITY AGENCY. Any goods or articles on sale in Kansas City purchased at lowest prices, and shipped without charge to purchaser.

St. Jacobs Cures by Oil. In every one a cure. No return of pain. The Gras-A-Vogel Co. Balto-Md.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

UNCOVERED. We will print your name and address in American Agents in postage stamps, you will receive great numbers of medicine, cards, catalogues, books, sample works of art, circulars, magazines, papers, general samples, etc.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels. PACIFIC LIVER PILLS. STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

Ely's Cream Balm. Gold in Head, Snuffles or CATARRH. Apply Balm to each nostril.

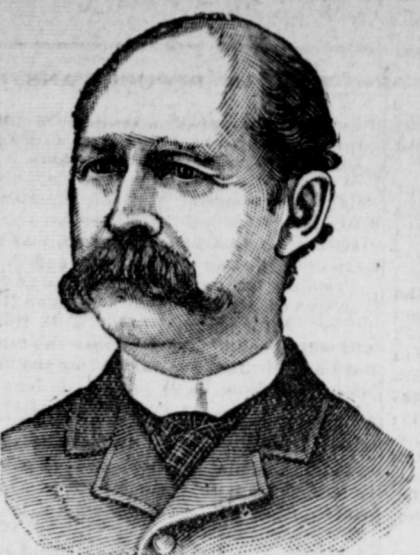
COCKLES' ANTI BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc.

DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA. TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

ARM AND HAMMER. PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, ELECTROTYPERS & MAP ENGRAVERS.

ARM AND HAMMER. To Housekeepers and Farmers.—It is important that the Soda you use should be White and Pure.

ARM AND HAMMER. carbonate of soda. One teaspoonful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda mixed with some milk equals four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN. The only fine calf \$3 Seaman's Shoe in the world made without laces or nails.

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

WIZARD OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lambs Back, and All Pains of an Inflammatory Nature.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Care of mind wandering.

TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

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Pierce's Little Blue Pills. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

SICK HEADACHE. Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bloating, etc.

\$500 REWARD. is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HADEN, the famous mesmerist, of Haverhill, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from a chronic catarrh."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 292 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. ELI ROBBINS, Bunyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old."

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. Highest Honors at all great World's Exhibitions since 1857.

ORGAN & PIANO CO. This is the Best Shoe made for boys or girls.

FARGO'S BOX TIPS SCHOOL SHOE. Our name is on the bottom of every shoe.

JONES PAYS THE FREIGHT. Every one who buys a pair of Jones' shoes.

THE SOLDIER'S PAPER. Every claimant for a pension, every soldier who has served in the army.

THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD. IN EFFICACY IS PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, etc.

\$5 TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—D. No. 1186.

DASHED TO DEATH.

A Prominent New York Banker Killed in Attempting to Escape From anirate Husband.

New York, May 8.—The dead body of Nathaniel W. T. Hatch, a banker and broker at 14 Nassau street, was found this morning by a workman in the yard in the rear of 64 West Twentieth street.

Mrs. Lilian Scofield was taken to the West Thirtieth street police station soon after the discovery of the body. She and her husband, Charles W. Scofield, live in apartments at the address given. Mrs. Scofield said she dined with Hatch last night at a restaurant in West Twenty-seventh street, a place known as "Mina Fanny's."

Mrs. Scofield was pale, but told her story with the utmost calmness to Sergeant Schmidtberger, giving evidence of no agitation. The husband of Charles W. Scofield was also taken to the station house. He was formerly a broker and in good circumstances. He has been away from the police for a considerable time. He told the police that he had cause on several occasions to doubt his wife's fidelity.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Chairman Mackay and, as amended, is as follows: First—The Republican party of Kansas, in convention assembled, sends greeting to the Republicans of the Nation and reaffirms its unalterable devotion to the great principles of that party which has done so much for its liberties, equal rights and exact justice to all, and it is with just pride we invite the attention of the young men of the Nation to the splendor of its achievements, the grandeur of its aspirations and the imperishable glory which it has illuminated the pages of American history.

LES IDEES BOULANGER.

The General's Book Thought to Be an Appeal to the Army For Support in a Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, May 8.—General Boulanger's book is almost everywhere regarded as a direct appeal to the French army to support him in a possible coup d'etat, and it is now seen that the reforms instituted by him while Minister of War, whereby the French soldier came into possession of comforts and the exercise of privileges heretofore denied him, were conceived and put into operation with the same ulterior view.

