# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proj rletor

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

VOLUME XIV.

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

NUMBER 28

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on April 2 passed the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan. The Memphis Bridge bill was considered at some length, amended and passed. The Bond Purchase bill then came up as unfinished business, and was discussed until adjournment....In the House Mr. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported his tariff bill. Mr. McKinley submitted the minority report, which was ordered printed. Several bills and resolu-tions were introduced, and after arranging meas-ures to be acted upon to particular days mentioned the House adjourned

In the Senate on the 3d a petition was presented for United States troops to be sent to Chicago as a protection against the Social-ists of Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Riddleberger finally got his resolution up to consider the Fisheries treaty in open session, but Mr. Edmunds called for the enforcement of an old rule, which called for the enforcement of an old rule, which enabled two Senators to have the doors closed, and the matter was discussed in secret session. The Bond bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment... When the House met the Senate Direct Tax bill came up as the special order and was debated in Committee of the Whole until evening. At the evening session several bills passed, among them a bill to provide for the promotion of army officers after twenty years' continual serarmy officers after twenty years' continual service in one grade, and a bill to retire Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of Colonel. Ad-

In the Senate on the 4th a resolution was adopted instituting an inquiry as to what pre-cautions have been taken to prevent a viola-tion of the revenue laws, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the smuggling of lead and lead ores from Mexico and Canada. The Bond bili was then taken up and debated until adjournment. .. In the House soon after the reading of the journal the Direct Tax bill came up as the special order, and its opponents commenced to filibuster, which was kept up until 2:15 o'clock the next morning when a recess was taken to 11:45.

In the Senate on the 5th two or three un important bills passed, when Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's message. At the close of his remarks consideration of the Boud Purchase bill was resumed as the regular order. The substitute as amended by Mr. Beck's silver prop-osition was agreed to and the bill passed. The bill provides for the use of any accumulated surplus in the treasury in the purchase of bonds and the Beck amendment provides for the purchase of bullion and coinage of silver dollars, in excess of the monthly minimum now established, to take the place of any National bank circulation withdrawn or surrendered. The House, in continuation of the session of the previous day, fillibustered on the Direct Tax bill during the entire session, and took a recess

until 11:45 next day.
THE Senate on the 6th passed 127 pension bills in the space of ninety minutes, and at two o'clock resumed consideration of the Animal Industry Bureau bill. After discussion the bill was made the special order for Thursday. The Dakota Admission bill then came up and took its place as the regular order. Adjourned until .The House met at 11:45 in continu ation of Wednesday's session, when fillibuster ing on the Direct Tax bill was again commence and kept up until 5:30 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 11:30 next day.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE public debt decreased \$11,586,559 during the month of March.

In a letter to Minister Pendleton, at Ber lin, complaining of Germany's interference in Samoa, Secretary Bayard concludes as "In the opinion of this Govern ment, the course taken by Germany in regard to Samoa, can not be regarded as having been marked by that just consideration which the ancient friendship between the United States and Germany entitles this Government to expect, and that the present condition of affairs in the islands can not, in view of the circumstances under which be regarded by the United States as satis factory.

CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSIONER EDGERTO is very indignant over the published report that the family of the late Chief Justic Waite is in great financial distress. He says that Judge Waite's sons are well-todo and whatever their father's estate may have been, the family is not likely to want for any thing.

A DISPATCH has been received by the

Department of State from the America Minister at Copenhagen stating that the Danish Government has issued an order forbidding the importation into Denmark of pork or other raw products of lard, including bladders and steam lard.

THE President has detailed an army re tiring board, composed of Major-Genera John M. Schofield, Brigadier-Generals S V. Benet and Robert McFeely, Colonel J. H. Baxter and Major Charles R. Greenleaf to meet in Washington for the purpose of examining Major-General Alfred H. Terry for retirement.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has denied the application for a rehearing of the "driven well" cases. This is the second application that has been made for

a rehearing in these cases. SPEAKER CARLISLE has purchased for \$18,000 the house on K street, Washington,

cent recall, by the Swedish Minister. been placed on the retired list of the army. This was in accordance with the report of the army retiring board, of which Major

General Schofield was president. PINETPENT CLEVELAND recently stopped a horse at Oak View which had run away with its rider, a lady in the newspaper

THE President has approved the act graming a pension to Mary S. Logan, widow of General John A, Logan, and the act to increase the pension of Mrs. Appo-

lina A. Blair.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Briga-dier-General George Crook to be Major-Gereral; Colonel John R. Brooks, of the Third infantry to be Brigadier-General.

#### THE DAST.

ANDREW CARNEGIE's proposition to run the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., was rejected by the men. Carnegie then ordered the works to be closed down till January 1, 1889, throwing 5,000 men out of work.

THE Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island. 460 feet long and 200 wide, estimated weight 500,000 pounds, has been safely moved by from its exposed position on the beach, to

way boodler awaiting a new trial, died at New York on the 5th.

RETURNS on the 4th indicated the election of Taft, Republican, for Governor of Rhode Island by 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The State election went Republican by about 1,500 on the general ticket and the Republicans had a sweeping victory on the Legis-

JOHN A. LOGAN, son of the late Senator, who shot a riotous Italian striker at the limestone quarry, of which he was superintendent, was arrested and taken before a magistrate at New Castle, Pa., and gave \$1,000 bail for his appearance. The builted from Logan's revolver carried away one of munds' sister.

the Italian's knee-caps. It is reported that the mine operators about Johnstown, Pa., have decided upon a ten per cent. reduction in wages and the

men are preparing to strike.

A very extensive fire broke out at Amesbury, Mass., on the night of the 5th in the wood shop of the Babcock Manufacturing Company. Half the business portion of the town was destroyed. One thousand men were thrown out of employment and

\$1,000,000 worth of damage done.
WILLIAM TAYLOR KELLOGG, the last but one of the associates of Horace Greeley in the founding of the Tribune in 1840, died at Birmingham, Conn., recently, aged seventy-

two. He was a veteran compositor.

REV. MR. SUTHERLAND, the evangelist, better known to the theater-going public as "Senator Bob Hart" of the minstrel stage, which he quit to preach, was found dead in bed in the room of a friend at Barney's Hotel, in Chambers street, New York, the other night. He had recently gone to the bad, and immediately preced-

ing his death had been drinking heavily.

As the result of various hearings upon the subject given by the Massachusetts Board of Health, that body declares in substance that oleomargarine is good and wholesome and preferable to poor butter.

EX-SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING has been confined lately to his house at 9 West Twenty-fourth street, New York, with an abscess in his right ear. His physicians

THE WEST. ELECTIONS were held generally throughout Illinois on the 3d, but as a rule there was no special feature. In Galesburg two of the striking engineers of the Burlington road were elected aldermen and the ticket favored by the strikers was generally suc-

have ordered complete rest and quiet.

NEARLY 1,000 men employed in the Chicago breweries met on the 4th and discussed the question of a strike. The matter grew out of a circular recently issued by the employing brewers, in which they stated that they would not employ members of unions. A committee was appointed to wait on Ernest Bros., the firm where the trouble originated.

THE Ohio Senatorial Committee investigating the charges of alleged bribery on he part of certain members, has made a report completely exonerating the members, and the report was adopted.

A CONFERENCE of leaders of the railroad strikes was held at Chicago on the 4th and it was resolved to declare all strikes off with the exception of that on the Burling-

Many roofs were blown off at Faribault, Minn., during a recent severe wind storm. Rich Hill, Mo., mining calamity was that the explosion was due to natural gas which had accumulated in the mine because of the neglect of Keith & Perry, the owners and the incompetency of State Mine In-spector Wolfe, who had pronounced the mine safe after he was supposed to have

made an examination. By the giving way of a bridge, the west bound passsenger train on the Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was prec pitated into the Wapsie river, near New Hampton, Iowa, on the morning of the 5th The engineer and ten passengers were reported killed and quite a number of other rsons injured.

THREE children are reported to have died at Springfield, O., from drinking water ou of a well into which poisoned rats had been thrown.

JAMES PARSONS' barn near Centerville Mich., was struck by lightning recently and totally destroyed, Mr. Parsons and his little child and a Mrs. Yankee being in-

The other night a Mr. Mathison and his sixteen-year-old son, of Oil Springs, Oat. started to cross the river at Port Huron Mich., to Sarnia in a row boat. about half way across a sudden squall drove the boat against a cake of ice, the craft capsized and its occupants were drowned. Four men were killed by a dynamite mill

explosion at Millers Station, near Valparaiso, Ind., the other morning.

#### THE SOUTH.

A HEAVY hail and wind storm caused great damage to fruit and broke all the un protected windows in Decatur, Ala., on the One building was blown down and Eckford Cooper, of Uniontown, Ky., was

THE tax rate in Baltimore City, Md., has een increased from \$1.60 to \$1.90 per \$100. This increase was due to the failure of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to pay dividends.

ORDERLY SERGEANT FRED CASSIUS, of the marine corps at the Charlestown navy yard, has disappeared. It was alleged that rregularities involving several thousand dollars had been discovered.

Just before daylight the other morning the jail at Friar's Point, Miss., was discovered to be on fire. Desperate efforts were made to release the five prisoners it contained, but without success, and they pershed in the flames.

The Maryland Legislature has repealed charter of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Employes' Relief Association, to take ffect in one year.

W. K. MESTAR has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth

Mississippi district. THE other morning two convicts, of convict train No. 3, on the Galveston, Harris burg & San Antonio road, tried to escape near Sheldon, Tex., when the guard, named Fox, shot Convict J. C. Thomas with fatal effect. The deceased was sent to the penitentiary from Marion County with a four vears' sentence. During the melee the other convict escaped, with a posse in close

pursuit. JUDGE JACKSON, in the United States Circuit Court, at Louisville, Ky., recently affirmed the decision of the lower court in point 300 feet.

Jacob Sharp, the Broadway surface railagainst the State of Kentucky for posses sion of the Hatfield prisoners. This was

## By a collision with a Swedish bark at Key West, Fla., March 29, the United

States vessel Richmond, flag ship of Rear Admiral Luce, was badly damaged. Fire in Baltmore, Md., the other morning destroyed two coal oil storage ware doing \$40,000 damage.

Porter, of Tennessee, was fatally shot at Paris, Ky., on the 6th by Will Edmunds.

#### GENERAL.

DISPATCHES from Massowah state that the Abyssinians have captured the village of Mellertal, whose inhabitants have been friendly to the Italians, and massacred the

men, women and children. M. FLOQUET succeeded in forming a new French Cabinet to follow that of Mr. Tirard, defeated over a constitutional question having reference to the case of

General Boulanger. THE dervishes of Latilet, Morocco, have proclaimed a holy war against the Sultan. GERMAN Socialists in Switzerland have parodied the Emperor Frederick's amnesty

decree and sent 150,000 copies to Germany. W. REID LEWIS, the American Consul at Tangier, has received a reply from the Moorish Government declining to accede to the demands of the United States with reference to the persons under Consular pro-

tection imprisoned at Rabat. ADVICES from Bokhara state that the Grand Vizier of that State has been murdered by a native. The Ameer ordered the murderer and his accomplice to be executed, who robbed him of his money and when he and they were hurled from a tower 180 feet | accused her of it she slashed him fearfully

tion trip to the United States.

THE British naval training ship Martin, made. manned by boys, went ashore off Portsmouth, Eng., recently and was much

There were reports, well authenticated, in Berlin on the 5th that Prince Bismarck had resolved upon resigning the Chancel the muzzle of a revolver. had resolved upon resigning the Chancellorship, owing to a disagreement with the Emperor, who wanted to marry his daughter, Princess Victoria, to Prince Alexander, of Buttenburg, late of Bulgaria. The news of Bismarck's proposed resignation created great excitement.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 5, numbered for the United States, 199; Canada, 28; total, 197; compared with 293 the previous week the Democratic National convention and 227; compared with 223 the previous week the time for the same May 17, and it was and 223 the corresponding week of last

County Cork have been convicted of attending a National League meeting in a of 100 and over. A resolution was unanimously passed indorsing without resorved. tending a National League meeting in a proclaimed district, and sentenced to three inputs of the district and sentenced to three inputs of the district and sentenced to three inputs of the district and sentenced to three

from Cardinal Gibbons the Congregation of to condemn Henry George's writings.

the Index Expurgatorious has decided not A FRENCH Anarchist named Morel has been arrested in Geneva on a charge of attempting to blow up with dynamite the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre,

#### a suburb of Paris. THE LATEST.

Donge City, Kan., April 6.-The cerethe Presbyterian College, under course of rection in this city, took place vesterday. Fully 5,000 people Many distinguished visitors from all over the State were present. The Larned Pres bytery, which held their annual session here, were present in a body. The cere monies were performed by the grand lodge of the State of Kansas, A. F. & A. M., with a majority of the grand officers pres ent. This grand educational institute, when completed, will cost upwards of \$75.(0) and will rank among the foremost

in the State. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 7 .- The fiftieth annual conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints (reorganized or non-polygamous Mormons) convened here vesterday morning at ten o'clock. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: Chairmen-Joseph Smith and W. Secretary of the Church-Elder H.A. Stebbins, assisted by W. C. Caldwell and W. R. Sellon. In the afternoon the corner stone of the new church on West Lexington

treet was laid by President Smith. Washington, April 6.—Senator Daniels o-day introduced a bill to repeal section 1.218 of the revised statutes which provides that no person who has served in any capacity in the military, paval or civil-ser rice of the so-called Confederate States or of either of the States in insurrection durng the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United

Roug, April 6 .- General San Marzano, commander of the Abyssinian expedition, elegraphs that Ghinda and the whole adjacent plateau have been evacuated by the Abyssinians. An Arab recently released by the Abyssinians states that King John's forces have returned to the original camps at Goura and Asmara and that the troops of Ras Alula will accompany King John to Adowah, Ras Alula being in disgrace. The Governorship of Hamacen has been given

to Ras Ago. SHREVEPORT, La., April 6 .- A young man named Charles Lascour was lodged in jail here yesterday charged with murder and arson, having set fire to a house in which Alice Wise, colored, was asleep, at four o'clock yesterday morning. The woman was burned to death. The crime was caused by jealousy.

Sloux Cirr, Iowa, April 6 .- During a violent electric storm yesterday a cyclone passed over the city from southwest to northwest. The residence of Mark Morlit. was picked up and hurled to the ground in the rear of the lot. Mrs. Morlin was severely injured. The house of Mr. Richmond was wrecked and a barn near by was split to kindling wood.

DELPHI, Ind., April 6 .- A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this place last night. At Sleeth's, five miles north, it partook of the nature of a cyclone. Several houses were blown down and a freight train on the Monon line was lifted from the tracks. No one was injured.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

In Seward County "Shorty" Booth and Ed Coulter were rival claimaints to a quarter section of land. Recently they met, quarreled and fired several shots at each ng destroyed two coal oil storage watch houses and several thousand barrels of oil, coulter about two hundred yards distant doing \$40,000 damage.

killing him instantly.

A TICKET composed of a woman for mayor and women for the council was 'elected at the late city election at Oska-loosa by sixty-six majority.

In the Prospect gas well at Leaven-worth, some days ago, the drill struck a cavity at the depth of 1,800 feet and raised no more dirt. It has since been discovered that the drill had penetrated a wide underground river, which carried away the loose earth. The water proved to be shallow, and the drill was later working in the sandstone bed of the stream.

AT Leavenworth on Easter Sunday, James King, a white miner, shot and killed Harrison Young, and wounded Ben. Easton and Sam Hedspath, two other negroes. The negroes became furious and pursued King determined to lynch him, but he was res-cued by a company of cavalry from the Fort. Young had the reputation of being a desperado and the evidence at the coroner's nest showed that he was the aggressor and that King acted in self defense in shooting Young and Hedspath, but he was

held for shooting Easton. TERRY KAUFFMAN, a farmer residing near Grantville, recently visited Topeka, baving with him a large sum of money. He made the acquaintance of a colored damsel with razor. The woman was taken to jail United States Minister Phelps left and the farmer to a doctor's shop. A large Southampton, Eng., on the 5th for a vaca-tion trip to the United States.

portion of the money was found scattered on the street where the vicious assault was

GOVERNOR MARTIN has pardoned Theodore St. Peter, who was convicted at Abi-lene March 14 of robbery and sentenced to BRITISH medical papers agree that the disease of the Emperor of Germany is quiescent and that he is gaining strength.

There were reports, well authenticated, in Bendin on the 5th the penitentiary for one year. The robbery consisted in St. Peter, a hard-working, honest man, compelling one Shife, for whom he had done some work and who

ventions for selecting delegates to the Na-tional convention and nominating candi-dates for State officers, and selecting the BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the places for holding the conventions. Wichita suggested that county conventions be held not later than May 5. Leavenworth was

The Italian Cabinet has decided to stop military operations in Africa during the character than May 5. Leavenworth was summer. A special colonial corps will remain at Massowah and the rest of the main at Massowah and the rest of the troops will return to Italy.

FATHER KENNEDY and sixteen farmers of Governor in 1886 and one for every fraction

months' imprisonment.

The Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says that in consequence of a recent letter Missouri Pacific freight trains collided on the short curve under the Kansas and Missouri bridge, two miles and a half north of Leavenworth. Both locomotives were wrecked and one or two cars of each train

were totally demolished. FIRE at Annelly, a town twelve miles southeast of Newton, about eleven o'clock the other night destroyed John Biert's store and machine house with all its con tents. Rogers' warehouse with 4,000 bushels oats and the Worthington residence. The occupants of the Worthington house had a narrow escape from death in the flames. The total loss was in the neighborbood of \$12.00). The cause of the fire was

Bull Muller, a noted desderado, charged with murder in the first degree was recently lodged in jail at Topeka, by a leputy United States marshal, having arrested in Doniphan County his home. He is the ringleader of a gang of desperadoes numbering thirty men or more who have been the terror for years of he northern and western part of the State The crime for which Miller was arrested was the murder of John Hance, a boy, in

the Indian Territory last fall. Two boys, aged twelve and eight years ere recently found dead on the farm, six miles north of Brookville. Death was cause from eating wild parsnips.

LATE post-office changes in Kausas; Established, Klink, Sherman County, Theodore Schermerhorn, postmaster; Linndale, Rush County, James B. Linn, postmaster; Whitelaw. Greeley County, Fred A. Finder postmaster. Names changed, Burdgerville. ilson County, to Vilas, Samuel Sithles, postmaster. Discontinued, Clifford, Smith County; Hendricks, Finney County; Logansport, Logan Coupty; Tidy, Stafford

In the Surreme Court at Topeka a motion was made on the 5th to advance the case of Buford Crawford by Robert Craword, his next friend, against the Board of ducation of the city of Fort Scott. This is the case involving the question of the right of the colored children of Fort Scott to enter the public schools in common with the white children. The Court took the se under advisement

THE other morning \$2,000 in currency was stolen from the Pacific Express office at Horace, Greely County, by J. H. Draper, a newly-appointed night operator, The money had been sent by express from a bank in Kansas City to the Kansas Stat Bank, of Scott City, but by mistake of the express messenger was carried on west to Horace. The agent there had ordered the night operator to put it on the next train oing East, but the sum was too tempting.

He skipped with it. The attorney for Kanapolis appeared in the Supreme Court the other day and asked for an order to compel the commissioners of Ellsworth County to call an election for the location of the county seat, claiming that requisite three-fifths of the resident taxpayers of the county signed a petition asking for such an election; that the county seat is not properly located, and that an election for a permanent county seat was never had in Ellsworth County, as the law provides shall be done.

JACK BRAGG and Hank Hampton, murderers of Pete Nelson, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life by Judge Nicholson at Junction City the other day. Rosa Blackford, the woman in the case, goes up for fifteen years.

#### A NOTABLE GATHERING.

Funeral of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer at Grace Church, New York— President Cleveland, Secretary Whitney and Colonel Lamont Among Those Pres-

NEW YORK, April 1.-The funeral of William Dorsheimer, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and proprietor of the Star, took place in Graze. Church yesterday. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Huntington. The President of the United States, a cabinet officer and a large number of political friends crowded the church during the service.

President Cleveland had not announced his intention to attend the funeral. Those who had gathered about the church were much surprised when, about eleven o'clock, a carriage drove up, out of which stepped Mr. Cleveland, Secretary Whitney and Colonel Lamont. The party had arrived early, for not a seat in the church was occupied. The party was shown to a pew on the right of the middle aisle and near the front. The people who crowded about the entrance lifted their hats as the President passed by, and he returned the salutation. He had come on from Washington on a night train to take part in the services over his deceased friend. Before the President had been seated a quarter of an hour the church became well filled, and in another quarter of an hour there was scarcely standing room. Many of the new-comers recog-nized Mr. Cleveland. The pall-bearers sat near the presidential party. They were: Samuel L. M. Barlow, Sidney Webster, James C. Carter, Charles A. Dana, John Hunter, A. T. Goodwin, Addi-

son F. Andrews and Nathaniel Niles. Mr. Dorsheimer's old law partners, David Dudley Field and Robert E. Dayo, were present; also Mayor Hewitt, and with him Corporation Counsel Beekman. Delegates were there from the State Senate and Assembly, and President Fos-ter of the Board of Aldermen, with Aldermen Sullivan, Conklin, Benjamin, Rinkoff, Murray, Cowie and Fitzsimons, represent-ing the Common Council. The Eoyal Legion of the United States was represented by a delegation, and from the American Copyright League came R. R. Bowker, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Freel, Colonel Thomas W. Knox and E. C. Stedman. From the Star office came a delegation headed by George Ferris Foster and Colonel John Tracy.

There were also present Collector Magone Surveyor Beattie, Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Robert B. Roosevelt, O. P. Shaw, Wm. Plitchell, Aqueduct Commissioners Spencer, Ridgway and Fish, United States District-Attorney Musgrave Cox, Colonel John R. Fellows and his first assistant, James Fitzgerald; Assistant District-Attorney G. Bedford, County Clerk Gilroy, Dr. Austin Flint and several other well-known men. The body will be taken this evening to Buffalo.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

Action of the Bar of the Supreme Court of

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The bar of the Supreme Court of the United States met at the court-room at the Capitol yesterday at twelve o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. William M. Evarts, on whose motion Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds was elected chairman. Mr. Jas. H. McKenna

was chosen secretary.

Mr. Attorney-General Garland, chairman of the committee on resolutions, appointed at a former meeting, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Chief-Justice of the United States has ended his career on earth, having proved himself equal to all the duties which the title of his office imports, it is fitting that the bar of the court over which he presided so satisfac torily, should express their sense of the calamity that has visited the court, the bar in gereral and the whole country; therefore, be it Resolved. That the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States recognize in the Chief-Justice a combination of qualities eculiarly fitted him for the difficult and deli-cate duties of President of a great court;

Resolved, That his ability as a judge, hi strong sense of justice and his firm but mild administration contributed to the public feel-ing of security, and to the confidence that has made the Supreme Court the balance wheel of the Constitution.

