

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE SIN OF OMISSION.

It isn't the thing to do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of a heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night.
The stone you might have lifted
Out of a brother's way,
The bit of heartless counsel
You were hurried too much to say,
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle and winsome tone
That you had no time nor thought for,
With troubles enough of your own.
These little acts of kindness,
So easily out of mind,
These chances to be angels
Which even mortals find—
They come in night and silence,
Each chill, reproachful writh,
When hope is faint and flagging,
And a blight has dropped on faith.
For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great,
To suffer our slow compassion
That tarries until too late.
And it's not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you the bitter heartache
At the setting of the sun.
—Christian Intelligencer.

A HUNTING ADVENTURE.

Curious Experience With a Lion by a Party of Hunters

The Initiation of an East India Trick, Which Did Not Terminate as Expected—A Pair of Elephant Tusks.

One day, when camped about fifty miles across the Zambesi, in Africa, and ten miles from a dam of water called Spitz Dam, we had a very strange and singular adventure with a lion. It was in this way: One of our horses had broken loose during the night, and Tom and a couple of other Kafirs had gone out early to capture the animal. The spoor of the horse led toward the dam. When they arrived there what should they see but the nearly eaten carcass of the animal, and all around the ground was trodden the spoor of different animals, undoubtedly lions and wolves. The horse had strayed there for water and been attacked by the brutes. Of course, all the boys could do was to return to camp and report.

The party in camp consisted of Burns, Swartz and I, with about twenty-five Kafirs. Swartz was awfully mad when Tom told him about the horse being eaten, and he at once sent eighteen of the boys out to dig a pit such as we call in Africa a lion trap. At dusk the hunters secreted themselves in trees, behind heaps of stones or any thing to be safe from the wild brutes. Before secreting themselves a small dyker bok, or very small animal, not too heavy to break the reeds, is placed on the top of the reeds in the center (this bok or other animal is generally shot during the day for that purpose.)

About an hour before dusk Swartz and I set out for the dam. After all were ready we all got behind a crantz of large rocks, which the Kafirs, under Tom's direction, had built during the day. We were located about one hundred yards from the pit, on a bit of a rise, so that we looked down on all that was going on.

We sat talking for a couple of hours, when I began to feel sleepy, and Swartz said he would keep watch for a few hours; then I could take a few hours if nothing happened. I had been asleep about three hours when I was awakened by a hand laid on me. I was about to jump up, but Swartz almost knocked me down and told me to keep quiet. Then I remembered where I was. I crept slowly to the side of the rocks and looked through (we had left places between the rocks to see through), and what was my surprise to see a number of elephants drinking and squirting water about in all directions. I should say there must have been a dozen, small and large ones. One large bull, which stood nearest to us, had a pair of tusks which had a good deal of fighting for, and Swartz whispered to me that he would have that fellow's tusks before to-morrow evening if he had to bust for it.

All at once we heard a roaring in the distance, but we did not have to think a second time what the roar came from. The roars came nearer and nearer, and we could tell there was more than one lion. All at once Tom, who was lying down by me, nudged me in the side and pointed to a ridge by the side of the dam. Looking there we saw a lion creeping along toward the water; then came another and another until five were in the water drinking together. They were about fifty feet from the trap.

After they had quenched their thirst they began to roar in the most terrible manner, and two of the males began to fight, as they generally do when together. They fought for about ten minutes, when one, which seemed to get the worst of it, crept off to a distance, while the others separated and prowled about. One of the males with a female turned toward the pit, but stopped again to drink. They stayed there playing in the water for about half an hour, when they walked nearer the trap. I was very excited at this time. I had set several traps before, but never had an animal so near as these lions were. All at once the male crouched down to the ground as if to spring, and before we could say Jack Robinson he made a spring onto the bank, and down went bok, lion and all together into the pit or trap. The lioness stood and looked as if she could

not understand it, but, gaining courage, she crept slowly toward the pit and looked down.

Just then the old fellow below made a growl as much as to say: "Help me out, dear." This sort of thing went on for I do not know how long, since an hour after the old fellow went down the moon went below the horizon and we only heard the growls, etc., of the different animals.

As soon as the sun was up enough to make it light we could see the lioness lying down by the side of the hole. She kept getting up and lying down continually. As soon as it was light enough to make a shot Swartz let fly at the old lady, when she gave a great spring and cleared off to some bushes not far distant. Then we all got out of our hole and ran to the trap. I shall never forget how "His Knobs" looked when he saw us. He made a spring at the side of his den and his eyes looked as if they were on fire, and he growled so terribly that he seemed to make the earth shake.