The Murder of Little Hoyle.

BOSTON, May 8.—It is asserted that the State has evidence to show that on the night of Little Hoyle's disappearance at Webster there was a meeting of three or more persons over a liquor store, the parties being Little Hoyle, Dixon R. Cowie, Thomas B. McQuade and a stablekeeper of the town, who has been missing since that time; also that the murdered girl's sister, Alice, who probably testified that her life was threatened and she was influenced. It is further stated that on the night the girl disappeared the engineer of a freight train that passed through Webster saw a wagon containing two men and what appeared to be the unconscious form of a woman being driven toward the place where the body was subsequently discovered. Other evidence has been obtained, which the Government claims will surely convict McQuade.

South American Mails.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senator Fry yesterday introduced in the form of a bill the amendment heretofore proposed by him to the Post-office Appropriation bill to provide more efficient mail service between the United States and Central and South America and the West Indies. The amount of money to be appropriated is increased from \$400,000, as originally proposed, to \$1,000,000.

Banquet to Parnell.

LONDON, May 9.—The banquet given to Mr. Parnell at the Rightly Club last night was in every respect successful. Upwards of fifty English and Scotch members were included in the list of those present. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. Haldane, member for Huddersfield, and the vote of thanks to Mr. Parnell was proposed by Commander Ackland, seconded by Mr. E. F. Knoxfield, of South Oxford, a Protestant and Ulsterman, though an ardent home ruler. Mr. Parnell's remarks were pregnant with the spirit of Irish autonomy. He was warmly congratulated at the conclusion of his speech.

New Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., May 8.—The Republican State convention to elect delegates to the National convention met today. J. H. Galbreath made a short address of congratulation upon the favorable outlook for the party. His reference to Blaine was greeted with long continued applause. Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester, was elected permanent chairman. The platform adopted denounces the Administration's tariff reform, its "pretence" of Civil Service reform. It denounces the Democratic party for identifying itself with the interests of the liquor dealers throughout the country and instructs the delegates to Chicago to use every honorable means to place in nomination a winning ticket.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

The Wichita Convention Sends Griggs, Hall, Lowell, Osborne and Strong to Chicago—Ingalls Indorsed—The Resolutions.

WICHITA, Kan., May 10.—The Republican delegate convention, for the election of four delegates and four alternates to the National Republican convention, was held here yesterday and was well attended.

Promptly at twelve o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman Bonbrake. After prayer by Rev. J. D. Hewitt and some preliminary business the temporary organization was effected by the nomination of Hon. J. W. Ady, of Newton, Harvey County, as chairman. After his address to the convention, Colonel H. W. Lewis, of this city, was introduced and delivered the address of welcome. The work of completing the temporary organization was continued. Ben Schierle, of Wyn-jotte, was elected secretary, and W. M. Allison, of Crowley County, assistant secretary. A committee of seven, one from each Congressional district, was named by the chairman on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions and rules.

The convention then adjourned until three o'clock. Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization reported as follows: For president, W. W. Smith, of Lincoln; vice-presidents, First district, R. F. Collins; Second district, William Margrave; Third district, D. M. Taggart; Fourth district, Harrison Kelley; Fifth district, James Yuran; Sixth district, C. E. Chandler; Seventh district, R. M. Ware; secretary, Ben Schierle, of W. W. Ady; assistant secretary, W. W. Allison, of Crowley County; A. L. Perry, of Rice, sergeant-at-arms.

After a lively contest Alfred Griffin, Thomas A. Osborne, J. R. Hallowell and J. C. Strong were chosen delegates to the National convention at Chicago. The next thing was the election of alternates, which resulted in the choice of A. A. Whitman, Pratt Center; C. A. Swinson, McPherson; J. W. Butterfield, of Lawrence; Timothy McCrea, Stockton.

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CROP REPORT.

Report of the Department of Agriculture on the Crop Prospects.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says the low temperature and deficient rainfall with driving winds and some frost have reduced the condition of winter wheat in the Central States. It has also been cool on the Atlantic coast and not favorable to improvement, and yet the plant has nearly held its own in this region. On the Pacific coast only a medium development is reported. In the Southern States chances are slight, several averages being the same as last month.