Resolved, That they are grateful for the legacy of his noble and unsullied character, adorned by traits that endeared him to all that came in contact with him. Resolved, That he was a type of the highest product of our free institutions, always maintaining his official and personal dignity, ye always mindful that no one was too humble for his attention and regard, and that they will re

member him as one who was an honor to his country and to the whole brotherhood of men. Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy. Recolved. That the secretary is hereby requested to furnish the Attorney-General of the United States with a copy of these proceedings with the request to present the same to the Supreme Court of the United States for such action thereon as the court may decree proper Resolved, That the secretary is her

quested to transmit an engrossed copy of these eedings to the family of the deceased. After addresses by Wm. A. Maury amuel Shellabarger, Frank W. Hackett, J. Randolph Tucker and Wm. M. Evarts, the meeting adjourned.

#### THE WOMEN ORGANIZE. The Woman's National Council of the

United State Organized; Also an Interna-

tional Council.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The woman's convention last night adopted the name The Woman's National Council of the United States as the name by which it shall hereafter be known, framed a constitution and elected the following officers of the National Council: President, Frances E.

Massachusetts; treasurer, M. Louise Thomas, New York. Officers of the International Council were elected as follows: President, Milli cent Fawcett, England; vice-president Clara Barton, America; corresponding secretary, Rachel G. Foster, America; recording secretary, Kirstine Frederickson, Denmark; treasurer, Isabelle Bogelot,

recording secretary, Mary F. Eastman,

#### OVER ITS BANKS.

The Missouri River Above Sign City Breaks Through Its Banks.

Immense Areas of Land Flooded-Four Miles of Railroad Track Wasked Out.

Floods in Dakota and Wisconsin-Three Persons Killed by Lightning-Tornado.

Stoux City, Iowa, April 6.—The floo floration Missouri immediately above Sioux City has been the highest and most disastrous since the memorable inundation of the spring of 1881. The region inpudated is the low ground on the Dakota side above the Sioux river. During the break-up of the ice two weeks ago an immense gorge formed in the curved channel of the Missouri below Elk Point. A dam was formed and the whole expanse of low country overflowed. In every direction for miles the whole country was under water. Elk Point was a diminutive island in a vast sea of angry waters. The country there is thickly settled and many farmers had already moved their live stock to the bluffs. Most of the houses are built on eminences, but in most cases the flood overflowed these also. Some live stock was lost, but how much is not known, as it has been im

possible to reach the country.

Just below Elk Point the county authorities have dug an immense ditch along the line of the lowest depression, northeasterly toward the Sioux river, to carry off flood waters. This ditch carries a flood of waters with great violence into the Sioux river above the St. Paul railroad bridge. There was thus a vast river several miles wide sweeping across the low lands. It plowed out the ditch and threatened to change the chanuel of the Missouri in conformity with it; tore away fences, hay stacks, small outbuildings and every thing in its

It is now learned from Superintendent Beardsley, of the Milwaukee Company, that about four miles of the railroad track was washed out this side of Elk Point. The violence of the current may be inferred from the fact that about a mile and a quarter of the track, including railroad ties and iron, has been carried two miles away from the roadbed and left in the fields. The Sioux river, swollen by the flood waters of the Missouri, rapidly accumulated a great mass of driftwood and ice against the railroad bridge. The pressure was sufficient to move the bridge three feet and would have swept the structure en-tirely away but for the precautions taken

by the railroad company. However, it will take two weeks to repair the damage. Tuesday night the gorge, which caused all the trouble, suddenly broke. The confined flood rushed down the stream like a race horse and with an ominous roaring sound. The rise here was ten feet in less Yesterday the river city was threatened. fell some, but it is still very high. Above, in the region of Elk Point, the water still stands deep on the low grounds and it will be many days before it can be drained off. It is thought no lives have been lost.

RAGING RIVERS IN DAKOTA. St. Paul, Minn., April 6.—Telegrams from a dozen points in Dakota report heavy rains and raging rivers. The river is bank full at Washburn and still rising and the bottom lands below are flooded for miles. At Gladstone, D. T., the Hart river is rapidly rising. At South Hart the railway bridge has given away and all trains are tempo-rarily abandoned. At Mankato, Minn., the Minnesota is leaving its banks. The ice ismoving in immense cakes and a gorge is feared below the city. Twenty head of stock belonging to Adam Jefferson were drowned on the lowlands. The river rose fifteen feet Wednesday night and yesterday was still rising.

ALSO IN WISCONSIN Cheybogan, Wis., April 6.—The heavy rain on Wednesday night and yesterday caused the Cheybogan river to rise rapidly to a point not reached for a number of years. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railway bridge is threatened and has already been lifted from its position so as to spread the rails and render it impassable for trains. Should the river continue to rise the bridge will probably be carried away and take with it the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, thus cutting off connections. between different parts of the city.

CYCLONE AT SIOUX CITY. Stoux City, Iowa, April 6.-Doring a violent electric storm vesterday a cyclone passed over the city from southwest to northwest. The residence of Mark Morling was picked up and hurled to the ground in the rear of the lot. Mrs. Morling verely injured. The house of Mr. Richmond was wrecked and a barn near by was split to kindling wood.

TERRIFIC STORM.

DELPHI, Ind., April 6.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this place last night. At Sleeth's, five miles north, it par took of the nature of a cyclone. Several houses were blown down and a freight train on the Monon line was lifted from the

tracks. No one was injured. LIGHTNING FATALITIES. CENTERVILLE, Mich., April 6 - James Parson's baro in Sherman township was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Mr. rsons and his little child and a Mrs. Yankee being instantly killed at the same time.

## Ohio Centennial.

MARIETTA, O., April 6.—The centennial exercises of the settlement of Marietta began yesterday with the annual meeting of the State Historical and Archaeological Society. It was opened with the annual ad-Willard, Illinois; vice-president, Susan B. Anthony, New York; corresponding secretary, May Wright Sewall, Indiana; of Columbus, and was followed by the principal address by Judge Cox, of Cincinprincipal address by Judge Cox, of Cincinnati, who speke at considerable length on "The Building of the State."

> Victory For No License.
>
> FALLS CITY, Neb., April 6.—in the recent city election at this place the no license the no license the control of th cense people elected P. S. Heacock and W. R. Crook their candidates for aldermen in the First ward. This is conceded a great rictory for the temperance cause as this own has always carried high license by a

arge majority.

#### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

THE MUSIC OF THE HOME.

"The Harp that once in Tara's Hall its soul of

music shed,"
Long years ago with broken strings, was numbered with the dead;
But still its soul goes marching on, as from some

sacred tome,

And echoes forth from bygone years the music of the home.

It sings a mother's lullaby, in soothing tone

and low,
In pleadings that her babe be kept from every
want and woe;
In prayers that Heaven's blessings full in mer-

cy may descend— That ministering angels, ever near, her loved ones may defend.

A mother's voice, a father's prayer to the Giver

of all Good; The note of new existence, the tale of mother The plaintive cries of birthright, the breath of

dawning life; Endearing tones of parent, of husband and of

The morning song of gladness, the chant as eve words of consecration of souls to the Most

High; The lover's declaration, the marriage vow to hear, The wedding march and wedding bells ringing

A mother's kiss-sweet music, that never fade

or dies, But echoes and re-echoes throughout the earth and skies, With memories dear and tender, though faint

on mortal ear—
Ah! what more loved and loving, more treasured or more dear?

The good-night supplication: "Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray"—in lisping accents—"the Lord my soul

to keep.

If I should die"—oh, solemn thought—and die I pray the Lord"—sad music—O Lord, "my soul to take."

The hand of ministration, with voice of trust and cheer,

The breath of home affection, in tender tones and clear.

The tale of patient suffering, of sorrow and of

Sweet music, when the mourner has promise of Sad music, when oppression, misfortune, sin

and wrong
Prevent the would-be singer from singing Zion's

song; Soul music, when the heart swells, as, passing on its way, The clouds of darkness brighten, and night

There's music everywhere on earth for every Rich music, heard in unison, afar, and yet so

Flashed forth, as if on lightning's wing, from out the starry sky, In solo notes and chorus full—in tones that never

Music in children's prattle-in the patter of little feet, In cordial words of welcome when long absent

ones we greet, In parting words of dear ones, yea, even in a

sigh-Oh! touching, tender music in that one dear

There's music from the organ loft, by sacred breezes fanned;
In choir and chorus swelling forth, well studied,

classic, grand; In field and street, in mammoth hall, echoed

from lofty dome,

But sweeter, purer, dearer far, The Music of the

-Clark W. Bryan, in Good Housekeeping.

#### THE HALL MASTER.

Some Experiences in an Asylum for the Insane.

About once a month you will see a newspaper report concerning some insane asylum, and the statement that some patient has been abused is sure to be made. No doubt there are cases where keepers lose their tempers and inflict summary punishment, but there is one thing you never hear through the press, that is the injustice inflicted upon keepers. I have been bitten as liercely as by a tiger, kicked until my legs were black and blue, and knocked square down a half dozen times by patients, but I never gave it out to the crippled and killed, and I have several scars which will go with me to the grave. For a man to go on watch over about a powder mill. If he has an to put his hands, and perhaps his feet, upon some one nearly every day. He will have to do it to save himself.

I was hall master in a great State in-

stitution for three years, and I had every opportunity to study madmen be depended on to a certain limit. He must work. He must obey rules and his eyes, and the most excitable paregulations. A guard can turn his tients were kept in their rooms under back without fear of assault. A mad- one pretext or another. man is a singular combination of wisdom, ignorance, cunning, stupidity, I went to the workshop to inspect work integrity and faithlessness. He has no You might as well study the winds. I to the extent that one will seldom assault you if you are facing him, because his aim is to catch you off your guard, and he will dissemble for months to accomplish this. It is perhaps not generally understood by the public that the he catches the idea that he is a prisonevery asylum plot includes the death I realized within an hour that I should tried to reason him out of it, but he burglarized. - Merchant Traveler.

said:

"Now, James, I have found out all about it, and am prepared for you. The first move you make I shall put you in the dungeon."

Sometimes he would at once abanthat I was watching him. If the pacall him out and say:

"The Great Mogul has told me all about it."

"About what?"

in the next dance."

self want to kill you again."

I was hall keeper in a ward containman was rational upon all subjects but said: that of children, and you might have eral matters and never suspected his insanity. He had a habit, as I soon learned, of praying aloud at his bedside, and in this way I learned of the first night I listened to him he prayed:

"Oh, Lord, I want to kill Dr. Temple, and I want you to help me. I will come behind him at his desk and catch mained. He insisted that I was Tom him by the throat, and I hope you will give me lots of strength."

The next day I called him to the desk, and after a little talk I said:

"Thomas, don't say a word to the people, but there is a patient in this ward who means me harm?" "Is it possible?" he replied, but

showing great confusion on the mo-

"Yes, and let me tell you how silly he is. To come up behind me he will the building of a ladder to the moon. have to outwit the snake who guards Unless one touched upon this particume, and he is almost sure to get bitten.'

"Are you guarded by a snake?" Now, Thomas, you just watch every body who seems to mean me harm, and you will see what a bad scrape he will get into." He at once abandoned his plan of

choking me, but was still eager for my death. A week later one of the attendants informed me that Thomas was suspected of having a knife concealed about his person or room. It was not found in his room, and when we invented an excuse for searching him vorable report would do for him, and there was no trace of it; but yet Iknew he called up all his nerve and cunning. by his actions that he had some dangerous weapon. He had gained pos- The doctors pumped him on every subsession of a knife from the kitchen, but press. I have known of keepers being had passed it over to a patient named the peer of any one of the trio in sa-Isbell, who had gone crazy over an invention. When an insane patient means you mischief there is no telling said: insane people, especially men, is a more when he will strike. You have theredangerous situation for him than any fore to be on your guard every moment, and yet you must not let the average lot to deal with, he will have other patients see that you suspect any thing. I listened at the wicket, but Thomas prayed in whispers, and I could not eatch his words. It was nearly a month before his opportunity came. During all this time, whenever he came near me I was ready for him and their ways. A prison convict can and expecting some movement. On the day his plot was ripe I read the fact in

At eleven o'clock on the afternoon of some patients who were making one line of policy or action. He may baskets. As I opened the door the have a mood for every half hour. What | thought came to me that Thomas was will quiet him to-day may fail to-mor- behind it. It was a heavy door, open-He will be as obedient as a ed into the shop, and as the thought child at noon, and at one o'clock defy came to me I swung it violently back half a dozen men. It is this uncertain- and put my whole weight against it. ty how he is going to act that keeps a Thomas was there and I caught him. He strain on your nerves. I have heard had a knife in his hand, and had I not people talk of studying a madman. discovered him, I should have been severely wounded, if not killed. With have heard people tell of the power of this failure he gave up his plotting, as a man on trial for his life. The docthe eye over a madman. That is true got the idea that a spirit came to tell me all the news.

A few months after my arrival, we received a pugilist as a patient. He whispered: was a strong, hearty man, and had gone dast over a love affair. The first do. I must have at least thirteen, and that the style of cutting the back hair, impressions of a patient decide his fu- I've been thinking how I can hook the hour you bring a lunatic to the asylum | ture conduct to a great extext. The | ladder at the top.' pugilist, whose name was Williams, er detained by force, the same as a con- took an aversion to me, though for vict. I don't believe there is one man | what reason he probably himself could | him depart with dire misgivings. He in five hundred who does not get this not have told. A keeper's looks, the had a dangerous look in his eyes, and idea, and who does not soon begin to tone of his voice, the color of his hair, instead of being cured was really worse plot an escape. Very few prison plots the cut of his clothes, the merest trifle, than when received. He went home include the death of a guard. Nearly is sufficient to prejudice a new arrival. to begin on his hobby again. His wife

tion or expression. When satisfied liams as I should have done had he been that my suspicions of an individual a different man. He was very quiet were correct, my course of action de- and docile, and had the fullest liberty pended upon his characteristics. If he permitted to any prisoner. He seemed was a defiant man I took him aside and | perfectly rational on every subject but that of love, and was soon a favorite with other patients. I tried in many ways to make him change his opinion of me, but the first impression could not be eradicated. Unfortunately for me I had blue eyes and a blonde musdon his purpose and not go back to it tache. So had the gambler who had for weeks; and sometimes he would run away with a girl the pugilist was persist until he was fully convinced to marry. That was why Williams hated me, and why he schemed for retient was not of a defiant spirit I would call him out and say:

venge. He grew more sulky as the days went by, and by and by the climax came.

One morning, as I stood looking out of a window at some men at work out-"Your plotting to kill me and get side, one of the patients called out to away. Now I shan't let you take part me, and, as I wheeled around, Williams stood before me. He was stripped as "Oh, please do! I'll never let my- for the ring, and was in fighting attitude. He had been intending to strike me without warning, but as I faced ing eighty patients, and, though I had him he backed off and dropped his several assistants, I saw every patient hands. I ordered him to go to his several times a day. I was allowed to room, and he walked off about forty carry no weapon of any sort, and our feet and turned. I saw then that he policy was gentle treatment. Our asy- would attack me, and I had my coat lum was one of the first to do away and vest off before he came up. All with force, except in extreme cases, the patients in my hall came running and every official about the institution up, and I knew that I would have to had to be constantly on his guard. The settle the affair with Williams as soon first patient I encountered when enter- as possible, or there would be a scene ing upon my duties was a man named of wild excitement. As he came up I Thomas, who had gone crazy over the stepped out, and next moment we were loss of his three children by scarlet engaged in prize-ring tactics. I had fever. He was a well-built man of an advantage in the fact that I had forty, and had been there three months caught him in a clandestine assault, without an outbreak of temper. The and this fact had rattled him. He led doctor who attended his children bore at me with his left, fell short, and neatthe same name as myself, and I pre- ly stopped my counter. Then I led sume it was this fact which aroused and got in on his chin, dodged his the patient's animosity. I saw from counter, and he left an opening for me his look that he meant me evil, and to swing my right on his jaw. I struck was at once upon my guard. It was a hard blow, and he was knocked three months before his plot came to senseless, and did not come to for five a head, and every hour of the interval minutes. His first act was to shake was a strain upon my nerves. The my hand, and when we were alone he

"Ah, sir, you were deceiving me all talked with him for an hour upon gen- the time. You are Tom Sayers, and I'll give in to you."

Williams was with us a year after that, and he was one of my best friends. On two occasions when I was various plots he had in mind. On the violently assaulted by patients he came promptly to my rescue, and saved me from injury. He was finally discharged as cured. But one hallucination re-Sayers, and no proof that his friends could bring up would shake his convictions. Although acknowledging that I was the better man, he challenged me for a fight to a finish, and posted fifty dollars as a forfeit.

One of the tragic incidents connected with my administration occurred soon after Williams' discharge. We had received a patient named Latour, who was of French descent. His hobby was lar theme the man talked as rationally as any person you ever heard. He had been sent to the asylum by the officers "Hush! Don't let any one know it! of the law, and against his wife's protests. She therefore began to pull wires to get him out, and a commission of three doctors was appointed to examine him. Only the day before they came Latour had asked me for six miles of rope to make a ladder to the moon, and, when I put him off with some excuse, he smashed a couple of chairs, and raved and cursed for an hour. When the doctors came the man was sane enough to realize what a fa-It was wonderful how sharp he was. ject they could think of, and he was gacity and intelligence. When they touched upon his hobby he laughingly

"Yes, that was a crazy idea of mine, and I don't wonder people thought me insane. To think I expected to reach the moon by a rope-ladder-ha! ha!

"This man is as sane as I am," said the spokesman of the commission. "and his incarceration here is one of the grossest outrages I ever heard of." "He was sent here by the courts," I replied, as the doctor was giving the asylum a hit.

"But you should have seen that he was sane. I presume that you would detain me if sent here by some idiot of

a judge!" "The man has fooled you, sir. He is certainly off his balance, and I also re-

gard him as dangerous." "Well, we shall recommend his instant discharge, sir.'

The doctors had seemingly failed to observe what was very evident to me. The patient was making a determined effort to conceal his insanity. This is often successfully done. He clenched his hands, the sweat started out on his brow, and he was nerved up as much tors had no sooner departed than he had to lie down to recover his strength, and that evening he came to me, and

"I find that six miles of rope won't

The legal order for the man's discharge came in a few days, and I saw

of a keeper. The patient gets the idea have trouble with the man. As he was chopped her head off with the axo. It that the keeper is responsible for their detention, and if he can be killed, they will at once secure liberty. After the first year I could generally tell when a limit was not only a pretty good chunk of arrested while cowering on the steps patient was plotting against me, as a man, but was accounted a good box- of the main entrance. He was then most of them would give it away in ac- er, and so I did not worry over Wil- insane on all subjects, and a year later committed suicide. - N. Y. Sun.

#### HOW TO TIE A KNOT.

One That Can be Used for Almost Any

Farm Purpose. Did you ever notice how the average farmer ties his horse or team when he comes into town? Well, I have, and I noticed that about nine-tenths of them tied their horses or team with the slip knot, and the tenth man with two half hitches around the post. They are all very well for certain purposes, but used out of their place they are abominable. A horse tied with two half hitches is apt to get loose, if it gets to fretting, if left too long, and if tied with a slip knot will pull the knot tight, especially if the rope is wet or even damp.

Now the way I tie my stock is this: I make what the sailors call a bowline knot. Here it is. There are three parts to a rope; first, the bite, or the part that passes around the post or through the ring that completes knot, that bites or holds; the second, the standing part, or the part next to the knot; and third, the running part, or the part which is hauled or that is loose. such as the end of a horse's tie-rope with which you make the horse fast to the post or the manger. Now the knot. Take the rope, with the standing part in your left hand and the end which is to form the knot in your right hand and make a small loop in the rope next to the left hand so as to hold it with the thumb and finger. Now bring the end around, forming the bight or part that goes around the post, passing it (the end) through the loop, then over the standing part and back again through the loop along side of the part of the rope that first went through the loop. Now pull it tight and you have a knot that a horse or bull can't untie by fretting if left for a month untouched, and no matter how hard they may pull it is untied with a turn of the wrist. It is a very simple knot, but not easy to put on paper the method of making.

This knot can be used for almost any purpose, such as tying a rope around a calf's neck, a cow's, bull's or steer's horns, and other objects where there is or is not a strain. I once came into possession of a calf with an inch rope tied around its neck with a knot as big as your two fists. A quarterinch rope tied as above would have been

as strong and a great deal neater. This is a good knot for picket lines that are out in all kinds of weather, sun and rain, etc., and an ordinary knot will get so tight as to be impossible of untying. You can learn to tie this knot in five minutes, and you will never forget it if you have any thing to do with stock. Here is another good thing I have "caught on to:" For lice, soak tobacco in cold water and rub it on to the affected part so as to get it down to

#### the skin, and it is sure death every time. - Cor. St. Paul Pioneer Press. THE CLEVELAND TWIST. How to Dress the Hair According to the

Newest Fashion. Nothing soothes and satisfies the feminine heart like a new style, no matter whether it is in wrap, or dress, or hat. The new style sends a thrill through her nervous system that sensates like a sweet submerging ecstasy. and even if she can not possess herself of the new article, it affords her pleasant consolation to know that another adornment has been added by art to the many charms with which nature has blessed the sex.

The latest novelty which woman is enjoying in this direction is a revolution in the style of "dressing the hair." We have taken particular notice at the several receptions given by Mrs. Cleveland, as well as other prominent ladies at Washington, that the mode of dressing the back hair has changed vastly since the fall. The latest coiffure, and which is very fashionable, is a headdress made of three strands of long hair, slightly crimped and curled about four inches at the ends. The same is easily made as follows: First, twist all the hair at the top of the head almost close to the forehead, place a good sized "front piece," dressed in loose, flurry rings, pointed at the forehead, over the twist, so as to raise it high toward the crown. Second, the back coiffure is dressed with the three strands, viz.: take one of the strands, make a plain knot, and place in center, so that the curly ends just reach the neck; the two other strands are twisted loosely in the shape of a "rope twist' and placed around the knot in center, just above the curls, near the neck, shape them so as to give a long and narrow effect to the coiffure; the ends which are curled are divided in loose rings and mingled with the curls of the front piece. The same coiffure can be done with an ordinary switch of three strands, and the little curls above

the neck and on the top of crown can be done with pin curls, ornamented with shell pins, Rhine-stones or aigrette. This coiffure is very becoming to most ladies, and especially adapted for those having thin hair.

We are also obliged to acknowledge and which has been in vogue for the past two years, has entirely disappeared; the majority of ladies and young girls who have suffered the sad experience regret exceedingly the day such a freak existed. - Chicago Journal.