When I was a boy I remember reading of the Prince of Wales' travels in India and seeing an illustration of a tiger being held by natives by means of thick ropes. A loop forming a lasso was thrown around the tiger's neck, and two ends, some ten yards long, were held by a number of natives. When the tiger sprang to one side the natives on the other side pulled, and when the tiger flew at them the natives on the other side pulled, so the more the tiger pulled, the tighter the rope got. I had been telling Swartz about this, and he said if he ever got a chance he would put it in practice. So as soon as he saw the lion he determined to have him alive for a time. He accordingly sent a Kafir back to the camp for a coil of "rimpy," and so soon as he returned Swartz made a lasso, as I have said, and dropped it down the hole.

After dodging to get it over his head for a time, at last we got it there and pulled it tight. Then Swartz gave the word to pull, and they jerked the lion out of the hole. Swartz and I meanwhile held our guns ready in case of accident. As soon as the lion was pulled out, he flew from side to side, but the more he plunged the more he was pulled. Swartz gave the word to pull him to a couple of trees about a couple of hundred yards off, and they fastened him up tight.

It would take me too long to tell you how the Kafirs danced around him, pricking him with the assagais, spitting at him and cutting up hundreds of other antics. The Kafirs hate lions, and when they get a chance they let the lion know it. The lion, of course, kept up a continual roar all the time.

The sun was pretty well up when we had fixed his Lordship, as Swartz called him, so we determined to leave the boys and set out on the spoor of the elephants, taking only Tom with us. It is not necessary for me to tell you any thing about the elephant hunt, except that we came upon them after a couple of hours' ride, and, picking out the bull mentioned above, we shot him easily, besides another smaller bull. We got back to the dam at sundown, and as we were tired we decided to camp there for the night. We did not know what to do with the lion, until the morning, and then decide whether to shoot him or to try to get him to camp; but fate decided the question for us.

When we awoke in the morning the lion was gone. I had noticed how suddenly he had stopped roaring in the night, but went to sleep, not thinking any thing about it. But what was most singular was that the "rimpies" had both been chewed through during the night, and, as old Swartz said, although he could not swear to it, the lioness must have been lying near watching her mate all day, and as soon as all was quiet she came out, and, creeping up, chewed the "rimpies" through, thus setting her lord free. But what seemed so singular to Swartz was that the lion had not attacked any of the party, since the fires had almost gone out. The whole affair seemed a mystery to all of us, and I firmly believe what old Swartz said, that the lioness had set the lion free. The whole affair made us laugh, especially in the camp. Anyhow we came back richer than we went away, and old Burns said he would forgive the lion for getting away, as he had been the means of getting two pairs of very fine tusks.—J. W. Edwards, in American Field.

Aphorisms from the German.

Magnanimity, which is so highly praised, usually consists of a good deal of pity and a little contempt.

Weak characters never show any decision, except when they commit some act of stupidity.

In some instances jealousy is a sign of love, but it is more frequently proof of overwhelming egotism. In some cases jealousy is no proof of love of any kind, but is merely indicative of a bad disposition.

There is nothing either absolutely good or absolutely bad in this world. To look at every thing in a gloomy light is silly; in a rosy hue is a delusion.

The woman who shows annoyance at a declaration of love is very near yielding; the one who is silent wants to hear more; the one who weeps wants to be consoled; but the one who laughs disconcerts the attacking party, while she is invulnerable.—Texas Siftings.

The only religious daily in the world has been published in Montreal since 1860. The experiment was once tried in New York, but it was a failure.

FOOD FOR HORSES.

How to Save at Least Twenty per Cent. of Feed.

Perfect digestion and assimilation require perfect health in the digestive organs. Care should be taken in regard to stabling. Look after ventilation and sewerage, and cleanliness in every respect. See that the molar teeth are in proper condition to grind the food. Grain swallowed whole is never digested, hence the advantage in cutting hay and grinding feed. From my own experience I am satisfied that feeding cut hay and ground feed results in a net saving of at least twenty per cent. Companies and organizations which keep hundreds of horses, and even thousands, have been obliged to study this part of their expenses closely, and they have demonstrated beyond a doubt that it is economy to cut and grind feed for horses. I have fed a large number of horses of my own, and have observed how others feed, for many years, and I know it is the correct way to feed economically.

I usually feed equal parts by weight, of oats, corn and wheat bran, and it works admirably. Few horses fed thus suffer from diseases of the digestive organs. No doubt many who feed corn to horses in summer, give too much of it, producing acute indigestion and colic. Cut feed is not bulky, and is therefore more suitable for the small stomach of the horse. When horses are fed on cut hay they get a regular quantity and no more, but if fed on long, loose hay they often have all they can eat, possibly consuming forty pounds per day instead of eight or ten. Cut hay is far less apt to cause irritation of the intestines and derangements of the bowels and stomach. By mixing oats with dry bran, you compel the horse to eat more slowly and masticate better. A proper quantity of salt is an important item. This can be best secured by placing a lump of rock salt where he can have free access to it. It stimulates and promotes digestion and improves the condition, not only by its action upon the stomach, but also by its alterative action upon the blood.