Pennsylvania shows a decline of 4 points, New York 16, Ohio 13, Michigan 12, Indiana 6, Illinois 7, Missouri 2, Kansas 3. The general average is reduced 9 points from 52 to 43. Last year the condition was reduced 10 points from 62 to 52 in May. The State averages of winter wheat in the principal States are as follows: New York 76, Pennsylvania 57, Virginia 49, Ohio 56, Michigan 54, Indiana 59, Illinois 57, Missouri 50, Kansas 94, Texas 90.

Winter rye remains very nearly as in April, the average being 52.5 instead of 53. The condition of Michigan wheat is 85.3, promising a medium crop. Spring plowing is not quite so well advanced as usual. It is relatively later in the more Northern States of the Atlantic coast, slightly later than usual in the Middle States and scarcely up to a full average in the South. Its progress is an average in the Ohio valley but late in the Northwest, especially in Dakota.

Investigation of the rate of wages of agricultural labor shows that no material change has occurred since the last previous inquiry in May, 1885. There is a slight increase in New England, in the northern part of the Middle States and in the West, and in some of the Southern States. There is no appreciable change in the Central States.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS.

Natural Gas Plays Havoc at Buffalo, N. Y.—St. Paul's Cathedral Destroyed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—This morning a disastrous explosion occurred in Buffalo, N. Y. A number of disastrous explosions of natural gas occurred almost simultaneously, the result, as supposed, of an over pressure, and caused widespread excitement besides destroying the finest church in Buffalo and doing other damage.

St. Paul's Cathedral, the pride and glory of Buffalo, in ruins. The entire interior is burned out and the roof is gone, but the strong stone walls and graceful spire remain. At 9:20 o'clock flames were seen bursting out of the fine stained glass windows of the church at the junction of Main and Erie streets and instantly most of the interior was a mass of flames. An explosion had occurred in the basement, the furnace being supplied with natural gas and the force was so great as to tear off and blow out the heavy doors on the Erie and Pearl street side. In half an hour from the time of discovery the interior of the church was completely destroyed.

The fire was undoubtedly caused by an explosion of natural gas, as no smoke or sign of fire was seen until the great doors had been blown into the street. Rev. Dr. Brown retires from the rectory next month to assume charge of St. Thomas church, New York. The church was valued at \$55,000. In the memorial windows, and about \$2,500 on the organ. Meters in No. 6 and 10 station houses were blown out, but no other special damage was done. Small explosions also occurred in a number of residences. No one has been reported injured.

TARIFF CAUCUS.

Democratic Members of the House Caucus on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Democratic caucus has right called together about 125 members of the House. The proceedings were harmonious throughout. Several of the Representatives expressed themselves as very much pleased with the good feeling and desire for unity manifested on all sides. Few speeches were delivered, and in none of them was there any thing of a threatening character. The caucus did not attempt in any way to "crack the party lash," or bind any member to abide by its decrees. After a few remarks by Mr. Mills, who, in behalf of the Ways and Means Committee, appeared to give the fullest consideration to any representations that might be made by any Democratic member looking to the amendment of the Tariff bill, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That any member desiring to offer any amendment to the Tariff bill, shall if he does not propose to amend the provisions of the caucus, to be read and referred to the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, and if not already prepared, may hand the same to said members. It shall be the duty of said members to consider such amendments, and, if requested, to hear the parties offering the same, and to report the amendments back severally to another caucus to be held hereafter, with their recommendations thereon.

Representative T. J. Campbell suggested that it would be well if the committee should agree not to report upon the amendments before the New York Democratic convention is held next week, and to this suggestion a favorable response was made.

THE EWING DEFAULT.

General Ewing Said to Be \$9,300 Short—The Government Secured.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Attorney-General today appointed Mr. Frank A. Branning, of Steubenville, O., to be disbursing and appointment clerk of the Department of Justice, vice James W. Ewing, removed. Mr. Branning will assume the duties of his new office as soon as his bonds have been approved, probably to-morrow. The investigation into Mr. Ewing's accounts is closed so far as the Department of Justice is concerned. The investigation of his acts at the Treasury Department will occupy two or three weeks more, and until that is finished their precise condition can not be stated. From the best information obtainable, however, it is thought his accounts are \$9,300 short. This amount is amply secured by his bond, and no loss will be sustained by the Government.