-If there is any thing that disgusts

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Gas Engines and Wind-Mills as a Source of Power for Creating It. Up to the present there have been

few private houses supplied with electric lights. The central stations have been placed in the more crowded business portions of the towns, and the lights have not been distributed at great distances from them. There are other reasons why incandescent lights have not been more rapidly introduced -the general public has not had sufficiently brought before it the advantage of electric lighting over gas from an artistic and hygienic point of view; it has been considered mainly from the standpoint of cost as compared-with gas. In many cities gas is supplied over extended areas, embracing sometimes the suburbs for miles around. For the more wealthy suburban inhabitants it would be easy to light their houses by electricity, using a gas-engine for power, and employing a storage battery in connection with the dynamo. Some figures obtained at the electrical exhibition in New York will be of interest. We find, if we consider a five-foot gas-burner as giving a light of 16-candle power, that 130 feet of gas supplied to a gas-engine will give as many incandescent lamps, these being fed directly from the dynamo, as would 150 feet of gas burned directly. If we use a storage-battery, and allow it 70 per cent. efficiency, we have 30 incandescent lamps using 186 feet of gas, to 150 feet for the gas-burners. To the expense of the electric light, moreover, we must add the interest on the plant, depreciation, breakage of lamps, etc. These items will, perhaps, double the expense of the electric light. The cost ple of means the greater beauty of the light, and its healthfulness, together with the many smaller offices the electricity could be made to perform, folks can soften water is to add a littlewould repay the increase in cost. Where there is no gas, it has been pro- need a teaspoonful of salt to the water; posed to use windmills. Mr. A. R. turnips and parsnips require about the Wolff states that a properly-constructed wind-mill will govern itself for all a quart of water. If any seum should vélocities of wind exceeding six miles happen to rise to the surface when the per hour; further, that on the vegetables are boiling, it must be careaverage for at least eight hours fully skimmed off. a capacity very much greater than the the crust is brown. mean power required; and in this case, where we may have calms of two or, perhaps, three days' duration, the ca- Henry Stewart Discusses the Other side of pacity must be sufficient to last over this time. Counting the interest and For the dark side of farm life wedepreciation, and the breakage of must look to the discontent, not of the Science. CUBA AND JAMAICA.

The Difference Between the Two Gems of

the West Indies. Nothing could be more desolate than the eastern end of Cuba-rugged tude. When Columbus first saw the prisingly small proportion of the surface and every year it grows smaller, if any thing can "grow" smaller. The West India islands has not passed Cuba. Away back in 1800 there were

have gone to seed. But the aspect of Jamaica is different. Seen from the sea the entire island seems to be under cultivation. It their trees by thousands, with | vessels moored alongside waiting to carry away the ripened nuts. And bananas? Bananas growing everywhere, whereever a shoot can be set out! The houses to be seen are generally large and low, as open as possible to let-in the breeze. Cane fields? Few, and therein lies the secret of Jamaica's keeping herself afloat while all the neighboring islands are struggling with bankruptcy, Instead of waiting for sugar to pay again, as they are doing, the Jamaica planters now derive the greater part of their inprofitable sale. So a Jamaica gentleman and fruit-grower on the steamer told me, and certainly this first look at the island seems to confirm his statement, for there are bananas and cocoaa locksmith it's to have his own shop nuts growing everywhere.—Havana burglarized.—Merchant Traveler.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-If the soft water that flows in your pipes is yellow, put blueing into the boiler before boiling the clothes. It

will give them a better color. -Pop Overs. -Two teacups of sweet milk, two teacups sifted flour, buttersize of a walnut, two eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt; beat the white to a stiff froth; bake in hot gem.

pans twenty minutes. -Jelly Snaps. -One egg, one cupbrown sugar, half cup milk, half cup butter, flavor to taste and add flour enough to roll out nicely. Cut with a fancy cutter and bake. Press together in pairs with a layer of jelly be-

tween. -Potato Pie. -Boil the potatoes until soft, then peel and rub them through a sieve; to quarter of a pound of potatoes add one quart of milk. three teaspoonfuls of melted butter, four beaten eggs, and sugar and nutmeg to taste. Bake as you would a custard pie.

Egg Soup .- Slice two onions and fry brown; add three pints of water and boil; add salt, pepper and a pinch of sugar; stir until the soup has thickened; remove from the fire and mix in the yelks of beaten eggs. Have ready in the soup tureen ten ounces of pulled bread, pour the soup over and serve.

-Delicious filling for a pie is made by stewing some prunes until they are very soft; remove the stones, sweeten to your taste, and add for one pie the well-beaten whites of two eggs, beat with the prunes until thoroughly mixed; bake with two crusts, or, if you can get it, use whipped cream in place of the upper crust.

would, however, be reduced if two or -The best "wash cloths" are made three people living close together of white or unbleached Turkish towelwould use the same plant; it could be ing. Cut a yard into three lengthwise still further reduced if cheap fuel-gas strips, and each strip into four pieces. could be supplied for the engine. As This will make a dozen nice cloths a far as the cost goes, then, the electric quarter of a yard square. The prettiest lights supplied in this way would be finish is "button-holing" with coarsemore expensive than gas; but for peo- red working cotton, about one-half dozen stitches to the inch.

'-Soft water should be used in cooking vegetables, and the only way city salt to it. Six or eight potatoes will same—that is, a teaspoonful of salt to-

out of twenty-four the wind —Baked Fish.—Take two slices of exceeds this velocity. "Total calms in halibut, one inch thick; between them excess of two days' duration are practically unknown in the United States." put cracker crumbs, pepper, salt and fat pork chopped fine; put the same on If these figures are correct it is evident top, using butter instead of pork. Lay that we can use wind-mills in connec- them on a small pan turned upside tion with storage-batteries for supply- down in a larger pan, and put a cuping light for country houses. It should of boiling water into the large pan. be borne in mind, however, that As the drippings run down baste the isolated plants of this kind must have fish with it. Bake till well done and

#### ABOUT FARM LIFE.

the Dark Side.

lamps, it will probably be found that poorest of the farmers, but of those the cost will be greater than that of oil; who are reaching for what they can not attain. It is not always well to convenience and beauty, and it is see too far into things. The most unprobable that the wind-mill will be happy people are those who are always. used as a source of power for lighting mourning over what they call this the houses of ric's country people. - wicked and unsatisfactory world, never seeing its beauty and fitness for a temporary home and a transient stopping place where mankind becomes prepared for a future existence far higher and more soul-satisfying than this. There is a vast amount of comfort and happiness to be got out of this world mountains, bare rocks and utter soli- and more of it on the farm than elsewhere. For some years past I haveisland it could not have been more as had an opportunity of studying the nature made and left it, at the east life of the poorest farmers in the world end, than it is to-day. And this "east and in several countries, and among end," as far as its ruggedness and bar- all of them I have found a general conrenness go, extend half way down the dition of contentment and satisfaction, island nearly. We in the North are and consequently of happiness, with a apt to think of Cuba as a vast garden conspicuous want of sensibility respot, covered with cane fields and garding their poor condition, such green tobacco. But this is a mistaken as others used to different ways of lifenotion. The cultivated land is a surare apt to consider it. A family near me affords a type of those people whomay be thought to live on the dark side, but who don't know it. Living same cyclone that has hit all the other in a poor log cabin, with a badly cultivated farm; often short of food; wretchedly and insufficiently clad; but always more than 2,000 coffee plantations in jolly, good-natured and undoubtedly Cuba; now there are—quien sabe?— happy in their way; contented with probably less than 200, and the others their life and having plenty of leisure; like the butterfly, gay in the sunshine, and benumbed, not suffering in the cold, this family do more singing and twanging of the banjo and fiddling in has, indeed, many high mountains, but the evening and have more laughing the mountain land is some of the best and merryment than any other, much on the island, producing coffee that is .. better off," as we think, about them. second to none in quality or price. There is a dark side, but it is not seen Away up almost to the mountain tops by them; only by the two sympaare cultivated fields. Down by the thetic people who suffer in a very shore are some of the largest cocoanut gratuitous manner for them. Wegroves I have ever seen, numbering may regret want of what wecall culture, but the uncultured, hardy, wild plants which grow upon rocks, orin the coldest, wettest spots, in bogs or swamps or upon sandy barrens, have beauties of their own equal to those of the highly cultured tea roses and hothouse plants in the conservatory; and so with people; high culture is not always happiness, unless there is the contentment, often the numbness of feeling for others, and the "faculty" of happiness, which are quite as often found in the humble farm cabin. plowed up their cane fields and went to | There may be and there is a dark sideraising bananas and cocoanuts, and of farming, but its darkest side is brilliance itself as compared with the comes from these articles of ready and dark side of city life as seen in the squalid tenements, and-it may be said too, quite as truly-in many "brown stone fronts" and pretentious houses where the sharp tooth of care cuts moredeeply into the heart and life than the sharpest tooth of poverty ever did .-

Rural New Yorker.

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

#### ONE OF THESE DAYS.

"Please, gwan'ma, me want to go barefoot me do,
Coz Biddy O'Bwien she always does, too.
Her gwan'ma don't mind it a bit what she

doos.

Me don't want to wear any stockings and Two little round arms are infolding her tight.

Poor grandma! Her cap is a piteous sight; But it's little that grandma its fate will bemoan While that cheek of pink velvet is pressed to

"Go barefoot! Come, that's a new fancy," she says.
-4'Oh, one of these days, darling—one of these

A week and a day Went flitting away,
And sweet little Katie was busy at play,
When loving old grandmamma takes off her cap, And draws down the shades for a bit of a nap.

What sound seems her wakening senses greet?—
The hurrying patter of bare little feet. A tiny white figure she spies through the gloom
Is trotting and capering all round the room.

What! taken off, darling, your stockings and shoes!"

Is this the way grandmamma's love you abuse ?"
The tiny white figure comes close to her side;

With blue eyes of innocence opening wide, The sweet little vision so coaxingly says, While the bare, chubby feet she demurely displays:

\*'It's one of these days, gwan'ma—one of these -Charlotte W. Thurston, in Harper's Young

#### A LITTLE MORE MONEY.

#### The Successful Experiment of Two Enterprising Girls.

There was a lack of just quite enough money to make things easy. But, as Katherine said, "Nobody suspected it, however," which Jess considered rather cold comfort.

There was a pleasant house to live in, and no one but the family knew that in some rooms there was a lack, not of necessaries, perhaps, but of things that materially add to the comfort and pleasure of the occupants a comfortably spread table, but lacking luxuries, with no money to spend at confectionaries' or fruiterers'; clothing that Nan designated as "highly respectable," but by how much thought and work this result was achieved only the wearer knew; a reputation for hateur, because these various economies made it impossible for free and informal sociability with would-be neighbors and friends.

They did not go to this place, or do this thing, because they could not afford it. The bed rooms were not always heated when the weather was mild. Four-year-old Dot could not attend the kindergarten with her playfellow Roy, who told her of the good times they had there. A young and inexperienced girl was the only servant that could be obtained for the limited sum at command. In these and many other ways known only to the initiated, and never suspected by the "public at large," did the need of just a little more of that "root of all evil," money, make itself constantly felt.

It was a stormy, snowy day in January when the bright idea came to Nan, w en she was on a visit to the cellar for a can of fruit. A row of empty flower-pots, half a dozen empty barrels and a box of earth were the source of the inspiration. W--, where they lived, was either a large town or a small city, as you choose to call it. Being a railroad crossing, several goodsized hotels did a thriving business.

Nan's idea was early vegetables, and this is how it was carried into practice. After due consideration it was decided to limit the experiment to two kinds only-tomatoes and cucumbers. Seed catalogues and old agricultural papers were well studied for information as to varieties and methods of cultivation, which resulted in two varieties of to-Curied Leaf, which, though small in size, was represented to be the earliest of all tomatoes; the plant is dwarf in habit. The other decided on was the General Grant, a good-sized smooth tomato that was said to ripen rapidly

and thoroughly.

After much indecision the Early Russian cucumber and Early White Spine were the ones selected, the first because it came early, and the second for its bearing qualities.

The house these girls lived in was built on a slope, giving in the middle -cellar three large windows, three feet by two, opening toward the south. In this cellar was the furnace, and it was here they intended to start the vezetables.

Some of the earth in the box was finely pulverized, mixed with a small proportion of sand and manure from the chicken-house of a neighbor. Four dozen boxes without bottoms were made of heavy paste-board. They were about three inches high and four inches square. These were placed on boards, and filled with the prepared soil, Nan using an old iron spoon for the purpose. Four or five seeds were planted in each. The kind and date of planting were marked on each box with ink. Each box was watered with warm water, covered with glass, and put near the kitchen stove.

While waiting for the seeds to sprout, they prepared the six empty barrels to receive the embryo plants. Into the first went a pair of Katharine's wornout shoes, with a number of Dot's to keep them company, Nan having remembered the saying of an old gard-ener that there was nothing like old this country during 1887 for electrical dian fashion, one foot directly in front

worn-out tin-cups and pans were added for drainage, and then the prepared soil was filled in to about eighteen inches of the top. The others were all treated in a similar manner. A brick or two was put under one side of the barrels to give them a slope toward the window, in order that they might get the full benefit of all the light and sun-

shine. When the plants in the boxes had put out the second or rough leaves, the tomatoes were thinned to one in a box, and the cucumbers to two. The frames were taken to the cellar, and placed close to the window. Every day they were turned. As often as the earth appeared dry, they were watered with water which had been kept in the cellar until of the same temperature. Six weeks from the time they were first planted the tomatoes were put into the barrels, two plants to the barrel. The frames or boxes were slipped off of the board into holes made in the ground large enough to receive them, the earth was drawn up around them, a few slight raps loosed the frame, which was then lifted out, leaving the roots of the plants undisturbed.

In one of the agricultural papers consulted Jess had read a description of the manner in which tomatoes are cultivated in pots in England, which she determined to try. Three plants of the earliest variety were selected and transplanted into medium-sized tin pails whose career of usofulness as receptacles of liquids was ended. The cucumbers were transplanted to the barrel gardens in the same manner.

A few plants of each kind were left in the boxes. An empty frame was placed over the one they were already in, and as the plants grew, earth was added; these were afterward put out in the weather permitted, the windows in the cellar were opened for a little while at noon on sunny days, thus accustoming the plants to out-door air. As soon as the danger from freezing was over, the barrels were moved to the garden, where they were sunk to half their depth. A light covering was thrown over them each evening as long as the nights continued cool. All superfluous branches were trimmed off the tomatoes, which left the fruit exposed to the sun. All the plants were freely watered with soapsuds.

Fully six weeks before any one in that vicinity was thinking of such a thing as fresh home-grown vegetables, the tomato vines were filling with their bright red fruit and the cucumber vines were in full bearing. The girls found ready sale for all at very good comparing with theirs for freshness, Hans, the bright Swede boy who tended the family horse, being intrusted

with the selling. The experiment was a success, not only as to early vegetables, but the summer proving hot and dry, the plants in the barrels were so easily watered and the soil so rich that they continued to thrive when all others were dried up. The tomatoes were pulled as soon as ripe, and the cucumbers cut as soon as large enough, and the productiveness of the vines was a matter of astonishment. Two dollars was the entire outlay for the whole exriment. The sum realized exceeded

the wildest flight of Nan's imagination. There was a bountiful supply of coal in the cellar, put in during the summer, when the price was at its lowest.

Dot's ambition was gratified. She attended the kindergarten. Nan. Katharine, and Jess were selecting material for fall suits, and mother rejoiced in "a real good woman in the kitchen."-Harper's Bazar.

#### Chrome Yellow as Food.

Chrome yellow is not good food. It kills. Yet certain bak rs and confectioners of Philadelphia have been using chrome yellow in making cakes, buns and confections. A recent investigation showed that ten deaths have occurred among those who used the richlymatoes being selected—Hubbard's colored buns. One baker has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for manslaughter. Another was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for adulteration and is held on another charge for manslaughter. There should be no complaint of too much paternal government when such things can occur as have happened in Philadelphia. A careless baker or confectioner can do more harm than a careless prescription clerk. Many of the instances where at social gatherings a great many persons have been taken sick can be traced to the recklessness of the baker and confectioner. Chrome yellow is not a good condiment. Neither are many other substances used to beautify candies, cakes and confections. -Chicago Times.

-Queen Victoria recently bought three beautiful pearls at a fancy price. She placed them in an envelope of silk paper on her bureau. In her haste she used the paper as an improvised pen-wiper and threw it into the fire. The pearls were destroyed and the Queen was \$2,500 out of pocket. A eynical critic thinks "the story would be incredible did we not know that the Queen lost her coronation ring in the sink while washing dishes, and bent the cepter in shaking the furnace at Windsor Castle.

-A full third of the territory of the United States is a sheep pasture of the most favorable character. Texas represents the highest money value in sheep, and the most extensive ranches are there.

leather to make things grow. A few devices of various kinds was 1,248. of the other.

#### AN HISTORIC DOG.

The Faithful Animal That Accompanied

Marie Louise's dog was a slim Italian gray-hound, and as far as she was concerned, it proved to be a very winsome bit of dog flesh. It twined itself into her affections by its graceful ways. She had her other pets, her singing-birds and her parrot in her boudoir in Vienna, a room where, we read, there was "scarcely a thing, down to the carpet on the floor, which was not the work of some loved hand." Madame Junot says when the Archduchess became Empress she had to leave her fawn-colored favorite at Vienna. In the memoir of the Empress Marie Louise by St. Arnaud he says it was at Munich "she was compeled to separate from a little dog she loved dearly, which the Countess (Lazansky) had to take back to Vienna with her.' The reason of this was that Napoleon did not like dogs. Mad. Junot says "the Emperor used to be annoyed by Josephine's favorite pet dogs, with Fortune at their head." The Empress cried bitterly when she found the plaintive-faced little hound had to return with her grand mistress. Every one was anxious to swell the train of this new Empress. She longed to keep her coaxing little friend beside her, because she knew it alone cared to be with her, not because she was wife of the man who had so much of Europe in his grasp, but simply because it worshiped her from the depth of its true little heart. "It was a cruel separation," writes Mad. Junot, "and the Empress and her favorite parted with a duo of complaint." "The acquisition of a colossal Empire did not console the sovereign for the loss a the garden very early, and protected little dog," says another historian. by placing bricks around them and It is satisfactory to know that the covering them with glass. As soon as timid, shrinking hound was not long parted from the Empress. Berthier told Napoleon of Marie Louise's tears over leaving her dog, her feathered friends, her room made dear by cherished association, and Napoleon prepared a delectable surprise for his wife, a strategy to win her love. Leading her from the balcony of the Tuileries, where he had presented her to the people who had thronged below, he led her, in wonderment as to her destination, up a dimly-lighted corridor. A woebegone gray-hound had been sitting in a room there forlorn and puzzled till it heard a step it knew, and, whining with impatience, sprang out when Napoleon opened the door. The phlegmatic Empress greeted her recovered pet with effusion. She knew its adoration was genuine. The fickle prices, the Southern vegetables not multitude that cheered her might turn on her as they had turned on her grandaunt, the Queen of France; but this four-legged courtier was genuine and stanch. In the room where her trusty favorite awaited her, Marie Louise found her birds, her music, "in fact, every article was there, and placed in the room in the same manner as she left them on quitting her paternal roof." Napoleon was well pleased with the delight his kindly thoughtfullness gave the Empress, and may be honored the overjoyed hound with some notice. Four years after this the dog left the Tuileries with the Empress and her son. It returned to Vienna with her. loving her as truly as a pensioner and a prisoner at her father's court as when she was Empress over a powerful nation. These historic dogs of France were, you see, no time-servers. They took little heed of reverse of fortune or change of dynasty, well content if allowed to attend their owners in prison or palace, to the throne or the scaffold. Lord Bacon says: "Take an example of a dog and mark what a generosity and courage he will put on when he finds himself maintained by a man who to him is instead of a God." A dog has no wish to command. Ich dien is their motto. and more willing, easily-remunerated servants it is impossible to find. The ir fidelity is proverbial, their constancy is not to be bought. If there is a life beyond this for them as well as their masters, they will not only love them "to the death" here, but "out beyond into the dream to come."-Art Jour-

#### Rules for Married Men.

Theodore Parker married in April. 1836, M ss L dia D. Cabot. only daughter of John Cabot, of Newton, with whom he had plighted troth five years previously. The following resolutions were entered in his journal on his

wedding day: 1. Never, except for the best of causes, to oppose my wife's will.

2. To discharge all services, for her

sake, freely. 3. Never to scold.

Boston Journa!

4. Never to look cross at her. 5. Never to weary her with commands.

6. To promise her piety. 7. To bear her burdens.

To overlook her foibles. 9. To love, cherish and ever defend

10. To remember her always most affectionately in my prayers; thus, God willing, we shall be blessed.—

-To get good-sized, active mules breed a large, well-made mare with neat limbs to a good-sized Spanish jack. If it should not be wished to have a lazy mule take care that the mare be lively and active. Mules are less subject to disease than horses, and their term of work averages twice as long. For cultivating crops mules are

TWO FAMOUS PIRATES.

The Lawless Deeds and Boldness of

In the early years of this century, when there were slave insurrections in the West Indies, and wars for independence in Mexico, Central America and South America, many people were driven from their homes in these regions, and came to New Crleans as a place of refuge. Among them were two brothers, Pierre and Jean Lafitte. They were Frenchmen born in Bayonne, but they had lived for several years in the West Indies. Both were tall, handsome men; but Jean had the stronger character. For a time they carried on the trade of blacksmithing. Their shop stood on St. Philip street, between Bour-bon and Dauphin. It was pulled down only a few years ago. Bold and enterprising in disposition, and of commanding presence, the two brothers were fitted by nature to be leaders of men. Jean, especially, was of an appearance so striking that strangers, meeting him on the streets, turned for a second look at him. At first they were only the agents in New Orleans for smugglers who brought merchandise and slaves

into the bays and bayous along the Louisiana coast; but it was not long before they became the chiefs of the most powerful organization of lawless men that ever existed in this country. In 1810 they made their headquarters on the islands at the entrance of the Bay of Barataria, where they built a fort and a village. They obtained from the republic of Carthagena, in South America, then at war with Spain for its independence, letters of marque which authorized them to capture Spanish vessels wherever found. They fitted out and armed fast-sailing schooners, which were the terror of the gulf. According to common belief at the time, these vessels were pirates, which did not hesitate to pick up any merchant-ship they could overhaul, no matter what flag it might carry; but the Lafittes denied these reports, and insisted that they were honorable privateersmen, only attacking the ships of Spain, as, under the laws of nations, their letters of marque gave them the right to do. That they were smugglers, violating the laws of the United States, they did not deny.

In vain did Governor Claiborne issue proclamations, commanding the people of Louisiana to arrest the Lafittes and their men. Jean and Pierre came often to New Orleans, and read feeding value is considerably greater. the proclamations posted on the walls of the old Government building, on the Place aux Armes. Once there was an effort made to arrest Jean, as he some have been produced suited to the was passing through a bayou with a soil and climate of almost every part of custom-house officers attacked him tute an important article of commerce. from the shore. There was a fight, and Jean and his crew beat off their assailants. Afterward, Jean sent a farms and planted to melons. Entire polite letter to the Captain of the cus- trains of cars loaded with melons now am a man of peace, and do not want Northern cities. Melons have become to fight; but I would have you to common articles of food with all classes know that I am at all times ready to in cities. Few Northern farmers can lose my life rather than my goods."
-Eugene V. Smallen, in St. Nicholas.