Keep horses from exposure to cold, piercing winds and storms. Fully half more food is required by stock not sheltered, and it is almost impossible to keep young stock from being "stunted," if not properly sheltered. It is economy, to say nothing about humanity, to place stock in warm, well ventilated quarters. Keep the stable clean; feed cut hay and fodder, with a moderate quantity of ground oats, corn, rye and wheat bran, and water no less than three times a day. Observe these rules and you will save at least twenty-five per cent. This is not theory, but practice.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

FEEDING GRASS PLANTS.

The Kind of Fertilizers Suitable for Application to Pastures.

A safe fertilizer for grass lands has to be compounded on the same rules which guide us in making provision of that kind for other crops upon plowed lands. Wood-ashes, barnyard manure, if necessary supplemented by commercial manurial substances, or a suitable combination of commercial manurial substances may be used in that connection, with more or less advantages under different local circumstances.

The grass crop contains, on an average, one part of phosphoric acid to three parts of nitrogen and four parts of potash. In case of new grass land, it is well to adhere to that proportion of these constituents in the manure to be used.

In case of old grass lands with an abundance of vegetable refuse matter, the amount of nitrogen may be safely reduced to smaller proportions, whilst an extra occasional application of some potash compounds alone, as muriate of potash (150-200 pounds per acre) or kainit (500-600 pounds per acre), judging in the matter from personal observations, secures quite frequently satisfactory crops.

It is difficult to state collectively the exact amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid for a given area, which will secure the best results, on account of the widely-varying conditions of grass lands as far as locality and their state of fertility is concerned. To apply about one-half of the fertilizing constituents contained in an average crop seems to be a good rule, under otherwise fair conditions.

Taking two tons of hay as an average yield per acre, the fertilizer to be used ought to contain from 30 to 35 pounds of available nitrogen, from 11 to 12 pounds of available phosphoric acid, and from 45 to 50 pounds of soluble potassium oxide (actual potash). Such a fertilizer made of the best ingredients, would cost from \$8 to \$9 per acre.

It is not advisable to reduce the nitrogen in our grass manures to too small quantities, for the best grass crop contains the largest amount of valuable nitrogen compounds.

No single article of plant food acts independently of the rest; a liberal amount of nitrogen assists in the liberal assimilation of phosphoric acid and potash. These elements have a close relation to each other in many of our fodder crops.—Dr. Goosmann, Director Massachusetts Experiment Station.

Omelette of Cheese: Grate some fine cheese and beat it up in a dish with some eggs and a cup of thick cream or sweet milk, season it with pepper and salt, according to the saltiness of the cheese; have ready a frying-pan of hot butter, into which pour the above mixture and fry as an omelette.

REVERSAL OF WOODLAND.

A Practical Suggestion for Farmers Living in the Older States.

When the country was new those portions were naturally first cleared which seemed best adapted for immediate cultivation at least expense. Such lands were those which were warm and dry, and needed but the clearing off of the trees and a rough breaking to fit them for farm crops. In this way large areas of low-lying and swamp lands were left in wood, and so continued. These low lands originally stronger in natural composition of soil, have continued to increase in fertility by the forest wastes—dead leaves and timber, together with the wash of higher grounds—until now they are the richest lands we have. Has not the time arrived when these low woodlands may be profitably cleared and put to permanent cultivation? An inducement to this is found in the fact that much of the higher and drier land first cleared has become exhausted, and is no longer profitable for tillage. Especially is this class of thin, exhausted land unfit for grass; and the increasing deficiency of hay and pasture has become one of the greatest drawbacks to Eastern agriculture.

Now the low grounds are the natural grass lands, are stored with much organic material, and need only to be cleared, drained and cultivated to become very productive and permanent meadows with the enhanced price of farm products over those obtained by our fathers and the easier and more effectual methods of draining now practiced, the job of ridding the land of surplus water, which seemed so difficult to our ancestors, has become easily practicable and almost sure to be attended with profit. But this plan would far reduce the area of our woodlands, which is small enough already. Therefore, since "turn about is fair play," why not plant the old cultivated and worn soils to forest trees? In this way the average of woodland will remain the same, or be increased, and we gain in compensation large tracts of new and fertile soil. There is an abundance of surface in the Eastern States upon which wood ought to be grown, or allowed to remain continuously. Such is nearly all mountainous or very rocky land, steep side-hills, ravines and narrow valleys, cold and springy land upon which moss and ferns grow, all thin, light and worn out soils, distant portions of the farm and places difficult of access when the ground is frozen.—John F. Fells, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE BEST EVERGREENS.

Knowledge Gained by an Experience of Twenty Years.