The Blinky Morgan Case.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—The grand jury at Ravenna, O., yesterday returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Bill Powell, a former Pittsburgh rough, who is now serving a term in the Ohio penitentiary. The indictment was returned at the instance of Detective John T. Norris, who claims that Powell is one of the men who participated with Billy Morgan in the murder of Detective Bulligan. Norris says that neither Conliffe nor Robinson, the two men indicted with Morgan, had any thing to do with the Ravenna affair. He says that the four rascals were Morgan, Powell, Pat Hanley and Billy Harrington. Powell will be brought to Ohio for trial.

A VETO MESSAGE.

The President Vetoes the Bill for the Sale of Certain New York Indian Lands in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President has vetoed House bill 1,406 providing for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas. In his message the President makes substantially the following statement of facts: Prior to the year 1833 a number of bands and tribes of New York Indians had obtained 100,000 acres of land in the State of Wisconsin, upon which they proposed to reside. In the year above named a treaty was entered into between the United States and these Indians whereby these lands were relinquished to the Government in consideration of a tract of land now in the State of Kansas, aggregating 1,824,000 acres, being 830 acres for each Indian as then residing on the lands.

The treaty upon other things provided that such of the tribes as did not accept the treaty within five years should forfeit all rights. In 1842 some of the Indians settled upon the lands, but how many is not now known. In 1846 they were followed by 200 others of their tribe. From that time of the settlement in 1842 the reports of Indian agents and others showed that these Indians were the victims of persistent and often cruel persecutions by the whites who sought to get possession of their fertile lands. In 1878 the Secretary of the Interior in a report said that from death and the hostility of the settlers all of the Indians gradually relinquished their selections until only thirty-two remained in 1860. In that year certificates were issued to these thirty-two Indians who still survived with a view to securing to them their 320 acres each, but hostile whites prevented their peaceful occupancy, and in 1865 twenty certificates were sold at a market value of \$100,000. An official report of the Secretary of the Interior, dated February, 1871, said that these lands were now all, or nearly all, occupied by white persons who had driven the Indians from their homes, and recommended that two actions be taken by Congress. The first action was to have the certificates gradually sold at a market value of \$100,000. An official report of the Secretary of the Interior, dated February, 1871, said that these lands were now all, or nearly all, occupied by white persons who had driven the Indians from their homes, and recommended that two actions be taken by Congress. The first action was to have the certificates gradually sold at a market value of \$100,000.

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WEATHER-BEATEN.

A Poorly Provisioned Gloucester Schooner the Scene of Much Suffering.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The weather-beaten schooner Edward E. Webster, of Gloucester, Mass., arrived yesterday, after a voyage during which she had run out of all provisions except masty flour, and the greater part of her crew came near dying from a strange disease, probably caused by insufficient food. The schooner was fitted out for seal fishing at Cape Flattery, and left Gloucester last October. Before she reached Monterey her crew was disabled and had to repair there. Then she encountered bad weather at the cape and it took six weeks to round the horn. There all the meat on board became tainted, and had to be thrown overboard. Soon after several of the crew fell ill of a strange complaint, which swelled their throats and made them useless. Soon all their provisions except flour gave out, and this became musty. In April one man died, and for weeks only two or three men were able to do any work. Only the fine weather prevented disaster. When a few days out from this city they got some potatoes from an English bark and greatly relied on them. Here the vessel was fitted. Most of the crew are still unable to walk.

NOTES.

The cheapest and most mode of keeping lice out of the poultry-house is to add a quart of kerosene oil to each bucket of strong soapuds on washing days and thoroughly saturate the floor, walls, roosts and every portion of the poultry-house, forcing the liquid into the cracks and crevices. It will kill the vermin as soon as it shall touch them, being one of the best insecticides known. Such preventive herbs as sage, penny-balm, mint, horshorn, lavender, rue, thyme, savory and tansy are easily grown, and should be found in every garden, as once obtained they require but little labor and care.

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STOCK ITEMS.

A sheep that will weigh when alive about a hundred and ten or twenty pounds is the proper sheep to have on the farm, or in small flocks.

The steer in shelter gains faster than the steer out doors, and the steer that gets water up to sixty degrees fattens faster than the one that drinks from the frozen creek.