#### PRINTING IN CHINA.

Primitive Arrangements by Which Impressions Are Transferred to Paper. Daily News of Shanghai describes a melons should be raised to supply the printing establishment which he found in a village in the interior, about one hundred and fifty miles from Shanghia. The printing was being temporarily carried on in the village temple, and movable type only was used. In the large central hall of the temple were placed about twenty ordinary square tables, on which the cases of type were spread out. At the time of the visit, one man was engaged in setting up type, another was printing. The former stood before a table, on which was what may be called the Chinese "case." It was a solid block of hardwood, about twenty-three inches long by fifteen inches broad and perhaps three inches deep. The inside was hollowed out to adepth of about a quarter of an inch, this depression being still further hallowed out into grooves about three-quarters of an inch deep. The block had twenty-nine of these grooves, each filled

to the depth of a quarter of an inch with ordinary stiff clay. With his copy before him, armed with a small pair of iron pincers, the compositor began his work; character after character was transferred from the case and firmly pressed into the clay. When the 'forme' was complete a flat board was placed on the top and the characters pressed perfectly even and level with the surface of the wooden block, the edge of which was cut to form the border generally found round every Chinese page. The printer now received the forme and carefully brushed his ink over the type. Taking a sheet of paper, he pressed it down all over the forme so that it might be brought in contact with every character. He then removed the sheet and examined each character, carefully adjusting those which were not quite straight with pincers, and apparently never touching the type with his fingers. After sufficient copies had been struck oft, the type was distributed, each character being returned to its particular box. The writer was told that the art of printing in this way had been handed down in the same family since the Sung dynasty, more than six hundred years ago. No strangers were ever taught, apprentices boing always from the same clan .- Pau Mail

-Divorces were granted to a n.other the Circuit Court at Gladwin, Mich.

SOME MINOR CROPS.

Things That Will Contribute to Good Liv-

ing on the Farm. The larger the farm the less likely is the owner or manager to give attention to the production of things for which there is not a commercial demand. Still there is generally profit in producing them. If they ordinarily can not be sold for eash they can be consumed on the place. They will contribute to good living and will effect a saving in grocers' bills. Every farmer should plant a few rods to popcorn. As the stalks are small the hills can be near together, and the product per acre will be nearly as great as for common field corn. Popped corn is an expensive luxury that no farmer's family should be deprived of. There is a growing demand for popcorn in cities, and there is sometimes considerable difficulty in obtaining a supply of it. Sweet corn is as easily raised as common field corn, and is much superior to it for table use, while the fodder is more valuable for feeding to stock. Both sweet and popcorn should be planted at some distance from a field of common corn and from each other, so that they will not mix. To produce large and well-filled ears high manuring and good cultivation are neces-

Squashes are useful in various ways, and are easily raised. By planting some of the early, late and long-keeping varieties a supply for the entire year can be secured. They make excellent pies. Boiled or baked any of the dry squashes, like the Hubbard. furnish an excellent substitute for the sweet potato. All the "hard-shell" squashes with proper care can be be kept over the winter. Marrow squashes may be dried like pumpkins, or cooked and preserved in cans. Prepared in either way they make good pies during the winter and spring. Farmers can generally sell fine squashes to good advantage in towns not supplied by market gardeners. Bakers in large towns now buy squashes by the ton and keep them to use in making "pumpkin pies" during the winter and spring. Occasionally there is quite a demand for western squashes to send to eastern cities. Squashes are very desirable for feeding to fowls during the winter when green food can not be obtained. They are also valuable for sheep, pigs, and milch cows. In many localities squashes can be produced to much better advantage than any of the roots that are raised for stock, and their

Melon culture has received great attention during the past few years. boat-load of smuggled goods. A party of the country. Melons now consti-Many old cotton plantations in the South have been divided into small tom-house force, in which he sail: "I come from various Southern States to make money in raising watermelons for the market, as the highest prices are always paid for those that ripen early in the season. There is, however, a good market for Northerngrown melons that are used for break A correspondent of the North China fast. On every Northern farm enough wants of the family. We have to wait several years for fruit to be produced on the trees that we plant, but a crop of delicious melons can be secured in a few weeks from the time the seed is planted. No tree or bush fruit compares with a melon in size and few compare with it in excellence.

Genuine buckwheat flour has become almost unknown in all large towns, and its place has been supplied by a mixture of inferior grains, screenings and shorts. The luxury which city people can no longer obtain can still be enjoyed by farmers, who can raise the grain and have it ground in a custom mill. Seasons that are poor for the other grains are often very favorable for buckwheat, and it not infrequently happens that it commands a higher price than any of them. Ground can be prepared for sowing buckwheat after all the other field crops are planted or sown. It is not necessary to have the soil finely pulverized or highly manured for this crop. It will grow on an inverted sod or on ground that is quite rough. It is an easy crop to raise. It can be harvested without a machine and can be thrashed with a hand-flail. If not salable and more is raised than can be consumed by the family, the surplus can be fed to fowls to good advantage. On nearly every farm there is some land that may be utilized by raising buckwheat that is nearly useless for other purposes. - Chicago Times.

#### Effective Fire-Proofing.

A correspondent tells the story of a fire-proof stable that he had seen in Frankfort, Germany. The loft had burnt off and he asked for the horses, thinking that they must all have perished, but he was assured that they were in the stable and all right, for no smoke nor heat could touch them. After every thing was burned in the loft he made an inspection and found that the stable was practically fireproof. They had used old railroad ties, placing them three and a half to four feet apart, and then put arched corrugated iron between the ties, and filled larger will be the spread. in with a mixture of cinders and lime making it deep enough to protect the ties. The trap or door to reach the loft was made of sheet iron, filled in with the same compound. This kind of fireand her daughter on the same day in proofing is very cheap and very effective. - Eartford Courant.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner's Advice to One of the Society's Missionaries

When the meeting had been called to order Brother Gardner requested Whalebone Howker to come forward to the desk, and when he had him there he continued:

"Brudder Howker, I ar' gwine to send you to Toronto on a mission consarnin' de welfar' of dis club. Befo' you go I want to speak a few furder words to you."

"Yes, sah."

"In gwine among strangers doan' be so dignified dat people will imagine you own half of Detroit, an' yit on de odder hand doan' be so free an' easy dat any one will dare poke you in the ribs. Seek fur de happy medium.

"Doan' be too fond of talk. De less you say de mo' you will be credited wid knowin'.

"Many a man has broken his leg on de sidewalk bekase he was ashamed to take a safe path in de middle of de

Treat ebery man like a gentleman. De cost is a mere trifle, an' it tickles dier vanity.

"Keep cl'ar of argyment. If a stranger wants to bet on his game turn from him in silent contempt. If de kayrs run off de track trus' in the

"Be keerful of yer manners at table. Our likin' fur a man kin be killed as dead as a dorh-nail by de way he eats.

"De use of cuss-words ar' to be deolored. A man wid a clean mouf will be respected, eben among rascals. If you fall ober a wheel-barrer or saw your neck on a clothes-line, devote five minits to expressin' your feeling. Den stop short off.

"Doan' be ashamed to carry yer money in yer shoe. Many a member of Congress has come to grief by prancin' around wid his wallet in his pocket.

"If you meet a man who says he doan' believe in de fucher state doan' waste yer breaf to argify de matter. He may be a pusson whom de Lawd created widout a soul, jist as an experiment." - Detroit Free Press.

#### THE PUZZLED YOUTH.

A Mathematical Problem Calculated to Dispel Thoughts of Love.

His salary was a thousand dollars a year, and he had just proposed to Miss Clare Lighthead and been accepted. and they were both exquisitely happy until she said:

"And you don't know how lovely our home will be, George. It shall be a home indeed for you; a place of rest and joy and comfort! I'll call the housekeeper up every morning and --" "The housekeeper?"

"Yes, yes, dear. Now, don't interrupt, you naughty boy. I'll tell the housekeeper to tell the cook to--'

"The cook?" "Of course; and I do hope we can get French cook! Ilove French cooking. And I'd like the dining-room girl to

"The dining-room girl?" "Yes, yes. I'd like a brisk, tidy, rosy-cheeked English dining-room girl. don't care so much about the cham-

bermaid.' "Why, my darling, I'm afraid-" "Now, now, you bad old boy; you way when it comes to the house servants. You can engage the butler, if you like, and of course you'll get the coachman; but when it comes to the laundress and seamstress and- Why. George; what a dreadfully long face

you have! I don't like it!" It looked longer as he sat in his tenby-twelve room an hour later trying to "figure out" how the wages of the cook and housekeeper and butler and all the rest of them, were to be paid on \$19.23 per week. He hasn't figured it out yet .- Tid-Bits.

#### The Logic of Childhood.

An Austin family recently purchased a cow. Heretofore the family had got the milk for their coffee from the milkman, and little Johnny, like many other people, had no very well defined idea how the milkman got the milk. The cow happened to be a white one, and after Johnny had watched the milking process for some time, he remarked, meditatively:

"Pa, you get milk from the white cow, but where is the black cow?" "What do you want a black cow for, Johnny?"

"To squeeze the coffee out of her, Pa."-Texas Siftings.

#### Truth is Mighty.

Grocer (to boy)-What are you doing, James? James-Puttin' sand in the sugar.

Grocer-Well, that won't do. You must put the sugar in the sand, and then if a customer asks if we put sand in our sugar you can truthfully say no. You will find, James, as you acquire more business experience, that, in the long run, truth always pays .- N. Y.

-At a recent lawsuit in Texas thirteen expert cattle-branders swore that when cattle were branded in "the dark of the moon' the brand will never get larger than the first impression, no matter how much the cattle may grow. But if the branding-iron is applied in the 'light of the moon' the scar will spread, and the lighter the moon the

-A fashion picture shows that the newspaper raid on the high-hat nuisance has been so effective that the newest fashion in female head-gear is only about six inches higher than formerly. - Norristown Herald.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

President Cleveland performed a gallant act the other day by saving Mrs. Maria Wright from a possible that it was never so bad, nor so badly death by a wild and savage horse, by administered as during the past year.

The Democratic party is the party of the common folks, of poor men, mechanics, laborers and farmers, the bone and sinew of the country. The Republican is the party of capitalists,

lar literary journal of America. Its great variety of contents, handy form and choice illustrations, make it exceedingly attractive. Foremost ces as proof, that all complaints are conclusively, that all complaints are cessfully investigated and that not the conclusive conditions are conclusively. American authors are among its contributors. Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of the author of "Ben Hur," and quite as charming a writer as her husband, has papers in two current issues of the reports of former years, from on "The Poetry and Music of Arabs." For a free specimen copy, address, John B Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street New York; P O box, 1227.

The following extract is taken from Senator Ingalls' eulogy of Ben Hill in the United States Senate. As is well known, Ben Hill was one of the ablest and most aggressive southerners in Congress. He was, as Ingalls ealled him, the "Murat" of Senatorial debate, and the most unrepentant of more are not miscarried or altogether unrepentant rebels. Contrast Ingalls' lost. eulogy of him with his malignant aspersions of McClellan and Hancock who fought for the Union, against Ben Hill, the confederate leader and "proad generous opponent." Is anything more needed to prove the miserable demagoguery of his late speech?.

"He was capable of broad generosity, and extended to his opponents the same unreserved candor which he demanded himself. His oratory was impetuous and devoid of artifice. He mpetuous and devoid of artince. He was not a posturer or phrase-monger. He was too intense, too earnest, to employ the cheap and paltry decorations of discourse. Be was the Murat of Senatorial debate. Not many men of this generation have been better equipped for parliamentary warfare than he, with his commanding pres-ence, sinewy diction, his confidence and imperturable self control."

#### THE MAIL SERVICE.

A partisan press, for political effect, has for the last eighteen months endeavored to make the people of this state believe that the present admin-istration of our mail service is bad. Certain Republican organs in the large cities have made specific charges lately, calling forth a resolution of inquiry from the national legislative body, directed to the Postmaster General The charges are as follows: An utter disregard of the right of the people never before known; an attempt to make a record for economy, by cutting down the necessary clerical force for the proper distribution of mails at large offices and on the mail trains, resulting in tons of mail matter being carried past its objective point, the railway mail service has become criminally neglectful; that appeals at Washington are unheeded." The resolution of inquiry also asks information as to whether the matters complained of "result from the employment of inexperienced and incapable employes." capable employes." We have before us the reply of the

We have before us the reply of the Postmaster General, a very able document, which completely refutes each and every charge. As it has received no consideration from the papers making the charges against the mail service, we think it should be brough to the attention of the people of the State.

New Table 1, you wish. A specimen copy will be sent free on request. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York; PO box, 1227.

New In. R. N. 20 acres off north side on will shaw, P. J. 20 acres off north side of sw sh

State.

The report is too voluminous for even a fair general synopsis, therefore we will only mention its main

was 77.05, of the second 80.49, while in 1887 the percentage of efficiency for the permanent clerks had increased to 87.50, and to 85.34 for the probationers. One of these tests was during a Republican administration, and the other during a Democratic administration, but both were conducted by exactly the same methods.

The following patents for the mrst was 77.05, of the second 80.49, while in America sufficient number of idiots in America who are willing to pay twice as much, or half as much again for foreign, as for American goods, to import \$450,000,000 worth of these goods and pay \$214,000,000 taxes on them.?—Abilene Gazette.

KANSAS PATENTS.

and the other during a Democratic ad ministration, but both were conducted by exactly the same methods.

As for cutting down the clerical forces in the large offices, a table of ten principal Kansas offices is presented, showing that in the year 1884 \$26,268.00 was allowed for clerk hire, while in 1887 \$32,486.00, or over 23 per cent. Increase was allowed for the same service. The report also shows that the claim that "tons of mail matter carried by its destination" is unwarranted and untrue. That the service case: E F Davis, Seneca County Treasurer.

Land Office at Wichita, Kans, I April 11th, 1888.

Ithem.?—Abitene Gazette.

Land Office at Wichita, Kans, I April 11th, 1888.

In Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his continuous residence of the District Judge, or in his absence, E W. Elis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls Kans, Mansas, City, and B West, Winfield, combined stepladder and ironing board; H T D Branton, that the claim that "tons of mail boring machine: W F Cloud. Topeka, unwarranted and untrue. That the spectacle case: E F Davis, Seneca County, Kansas.

County Treasurer.

Land Office at Wichita, Kans, I April 11th, 1888.

In Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and thatsaid proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, E W. Elis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls Kans, Mansas, City, and B West, Winfield, combined stepladder and intention of said land, viz: Hagh McCollough.

Andrew J. Mercor, John J. Harbour and Alexander H. Brown, all of Homestead. Chase county, Kansas.

Frank Dalla, Register.

Carrying of any particular amount of mail has happened less than a dozen times and those times in the winter eason, when double mail connections were put on one train because the previous train on the same line had

Issued every Thursday.

One of the complainants under date of Jan. 25, 1888, directed to a possible Presidential candidate, says: 'I can say after eighteen years' continuous labor in this one office, with full facilities for learning as to gengrappling with the animal until the lady was safely placed upon ground.

Can you give this attention and bring it before the people," The Postmaster General proceeds to convict this party by bringing to light three letters and three leave additorials written and three long editorials written and printed by him between August, 1882, monopolists, nabobs, aristocrats and those who regard themselves as better than the balance of mankind.

Literature, an illustrated weekly magazine, \$1 a year, has certainly successfully taken the field as the populary of carefully investigated and that not-withstanding the unparalled increase of mileage and business, the general efficiency of the service as shown by a careful examination and comparison the testimony of employes who have been connected with the department for many years, the general satisfac-tion expressed by the people of all sections, and from the diminished number of complaints, it is better at the present time than it has ever been before. That this is absolutely true is within the experience of all business men using the mail to a sufficient extent for them to make a proper estimate. That letters are

> During the past year there has Topeka, over three hundred thousand letters. One-half of this number contained pension checks drawn on the sub. treasurer at St. Louis. And of this vast number no more than eighty have failed to reach their destination. Knowing these facts, the intelligent people of the State will in the future pay little attention to the vague statements made by partisan howlers. whose sole purpose is to athowlers. whose sole purpose is to attempt to bring into disrepute, the present business-like administration.
>
> Once on a time a famished fox saw some clusters of ripe black grapes hanging from a trellised vine. She resorted to all her tricks to get at the m but wearied herself in vain, for she could not reach them. At last she turned away, beguiling herself of her disappointment and saving: "The her disappointment and saying: "The grapes are sour, and not ripe as I thought."—Abilene Gazette

Novel in name, form, purpose and method, is the Novelist, Alden's new magazine of American fiction. It undertakes to give the worthiest fiction that American Authors can be tempted to produce. Foreign authors not admitted. It is not sentimental talk about justice to American authors,

but is bold, practical action.

It is certainly handy in form, beautiful in dress, excellent in all mechantiful in dress, excellent in all mechanical qualities, and low in price; well suited in all respects to meet the wants of the intelligent millions who are capable of appreciating "the best"—it will not stoop to compete with the gutter fiction of the sensational periodicals and libraries.

Terms, \$1 a year, at which rate it will give over 2,500 pages, equal to from eight to twelve ordinary dollar novels. The stories will follow suc-cessively one at a time, a novel of or-dinary length thus being completed in from four to eight weeks. If one story does not please you, you will not have long to wait for the next. For a ten cent subscription, if you do not wish to enter at all for \$1, you will receive the first chapters of every

#### TARIFF FOLLY.

If the tariff does make protected fore we will only mention its main features.

It shows an increase of railroad mileage in Kansas since June 30th. 1885, of 2,940.72 miles, being nearly twenty per cent of the increase for the whole country; nine-tenths of which has been added during the twenty per cent of the increase for the whole country; nine-tenths of which has been added during the last nineteen months. The railway postal clerks have been increased in numbers, six hundred and one; of this number 200, or practically one-third of the entire increase of the country, have been assigned to the Kansas discontinuous and total abolition, which nobody demands, could not close a single factory, reduce the wanges of a single workingman, nor throw him out of a job. But here is one question which no protectionist has been able to answer: If these goods are cheaper in America than abroad, here have a signed to the Kansas discontinuous and total abolition, which nobody demands, could not close a single factory, reduce the wanges of a single workingman, nor throw him out of a job. But here is one question which no protectionist has been added to the Kansas discontinuous and total abolition, which nobody demands, could not close a single workingman, nor throw him out of a job. But here is one question which no protectionist has been able to answer: If these goods are cheaper in America than abroad, here is the country, the country is the country of the have been assigned to the Kansas di- why do we import \$450,000,000 worth So far from retaining inexperienced and incapable employes a table and percentages is given for the years 1882-87 inclusive of both permanent clerks and probationers. In 1882 the percentage in correctness of the first was 77.05 of the second 80.49 while

mail bag; A C Smith, E E Weir, F R Carson and P H Weir, Kingman, car heater and lamp extinguishing apparatus: J C Turner, Sterling, sample holder; L W Vandenburg, Americus, harnessback pad; A R Wygle, Kingman, pipe wrench; T H and O H Brewer, Pawnee Rock, windmill; J W Brown. Miltonvale, cultivator for listed corn; S D Foreman, Randolph, cover for strainer pails; A C Howe, Idan, butter tub; Wm Potter, Stockton, grapple; W N Sears, Wellington, nut lock. heater and lamp extinguishing appar-

TREES! TREES! Now is the time of year to plant out trees, and as this season is expected to be a good one for tree growing, ev-ery one who wishes to beutify his or her premises, either with fruit or ornamental trees, should lose no time in setting out such trees as they may decity, that are of healthy growth and good stock, and which he is selling at low prices. He also has evergreens and other forest trees, all of which are from right here in the county. Be sure to go and see what he has before buying trees from other nurseries,

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

#### NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS SHAS ACAIN PUT IN AMBENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND,

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

#### FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Ss. County of Chase,

Office of Co. Treas , Chase Co. Kas. Cottonwood Falls, March 22d, 1888 Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots, in Chase county. Kansas, sold on the 1st day of September, 1888, for the taxes of the year 1884, will be deeded to the purchasers thereof, unless redeemed on or befree the 1st day of September, 1888, and amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 1st day of September, 1888, is set oposite each description and lot.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.
Name. Description. Sed. Tp. R. Amt
Blake, M. and Wm. D. Blake, M. and Wm. D. se % sw % Thompson, John 40 acres off north side s % ne 6 20 6 \$49 05 Smith, O.H C. w % sw 28 22 7 2861

mencing 8 rods east of the sw corner of the sw % of the nw %; thence north 80 rods; thence south 80 rods; thence south 80 rods; thence west 8 rods to place of beginning

13 19 9 COTTONWOOD FALLS.
Lot. Block.
7. B. 3 42 Name Beebe, W. B. NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Name. Lot.
Keller, Levisa Lot.
Harvy, S. B. 8 % 14
Newton. M. C. n % 14
EMSLIP's EMSLIE'S ADD. TO STRONG CITY. Smith, F. G.
Hildebrand & Jones
Larkins, Chas
Cartter, D. K.
Lewis, D. R.
Harris, Tobitha
Observator

W. P MARTIN. County Treasurer.

## H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

## 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.

### SETH J. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR Feed Exchange EAST SIDE OF Broadway

PROMPT AT FENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs,

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

#### PHYSICIANS.

W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north o Toledo. jyll-f

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler



ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens

Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED

FARMS.

-:-AND LOANS MONEY .-:-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAPSAS ap27-lyr

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. | 6824 March, 24th, 1888.

March, 24th, 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 Junge of the District Court, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, clerk, at Cottonwood Fails, on May 6th, 1888, viz: P. D. S. No. 8559 of Joseph J. Fenner, Cahola Kansas, for the S. M. N. M. of sec 12, tp 18 S. of Range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin Loy, Ulisses G. Howe, Henry Howe, and Hiram V. Osborne, all of Cahola, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, \$6825

March 24th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed 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 May 4th, 1888,
viz. HE No 22987 of John Mayhugh, of Elmdale, for the 8½ Sw¼ S½ SE¾ of sec 2 in Tp
19, south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John P. Park, William Pringle, William H. Triplett and John F.
Campbell, ril of Elmdale, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS, 
April 11th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followinghamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make flual proof is support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Disiriet Court, or in
his absence, E W Ellis, clerk, at Cottonwood
Falls, Kansas, on May 25th, 1888, viz.: H E
NO. 5160 of Lambert sailey, Toledo, Kansas,
for the n w ½ of see 8, in tp 18, of range 9 east
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upou, and cultivation of said land viz.: Thomas Davis, Thomas
Moon, Cyrus Eldred and Henry Weaver, all
of Cahola, Chase county, Kansas
John L Price, Register.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. R vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK-

## E.\*F.\*HOLMES

-o- HEADQUARTERS FOR-o-

#### MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS are now nearly all in stock, and we are able to show one of the lar.. gest and best selected stocks of men's and boy's goods in the country.