Many farmers and land-owners are intending to plant evergreens for shelter belts, and are seeking information as to what is best to plant. The white pine is now having a boom, mainly because the seedling plants are obtained cheap from the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan. I say amen to all booms that will cause more evergreens to be planted, if, as I believe, the planting of good, honest trees will prove one of the best investments and greatest blessings in the near future that a man can add to his farm. But there are good trees and better ones, and if a knowledge gained by twenty years of planting and watching the habits of the different varieties will be of use to the public, I shall do some good. The Scotch pine, in my estimation, is the best evergreen we have for immediate use. It will make a shelter sooner than any other kind, but will not make so good a one in the end as the spruce. The white pine as a young tree from two to eight or ten feet has fewer branches than the Scotch, less foliage, and that in severe cold weather clings so close to the branches that it makes little protection as compared to the coarser and more persistent foliage of the Scotch and Austrian. If any one does not think this statement correct, let them, some bitter cold day, observe, and compare some white pines from two to ten feet high with Scotch or Austrian of the same size, and note which offers the most resistance to wind and snow. The white pine is a grand and beautiful tree, and, after it is ten years old, is the fastest grower of all, but up to that time the Scotch will make the best and quickest protection, and that is the very time that on our wind-swept prairies it is most needed. The best shelter belt, all things considered, is a row of Scotch pine, six feet apart, on the inside of that a row of spruce, white or Norway, on the outside one, or as many as you please, rows of white pine. Here you have as near as possible perfection of beauty and utility combined.—Cor. Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

Chicken Pancakes.—One pint of finely-chopped cold chicken, freed from bones, seasoned with salt, pepper and tomato or mushroom catsup. Pour over the meat one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, mixed with one-half pint each of water and cold gravy, heated to boiling point; then heat the chicken. For the batter beat two eggs until light, and mix with one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, two full cups of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Hastily fry pancakes of the desired size to a light brown, spread some of the prepared chicken upon each pancake, fold once, and keep hot until all are ready for serving.

Robert Porter, an eccentric citizen of Stoughton, Mass., aged 65, has for twenty-five years bathed every day in an open spring on his farm. One morning last week he took his customary plunge when the mercury was fifteen degrees below zero, and claimed to enjoy it.

Farmers living near Bakersville, Cal., built a jack rabbit corral, shaped like the letter V, recently, and then scoured the fields on horseback, driving the animals before them into the trap. Then for two hours a general massacre of the pests took place, in which 5,075 of them were killed.

A CHAT WITH HOLMES.

A Young Lady's Account of an Interview with the Autocrat.

Somewhere in the works of Dr. Holmes the interviewer is described as "a long, lank individual with hungry eyes, always on the lookout for news, from a one-legged dog to the latest thing in crime." And so I mounted the steps of his imposing dwelling on Boston street, for the very purpose of having an interview with the genial "autocrat." These words seemed to apply in a particularly personal manner to myself and the object of my visit.

I was shown into a handsome parlor. Pictures, costly bric-a-brac, dainty little tables and cabinets abounded on all sides. When the inner door opened and Mr. Holmes himself stood before me and extended his hand in cordial welcome I was entirely at my ease.

He led me at once to his study—a room bright with sunshine and color. The windows looked out across the Back Bay, with the placid water in the foreground and the tall spires of Harvard shining in the distance.

Seated before the fire we chatted for awhile of various trifles until the subject of "Elsie Venner" came up. In speaking of this, one of his earliest successes, Dr. Holmes said:

"This is the book of which a dear friend spoke as a 'medicated novel.' Young as I was then, I could not help being pleased with the criticism."

The real aim of the story was to test the doctrine of original sin and human responsibility for the disordered volition coming under that technical denomination. The idea meant to convey was this: If "Elsie" was poisoned by the venom of a rattlesnake before she was born she was morally responsible for the volitional aberrations which, translated into acts, become what is known as sin? "It might be supposed," the pleasant old man said, "that the character of 'Elsie' was suggested by some fabulous person in classical history, but my story was nearly finished before Hawthorne had published his 'Marble Faun.'"

"Dr. Holmes," said I, "how do you enjoy being what people call a 'celebrity?'"

"Well," said he, "as far as personal vanity is concerned, it is well enough. But self-love is a cup without a bottom. Praise tends to egotism and generates a craving for personalities. Think of the letters one receives each day by post. One-tenth part of the praise would bring blushes if one were not a 'celebrity.' A successful author's life is not all a blaze of glory or a bed of rose leaves. In the first place he is supposed, of course, to be a millionaire. Does he not sell his books? A wagon load of solicitations, multitudinous subscriptions and never-ending piles of manuscript come daily to his door. Sometimes it is the poor poet that wants to be shown the way to fame. Often it is the unknown genius whom the world does not appreciate. They all come to him. If he does not answer he is called 'surly.' He is public property. He must attend celebrations, make speeches, and in fact live in a glass case for the edification of a general public, whose property he is."