In feeding silage or grain it pays to weigh a shovelful or measureful and thus systematize the feeding. It is better to feed by the pound, but it will not pay to weigh every feed. Know what your measureful weighs.

Cotton-seed meal is steadily growing in favor as a feed for sheep and cattle. Properly combined with bran and corn-meal it makes a ration not easily surpassed. It is a very solid food, being rich in nitrogenous matter, and hence it is easy to make the ration too large. Judiciously fed, it is of very great value.

It is claimed for the fatten breeds of sheep that with the same method of keeping them on the farm as is in use in England, land worth as much as \$100 per acre might be profitably devoted to sheep, and that if farmers would harden them, instead of giving them the range of the farm, large profits could be made.

It is the absolute truth that the cow chronically watered poorly, no matter how well she may be fed in the summer, will not give as rich milk as she would if uniformly well cared for. Long continued experiments, made in this line, show that cows can be changed into rich milkers thus, that were poor ones when five or six years old.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Only one quart of milk per cow for each day may be the turning point between profit and loss in the dairy. As some cows will yield twice as much as others, it becomes the duty of the dairyman to raise his cows, and use only those from good milking families. No dairyman can succeed who buys fresh cows to replace those that dry off, as the chances are against him. No cow can be depended upon as a milk producer until she shall have been tested.

It is just as important with horses to breed for intelligence as it is with the human race. A dumb, stupid colt can never be educated to be a valuable horse. Without intelligence it will always be sluggish and will never have an attachment to its master, nor manifest any disposition to obey and serve him as a pleasure. Most intelligent horses are naturally docile, can be easily trained to be kind, reliable, and even affectionate.—Farmers' Home Journal.

A correspondent says: "I wish all horsemen knew the value of sunflower seed. It is not only one of the best remedies for colic, but a horse that has recently foundered can be entirely cured by giving him half a pint twice a day for a month. Intelligent horses are naturally docile, can be easily trained to be kind, reliable, and even affectionate.—Farmers' Home Journal.

FARM NOTES.

For home use the white onions are preferred, as they are mild in flavor. For market use the red and yellow kinds are the most desirable. Wheat has boomed and boomed in Chicago until it got up to 70 cents. It has been that in Jasper County for a month where we have thirteen mills.—Saratoga (Mo.) Indicator.

In addition to the usual thickness of tarred paper in wooden silos a coating of hot tar on both thicknesses of boards is now used. This, it is claimed, will preserve the boards from rotting. The number of farmers who are making good use of the barn bugs is certainly surprising. Prof. Gulley's plan of filling the silos with the hay for weighting is practiced by many very successfully.

The common white clover grows wherever our red clover is found, and makes an excellent pasture grass. Where bees are kept it is invaluable, as it furnishes a large amount of honey of excellent quality. The increased use of the silo will tend to make oats more popular with dairy farmers. Crushed or ground oats will make an excellent grain ration to go with the silage and the oat straw will make the needed dry food.

Potato beetles will attack young egg plants in preference to any thing else, and they are also partial to tomato plants when the latter are young and tender. Hence when egg and tomato plants are transplanted they must be searched over every day and the beetles destroyed. Go over the orchard at least once a month and search for the borers or they will bore in too far to be reached. Remove the earth from each tree and examine the trunk carefully. The borer may be known by the exudations of the tree where it enters and also by the "chips" it throws out.

Early melons may be started by planting the seed in rich earth, in eggshells. As soon as the young plants shall throw out leaves plant the shells containing the plants in the proper hills intended for them. The roots of the melons will break the shells after they shall have been put in the ground. Young peach trees that made rapid growth last season have been apparently killed in some places the past winter. Do not remove them as yet, but wait for the buds to appear along the trunks, as will be the case if only the tops are dead. Cut off the tops down to the nearest buds and permit the trees to make new tops. A peach tree can stand any amount of cutting back.

Scatter ashes along the rows of the young strawberry plants as soon as they shall be large enough to work. Stir the earth, take out all grass and then apply the ashes on the surface, and the rains will carry them down to the roots. Fertilizers for strawberries give the best results when applied near the surface and not worked into the soil, as the roots feed near the surface instead of penetrating deeply. In the West, where the on-silage system is being extensively pushed, the system of hiring cutters as threshing machines are hired is very popular. The cutter and engine go out from from house to house to remove the tops to make new tops as fast as it is presented. Thus many smaller farmers who could not afford to own a cutter and power are enabled to fill their silos at a reasonable cost.