Read a few of the new things we have in store for your inspec

GOOD SOLID WEARING SUITS in good patterns at \$350 to \$4.00 per suit. Good all-wool suits, well made, neat patterns, at \$8.00

SCOTCH CHEVIOTS are among the nobby goods for spring and summer wear. We have them in sacks and four button cutaways in both light and dark colors, and the prices we have placed on them, put them within the reach of all. There | Carpenter & Builder. is nothing makes a more neat or servicable business suit than these

IN MORE DRESSY SUITS we have the plain and tancy worsteds, in sacks, four and three-button cutaways and Prince Alberts-We have all grades, from a good all-wool black worsted suit at \$9.0

to the finest imported goods. Our assortment of men's and boys' suits is much larger than ever before, and it will pay as weil as interest you to look them over and get our prices.

Our stock of Extra Pants is very complete and includes a large number of fine dress pants in fine imported goods; it also includes the largest assortment and best values in three and four dollar

pants in the market. Our BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

department is very complete.
IN OVERALLS, working shirts ond pants, we have a large variety of well made, strong wear-resisting goods, and at prices so you can afford to buy a good ar-

Our HAT STOCK includes most everything you can wish for. and is twice as large as ever before and includes some extra big values. We can give you most any color and in any shape you desire, in cluding many novelties in new spring shapes and colors.

In Boots and Shoes; as in every thing else in our line, we endeavor to carry the largest and best selected stock the market affords. For the coming spring and summer we have out done all our previous efforts in our boot and shoe stock. We have placed in stock some extra big bargains in men's

We have all styles of fine dress shoes in Lace, Congress and But-ton, from a \$2,59 shoe, which is the best value ever offered to the trade, and must be seen to be appreciated, to the finest calf-skin and Kangaroo hand-made goods. Big assortment and values in

We have just received a large invoice of the well known Quaker City brand of DRESS SHIRTS. which, for durability, fit and quality, are the leaders.

As we handle MEN'SandBOYS' wear exclusively, we are enabled to show a very large assortment, and at prices that will not fail to please you.

All goods marked in plain figures-strictly one price. E. F. HOLMES.

The Leading Clothier.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1e23-ti

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSASZ

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 Su-preme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money

MARTIN HEINTZ.

goods, which are fast growing in Reasonable charges, and good wors guaran-

Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-tf JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR. CIVIL ENGINEER.

STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS.

#### Notice for Publicaion.

Land Office at Wichita, Kas., April 5th, 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 of the District, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on May 12th, 1888, viz; H. E. No. 7541 of George W Blackburn, Jr., Wonsivu, for the S ½ of se ½ of se ½ ofsw ½ of see 6, tp 22 south, of rangs 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, "aid land, viz: John Goodin, Thomas F. Gwynn. George Topping and Carn Shroyer, all of Wonsivu, Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

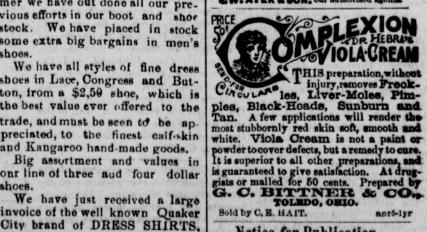
#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA. KANSAS, Apriloth, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make "mal proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District, Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis. Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Fells. Kansas, on May 12th, 1888, viz H. E. No. 7542, of Joseph P. Blackburn. Wonsiva. Kansas, for the ne 4 of the sw 4 of nw ½ of se 4 of see 6, in tp 22, of range 6 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Sohn Goodin, Themas F. Gwynn, George Topping and Carn Shroyer, all of Wotsivu, Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DALE. Register.



Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS... March 15th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Wicchaus has filed notice of Intention to make final proof before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at his office in Cottonwood Fall on Saturday the 28th day of April, 1888, on timber culture application No. 2745, for the se quarter of section No. 36, in township No. 19 South, range No. 6 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles A. Stochry. William Kochler, Julius Panzram, and Herman Panzram, all of Elmdale, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register

# ut Sale of Burton Brot

We are going out of business and offer our entire stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, etc., at cash. To those living in the country, who can reach us by railroad, and will buy ten dollars' worth of goods at one time, we will pay your car fare here and return. Come as soon as possible, and make your selections while our stock is full and complete. We expect to do business at a loss until our stock is closed out; and the soonerwe lose it the better. So come early, or you will surely regret it, for we are going to make prices that will astonish the closest buyers. We cannot quote prices on everything in our store, but quote such goods as all are acquainted with; and we will guarantee that everything not quoted will be sold equally as cheap.

25. Best apron check,

13 Chambrays,

1 30 Best blue calico.

1 15 Best light colico

1 05 Braw bed tick,

14th Granulated Sugar, 15th Light Brown Sugar, One p'k'g best coffee, 1th loose roast coffee,

5 cans Cal. canned goods,

1-3lb can tomatoes, 1-2fb can good corn, 1-3th box best soda crackers, 18. 8th sal soda,

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mr. Hugh Jackson is again

Rain, yesterday.

of his store.

Overall.

last week.

last week,

Norton creek.

aged 73 years.

Gerard, last week.

Saturday, at 1 p. m.

new butcher wagon.

been awarded a pension.

on Buck creek, last week.

picket fence around his premises.

into the Ryan house, on Elm street.

sick, with pneumonia, is improving.

lin. |2in. | Sin. 5in. | Col. |1 col

1 00. 3dozen clothespine, 10. 6 bars Fairbanks soap,

10. 1lb ground pepper,

\$1 00. 1fb package Church soda,

20. r ' Climax Tobacco,

18. I can Greenwich Lye,

1 00. 1th H & Tobacco,

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

week, and went to Bazaar, Sunday.

Mr. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, shipped two carloads of cattle and one of hogs to Kansas City, last

On Monday evening of last week there was a most pleasant cotillion party at the home of Mr. Geo. Stuben-hofer.

Mr. H. F. Gillett has purchased the Ryan livery stable, and is fitting it up for barb wire and farm imple-

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of advertiseming their goods. April 5, 1888, after a short illness from lung fever, Mr. Peter Gates, an aged gentleman.

Mr. J. P. Neale, on his re' irn to his home in California, sper a few days in this city, visiting his sister, Mrs. Chas. M. Frye.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a ine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequentinsertion. Commissioners proceedings, next

Mr. E. Cooley is painting the front

Messrs. Strail & Co., have a brand Mr. K. D. Lee, of Strong City, has

Six fine hunting dogs were poisoned Mr. Theodore Fritze has received the contract to build Mr. G. W. New-man' business house in Strong City. Mr. Elmer B. Johnston has put a

Mr. J. R. Sharp's folks have moved Mr. M. E. Hunt's son, Percey, who is

Miss Lizzie Robinson, of Strong City, visited at Emporia, last week, Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, has gone on a visit to Horton. Mr. Jacob Hornberger was at home, this week, and left, Monday, for Eufolo.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, was down to Topeka, last Friday, on bus-

Mr. D. W. Mercer, of Matfield Green, has been appointed a Notary Mr. K. B. Farwell has purchased the restaurant business of Mrs. M. E. Lantry

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, O. S. F. of Strong City, went to Leavenworth, last Thursday, after his made a business visit to Kansas City. return from Hope, on business per-Mr. A. C. Burton, of Strong City, taining to the Church. made a business visit to Concordia,

One night lrst week, the residences of Mrs. M. L. Wood and Mrs. B. H. Grover, near the head of Fox creek, Mr. W. W. Sanders, is riprapping were robbed by tramps, of all the pro-visions to be found in them. the ravine at the southeast corner of

Mis Mary Jeffrey, of Leroy, is vis-iting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Norton, on tificate, last week, he will probably teach in the Sharp's creek school the Died, at her home on Jacob's creek, March 27, 1888, Mrs. Mary Finley ensuing year.

The Rev. W. C. Somers was in attendance at the U. P Presbytery at Mr. H. P. Brockett left, Mondap, for Topeka, accompanied as far as Emporia by Mrs. Brockett.

The Agricultural Society met, Saturday, and adjourned to meet again, next

Klussman were at Kansas City, from Friday till Sunday. Mr. L. Trimble went to Peabody, last week, to look after matters at his ranch at that place. A great deal of corn planting was done, last week, and much mere is be-

ing done, this week. Dr. Davenport, Dentist, will be in Cottonwood Falls, Friday and Saturtravels. day, April 19 and 20.

Messrs. W. W. Hotchkiss and Chas

Didn' that rais come down nicely, last Sunday and Sunday night, all soaking into the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thompson and Mr. John Barr have moved to Enterprise, Dickinson county.

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

Mr, H. L. Baker, of Peyton creek, has rented a part of the Berry farm, on Diamond creek, and moved to the

\$1.00 \$1.50 2 00 \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 1.50 2 00 \$2.50 4.00 7.00 18.00 1.75 2.50 3 09. 4.50 8.25 15.00 3 00 4.50 5.55 5.00 80.00 17.09 3.00 4.50 5.55 5.00 9.50 17.09 6.50 9.00 12.50 14.00 82.50 6.50 9.00 12.50 14.00 82.50 14.00 82.50 14.00 82.50 14.00 82.50 14.00 82.50 14.00 82.50 82.50 14.00 82.50 82.50 14.00 82.50 week.

Died, in Strong City, on Thursday,

The Rev. H. F. Eggart, of Strong City, left, Monday, to attend the German Lutheran Conference at Alma, now in session at that place.

Messrs. Chas. Van Meter, Edw. Cox and Dan Bossing left, Monday, for Lou-isville, Ky., taking three of Dr. W. H. Cartter's race horses with them-

Mr. R. E. Maloney has purchased two lots of Mr. W. P. Martin, in

tween Strong City and Concordia.

and began work on the same, Monday.

Mr. John O'Brien, one of the con-tractors who built the Cincinnati Southern railroad, spent Easter Sun-day at Strong City. the guest of Mr. B The Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus,

Mr. B. F. Wasson having finished his course at the Emporia Normal and received his State Teacher's cer-

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Jacob's creek, on Saturday, March 31, 1888, by the Rev, H. A. Cook, Henry E. Smith and Mattie H. Finley, both of Lyon county, Kansas.

Mr. E. A. Fink, book-keeper for Mr. H. Hegwer, of Hutchinson, spent Sunday, of last week, in Strong City, the guest of his cousins, Messrs. A. F. and Theodore Fritze. He was on his way home from a vistt to his father, Mr. K. J. Fink, of Hymer.

Messrs G. K. Hagans and G. L Skinner, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from a prospecting tour in the north part of the State, on the C., K. & W. R. R. They think Strong City a better business location than any place they saw in their

Mrs. S Chamberlain, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived here on Wednesday, of last week, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. E. A. Kinne, whom she had not seen for eighteen years. Mrs. Kinne knew nothing about her coming until she arrived here, and was, therefore, most agreably surprised.

17. 3rd grade flour per sack, 80 Heavy feather tick, 25. Coal oil 150° per gallon, 14 A good shirting.

6. 71b ground oatmeal,

44. 1th can good baking powder,

7. Finest patent flour per sack,

5. First grade flour per sack,

25. 2nd grade flour per sack,

44. 29 boxes of matches,

Married, on Wednesday eyening, April 4, 1888, at the residence of Mr. Beckett, near Elmdale, by the Rey. T. J. Pearson, of Strong City, Mr. John Fouse and Miss Hannah Stone. in the presence of a large number of invited friends. Many handsome and apppropriate presents were given the

happy couple. A. M. Legg, formerly a special ex-aminer of pensions, who has been traveling in Kansas for the past three years, in the interest of the U.S. Pension Bureau, will be at the Union Hotel. Cottonwood Falls, until

the 26th instant, and during that time he will be glad to see all the old soldiers in this vicinity. His inti-mate and thorough knowledge of all pension matters, enables him to give valuable information to all persons having claims against the Govern-ment, which he does gladly and without charge,

Col. Legg informs us that owing to recent very liberal decisions on the part of the Commissioner of Pensions nearly all pensioners are entitled to an increase of pension, and that many of them are entitled to addi-rional arrearages, because of error in the original allowance of their claims. two lots of Mr. W. P. Martin, in Strong City, on which he will soon begin the erection of a residence.

Col. F. F. Dannels, of Marion, last week, assumed the position of postal clerk on the C., K. & W. R. R., between Strong City and Concordia.

Mr. J. H. Holmes, the agent at Strong City, comes back at us again in last week's Republican, and denies in last week's Republican, and denies that we ever heard any complaint about his actions as agent for the Railroad or Express companies. Now, and began work on the same, Monday.

Married, at Matfield Green, on Sunday, April 1. 1888, by the Rev. H.

A. Cook, Mr. Philip Geyer and Miss Dollie Penrod, both of Chase county.

Mr. L. W. Coleman is building a handsome residence on the quarter section of land in Falls township, he recently purchased of Mr. W. P. Martin.

Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons shipped their grading outfit to Ft. Madison, Iowa, last Thursday, where they have a large contract on the Santa Fe railroad.

Mr. John O'Brien, one of the contract of the contr the recent storm in the east, an el-derly gentleman, who had business at the depot, did not ask him, in a very mild and gentlemanly way, how far west the storm had extended, and he answered that he was not running the freight in the material yard at Strong City, we have been told by the most reliable parties that he did so delay freight for them.

At the last city election here there had been but few votes polled up to noon, and the women had done bring them out and, as was said by the projectors of the scheme, a ticket was gotten up, and a few copies of it printed on a type writer one of which tickets was no doubt purposely placed in the hands of the Leader man, so the ball could be put in motion through him, and it had the desired effect, though the head of the ticket did not know that such a ticket had been gotten out, until about three o'clock that afternoon, and many of o'clock that afternoon, and many of 'clock that afternoon, and many of the gentlemen whose names were on the ticket may not have known such a next time any one wants to get the wotheirs will be used for that purpose; but as to the question of temperance and morality being the one to be desided by that election, there was not a man on that ticket who does not stand morally as high in the estimation of this community as does the Leader man, while the head of that ticket has drunk out of the same bottle withsaid Leader man; and when both have received beer by the same express, the head of that ticket divided his with the "boys," one time getting two glasses of beer himself out of thekez, and at another time getting nane of the beer himself, while the Leader man always hadhis taken to his home.

Sevice the men who may be brought for who may be brought forward for the men who may be brought forward for the Presidency, so that a wise, able and honorable man may be brought forward for the Presidency, so that a wise, able and honorable man may be there. The man on that ticket MM Kuhl, Isaac Alexander and E Cooley, Directors. Falls Association: R C Johnston, Secretary; G E Finley. Treasurer; S A Perrigo, W C Giese, Wm Hillert, M P Strail, Geo. George. L A Lowther and Scott E Winne, Directors. Citizens Association: R C Johnston, Secretary; G E Finley. Treasurer; S A Perrigo, W C Giese, Wm Hillert, M M Kuhl, Isaac Alexander and E Cooley, Directors. Citizens Association: R C Johnston, Secretary; G E Finley. Treasurer; S A Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood to secretary; G E Finley. Treasurer; S A Lowther, W P Strail, Geo. George. L A Lowther, W C Giese, Wr Hiller but as to the question of temperance ability of and morality being the one to be decided by that election, there was not a man on that ticket who does not stand chosen.

Convention to meet at Emporia, May 8th, and were called to order by J. S. Doolittle, Chairman of the County Central Committee.

On motion, J. S. Doolittle was elected temporary Chairman, and Capt. H. Brandley was elected temporary Sec-

of Business.

Committee on Resolutions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Order of Business was then read and, on motion, adopted.

Messrs. Kirk, Allen, Turner and Johnson, having received the next for the latter associations, by the dinglest votes, were, on motion, elected rectors thereof, last Saturday night,

rebel Democrats for their uncalled-for assault on Union soldeirs. storms of the country, but was agent Resolved, That we recognize the at that place; and as for his delaying practical and energetic efforts of Senator Plumb in shaping financial legis-

dence in the patriotic and unselfish efno voting at all, so, in order to forts of the present Congressman Tom bring them out and, as was said by Ryrn, and whose success in what he

before the National convention, and believing that our standard bearer for 1888 slould be selected only after much ticket was in existence until after that time of day, and all of whom hope the delegates elected to the National convention should be well tried Republimen out to vote, that other names than cans, men of broad thought and extensive acquaintance with the wisdom and ability of the men who may be brought

were appointed a Committee on Order

appointed a Committe on Creden-

At 1:30 o'clock the Chair called the convention to order and stated the

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in faver of making the temporary organization permanent, and, on motion, the report was adopted

gates to the Congressional convention 21 for, to 30 against tabling. for Congressman. Carried.
There was considerable debate and

in the good work, and take the lead in shaping the destinies of their country. Resolved, That we endorse the senti-ments expressed by Senator Ingalls in his rebuke to the unholy and malicious

lation for the people; and we thank the entire Kansas Congressional delegation for their unanimous support of

the dependent pension bill.

Resolved, That we declare our confi-

71 Good jeans,

gtorr Good overalls,

7 Best overalls,

7 worth 10 Ladies' hose per pair,

10 Ladies' turned sole shoes,

15 worth 20 Ladies' kid shoes,

25 Dress ginghams per yd., 6, 8 @ 9 The best shirting,

Mr. J. T. Dickinson, an attorney-ataw of Marion, was at Strong City,
iast Friday, on law busines.

Mr Hugh Jackson has rented his
residence to the Rev. W, F. Mathews,
of the Presbyterian Church.

of the Presbyterian Church.

The Mathews,
of the Court-house in this city,
at 11 o'clock, a. m., last Saturday
for the purpose of electing three delegates to the Convention to be held at
Wichita, May 10, to elect delegates to the National Convention and to elect
three delegates to the Congressional

On motion, Dr. F. Johnson, Henry Brandley, J. C. Davis, J. C. Talbott, P. D. Montgomery and —— Harlan

On motion, F. P. Cochran, J. M. Rose, R. Hofman, C. R. Turner, G. W. Bocook and D. Y. Hamil, were

On motion. W. G. Patton, J. W. Byram, C. W. Jones, A. M. Breese, Wm. Fenn and B. C. Wetherholt, were appointed a Committee on per-

manent organization.
On motion, W. A. Morgan, G. M. Hayden, Ira Billingslæ, G. B. Fenn, and J. C. Talbott were appointed a

the original allowance of their claims. It is an undoubted fact that owing to negligence or ignorance on the part of attorneys, the peneioners of this country have been cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, by reason of error in the making up the convention to order and stated the object for which the convention had met; and then the Committee on Credentials reported the names of sevendentials reported the convention had met; and then the Committee on Credentials reported the names of sevendentials reported the names Kirk, 26; T. C. Allen, 21; C. R.Turner, 20. Dr F. Johnson, 17; E. T. Baker, 16; J. C. Thompson, 15; scattering, 1;

as alternates.

vote of 11 for, to 46 against.

Ryan for Congressman.

go instructed not to vote for Tom

P. D. Montgomery moved to table

Mr. Jones' motion then carried. John Madden then moved to in-

fillibustering on all these motions; but

bagage to that extent that said Mor-

Mr. Jones' motion. Lost, by a vote of

motion, adopted. The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report, which, on

the destinies of their country. Mr. Montgomery then offered the following resolution, which was, on one day between primaries and con-

Adjourned sine die. BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS At the regular annual meeting of the Building and Loan Associations, of this city, held in the Council Chamber, last Sgturday night, the following named officers and directors of the three several associations were elected: Cottonwood Falls Association; W. E. Timmons, President; L W Heck, Vice President; L T Simmons, Secre-

10 " 121&14 Best all wool G. A. R su ts, 7 50

18 worth 30 Mens' fine shoes, 1 to 1 50 cheaper

75 " 1 00 impossble to quote prices on, but

than you can buy elsewhere. We

have a fine line of clothing whice is

5 lars on any suit you may buy of us.

Full line of Satines at 9 to 24

cents per yard.
BURTON BROS. STRONG CITY, KAS.

5 Good ieans pants, 1 00 " 1 50 will save you from two to six dol-

2 50

50 " 75

## ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

Coffins, Trimmings, &c., and the Finest Line of Picture Mouldings ever brought to Chase County.

Repairing neatly done, on short notice.

KANSAS.



new one, the foregoing electors being

for it; so, if there is any one wishing to take stock in it, now is the time to do On motion, Messrs. Sayre, Rose, So, as the books are now open at the Cochran and Jones were declared elected. As there was no elected.

the first that have ever been elected

the election will take place next Sat-Barney Carlin moved to elect new urday night.

nen to Congress. Carried. F. P. Cochran moved to reconsider BUSINESS BREVITIES. Mr. Carlin's motion. Lost, by a rising Wanted, 400 head of cattle to pas-C. W. Jones then said, in order that ture; good range and plenty of water. Inquire of M. Makin on Norton creek. Mr. Carlin's motion might be made more definite, he moved that the dele-The "Golden Age" is having a big

run. Sold by Somers & Trimble. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 ets. per hundred pounds. Somers & Trimble are always supplied with plenty of coal.

If you want any paints, oils, turpentine, varnish, brushes, etc., come to my paint shop and get prices before buying elsewhere. All goods warrant-ed. L. W. Heok. struct the delegates to vote for Adj't-Gen. A. B. Campbell as the candidate Money to loan-can give best rates

on \$200 and up. Money ready at all times. Don't borrow until you see J. the beauty of the whole thing is Mr. Carlin got away with W. A. Morgan's W. McWilliams. Hereafter the Chicago Bakery will sell thirty loaves of bread for one dol-lar, and deliver the same anywhere in

gan quietly looked up the platform which had been adopted by the con-vention, and erased all that part of the town, Leave your orders, and buy Ryan resolution after the name of your tickets of Frank Oberst. Mr. Ryan, without the knowledge or consent of the convention; but he left Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general the resolution about the young Republicans intact, so that the convention will be reported, through his paper, if merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

he publishes the platform, as most em-Brown & Roberts have all the furniphatically in favor of sending new men ture and undertaking goods in Cottonto the front, and letting them "shape wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their

shelves filled with good goods that motion, adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that in the call for the next convention, the Central Committee be requested to give at least paints, oils, varnish, lead, brushes, etc.

paints, oils, varnish, lead, brushes, etc. Get his prices before buying elsewhere. Any quantity or shade mixed to order. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for

bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county.