And this was said in such a genial manner and with such a merry twinkle of the eye that I knew him to be only half in earnest.

"What of the young men who have to make their way in this grim old world of ours?" I asked after a pause.

"I have great confidence in young men who believe in themselves," he answered. "When a brave fellow steps up to that great bully, the world, and takes him by the beard boldly he is often surprised to find how easily it comes off in his hand. It is only tied to frighten timid adventurers away. I have seen young men come to a great city without a friend and without money; have seen them fight the great battle of life, beating down every obstacle that stood in their way. There are horse-tamers, women-tamers, before whom the fair sex bow down in silent worship—and there are also world-tamers, men who can make the world bow to their will." As he said these words the poet rose and walked toward the window, where the icy expanse seemed mingled with the dull winter sky. He pointed out the beauties of the scene, one by one, and I left him, with the sweetness of his words lingering in my memory, like the perfume of flowers after the sweet buds have fallen into the dust.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Proper Size.

Customer (to coal dealer)—I want to get a ton of coal.

Dealer—Yes, sir; what size?

Customer (timidly)—Well, if it isn't asking too much, sir, I would like a two-thousand-pound ton.—N. Y. Sun.

A neat device for robbing the mail has been discovered at Hartford. A sheet of stiff paper was passed by the thieves through the opening of the street lamp boxes with both ends folded and gummed, so that one end adhered to the box, and all letters dropped in thereafter were caught on the other end and held. At night the paper with its contents was withdrawn and the letters abstracted, opened and rifled. The department is trying to trace the thieves. The indications are that many letters have been thus stolen.

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HOME AND FARM.

—Vinegar is not only excellent for keeping fish, but improves its flavor.

—When the plate is sent up for more meat, send your knife and fork with it. It looks awkward to sit holding them.

—Nice table-cloths and napkins should not be allowed to become much soiled, so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

—It is claimed that if carrots be made a regular diet as a part of the ration for milk cows there will be no necessity to use a butter color.

—The best food for early-hatched chicks is granulated oatmeal, which should be placed in little troughs, so that the chicks can get all they wish, and at any time.

—The soil, like any other lender, likes its loan returned with interest, and in proportion as this is done with a liberal hand, so will it be better prepared to make new and larger advances.

—No less than sixty-eight standard breeds of fowls are recognized, and this does not include the common barnyard fowl. There are ten breeds of ducks, and seven breeds of geese and six breeds of turkeys.

—Cranberry Pudding: One pint cranberries, one pint of flour, two eggs, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon cream tartar; mix with sweet milk; pour into a tin and steam one hour and a half. It requires a sweet sauce.

—To prepare an egg for a sick person, beat the egg until very light; add seasoning to taste, and then steam until thoroughly steamed through. This will not take more than two minutes. The most delicate stomach will be able to digest it.

—Sheep here do not pay as great profits as those in England. Every thing depends on the mode of management. Our farmers compel sheep to forage, while in England they are treated as carefully as are cattle.

—A heifer has no rings on her horns until she is two years of age, and one is added each year thereafter. You can, therefore, tell the age of a cow with tolerable accuracy by counting the rings on her horns and adding two to the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, until he is five years old, so to tell his age, after that period, add five to the number of rings.

—Educate yourself and your children; acquire business habits that will enable you to market your own produce; practice economy; avoid debt as you would sin; be industrious and diligent in business; diversify your crops; give greater attention to smaller industries; be farmers, not planters; give your personal attention to your business; work out your industrial freedom by perfect organization and persistent, individual effort; and if you would keep up with the progressive spirit of the age, subscribe for and read the best agricultural journals of the country.—C. B. Butler, to South Carolina farmers.

WHERE NEATNESS PAYS.

Advantages Incident to the Good Appearance of a Farm.

It can hardly be realized by a farmer who has never tried the plan of keeping every thing about his farm in repair, and the yards and fields in neat order, what an improvement can be made in the attractiveness of a place in this way. Not only will this attention to the appearance of a farm be a source of gratification to those who occupy it, but it will add a money value by giving a much more favorable impression to those who see it. Visitors or passers-by from a distance remember such a place, and their recollection of it being pleasant, they mention it to others. The sale of a farm at a good price has often been brought about in this way.

The difference in value is more than one would suppose in the eyes of a purchaser, when he compares a farm where all is kept tidy and neat with one where neglect is everywhere manifest. The farms may have the same number of acres, and the buildings on the neglected one may have originally cost more than those on the other, perhaps were erected some time later, but for all that the buyer of taste is attracted by the well-cared-for place, and the other suffers much more by comparison than the value of the time and money required to secure the difference in the appearance of the two farms.