Put it down to the credit of the silo that at least it has shown farmers that their worst faults have not been in producing but in utilizing. Plowing around stumps and rocks is not unlike driving slower to reach your destination sooner; yet the children would be afraid of you if you did the latter. The farmer who thinks that to make money he must go where land is cheap, should consider well if he would not make more money by making the land deeper and richer.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

If the boiled potatoes are done a little too soon lay a towel over the kettle or dish, but do not put a tight cover over them.

Furnish the bees on bright, warm days in early spring rye meal as a substitute for pollen. Place it in shallow vessels near the apiary. The practice of softening food for children is decreed by dentists. "It is at the bottom of many a set of bad grinders," one scientist declares.

Sweet corn will not grow well till the weather is warm. Choose a warm soil and exposure, and plant late enough to avoid the risk of rotting. To clean black silk, sponge on both sides with weak ammonia water, then roll up on a roller and leave until thoroughly dry. Will come out very nicely and repay the trouble.

Ham Croquettes.—One cup of ham, two cups of potatoes, one cup of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter and one egg. Make in balls, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard. Preserve Tarts.—Roll very thin some puff paste, cut in round pieces; lay jam or jelly over the paste; wet the edges with white of an egg, and close them; lay on a baking sheet, ice and bake fifteen minutes.

Pineapple fritters make a delicious dessert, and can be made either of fresh or canned fruit. Peel the pineapple, taking care to remove all the eyes; cut in slices and remove the core; dip in butter and fry a delicate brown. They may be eaten with a sauce made of sugar boiled to a sirup and flavored to taste.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker suggests that a good way to sow a large field with oats is to go around, instead of crossing back and forth, keeping the geared wheel of the seeder on the outside, so it will sow in turning the corners. Then, when you come to harvesting, go around the same way; then your last sowing will be cut last.

Baked Cheese.—Take one and a half cups of finely chopped or grated cheese, add half a cup of bread crumbs, one cup full of milk, one egg beaten light, a little red pepper and salt to taste. Put in a buttered dish and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven. This is a good way to use the last of a piece of cheese when it becomes too dry to be nice alone.

A number of experiments made at the Missouri Agricultural College farm showed that on a moist dirt road it required a force equal to 487 pounds to move a load of 2,665 pounds, or 57 per cent more than was needed to move the same load over a gravel road having a grade of one foot in twenty-eight; and that on a level gravel or macadamized road the force needed was only one-fourth as much as that needed on the dirt road. On a plank floor the force needed was but one-seventh as much as that required on the dirt road. This made no allowance for the energy wasted by the horse in pulling its feet from the mud or lifting them over the little elevations which are always to be found in muddy roads.

FARM APHORISMS.

Agricultural Odds and Ends for Wide-Awake Tillers of the Soil. Do not hurry the cows from the pasture. Sow turnip seed after, not before, a rain. Better have whitewash than manure on the sills. Try hard to keep the stable dry during damp days. The poorest land is too valuable to grow weeds or briars. Reduce the amount and improve the quality of the fencing. Pasturing meadows is like removing the door to stop a knot-hole. More hoe is the best remedy for poor quality among vegetables. Cultivate the mud-wasps—they are the sworn foes of the cricket. Better miss a good trade than fail to praise your child's good deed. Plows in the fence corner are a sign of "farm for sale" within ten years. A mixture of grasses stimulates the appetite and affords better nourishment. Buckwheat and sheep are most excellent help in renovating foul, worn land. Empty the slops on a heap of dry earth under a shed near the house—not in a sink drain. It was well rotted chip-manure liberally applied that made the radish so sweet and tender. The secret of transplanting sweet potato plants successfully is to firm well the soil about them. If the children will despoil flowers and shrubs in the school yards, their parents should blush with shame. A weak fence, a pond near the house, a scrub male, or a lean manure heap, is not seen on a well managed farm. Having too many implements is as bad as not having enough; and having implements in bad condition is always bad. A large per cent. of merchants are ruined by the failure of other merchants; few farmers indeed lose by the failure of other farmers.

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