The best bran in the market, at Somers & Trimble. Did you say graham flour? Yes!

we have it, Somers & Trimble. L. W. Heck will sell you any amount of paints or varnish you want. Brushes furnished free of charge to parties do-

#### INGALLS' TRAITORS.

What shall I say, then, of Hancock, the heavy weight fighter, Winfield Scott Hancock, a man idolized by the army, He who so often had periled his life for his Shedding his blood for his flag and the Union

so freely, Giving himself, as some thought, to his country so freely? What was he doing when fighting, or seemingarmy, Falsely pretending to offer his life for

What was he doing at Gettysburg, where Mangled and torn by the shot of the foes was fighting, Struck from his horse at the height of so splendid a triumph? What was he doing, I ask you, and what was

Fighting for slavery, fighting for Jefferson Killing off rebels to keep the rebellion alive, Proving, by peril and wounds and his skill as a Only his faith in rebellion and love of the reb-

Proof? Do you want it? Why, proof is both plain and abundant, Proof that is clear to the sight of the patriot Did not the Democrats give him their best nomination? Did not the Solid South vote for him freely and

enough, sir. Yes, while the immaculate Punished jayhawkers in Kansas for robbing of

hen-roosts, Hancock, the traitor, at Gettysburg wounded, near dying, Simply was fighting for Jefferson Davis, his

What of the other? Words fail me to speak of McClellan, George B. McClellan, Jeff Davis' intimate ally. He, when the great Union army, so nearly death stricken, Saddened, disheartened, demoralized, huddled

so loosely, Was but a mob that was brave but in lack of cohesion, Pulled it together, and made it an army with banners, Confident, solid, the army that fought the whole

war through, Winning at last by the disciplined strength that he gave it.
What did he do it for? Why did he organize victory? Why did he take the great army to Yorktown

and Richmond? Simply that he, the Confederates' intimate ally, There might deliver that army to Jefferso Davis.
Such was McClellan, the ally of rebels, the

traitor, He whom some silly ones, out of the army and Still would parade before men of the North as Proof? Do you need it? The man was a Demo

of proof for a patriot hailing from Kansas, One whom his party should greet with its best nomination.

Was not McClellen a candidate, straight Demo

eratic— Yes, for the office filled nobly by Abraham Lincoln?
That is sufficient; of course he was naught but a traitor.

POOR SLIPPERY JOHN.

A Hypocrite Cleverly Unmasked by Presi

That aspiring Ohio man, Hon. John Sherman, is kept busy just now with explanations and amendments of his political record. Some time ago Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, had John had made a speech assailing the President's message and proposing the abolition of the internal revenue system as a remedy for the Treasury surplus. Senator Kenna roasted him to a turn by reproducing a speech of Shertaxes as easy of collection and as least oppressive of all the levies of the Federal Government. In 1882 this same John Sherman opposed the passage of the bill prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese. So late as April 6, 1886, he alluded to the anti-Chinese bill as "the result of passion and feeling" and declared that it would disgrace our statutebooks and set a bad example in respect to other nations. But a change

has come over the spirit of his dream. Not long ago Slippery John discovered that the people of the Pacific slope disliked his attitude on the Chinese question. He became convinced that as a candidate for President he would not be able to carry any one of the Pacific States unless he could demonstrate his willingness to go back on himself. He therefore resorted to the expedient of inviting the Republican Congressmen from those States to his house, and when he got them corraled in his parlor he opened up to them a view of his inner consciousness on the Chinese question. He told them that he was ready to go as far as they desired in putting restrictions upon Chinese immigration. The Republican Congressmen from the Pacific States being familiar with the soponaceous character of John's political epidermis, declined to take him at his word and suggested that he should do some public act by which they could explain to their constituents how the people of the Pacific slope could consistently support him for President. And thereby hangs a very pretty

The Honorable John Sherman is at the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, and as such has open sesame at the office of the Secretary of State. Not long after his sudden conversion to the anti-Chinese policy he called upon Secretary Bayard and inquired of him whether a treaty with China for the more rigid observance of the act of Congress prohibiting Chinese immigration could not be secured. Secretary Bayard frankly informed him that the President had been engaged upon such a treaty for months past, and that it was probable that it would soon be sent to the Senate. Having secured this information the honorable Senator hastened to offer in the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved. That in view of the difficulties and embarrassments that have attended the regulation of the immigration of Chinese laborers Advance Thought

to the United States ander the limitations of our treaties with China, the President of the United States be requested to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States.

There was a double purpose on the part of the foxy Senator in offering this resolution. He wished to "make himself solid" with the people of the Pacific slope and at the same time to deprive the Democratic Administration of any credit it might receive for negotiating the new Chinese treaty. But the President, in replying to the resolution, raised the scalp of the Ohio fox. He informed the Senate that a treaty such as the resolution proposed had been in progress of negotiation are used for confining persons who for months, of which fact members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate had been informed by the Secretary of State. If an icicle coated with soft soap could blush John Sherman's cheek would have reddened at this exposure of his hypocritical pretense .--Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-It is the growing opinion that 1888. - Chicago Herald.

yelp."-Philadelphia Times.

patch.

of Mr. Ingalls, which was designed to stimulate the worst party passions, is flour, which in due time is baked into one of the many signs of the deplora- the bread which is used in the prisons. ble decadence of the Republican party -Harper's Weekly.

country with an open letter explaining plied to a prisoner who has proved obhis recent indeeency. If he has any real respect for public opinion he will abandon the idea and cover himself

have become extinct during the last ten years .- N. Y. Tribune. The gallus personal violence (committed by gardemocraticus, however, has taken a new lease of life and is flourishing nals receive from twenty to fifty lashes, and multiplying mightily .- Buffalo Courier.

-Suggestions for the distracted Republicans: For President, J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board; for Vice-President. R. B. Hayes, of the Fremont Poultry Farm. Platform: An honest count in the South. - Boston Globe.

-- Where is Governor Foraker, of Ohio? He hasn't indulged in a bitter denunciation of the South or wrung a ruby drop out of the bloody shirt for a couple of moons. We trust the Governor is in his usual health and that the political outlook is not so distressing as to make him speechless. -N. Y. Herald.

-One thing that tends to reduce the Republican Presidential booms to an equality is the pretty well assured fact that the successful boom will lead its possessor to disaster and defeat. him on a very hot gridiron. Slippery The man who gets the Republican nomination this year will have something of an elephant on his hands. -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

> that he was misled in his estimate of Hancock and to make a square and manly apology for unintended injustice to one of the truest and noblest of Express (Rep.).

-Some of the newspapers have been having a great deal to say about an alleged unpleasantness between Secretary Vilas and Senator Voorhees, and have represented those distinguished Democrats in the light of enemies. It is evident, however, from the spirited manner in which Mr. Voorhees defended the Secretary from Republican attacks in the Senate the other day that his relations with Mr. Vilas are not very badiy strained .-Indianapolis Sentinel.

-A meeting of the Loval Legion. which is comprised of ex-Union soldiers and sailors, and numbers among its members some of the most distinguished men in both services, was held the other day, at which Senator Ingalls' name was proposed for membership. The friends of General Hancock were so enraged at the remarks he had used regarding that hero in his speech in the Senate that they threatened to blackball him, and his name was withdrawn. The matter had been kept very quiet, but among those who know of it it is regarded as significant, as it is taken to show that, should Ingalis be nominated, the soldiers would knife the ticket. - Washington Dispatch.

#### A WORD IN TIME.

Young Voters Should Support the Demicratic Party Because It Is

The party which contains the most honest, industrious, useful, humane, home-beautifying, country-loving men. The party whose honest, humane men control its platforms, utterances and nominations.

The party which plows a new furrow every year, instead of hunting the same old furrow for official worms.

The party which welcomes honest men with good ideas, and fears not to inquire into, reason and act upon a principle or a question presented. The party which does the most to

educate women, protect virtue and home happiness.

The party which realizes that every day brings something new, and every year should set the people further

ahead and make them better off. The party which is the truest in the keeping of its promises .- " mercy's

#### ENGLISH PRISONS.

Difference of the Treatment of the Con

vict There and in America. An interesting and instructive description of the English prisons, as they are to-day, has been given by Mr.

system. According to his authority, not only do better methods prevail in English prisons than formerly, but crime in England has been gradually decreasing in recent years. English prisons are divided into two kinds-"convict prisons" have been sentenced to a term of five years or more; local prisons for those whose sentence is shorter. Of convict prisons there are now ten in Great Britain, and of local prisons fifty-five. In all these places there are two features which do not exist in the American prisons. These are the tread-mill and the flogging of prison-

The tread-mill is a curious surviving Senator Ingalls is the Burchard of relic of old-fashioned English methods of prison discipline. "The large -For President, Murat Halstead; wheels of the tread-mill," says our for Vice-President, Benny Foraker. authority, "are surrounded by wooden Platform: "We done it with our little steps running the length of the wheel. The men are separated from each -The bloody-shirt wavers have other by partitions, and each one been abruptly admonished that the catches hold of a horizontal bar, and spirits of Hancock and McClellan are continues a slow tread from one step still marching on .- St. Louis Post-Dis- to another; all, of course, stepping together, and, as it were, kicking away -The unmanly and ribald speech the steps from under their feet. By this process wheat is made into

Flogging is resorted to in the English prisons when it forms a part of the -Senator Ingalls threatens the sentence of the judge, or when it is apstinate, or who has flagrantly disobeyed the prison rules. The crimes for which men are usually sentenced with a fig-leaf. -St. Louis Republican. to be flogged, as well as confined, are -Six varieties of American birds assaults upon an officer while in discharge of his duty, and robbery with roters and highwaymen). Such crim-

> end of the term of imprisonment. A careful account is kept of the prisoner's conduct and industry throughout his term. For the first nine months of his imprisonment he is kept in solitary confinement, working by himself, and not allowed to speak to any one. After that he works with his fellow-prisoners, and under certain restrictions is permitted to talk and associate with them.

half at the beginning and half at the

If the prisoner gets 224 good marks for a month for two years he is placed in what is called the third grade; and if his record is equally good for the next two years he reaches the second and then the first grade. He then becomes entitled to a shortening of his term and is set free on what is called "a ticket of leave," by which is meant that, while he is at large, he is under the eye of the police and must behave himself and report himself regularly at stated times until the expiration of his ticket of leave.

"The cells in the English prisons," -Nothing that Senator Ingalls says Mr. Fay, "are constructed on quite could say or do would so much raise different principles from ours. They Zola Tells of an Interesting Class of him in the estimation of all fair-mind- are much larger, are roofed with a man's in which he defended internal ed men of both parties as to admit brick arch, and are well lighted and

small peep-hole." own institution.

Over all the British prisons a single prisons are, by a multitude of commissioners and other officials, greater Companion.

#### TERRIBLE ORDEAL. An Adventure Which Made a Coward of

Cortis, a man about forty years old.

other white man in the province. tered the bungalow in which a murwould stand for the rush of a tiger or on his lips. They said the Major did thought so himself.

sat around the fires until a late hour, claim her .- N. Y. World.

and when we rolled ourselves up for sleep the Major and I were only about four feet apart, with nothing between us. The camp grew silent at once, and every body was soon sound asle p. I was just dozing off when I thought I planted in corn, and are only await-detected the crawl of a snake near me, ing the arrival of the time to plant. and "local prisons." Convict prisons circle about, and the wolf, fox, jackal, are used for confining persons who lyena and other animals draw near. Snakes are always to be feared, but if

> Daylight was just coming when I opened my eyes. I was on my left side, turned toward the Major, and I noticed that he was on his back. Close beside me was a revolver, which I had slipped out of his holsters the night before that I might have it handy in case of need. Not another soul in camp was yet aroused, so far as I know, and I lay listening to the noises in the surrounding forest while daylight continued to grow stronger. I was about to arise, when I suddenly saw the head of a serpent lift itself above the Major's breast and wave to and fro. I shut my even tried it again and again, fearful that I was dozing, and not wishing to believe what I plainly saw. It certainly was the head of a venomous serpent, a species closely resembling the American black snake, and as deadly ment, and then settled back into its two. As soon as the head went down I felt

for my revolver and drew back the hammer. The click! click! alarmed the snake, as I knew it would, but by the time he had elevated his head again I had my arm outstretched and the muzzle of my revolver within two feet of him. It was a snap-shot and had to be made on the instant, and it was by pure good luck that I sent a bullet through his ugly head. He was writhing and flopping about as I sprang up, and was dead as I bent over the Major. The snake had crept out of the bushes and upon the Major's breast early in the night. It was not more than midnight when he awoke and found the serpent coiled up, and he knew that any movement on his part would result in certain death. For three hours and a half he had rested on the broad of his back, never moving a muscle, with his eyes wide open, and that serpent's head part of the time waving to and fro within six inches of his face. When I bent over him he was helpless. When we got him off the ground he sank down again and began to weep, and it was fully two hours before he would talk to us. The result of his experience was that he became a perfect physical coward, started at the slightest noise, and was ready to run from even a house dog. - N. Y. Sun.

#### PARIS MILLINERS. Wemen in the Gay City.

Zola, who has undertaken to write ventilated. The light comes from a about nearly every class of the laborwindow seven or eight feet from the ing people of Paris, says of the millifloor, which is three feet wide by thir- ners: "The ranks of modistes are largeteen inches high. The doors are solid by recruited from the schoolmistresses our dead chieftains .- N. Y. Mail and about two inches thick, instead of who can not find pupils, daughters of being grated like ours; so that one who | theatrical people who shrink from exwalks along the corridor outside can posing their children to perils and trials only view the interior of the cell by of life on the stage and girls whose parmoving a slide and looking through a ents have come down in the world. Never does a Parisian milliner allow The English prisons are far more herself to be called an ouvriere. She is on strictly guarded from the intrusion of the contrary ademoiselles and the very the public than our own. It is hard poorest of these demoiselles would die for any one, who has not some special rather than cross the street like a work business in them, to gain admittance. girl, that is to say without hat and So stringent, indeed, is this rule, that gloves. In some great milliner houses, even the governor of the male depart- dignity is so much thought of that the ment of a prison is not allowed to put staircase leading to the modiste's room a foot in the female department of his is often marked 'les Escalier des Aristes.' The apprentice milliner who has paid a premium is allowed to sew wire official is placed, called the surveyor- around hats and to work on old mod-general. Not being governed, as our els, while the charity apprentice picks up pins from the floor of the workroom. runs errands and carries parcels and unity and consistency is preserved in bonnet-boxes all over Paris. After two the management of criminals. - Youth's years apprenticeship the modiste becomes an appreteuse and earns about \$10 a month, eagerly awaiting the time of her elevation to the position of trimmer. These trimmers are the swells of the profession. They are Instances are not uncommon of men to be met with every where looking who have displayed most remarkable for hints. They are at the first nights courage and fearlessness, and have of the new plays scanning with close faced even death itself, until all dan-attention the audience and the actger was past, and then have broken resses. They attend fashionable weddown utterly, and been as cowardly as dings at the Madeleine, and even hunt children ever after. A writer gives a in the book shops on the quays, getthrilling incident of this kind, which ting suggestions from old-fashioned happened in India. On one of his prints. Not so well paid, but also immany trips up Little Rangoon river he portant, are the sellers, who have to camped one night with a party of Brit- possess a great deal of tact, and if they ish officers who were out on a hunt, can speak English, and wait on Eng-The leader of the party, and the best lish and American customers, they get shot and bravest man in it, was Major as much as \$600 a year. Milliners are divided into two classes, those in shops He has killed more animals than any and those in private rooms or apartments. The shopkeeping bonnet-maker Armed only with a revolver, he had en- is not a creator of fashions and frequently sends her most aristocraticderer was concealed, and taken him looking assistant in the guise of a cusaway from a crowd of his friends and tomer to the private rooms of leading delivered him to justice. He had swum | milliners in order to ask for and get the river amid the alligators, and he hints from the novelties of the season. Sometimes the trick is discovered, and the spring of a panther with a laugh vengeance is taken in many ways peon his lips. They said the Major did culiar to the inventive female mind. not know what fear was. He, perhaps, Once when one of these forewomen was detected by a fashionable Mme. The camp was on the bank of the Mantalini she locked her up in a closet river, and only a temporary one, and and kept her there on bread and water

HOW TO PLANT CORN.

Timely Suggestions for Hitherto Unsuc-cessful Corn-Growers. But we presume most farmers have

made their allotments of fields to be

but, after listening closely for a min-ute, I concluded it was a lizzard or in-for certain buds to "swell," certain sect. The air, the earth, the forests trees to blossom, or for a warm, dry and the waters of India are full of anspell after a certain day. It is imal life by day and by night. A camp claimed that the early-planted makes no sooner grows quiet than wild rats the heavier corn and the most certain and mice, lizzards, great beetles, and crop. The early-planted fields will three or four sorts of squirrels begin come into silk and tassel earlier than to prospect around, while night-birds the late-planted, but not much earlier. especially if the early-planted encounters bad weather. On the whole, we think the best rule is to plant when one started up at every suspicious the ground is dry enough to plow well, sound he would never get an hour's and at the date which past experience shows to have generally given best results. Temperature of the air or ground need not be considered. Corn that is frozen in the morning will be as apt to do well as if the day were as balmy as May. It is the character of the weather that prevails during the second and third week after planting the seed, which determines the stand and the vigor of the young plants. Corn requires from ten days to two weeks to come up when planted in the spring; and it is a matter of little moment whether the ground is warm or not on the very day of planting. eyes for a few seconds and then opened If the period of the year has arrived them to see the same sight again. I when we may reasonably expect a suitable temperature for germination within the next four or five days, or a week, and the ground is not too wet to plow, let the seed be planted. It is probable that the weather will be better in the next two weeks when it as any serpent in India. It waved its is bad at any given date, and the sechead and darted its tongue for a mo- ond week is the more important of the How to plant. - We do not believe

in water-furrow planting early in the spring, however later on. The planting often can not be done so early on account of the soggy condition of the subsoil (water-furrow), and the heavy spring rains are more damaging to a young crop in the water-furrow, besides other reasons. We prefer breaking the land into flat beds with a deep, open water-furrow between, planting in a deep furrow opened along the middle of the bed and covering shallow. This gives better drainage, a richer surrounding soil, and frequent heavy rains of spring.

It is surprising that farmers so often overcrowd the land with plants in the face of e perience. On land that will make ten to twenty bushels per acre with average seasons, an allowance of eighteen to twenty-one square feet to each stalk is not too much. This will permit of a greater concentration of manure to the hill, and consequent better development of individual stalks and ears. Allowing 100 stalks for each bushel of corn the land is expected to yield, we have the following calculations: Planted 4x4 feet, there would be 2,722 plants per acre; yield, 27 bushels. until he disgorges or joins the great Planted 41 x41, or 4x5, would give 2,178 plants; yield, 21.78 bushels. Planted 4x6, 1.812 plants; yield, 18.12 bushels. specting conscience cares to go. The celebrated David Dickson gave should be planted in corn that will not of itself, or with the manure available, yield at least 10 or 12 busicle of corn -20 would be a better rule. The most glaring of all our mistakes is the continued annual cultivation of acres, the yield of which with the most favorable seasons will not pay expenses. Multiply the number of such acres un til half the whole area in cultivation is embraced, until half a State is included; and is it any wonder that such farmers are in a depressed condition?

A South Carelina Negro's Pleasant Ex-- Atlanta Cuitivator

#### THE BULLHEAD NUT.

A Curiosity in America, But Used as Food in the Orient.

"Are those things made of ivory or ebony?" asked a reporter, while looking at what appeared to be highlypolished miniatures of a bull's head arranged on the counter of a Broad. way fruit store.

"Neither. If you handle them you will see they are too light to be formed

of either material." "What are they, then?" "They are nuts. They can be kept twenty years if desired. They come from Japan, India and other parts of Asia. They are called the trapa, and in shape are not unlike the iron instruments used by the ancients to impede the movements of cavalry. The plant grows in the water. After plant grows in the water. flowering the lobes of the calyx harden and from two to four horns appear on the top of the fruit, giving it the appearance of a bull's head, or that of the Rocky Mountain goat. The plant is a floating one, with long jointed root stalks. Tufts of hair-like roots strike out from the joints, and are surmounted by radiating clusters of triangular-toothed leaves, with swol-

"Are the nuts edible?" "Yes; the nut is full of starch, and in Asia is eaten for food. In many places it is often ground into flour and made into bread A population of 30.000 persons in one part of India is fine neighborhood." -Arkansaw Travmaintained five months of the year mainly by the food procured from this nut. One of the India Rajahs received a revenue of \$60,000 a year from the sale of this nut In Japan it is also eaten for food, and as it comes at a time when other cereals are scarce, it has been classed as sacred, as manna was when found by the Israelites on their journey through no tents or covers were erected. We until her crestfallen mistress came to the wilderness."-N. Y. Mail and Express

len float-like stalks to buoy them

PITH AND POINT.

-We frequently confess our little faults in order to have it thought that we have no great ones.

-We find it hard to get and keep any private property in thought. O her people are all the time saying the same things we are hoarding to say when we get ready .- Dr. Holmes.

-Solomon might have spoken a lit-tle emphatically had he said: "Go to the oyster, thou sluggard." An ablebodied female oyster thinks producing 9,000,000 eggs is a fair season's work when she is feeling well.

-If a man received three dollars per day, and saved every cent of it. one thousand years would elapse before he could be master of a million. His hair by that time would be slighttinged with gray .- United Labor Age.

-It contributes greatly toward a man's moral and intellectual health, planted on a day when the ground is to be brought into habits of companionship with individuals unlike himself, who care little for his pursuits and whose sphere and abilities he must go out of himself to appreciate. - Nathaniel Hawthorne.

-We do not know what is to happen to-morrow, therefore let us make the best use we can of to-day. Only one day is given us at a time-one moment, indeed-that imperative "now" that quickly passes, and will never come back again. - United Presbyte-

-It is very difficult to retain a friend after you have got him. You may be sure of losing him if you ask him to befriend you-at his expense or risk. There is love of friends which causes men to go on bonds and in-dorse notes, which they subsequently have to make good, while they wail and gnash their teeth. - Texas Siftings.

-Congressional demagogue (at a mass-meeting) - "Yes, gentlemen, labor is the corner-stone of our prosperity. Voice (from the audience)-True fer you. The corner-stone of a buildin' is highly honored, isn't it sor?" "Honored! It is the stone selected for the reception of the most valued records and most precious testimonials of its era of civilization." Thrue agin, sor. An' it's dorn near he bottom it is, too, sor," -- Quaha World.

-If Milton will only cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and greater immunity from damage by the Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live. - William Ellery Channing.

-Consciences are accommodating things. They seldom trouble a man who has gobbled millions of other people's money; but when they get hold of a fellow who has pocketed wenty-five cents that belongs to somebody else, they make it warm for him majority and augments his peculations to a point beyond which no self-re-

-Inequality in taxation, my son, is 7x31 feet on up-lands capable of pro- a system of assessment which hits you ducing 25 bushels. Not an acre quite as hard as neighbor Jones, over the way. Just and impartial taxation, you off without paying a dollar and makes Jones pay enough for both. There, my son, you have a bit of information that you would never learn in an organic newspaper or a political convention. - Boston Transcript.

#### FINE NEIGHBORHOOD.

A South Carolina negro who had moved into a Tennessee community was asked by a white man if he liked his neighbors.