Where attention is given to repairs promptly, the expense is trifling, and the time required to keep the yards about the buildings in neat order is very little if the work is not neglected, but is done before it accumulates. Perhaps nothing detracts from the appearance of a farm more than fences and gates out of repair, saying nothing of the danger of loss and damage by the escape of the owner's stock, or the encroachments of that belonging to his neighbors. Annoyance and loss from this cause can be easily and cheaply prevented by prompt attention.

Let the fence corners be kept clear of rubbish and weeds, and the grass be cut, the trees properly trimmed, the low places drained so they will be productive, and the hedges, if there are any, neatly trimmed, and the expense required for this work will be found money well invested, if it is desired to effect a sale, and a source of much satisfaction where this is not the case, and the owner takes any pride in the looks of his property, or cares for the good opinion of those who see it. The estimation in which a farmer is held by his neighbors often depends largely on the care with which he looks after the appearance of his farm.—National Live-Stock Journal.

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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

THE TALE OF A TREE.

A row of houses all alike,
In one of which lived Mr. Pike.
One day that gentleman was seen
Digging beside an evergreen.
"Hello!" said Joker Brown, with glee,
"What are you doing with that tree?"
"I'm going to plant it," Pike replied,
"Here in my courtyard, for a guide."
So, when I come home late, you know,
I needn't count this blasted row."
"A bright idea," laughed Brown, "no doubt
You often find you're counted out."
When homeward from the club, that night,
Steered Mr. Pike, he felt delight;
For now, he thought, he wouldn't wait
Till he could count the houses straight.
He found the tree, "Furrah!" he cried,
As bold he climbed the steps outside.
"O, thunderation!" muttered he;
"What in the goodness ails the key?"
And, as he tried the lock again
He got as mad as twenty men.
"This is my house, for there's the tree,"
He growled, and then, with energy,
He kicked and pounded on the door
With anger never dared before.
A window raised, a nightstapped head,
Set off with waiskers tery red,
Glared in the street-lamp's sickly light
At Pike, made crazy by the sight.
"Police! Help! Thieves! Man in my house!"
He yelled, "murdering my spouse!"
And picking up a rock, alas!
He missed the head and smashed the glass.
From other windows nightstaps popped,
And let off shrieks that only stopped
When two policemen, big and bold,
Dragged Pike before their Captain cold,
Who would have thrown him in a cell,
Had not friend Brown rushed in pell mell
To say he'd taken up Pike's tree,
And planted it next door, to see
The big ten dollars' worth of funt
He had to pay the damage done.
—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Instances of the Kind Probably Very Rare.

Some Reported Cases of Doubtful Authenticity—Cases of Heart Disease and Trance Where Death Is Simulated.

It is usually a matter of no difficulty to determine that death has closed the drama of life. The cessation of the heart's action and of breathing, the pallor and shrunken condition of the features, caused by the stopping of the circulation; the icy coldness of the extremities, which rapidly advances until the animal heat has disappeared from every part; and, lastly, the rigidity which usually soon stiffens every muscle—all these indicate that the spark of life has forever left its corporeal investment. But some of these signs of the dissolution of life may be missing. Life may still exist while the body is cold and rigid. The mind may continue to operate when not the faintest flutter can be felt or heard when the ear or stethoscope is applied over the heart, and when no trace of moisture can be detected when the coldest mirror is held before the nose and mouth. These instances are, fortunately, extremely rare, but a sufficient number of them have been recorded, by trustworthy observers, to cause many nervous individuals to shudder when the bare possibility of such an experience is suggested, or even when this last great change to which mortal man is subject is referred to in any directly personal manner.

Some reported instances of premature burial, especially those of ancient date, are extremely doubtful. Such are many of those in which bodies have been exhumed years after burial and found with fingers clinched, an expression of distress upon the countenance, and those others reported to have turned over in the coffin, until the position was found greatly changed from that assumed when the funeral rites were celebrated. In the process of decomposition gases are liberated in great quantities, distending all the cavities of the body as well as the minute interspaces to be found everywhere, in every tissue. When decomposition has taken place rapidly, as after death from some of the infectious diseases, these gases may be evolved with such rapidity as to change the position and appearance of the corpse in a most remarkable manner. In some of these affections, and these are the diseases most apt to occur in epidemic form, and consequently they increase the risk of too hurried burial, many good observers have witnessed muscular movements of considerable extent. In every epidemic of Asiatic cholera and of yellow fever such post-mortem movements have been, or might have been, seen. When death occurs rapidly in one who has been in apparent good health, it is likely that all the conditions for such movements are present. In cholera, although for several hours before the fatal event the body may have been of a corpse-like coldness, yet shortly after death the temperature may rise to nearly the highest degree noticed in the malignant fevers during the height of the disease. When the muscular movements, such as opening and closing the hand, bending of the arm at shoulder and elbow, raising the arm above the head, placing it across the breast, are observed they generally occur when this remarkable rise of temperature is still present. In yellow fever the same class of movements of muscles and rise in heat are to be noticed, but not usually preceded by the depression of temperature before death, to be observed in cholera. When the burial is hurried, as it frequently has to be in extensive epidemics, the chances of such movements taking place after interment are greatly increased. Hence, when death has resulted from such a cause, and long afterward it is noticed that the body has changed its position, there is no

rational ground for the horrible feeling that the burial has in such a case been premature.