"Oh, mighty well, sah; mighty well," he replied. "Trabeled ober seberal counties an hab circleated roun' er good many votin' precints, but ain't foun' no neighborhood yit dat I likes lack I do dis vere one." "Have the people borrowed any thing from you?"

"Oh, yas, sah; oh, yas, 'Bout de secon' day we got yere Miz Jones she came ober an borried de sifter, an' Mr. Smif he borried my sawbuck an' Mr. Brown he come ober an' said dat he would lack ter hab our offee-

"Did you let them have what they wanted?" Oh, vas, sah. Jes handed em' right out widout a word o' 'plaint."

"Heve they ever brought them back?" "No, sah." "And still you call them good neigh-

bors?"

"Well, I don't see how you can make that out."

"Easy ernuff, sah. Yer see I hab borried er dollar fram M'z Jones, er chunk o' er hoss frum Mr. Smif an' er sassage-grinder frum Mr. Brown, so, I's er good deal erhead. Ob, I ain't neber gwine ax 'em ter pay me back. Bless yo' life, I's dollars erhead now. On, yas, sah, dis is so fur er mighty eier.

#### A Fatal Omission.

Old Man (to daughter) -Clara, I liscovered Nero lying dead in the yard

this morning.

Daughter—I am very sorry, papa. but I can not help it. You knew very well that young Mr. Harvard was coming to see me last night, and you should have tied the dog out of harm's way. - N. Y. Sun.

Who They Are and the Legislation They

Desire to Have Passed. A number of Socialists were recently tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in Prussian Poland. At this same time the German Reichstag was discussing a bill proposed by Prince Bismarck, restricting the operations of the Socialists more severely than was done by the previous law. These events call renewed attention to the growth of Socialism in Europe, and especially Garreth. in Germany. In almost every country where Socialism exists, it is found that among its leaders and chief promoters are many Germans. It is so notably in the United States and England.

In Germany itself the growth of the party, which calls itself "Socialist," and which is more or less revolutionary in its methods and aims, though not favoring physical violence, has become a seriously important matter to struction in North Carolina reports the Emperor's government and divides that \$635,000 was expended on public Bismarck's anxious attention with the instruction in that State last year. prospects of a general European war. Thirty-six per cent. was used in the in-A deputy in the Reichstag, Herr Charles struction of the colored race. Grad, has included in an essay recently published certain facts in regard to been that I have tried to be moral Socialism in Germany, which show us without faith in Christ; but I have how steadily it has increased, and learned that true morality can only what a real power in German politics keep pace with trust in Christ as the it has become to-day.

Socialism may be said to have made its appearance as a political factor in 1871. In that year, out of a total Ger- Deer Lodge, \$10,000 on the condition man vote of nearly four million, the Socialists polled one hundred and and maintain a perpetual scholarship twenty-five thousand votes. After the for deserving girls without means. lapse of sixteen years, during which Socialism steadily grew in spite of re-pressive laws and an iron-handed regime, the German Socialists cast a vote (in 1887) of seven hundred and sixty-three thousand votes-more than diately make double that sum by means six times as many as in 1871. A party which can east three-quarters of a million ballots, out of a total of seven and a half millions, has certainly become an important element in the State.

Herr Grad further shows that the increase of socialism during the sixteen years has been mainly in the great centers of population. In Berlin, the capital of the Empire, for example, the increase was from two thousand and fifty-eight votes in 1871 to ninety-four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine in 1887. In the Reichstag itself the Socialist party ranks fourth in point of numbers, being only exceeded by the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Catholic "Center."

The large proportion of the German Socialists are not, as the Socialists in America appear to be, lawless and violent men, who wish to use force to overthrow existing society. They would warmly resent being classed with the so-called "Anarchists." They do not engage in secret combinations to breed revolts. Much less do they aim to achieve their purpose by the methods of arson and assassination, which mark the course of the more extreme Russian Nihilists. There is a movement in favor of what its leaders call, and call truly, Christian

The Socialist leaders in the Reichstag are, in several instances, men of learning and culture, graduates of universities, and competent in debate and legislation. Their purpose is to con- prosperity and happiness. vert Germany into a social democracy by legal and political agitation. The founders of German Socialism, Ferdinand Lassalle and Karl Marx, often de- suit of second-hand clothes-neither clared that the most formidable wea- | will fit you. pon they desired to use was the ballot, cessors in the Socialist leadership. riage as before. They only ask for the liberty of utterance, which, to be sure, is not fully allowed them under the Empire; but still Pa. North American. they have a voice in the Reichstag, and some scope of free speech in the press; and with these advantages, they find the increase of their numbers rapid enough to encourage them to hope and labor for final success.

On the other hand, it is certain that Prince Bismarck will make every possible effort, and use all the powers he can acquire, to check the influence and growth of Socialism .- Youth's Companion.

### BLESSING SACRED LAMBS.

A Curious Ceremony That is Performed Annually at Rome.

There is a curious ceremony which takes place at Rome every year on St. Agnes' Day-the blessing of lambs, the sacred lambs, whose fleece is used for the Pope's pallium. The lambs are is very often nothing but endeavoring provided by the canons of St. John Lat- to explain it away. - Bishop Butler. eran. They are first taken in a grand carriage to St. Agnes' church, outside be the friend of no one man in particuthe walls, to be blessed; then driven to lar, and to make universal philanthrothe Vatican, where they are formally py an excuse for neglecting individual presented to the Pope and afterward charity. -S. Laing. given over to the care of one of the convents, where the nuns keep them till Easter, when the fleece is shorn and flesh is eaten by the poor.

The ceremony we went to see was very short; two little white lambs, their force of custom, both upon mind and fleece carefully wash and combed, were carried in, each tied with red ribbons into an open baskest. They looked wretchedly uncomfortable, and we were told that they were drugged to prevent them from bleating. two baskets were placed upon the high altar, and the Abbot of St. Agnes' who was officiating, proceeded to bless them. He then sprinkled the lambs with holy water, which made the little creatures wake up and struggle to get loose, and censed them, and they were carried back to their carriage, the people thronging around and seizing bits of their fleece as relics as they were taken through the congregation .- St. James Gazette.

- "Dolby & Seven Sons" is the name of a New York firm engaged in the but-

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#### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Real goodness does not attach itself merely to life; it points to another world.

-A world is waiting for every man to help on its salvation by making his own life a victory, not a defeat. -L.M. Alcott.

-The more God empties your hands for other work, the more you may know he has special work to give them .-

-Volapuk is publicly taught in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Russia and -It is stated that the number of

youths of noble rank in Italy, studying for the Roman priesthood, is smaller to-day than ever before within the memory of man. -The superintendent of public in-

-The great mistake of my life h

only Saviour .- Gerrit Smith. -A wealthy Montana man has offered to give the College of Montana, at that the college will raise \$15,000 more

-- Duke Chartres used to boast that no man could have less real value for character than himself, yet he would gladly give twenty thousand pounds for a good one because he could immeof it-Colton.

-That was a mighty saying of the Duke of Wellington: "Educate men without religion, and you make them but clever devils." Training of the head is indispensable to the best secu-

are the issues of life."—Albany Journal.

--There is sure punishment of some kind for all who wrong their fellow- Press. men, but there is a greater punishment to him who wrongs himself by abusing his health and talents, as they are God-given opportunities in the

the believer, and withal a very useful also for chills rheumatism.

one to mankind. It has done more to make men happy and good in this world than any other influence ever bly quicker. applied to the human mind. It acts upon men as if it were true, and had its foundation in the God of truth .--The Independent.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

when he's alone.

-All men can tell you what you ought to do, but you alone must act. -Second-hand experience is like a

-Divorces would be unknown if and this is also the assertion of their suc- there was as much courting after mar-

> -Every man should have a hobby and ride it, but not let it ride him .-

-The young man whose breath smells of rum will never breathe the

atmosphere of success. -Ambition breaks the ties of blood, and forgets the obligations of grati-

tude. - Sir Walter Scott. -If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what

it teaches. - Rev. A. L. Knoz. -A fad is another man's favorite idea; our own favorite idea is to other men strong evidence of cranki-

-I never knew a critic who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers that was not guilty of greater himself .- Addison.

-That which is called considering what is our duty, in a particular case,

-The "friend of man" is very apt to

-If there were any particular demand for an eleventh commandment, it could probably be embodied in two the sacred vestment made, while the simple and expressive words: "Trust not."-N. Y. Tribune.

-Many examples may be put of the body; therefore, since custom is the principal magistrate of man's life, let men by all means endeavor to obtain good customs. - Bacon.

-Don't sneer at the pretty girl because she spends time looking into the mirror. Every minute that she devotes to improving her personal appearance makes the landscape so much more attractive to you, and it doesn't cost you

a cent. - Somerville Journal. -No man steps at once from a lofty moral prominence into vulgar vice or other dishonor; whether men have seen it or not, they who abandon the faith do so under gradual processes. The ship has, during many days, sailed towards the spot where the wind is to overtake it, and struck by the storm it sinks because of defects that began during its trial trip. - United Presbyte-

#### "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The young man fell dead! A friend had pointed a revolver a "He didn't know it was loaded!" nd had pointed a revolver at him.

We often hear it stated that a man is not responsible for what he does not know. The law presupposes knowledge and therefore convicts the man who excuses crime by ignorance! "If I had only known" has often been an

unfortunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laudanum is a poison, that naphtha is a deadly explosive, that blood heavily charged with a winter's accumulations of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the fact and the consequences thereof. Our good old grandmothers knew for instance, that the opening of spring was the most perilous period of the year. Why?

cause then the blood stream is sluggish and chilled by the cold weather, and if not thinned a good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully through the arteries and veins, it is impossible to have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, without exception, what is now known as Warner's colding for a possible was plantifully Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, was plentifully made and religiously given to every member of the family regularly through March, April, May and June. It is a matter of record that this prudential, preventive and restorative custom saved many a fit of sica-ness, prolonged life and nappiness to a vigorous old age, and did away with heavy

medical expenditures. Mrs. Maggie Kerchwal, Lexington, Ky., used Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla "for nervous sick headache of which I had oeen a sufferer for years. It has been a great benefit to me." Capt. rlugh Harkins, 1114 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says "it purified my blood and removed the blotches from my skin." Mrs. Aarea Smith, Topton, Berks Co., Pa., says she "was entirely cured of a skin disease of the worst kind," by Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Bad skin indi-

cates a very bad condition of the blood. If you would live and be well, go to your druggist to-day and get Warner's Log Cabin barsaparilla and take no other there's nothing like it or as good-and completely renovate your impaired system with this simple, old-fashioned preparation of

roots and herbs.

Warner, who makes the famous Safe
Cure, puts .t up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over the known world. Take it ou self and give it to the other monhead is indispensable to the best secu-lar outcome, but every thing is left in You will be astonished at its health-giving doubt until a man's moral nature has been made right. "Out of the heart are the issues of life."—Albany Journal, we have heard good things of it everywhere, and its name is a guarantee that it is first-class in every particular.—Cleveland

Trying to pass a counterfeit twenty-five-cent piece is "raising the wind" in the wrong quarter.—New Haven News.

are God-given opportunities in the way of capital that our Father gave us for a certain purpose, to neglect which is an insult to Him who gave.—Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

—If Christianity, as the infidel declares, is a pure illusion, without any foundation in truth, it is, nevertheless, for this life, a very pleasant illusion to the believer, and withal a very useful

Misery by the Wholesale,

Is what chronic inactivity of the liver gives rise to. Bile gets into the blood and imparts a yellow tint, the tongue foulis, and so does the breath, sick headaches, pain beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade are felt, the bowels become constipated and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this catalogue of evils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long and professionally recommended, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism. Misery by the Wholesale,

Some one says: "A dollar goes further now than it used to." Yes, and considera-

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy will cure any case of rheumatism on earth. It is taken internally. Write for free pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C., or ask your druggist for it.

—A man is often in bad company when he's alone.

—Integrity and faithfulness lead to prosperity and harming the lay his pipe, yet he pipes his lay.—Utical mail.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons, and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

Mest men in jail are there on account of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary de-rangements caused by the malaria of mias-matic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturb-ing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

THE purchase of a drama is a mere buy-

SUFFERERS from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

It is generally "all up" with a man when he begins to go down hill.—Boston Courier.

TACKLE an Obstinate Cough or Cold with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

An egg ought to be as good as it can be Yet you don't want to get the kind that can't be beat.—Puek.

HAND-ORGANS are forbidden in the street of a town in Texas by the law-probably the organ-ic law.

A WAIF is a child waif from home

THE old notion that blood will tell is vein conceit -Philadelphia Press.

They have a society journal in Bengal that is much read by the Ben-gals.—I can Siftings.

A WILDCAT insurance company is no properly named. In an emergency it does not come to the scratch.—Boston Tran-

BEBS, it is said, always fly in a straight line. This is undoubtedly the reason why a drunken man never gets stung. - Burling-

Solaro again—a mended shoe

Every body has some vein of poetry in him; but, in nine cases out of ten, it would be money in his pocket if that vein were filled with blood .- Puck.

DEAD issues—the morgue's output. An old-fashioned trust-"trust to luck."-N. Y. Tribuna

A SPRUCE young fellow is very often pop'lar with the ladies. WHEN is an actor not an actor? Nine times out of ten. - Dunlop's Stage News.

As a rule the observation of a hotel waiter-girl is soup-or-fishal. - Merchant Traveles.

CARELESSNESS with parlor matches cause many fires and more divorces -Inter Ocean. Shopping is too much of a sweet buy and buy for the frugal husband. It cloys on the taste. - Yonkers Gazette.

ALWAYS Worn out-an overcoat

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION A. N. K.-D. No. 1181. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

The Iron Chancellor Sald to be Ready to

Resign—For Political Reasons He Opposes the Marriage of the Emperor's Daughter to Prince Alexander.

BERLIN, April 6.—Reports which could not be traced to any authentic source were current throughout this city that Prince Bismarck had asked the Emperor to relieve him of his post on account of the state of

The Cologne Gazetts publishes the following: "Great excitement prevailed in dip-lomatic circles in Berlin over the possi-Prince Bismarck. resignation of Prince

Bismarck because of the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and the Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince in a blaze in a few seconds. Nine dead Alexander wishes to accompany Queen Victoria to Berlin as a suitor for the hand of the Princess. The hear-ing of the reports is so serious that they can not be passed over. Until the Bulgarian question shall have been settled by all the powers the projected marriage can only be judged from a political point of view, and on that account the marriage is an impossibility. The German policy has its root in the endeavor to avoid any thing that would be likely to arouse the slightest inducement for suspicion, and in the Bulgarian question, Germany must, in accordance with the declaration made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag, remain a wholly uninterested party. As long as Bulgaria is in question this course of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of the opposing movements. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the Czar's most detested antagonist were to become the son-in-law of Emperor Frederick. As a German patriot, Prince Alexander can not take a step which can only be the reverse of beneficial to the fatherland. The intelligence of the Prince is so highly esteemed that it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assuredly cost the German people their Chancel-

Public opinion in Berlin is emphatically in favor of Prince Bismarck. The report of Prince Bismarck's resigna-

tion came first from the Cologne Gazette's Vienna correspondent. It is supposed that the Chancellor took this means to make his threat known. The article in the Cologne Gazette appeared in the evening edition of

Prince Bismarck had a long conference with the Empress yesterday, and also laid before the Emperor Frederick a comprebensive statement in writing of the possible consequences of the marriage. The result, according to the latest report, is that the marriage has been postponed for the present and that Prince Bismarck retains his position.

CONFIRMED.

LONDON, April 6.—Up to a late hour last might Renter's telegraph agency had received no confirmation of the report that Prince Bismarck would resign. But little importance, however, is attached to semi-

official denials. A dispatch received here last night confirms the report that Prince Bismarck is about to retire from the German Chanceltorship.

The Times says it has authentic private information that the statement in the Cologne Gazette regarding Bismarck is true. The Emperor Frederick and Prince Bis-marck disagree. The former desires to sanction the marriage of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria, while Bismarck bitterly opposes their union for state reasons. The Queen's visit to Berlin, the Times says, s connected with the matter.

#### A FALSE WIFE.

Her Actions Lead to the Death of Two Men and May Bring Another to the Gallows.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 5 .-- The trouble which two years ago resulted in the death of A. B. Morse at the hands of Willis Hazeltine, culminated yesterday in the murder of Mr. Hazeltine by John D. Curran, whose name was also associated in the scandal. Hazeltine was walking to his office, and when opposite the starway of the Johnson building was fired upon. He fell to the ground with nine buckshot in his head and body and expired almost instantly. Ten years ago Hazeltine, who had just opened an attorney's office here, married the voungest daughter of Mat thew Wadleigh, of this place, a wealthy Aumberman and prominent politician. During the winter of 18845, gossip began to connect the name of Mrs. Haze tine and A. B. Morse, cashier of the First National Bank, in an unpleasant manner.

John D. Curran's name was also men-Hazeltine at last heard of these reports, and one day shot Morse dead on the street. In the trial that followed Hazeltine was cleared on the ground of emotional insanity, one of his counsel being Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana. Since tha time Hazeltine and Curran have been bit ter enemies, and it is a matter of surprise Me many that one or both of them have not been killed long ago. Immediately after the killing, John Curran gave himself up to the police. His brother claimed that Hazeltine fired the first shot, and in corroboration of this statement, pointed to a revolver found near Hazeltine's body with three chambers empty. On the other hand a man who saw Hazeltine fall, claims that he saw a man, either John or Henry Curgan, fire three shots from a revolver into a throw the revolver toward the body. The killing has created intense excitement here, as Hazeltine was a great favorite with every one.

Quite Romantic. Washington, April 5.-Mrs. Marie Wright, a well known correspondent, eajoys the distinction of having been saved from a violent death, or, at least, a grave injury, by President Cleveland. The lady was on horseback at Oak View Tuesday morning when the animal ran away. The President and Secretary Fairchild were on horseback at the time, and the President, putting spurs to his horse, succeeded in reaching the lady and stopping the runaway. Mrs. Wright was much exhausted, but recovered sufficiently to ride home.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 6 .- A fire which proved the most serious in the town's history broke out about seven o'clock last night in the wood shop of the F. A. Babcock Company's manufactory and spread rapidly into the other buildings owned by Babcock, three of which were destroye Other carriage manufacturers suffered beavy losses and about half the business portion of the town was destroyed. Five dwellings are among the burned buildings. Over 1.000 people are thrown out of em-ployment. The fire was not under control until nearly one o'clock this morning and was still burning flercely. The total loss is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000, but it is

ampossible to estimate the insurance.

AN EASTER SUNDAY HORROR.

Awful Holocaust in a Mexican Bull Ring— Women and Children Tossed and Gored by Infuriated Bulls and Then Cremated— Score of Victims.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA EL PASO, Tex., April 4.—The Two Republics publishes the following article dated Celaya, at five p. m yes terday: Sunday afternoon at about 4:45 o'clock the bull-ring here was crowded denied to be without foundation. It is wish spectators of the great national sport. The company of bull-fighters from Leon was still playing with the first bull, when rumored here that if
Prince Bismarck resigns Count Herbert
Bismarck will also rewas still playing with the life but, was still playing with the life but, was a fire suddenly broke out on the sunny side of the plaza. A panic seized upon the vast assemblage and a frightful spectacle was the result. The plaza was constructed of wood masts, reeds, etc., and it is due to this fact that the majority of the people escaped without injury being able to force an opening permitting an exit at different points, but many women and children jumped from the top, a distance of twenty to thirty feet, and over 100 of them were

> very seriously wounded. The sides of the plaza being lined with matting as dry as tinder, and there being a bodies, in some cases so charred as to be unrecognizable, have, so far, been taken from the smoking ruins. Nine person were so badly burned that they died next day. This makes eighteen deaths in all. Sixty-eight persons were very badly burned, and though they still live, at least ten of them will die this week. Fifty persons in escaping were knocked down and trampled upon by the panic-stricken throng and are very seriously but not fatally in-

The bulls, maddened by the roaring of the flames, broke loose from their stalls and rushed wildly through the surging mass of humanity, tossing aloft and knock-

ing over all who stood in their way.

Among the eighteen dead were two omen, who were first gored to death by the bulls and their bodies afterward

The scenes in the neighborhood of the bull ring were sickening beyond descrip-Women and children, divested of their clothing and crazed with suffering from their burns, ran aimlessly through the streets and could scarcely be over-taken or collected by their friends. Several persons lost their reason from the severe mental shocks to which they were subjected. The fire was incendiary.

In the Celaya jail there were a number of prisoners, army deserters, etc., who had obtained permission from the authorities to attend the bull fight. They were accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers to prevent escape, but one of the deserters surreptitiously struck a match and lighted one of the dry petates (mats) and in an instant the "sol" side of the ring was ablaze. In the confusion and excitement the prisoners all succeeded in making good their scape, taking chances to effect their ends. The best society of Celaya was in attendance. It was Easter Sunday, the return of the season of gayety after Lent. There was an unusual number of ladies and little children present and these, as of ten as seen in such events, were the suf-ferers. No man lost his life. The helpless little ones and their mothers, who would not desert their offspring, were the victims of this most appalling catastrophe.

Celaya is mourning to-day. On every

side is beard the sound of wailing for the loved ones mourning for those doomed to die, or suffering by those whose wounds will not prove fatal. It is the saddest tragedy that has ever occurred in three enturies of the city's history.

#### INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION. The Association Alding the Movement For

the Formation of Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A letter was reeived at the bureau of the Kansas City Times yesterday morning from the secreary of the Indian Defense Association at City convention to look after the Oklahoma matter. The association declare themselves in barmony with the views expressed by the Kansas City convention, and in this behalf delegated Prof. Painter to come to Washington to represent the association in

a conference with the friends of the Okla-

Prof. Painter arrived soon after, and af ter a protracted interview with Congress Springer, Governor Crawford, Hon Sidney Clarke and Captain Couch, signi fied his thorough approval of the Springer bill, and moreover promised material assistance in securing advanced ground in regard to the Indian problem, and said that his association recognized the absolute necessity of opening up all Indian reservations not needed as the most practical ole method of conferring upon the In dians the highest benefits of civilation He said he had already stated this to the President. His experience in Indian affairs convinced him that the chiefs and nead men of Indian tribes who had come to Washington to prevent legislation as to allotments in severalty and opening up Indian reservations to settlement totall, misrepresented their people and acted from sordid and selfish motives. Under the present circumstances nobody but vic ious white men came into contact with the Indians, whereas if the Territory were thrown open to settlement, these Indians would be brought into association with the better class of citizens. The sum and supstance of Prof. Painter's argument is that

The Boycott Raised.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The final result of the meeting of the employes of the various roads in this city, which began yesterday afternoon and lasted untill a late hour last night, is announced this morning, in the declaration that the boycott of "Q" freight has been permanently raised, and that henceforth the contest will be confined strictly to the "Q" system. The raising of the boycotts means that all strikes now on except the "Q," are to stop forthwith, and that all those which are imminent are to be avert The business of Chicago is to be restored and maintained by the strikers with stact decorum. Other roads are absolved from the requirement of neutrality.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday adopted resolutions looking toward a unio with the American Woman's Suffrage As ociation. Mrs. El zabeth Cady Stanton was re-elected president, Miss Susan B. Anthony, vice-president; Miss Rachel G. Foster, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jane H. Spofford, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Wilbur and Mrs. Julia A. Wilbur, auditors, and Mrs Matilda Joslyn Gage, chairman of of the executive committee in place of Mrs. M. Wright Sewall, whose business engage ments prevent her from continuing in the position. The foreign delegates to the International Council were elected foreign THE FATAL BRIDGE.

Passenger Train on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road Falls Through a Bridge-A

Number Killed and Many Injured. NEW HAMPTON, Iowa, April 6 .- A terrible railroad accident occurred about four miles west of this town on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road by which at least a dozen pe sons lost their lives and from fifteen to

twenty were injured.

The train which left Chicago at 11:30 Vednesday morning and was due here at 2:13 yesterday morning passed here nearly on time and when about four miles west plunged into a creek which had been swo len by the immense amount of water which had been running off for the past few days and had been further blocked by an ice gorge which, previous to the arrival of the train, had carried away a portion of the bridge. There was nothing to show that there was danger ahead and one train plunged into the swollen stream while run-

The engine and three coaches were thrown into the creek and were immediately submerged in the torrent of water which overflowed the banks. A scene of wild confusion ensued and those of the train crew and passengers who escaped death or injury were immediately called into service to relieve the drowning and imprisoned passengers. It was with great difficulty the passengers could be reached, owing to the rushing of the waters through the car windows. Those who were rescued from the smoking car, which was almost entirely submerged, were taken from the windows-some maimed to such an extent that they were powerless to help themselves while others were nearly drowned before aid could reach them.

By noon six dead bodies had been taken from the wreck and three more were known to be underneath the debris, through which the water was madly pouring, rendering it difficult to reach them. It was also stated that the engineer and fireman were instantly killed or were caught in the cab and drowned before aid could reach them, but the confusion and excitement was so great that it was difficult to secure relia-

ble information. In addition to the passengers known to be killed, from fifteen to twenty have been rescued that are more or less seriously injared. A number are so dangerously hurt that it is feared they can not possibly re-

As soon as a trainman who escaped injury could be spared he was dispatched to this station and a relief train was tele-graphed for from Mason City. Telegrams relief were also sent to Charles City and other near places, but it was not until several hours after the accident that a train arrived with physicians to care for the injured and additional helping hands to aid in rescuing those still confined in the wreck.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. CHARLES CITY, Iowa, April 6 .- The wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, some claim, was caused by ice on the track, while others claim it was by spreading of the rails. The engine jumped the track first and the baggage car and tender plunged over the engine into the water. The smoker struck on top of the engine and was badly smashed. The engine is entirely under water and the baggage car is almost covered by water. There were about thirty people in the smoker at the time, four of whom were killed so far as known, besides the engineer crushed between the cab and smoker. The fireman escaped unhurt. There were about twenty-five wounded, though none fatally. The belief is that there are three more todies under the wreck. The baggageman and route agent were well wet up, but escaped

through the window without much injury. The names of the dead that have been learned are as follows: Mr. William Anderson, C. Seavenson, J. Denles, James Scagel, engineer, of Mitchell, Dak.; Dora Heidecker, Letta, a girl about four years

Among the wounded are O. B. Allen and Philadelphia in response to a communication addressed to that association by Dr. H. Zarr, both of Nora Springs. One Chi-Morrison Munford, as chairman of the com-mittee sent to Washington by the Kansas the passengers quiet till they could help them out. The wounded are mostly by burns from the engine. The mails and paggage are in the river.

The complete list of the wounded is as follows: Jacob Schart, Jr., Stoux Falis, Dak., severe wounds on wrist and hand; C. J. Weiland, Geneva, Iowa; Nick Gonring, Aurora, Wis.; J. M. Christianson, of Denmark; Mr. and Mrs. Heidecker and five children, the baby being killed; James Murphy, of Ossian, Iowa; Arthur White, Blackstone, Mass.; John Glausenor, Monticello, Wis.; Frank Studebaker, Boaz, Wis.; Henry Schnarr, Nora Springs, Iowa: Adam Kauch and wife, Prussia; Gus Behrans, Germany; Elwood Ewers, Marshall, Wis.; Philip Gross, Fort Atkinson, Iowa.

Every thing is being done by both the railroad company and citizens of this city to care for the injured and alleviate their sufferings. Five surgeons were at the scene of the wreck early this morning, and great hopes are entertained that the number of the killed will not be increased by further developments. The wreck is in further developments. about six or seven feet of the water.

Blaine Reported Sick.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6.—The Chronicle-Telegraph says: "Mr. James W. Draper of this city is in receipt of a letter from a personal friend, a Pittsburgh r, now in Vienna, a prominent citizen and a wide-awake politician, in which this passage occurs: I saw Mr. Blane quite often at if it be desirable to advance the civiliza- greatly broken in health. He looks every tion of the Indians they should be sur-rounded by good white neighbors, farmers eight. Washington excitement and too and industrial people, whose example in much hard work have been his troubles, thrift and respect for order and the law and any one who sees him will know could be copied. the reason of his withdrawal from Presidential aspirations. I fear his life will not be spared long."

New York, April 6.—About six o'clock last night in the Delemator fron foundry six men were casting a large cylinder, the mold of which was about twenty feet in diameter and five feet deep, and a board was faid across it and the workmen took up an enormous ladle of molten iron and walked out upon the plank with it. The frail support broke and the six men were precipitated into the mold, together with the ladle and the molten iron. Peter Barton and J. B. Laurie were so fearfully burned that they can not survive, and the other four were also burned, two of them very seriously.

A Desperado.
Topeka, Kan., April 6.—Bill Miller, a noted desperado, charged with murder in the first degree, was brought to this city yesterday by United States Marshar Cronk. He was arrested in Doniphan County, his home. He is the ringleader of a gang of desperadoes numbering thirty men or more who have been the terror for years of the north-ern and western part of the State. The crime for which Muler was arrested was the murder of John Hance, a boy, in the Indian Territory last fall. When arrested Miller had three double action revolvers on his person, and in his wagon was a \$8-caliber rifle. It is said Miller killed three men. INSTRUCTION OF INDIANS.

etter From President Cleveland in Reply to Resolutions of the Methodist Episco-pal Church of Philadelphia in Relation to the Instruction of Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- President Cleveland has written the following letter in response to resolutions adopted at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia last month respecting the use of the Dakota Bible, and teaching native languages in the Indian schools:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1888. REV. JAMES NORROW, D. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA - My Dear Sir: I have received from you certain resolutions passed at the annual con ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Philadelphia, on the 20th inst.

I am not informed how to address a response

to the officers of the conference, who have signed these resolutions, and for that reason I transmit my reply to you. The action taken by this assemblage of Christian men, has greatly surprised and disappointed me. They declare: That this conference earnestly protests against the recent action of the Government in excluding the use of the native languages in the education of the Indians, and especially the ex-clusion of the Dakota Bible among those tribes where it was formerly used. That while ad-nitting that there are advantages in teaching English to the Indians, to compel them to receive all religious instruction in that language would practically hinder their receiving it in the most effective way. The line of power travels with the human heart, and the heart of the Indian is in his language. That it is in harmony with the genius of our country—a free Church in a free State—that the operations of all missionary societies should be untrammeled

by State interference.'
The rules of the Indian Bureau upon the subject referred to are as follows:

1. No text books in the vernacular will be al-

lowed in any school where children are placed under contract, or where the Government contributes, in any manner whatever to the port of the school. No oral instruction in the vernacular will be allowed at such schools. The entire curriculum must be in the English lan-

guage.
2. The vernacular may be used in the missionary schools only for oral instruction in morals and religion, where it is deemed to be an auxiliary to the English language in conveying such instruction, and only native Indian teachers will be permitted to otherwise teach in any Indian vernacular, and these native teachers will only be allowed so to teach in schools not supported in whole or in part by the Government, and at remote points where there are no Government or contract schools where the English language is taught.

These native teachers are only allowed to teach in the vernacular, with a view of reaching those Indians who can not have the advantage of the contract of

tages of instruction in English, and such in-struction must give way to the English-teach-ing schools as soon as they are established where the Indians can have access to them. 3. A limited theological class of young men may be trained in the vernacular at any purely

missionary school, supported exclusively by missionary societies, the object being to preare them for the ministry, whose subsequent work shall be confined to preaching, unless they are employed as teachers in remote set-tlements where English schools are inacces-

4. These rules are not intended to prevent the possession or use by any Indian of the Bible published in the vernacular, but such posses-sion or use shall not interfere with the teaching of the English language to the extent and

the manner hereinbefore directed.

The Government seeks in its management of the Indians to civilize them and to prepare them for that contact with the world which nec-essarily accompanies civilization. Manifestly nothing is more important to the Indian from this point of view, than a knowledge of the English language. All the efforts of those having the matter in charge tend to the ultimate mixture of the Indians with our other people, thus making one community equal in all those things which pertain to American citizenship. But this ought not to be done while the Indians are entirely ignorant of the English language, seems to me it would be a cruel mockery to send them out into the world without this shield from imposition, and without this weap-

on to force their way to self-support and inde

Nothing can be more consistent, then, than Nothing can be more consistent, taken, to iasist upon the teaching of English in our Indian schools. It will not do to permit these wards of the Nation, in their preparation to become their own masters, to indulge in their come their own masters, to indulge in their

them, or because it pleases them.

The action of the conference, therefore, surprises me, if ty it they mean to protest against such exclusion as is prescribed in the order. It will be observed that "text books in the vernac-

The action of the conference, therefore, surprises me, if ty it they mean to protest against such exclusion as is prescribed in the order. It will be observed that "text books in the vernacular" are what are prohibited, and "oral instruction," the "entire curriculum," must be in English. These are terms used to define the elements of an ordinary secular education, and do not refer to religious or moral teaching. Secular teaching is the object of the ordinary Government schools, but surely there can be no objection to reading a chapter in the Bible in English or in Dakotan, if English could not be understood, at, the daily opening of those schools, as is done in many other well-regulated secular schools. It may be, too, that the use of the words in the vernacular may be sometimes necessary to and in communicating a knowledge of the English language; but the use of the vernacular should not be encouraged or continued beyond the limit of such necessity, and the "text books," the "oral instruction," in a general sense, and the "curriculum" certainly should be in English.

In missionary schools, moral and religious instruction may be given in the vernacular, as an auxiliary to English, in conveying such instruction mere and the desirability of some instruction in morals and religion is recognized, the extreme value of learning the English language is not lost sight of.

And the provision which follows, that only native teachers shall "otherwise" (that is, except for meral or religious instruction,) teach the vernacular, and only in remote places, and until Government or contract schools are established, is in excet keeping with the purpose of the Government to exclude the Indian languages from schools so far as is consistent with a due regard for the continuance of moral and religious teaching in the missionary schools, and except in such cases as the exclusion with a due regard for the continuance of moral and religious teaching in the missionary schools, and except in such cases as the exclusion with the plans of the improvement and welfare of the Indians.
At any rate, until it is demonstrated that
these rules operate as impediments to Indian
advancement, they will be adhered to, while
the Government will continue to invoke the assistance of all Christian people and organizations in this very important and interesting
part of the labor intrusted to it.

Yours very truly,

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Beaten by the Knights of Labor. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 3 .- Thomas B McGuire, of the general executive board Knights of Labor, says in reference to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike: "The engineers are beaten and there is no use in prolonging the conflict. It is the Knights who have beaten them. Our people have been getting even with them for their course in the Southwest and Reading strikes. We would have won the Southwestern strike had it not been for the Brotherhood, which treated us the same way in the Reading strike. Their motto has been 'no entangling alliances. I guess that they see now that an 'entangling alliance' would have been a good thing for them in this struggle."

KANSAS CROPS

The Season Two Weeks Late, But the Feeling Hopeful.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 4.—The following is a synopsis of the forthcoming quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the week ending March 31, 1588: Wheat area sown in the State in the fall of 1887 as compared with that sown the previous year, 101 per cent., which gives a to-tal area for the State of 1,315,828 acres, which is an access of 17,209 acres above the acreage of the previous year. Winter killed or destroyed from other causes, eight per cent. General condition of crops as compared with a full stand and unimpaired vi-

tality, 92 per cent. Tame Grasses-All varieties of tame grasses suffered more or less from the drought of last season, and as reports vary in regard to them it is difficult to deter mine which variety has withstood the drought best; but timothy and clover, especially for Eastern and alfalfa and orchard grass for Western Kansas, seem to give on the whole the best satisfaction.

Fruit-Buds of all varieties with the exception of peaches are reported in good

healthy condition and promise a good crop. The season is reported generally throughout the State as about two weeks late, but the ground without any exsas is reported as more thoroughly soaked by the March rains than it has been for many years. Altogether the situation in Kansas at this time is most hopeful and the farmers throughout the State are in good spirits and not without reason are expecting a bountiful yield from the seed that they put into the ground this season Rye-The general condition of the crop.

as compared with the average condition, 100 per cent. Live Stock-Horses: Condition generally

good, but in many counties thin in flesh in consequence of the scarcity and high price of grain; no prevailing disease.

Cattle-Notwithstanding the fear and anxiety of farmers throughout the State last fall, cattle have gone through the winter in fair shape, as a rule, and the percent. age of loss is less than it has been for a number of years. In general, cattle are thin, but in good health, and have sufficient strength to carry them through to grass. Only a few counties report loss, and these are in the extreme western portion of the State, and are attributed to cornstalks and other dry, indigestible food.

Hogs-Farmers generally, on account of the light corn crop, sold their hogs off close in the fall, and those remaining are for the most part thin in flesh. There will be but few pigs this spring. In a few counties hog cholera is reported, but gencrally in a mild form, and it is no doubt nly the remnant of that fearful scourge which played so much havoc among the logs of Kansas the two preceding years.

#### HOBBS ALIVE.

Remarkable Disclosures Respecting an Al-

leged Homicide in the Transvaal.

San Francisco, April 3.—Old Californians were shocked last September to hear that C. H. Hobbs, a pioneer, who made a fortune at Jose and built the costliest residence in that city, had been killed in the Transvaal by his partner. was understood that Hobbs was engaged in diamond mining, and that the dispute grew out of a division of the profits. The story was given with great detail and biographies of Hobbs were given in all the papers nere. His family at San Jose went into mourning.

A few days ago ex-Park Superintendent Hennessy, of San Francisco, returned from a visit to London. In a talk with your cor-respondent this afternoon he declared that Hobbs was alive in London, and was engaged in a large financial scheme to dispose of the Transvaal railroad, of which he had secured the control. Said Hennessy:
"I was in McMurdo's office in London when who should walk in but a man that was the very image of the dead Hobbs. I stared at him and he hastily left the office. When he went out I said, 'If I didn't know old Hobbs, of San Jose, was dead and buried Sarcoxie (Mo.) Vindicator. old Hobbs, of San Jose, was dead and buried in the Transvaal, I should say that was Hobbs who just came in here.' McMurdo laughed, and replied: 'That was Hobbs,' and then he told this strange story. It seems Hobbs got the idea that he could

secure control of the Transvaal railway. In order to rush his scheme secretly he caused the report to be sent to America that he had been shot. He had this report published in the South African papers; then he began to work his cards, and soon had obtained possession of the railway. He expects to get \$500,000 for the property, as both England and Germany covet it."

From other sources it was learned that Hobbs was living with a woman in London while his family in San Jose is mourning him as dead in a foreign land.

#### KANSAS CITY ELECTION.

A Result More Satisfactory to Individuals Than Parties-The Scratcher Abroad. Kansas City, Mo., April 4.—The election yesterday went off with a hurrab. The result was mysterious and surprising. There were three regular tickets-Republican, Democratic and Labor. From the first two the Law and Order League selected a ticket. while Davenport, for recorder, ran independent. The Republicans will have the Council by one voic, if Pague, the only Labor candidate elected, votes with them. There was a large and unblushing amount of bribery and treating, the streets being filled with drunken men, but no disorder was reported. Two arrests were made of ticket peddlers for touting within two hundred feet of the polls. The result may be regarded as a victory for the saloon ment. Kumpf, Republican, is elected by a majority of 946. Holmes, Democrat, is elected treasurer by a majority of 1,700, and Davenport, Independent, is elected by a majority of 3,700, and a plurality over Snow, who defeated him for the nomination, of 6,192. So Kumpf and Davenport are both indorsed. Winram, Republican candidate for auditor, pulls through by a plurality of 1,536, and City Attorney Hawkins will have the pleasure of being sat down upon for another year by Davenport. His call was a close 395 and will stay

one, but he got there by a plurality er year. Lucas, the Democratic nomfor mayor endorsed by the Law and Order League, made a gallant but unavailing fight. J. W. Reese, the Labor nominee, received only 637 votes; Kumpt 7,655; Lucas, 5,655.

Triple Murder.
Lima, O., April 3.—Last evening Patrick Hughes, Dave Gallagher and James Stockey were stabbed to death in a fight with Dave Crowder and William Goins, colored. Crowder and Goins were passing Manning's saloon on Main street, when a quarrel ensued. Hughes' heart was cut in two with a razor. The most intense excitement was caused by the murder and the police were unable to keep the streets clear. A mob formed and the various police stations and the county jail were visisted, but the murderers were not found. It was learned late at night that the authorities had arrested them soon after the murder and had them in hiding, fearing STOCK ITEMS.

One or two pounds of cotton-seed meal each per d ay next summer will save your cows one or two hours' work picking around the pastures, thus giving them so much extra rest, which is quite an important item.

There are a good many cattle coming out of their barns and stables this spring, with the hair rubbed off in places. Whether it be barn itch, or some other minute parasite, the old-fashioned cure is the best. Sulphur and lard well applied.

A. C. Pierce told us last Monday that he received about \$9 per day for milk, and by the first of May he expected the amount would be \$25. He says it beats raising wheat. He is going to put up a couple more silos this summer.-Junction City (Kan.) Republican. Mr. Newton Smith, South Hadley Falls,

Mass., noticed that his herd of sixty cows was in a bad condition. He gave them warm water to drink, and in a few days the milk yield was increased from 500 quarts to 650 quarts. A steam boiler was used to do the heating .- Hoard's Dairyman. A veterinarian gives the following simple

instructions for straightening a horse's tail: "Tie the tail to the opposite side from which he holds it, to a surcingle, then nick it in three different places one inch apart, then touch it with the edge of a hot budception is in excellent condition for then touch it with the edge of a hot bud-spring crops. The subsoil of Kan-ding iron. Keep in that position for one week till the cuts are healed. It is reported that a large number of

horses which have been attacked with the new disease prevailing in New York since the recent blizzard have been shot. Superintendent Hankinson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said that in nearly all cases the horses contracted the disease from mismanagement in the feeding.

In reality there are but two questions for the dairyman, whether he operates in Massachusetts or Iowa. They are: How can I make the best butter; for it is quality that fixes the price? The second is: How can I reduce the cost of making a pound of butter to the lowest point; for it s the cost of production that fixes the ratio

of profit. - Exchange. The first hundred pounds put on a pig costs less than the second, the second less than the third, and every additional hundred costs more than the preceding. Keep the pigs growing from the time they are farrowed, and when nine months old they should weigh from 250 to 300 pounds, and can be disposed of to a better advantage,

and at more profit than ever afterwards. Let me tell how to get rid of sheep ticks with very little expense and not much trouble. After the weather becomes settled this spring, every time you salt your sheep mix sulphur with the salt-one heaptablespoonful to fifty head of sheep. By using this remedy, I have not had a tick on my sheep for the last five years. Before that they were so numerous that after shearing they would go from the ewes on the lambs, and in some instances killed some of the lambs before I realized

what ailed them .- Cor. Ohio Farmer. FARM NOTES.

Buckwheat, wheat and oats rank first

mong egg-producing foods. It is not the wear of summer, but the rust of winter, that rains agricultural tools and machinery.

Onion sets are produced by sowing the seed thickly in the rows, so as to allow them but little room for growth. Sow the seed as soon as the ground will permit. The farmers in the vicinity of Spivey,

Kan., held a meeting a few days ago to consult in regard to planting cotton. Those present agreed to plant from five to ten acres each, and pledged an aggregate of seventy-six acres. Jake Carr, who lives twelve miles north

of here, has sold 25) bushels of German millet seed here of his own raising, at seventy-five cents per bushel. Out of the An oblong square, as long again as wide,

is the most profitable shape for a garden, as the rows are equally long, and less time is taken up in turning the horse. The size of the same should be in proportion to the number of the family, bearing in mind the fact that one-fourth of an acre well manured and cultivated will produce more and better vegetables than a whole acre not so well attended to.

Central Ohio farmers have lately been approached by men claiming to be agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking their assistance in proecting quail against sportsmen. The farmer is asked to act as agent, and is requested to sign a blank. This is usually done, and in a few days the farmer is not: fied to appear at the bank and settle, when he suddenly realizes that he has been sign

ing a note. The seeds of carrots and parsnips are very slow in germinating, and to this cause is due the failure on the part of some farmers to grow these crops. The seed should be sown early, so as to have the young plants make some headway before the grass shall begin to grow thickly, or handweeding must be resorted to. It would be best to use plenty of seed, planting them in "stools" about six inches apart in the rows. and thin out the surplus plants after they shall be up.

For a permanent pasture use a variety of grasses. The kind best adapted to the location will assert its superiority, and in time give a good reward. It is not advisable to turn stock on a permanent pasture until the ground shall have been well covered. Trampling injures the grass, while grazing it too soon injures its vitality. At least three years should be allowed for growth before turning on stock. The greater the variety of grasses the thicker the growth and the better the pasture .-

Exchange.
At a late meeting of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association a great amount of testimony was given on the value of ensilage as the cheapest food available to the dairyman. One dairyman said he fed forty cows six months on the ensilage grown on sixteen acres, or two and a half cows to the acre, or at the rate of sixty-six weeks' feed for one cow from one acre. Another said ensilage increased the milk yield 20 per cent. and also increased the butter, but not to so large an extent. Another fed ensilage with a little hay and bran, and made a pound of butter from 171/4 pounds of milk.

Notes.

Senators and Representatives are now busily engaged in franking seeds and pubpublic documents to their constituents. Spring has opened, and with spring comes wnat Congressmen call the "garden sass' nuisance. A visit to the various committee rooms will find clerks and employes sur-rounded by mail sacks and hard at work in sending off sample packages of peas and beans.

The past year has not been as much noted for wonderful new butter and milk records as some of those immediately preceding. The rage for extraordinary feats in this line is hardly as great as it has