Although there is no positive proof of the fact, it is probable that the terrible epidemics of the Oriental plague and of the black death, which devastated Europe during the Middle Ages, were accompanied by similar phenomena of post-mortem movements. These diseases certainly furnished very similar conditions to those which accompany Asiatic cholera and yellow fever of our own time.

In the later centuries, those marked by the revival of learning, the discovery of several stupefying agents, chief among them those derived from the poppy, gave into the hands of the unscrupulous the means of procuring a passable counterfeit of death in those whose disappearance from the ranks of the living was thought desirable. The secret poisoner flourished and chemists had not yet learned to detect the presence in the dead body of the harmful substance which had been given with criminal intent. It is known that arsenic in some form was the usual and most certainly deadly of the destructive agents employed. But it is very likely that the "sleeping potion" was prepared from something containing opium. In the absence of skilled physicians—and at that time there were few in the entire world—it was easy enough to represent the individual in deep stupor as already dead, as well as to hasten the funeral. Premature burial was probably not at all uncommon in those "good old times." Of course, this is all pure speculation, but it is somewhat interesting to those who take an interest in such matters.

Late in the progress of organic disease of the heart, particularly when fatty degeneration has nearly completed the work of destruction that has been begun by overgrowth and nearly finished by overdistention, there may come a time when the organ becomes overdistended in all its cavities with blood. The circulation stagnates all over the body, because the few remaining muscular fibers in the heart are so nearly paralyzed by overstraining that the contractions of that organ almost entirely disappear. They become imperceptible to the touch and ear. The brain receives very little blood, and what is sent there is deficient in oxygen. As a consequence consciousness is abolished; the pulse can be no longer felt in any artery; the surface becomes cold and bluish, and to the ordinary observer life appears extinct. A few years ago, Dr. Reid, of Hot Springs, Ark., reported a case of this kind, in which, preparations for burial had been made, but where, by well-directed efforts, stimulants, friction, etc., animation was restored and life was prolonged for several weeks. It is probable that if premature burial had taken place in this case, the suspended animation would have been followed by death without a return of consciousness on the part of the victim. Profound weakening of the heart's action by other causes, such as partial suffocation, profuse hemorrhage, etc., may lead to a similar condition of affairs. It is only necessary to mention the possibility of such an occurrence to suggest the proper means to be used to prevent any unfortunate accident of the kind from taking place.

The fear of apparent death being mistaken for the genuine article has inspired the most elaborate preparations against the possibility of such an event. Prizes have been offered for the discovery of signs which can be implicitly trusted to establish the fact that death has taken place. Elaborate contrivances have been devised to show by the ringing of bells, or the breaking of an electric circuit, that some movement had been made by the supposed dead body. The keeping of the dead in situations where they can be observed until the beginning of putrefaction; the testing of the muscles by electricity, from time to time, to show the presence or absence of contractility; the tying of a ligature around a finger so tightly as to interfere with the return of blood through the veins while the arteries are unobstructed, have all been suggested. The two methods last named are the most trustworthy, and may be relied upon to tell the truth.

In the true post-mortem rigidity, to be observed usually within six to eight hours after life has ceased, the muscles undergo a change that utterly unfits them for contractions of any kind, and this "electro-muscular contractility" never reappears after it has once ceased. The test may be made by applying a current from a galvanic battery of moderate intensity, either to the muscle itself, or intermediately through some large nerve-trunk going to the limb where the muscle is to be tested. If both these forms of electrical testing fail to produce a shortening of the muscles in all four limbs, it may be concluded that life is really extinct.

The electrical test is conclusive, but is not always available, because a battery of the right kind can not always be had. The ligature about a finger or thumb is the next best to be had. The cord should not be tied very closely, otherwise the feeble circulation may not be sent through the arteries. If there is any power in the heart left, it will send a little blood beyond the cord, which, obstructing the veins, will not permit it to return to the body. Swelling of the limb beyond the cord is conclusive evidence that life still persists, while the contrary is the case if the veins do not fill to an extent that is appreciable. In case doubt as to the reality of death having taken place still persists, the body should be kept in a warm room until there is some sign of decomposition to be observed. Under such conditions, if death is genuine,

the evidences of decay will not be long delayed.

The importance of certain rare forms of disease of the nervous system in causing apparent death is often grossly exaggerated. In catalepsy the temperature usually falls a little below that of the healthy human body, but never simulates the icy coldness of death. There is a peculiar form of rigidity of all the muscles, but never the hard rigidity which comes on at a variable period after death, and only subsides when decomposition has begun. It never could be mistaken for the latter by any one who had ever observed post-mortem rigidity. It permits a limb to remain for some time in any position in which it may be placed, until after some minutes the force of gravity compels its resumption of one more natural. The pulse may be weak, and the heart's action feeble, but both can be easily made out by one accustomed to such observations. But in most of such cases the mind is off its balance. When catalepsy does not appear in the course of a case of insanity, it is usually connected with hysteria or epilepsy, in both of which the mind is more or less disordered. Some authors claim that typical cases of catalepsy have been observed as caused by malarial poisoning, but the medical cases reported from the malarial regions of this country do not contain any reference to catalepsy as thus caused. Of course, it is possible that such reports may have been published, but if so they have escaped the notice of the writer hereof. With the pulse still persisting and the temperature not greatly below the normal, no one could mistake a case of catalepsy for genuine death. There is a condition of artificial catalepsy which some hysterical cases may be made to enter under the influence of the so-called mesmeric manipulations. This does not resemble death any more nearly than that form which appears spontaneously.

Certain hysterical cases—fortunately these are very rare—show a remarkable sleepiness which may be deepened into lethargy. Some such cases have been reported which continued without interruption for six months. Breguet reports eight cases (out of 480 of hysteria) in which the lethargy continued from one to eight days. In this condition the breathing becomes hardly perceptible, the pulse small and intermittent, the skin dry and cold, and all the functions of both mind and body are evidently reduced to the lowest degree compatible with the persistence of life. It is probable that apparent death is more often thought to be attributable to trance than to any other condition. This is mostly a manifestation of hysteria, and is far more infrequent than would be thought possible if common rumor be accepted as reports of facts. In the apparent death of hysteria, and such cases do occur, the breathing and action of the heart may be reduced until they are almost imperceptible. The mind may be as dormant as it is in syncope (what is usually called a "dead faint") or it may be active to some degree. That is to say, although the sense are mostly incapable of taking note of what is happening, that of hearing may be still intact. Those conducting fibers of the nervous system which convey to the brain impressions made upon the exterior of the body (sensory fibers) are, some of them acting as in health, but those which convey the mandates of the will, by means of which all voluntary movements are made possible (motor fibers) are temporarily out of gear, and do not act at all. We may imagine that something of the sort is taking place in nightmare. In this the most painful impressions are felt, and the sufferer is unable to move or cry out or in any way escape from the terrors of the imaginary situation. But it is probable that premature burial could never take place except the examiner should be extremely ignorant or should investigate the condition only superficially. There is always the persistence of breathing and action of the heart to be perceived by the experienced in such matters.

The following, from Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, condenses the matter of apparent death into a very small space:

"If we allow a proper interval to elapse after the supposed death of a person, there can be no difficulty in solving the question, whether the body is really dead, even before any of those changes which arise from putrefaction have manifested themselves. The circumstances on which we may rely as furnishing conclusive evidence of death, are the following:

1. The absence of circulation and respiration for at least an hour, the stethoscope being employed if necessary.
2. The gradual cooling of the body to the temperature of the air, the trunk remaining warm while the members are cold; and
3. As the body cools, a gradual supervention of a rigid state of the muscles, successively attacking the limbs and trunk, and ultimately spreading through the whole muscular system. When these conditions are observed the proofs of death are conclusive; it is unnecessary to wait for signs of putrefaction."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

At the organization of a "Young Woman's Anti-Slavery Society" in Christdale, O., a few evenings ago, one of the young lady members said to another: "Well, we've got the boss president, anyhow." "You bet," replied her friend, "there's no flies on her." It is hoped the society will accomplish much good, for it is about time slang had gone where the woodbine twined. It makes us tired. Norristown Herald.

FUNNY MUSIC BOXES.

Chairs, Tea-Pots, Dishes and Beer-Mugs Made to Supply Sweet Airs.

There is a store on Broadway where almost any thing that enters in the household economy of people keeping houses or living in apartments is subjected through Swiss inventive genius into supplying musical airs.

The very chairs people sit on in the parlors and dining-rooms are made, after two seconds' manipulation, to give forth an air from the latest opera that will keep on filling the room with melody from eight to fifteen minutes.

The tea-pot or coffee pot on the breakfast table is rendered musical without interfering with its customary duty to filled the cup. The bird suspended by the window resembling a robin redbreast perched in a beautiful cage will, though not a native of the wild woods, sing quite as well and accurately, inspired by the musical machinery within its tiny anatomy.

Plates and dishes can be made to play tunes during meal hours, and the bouquet of flowers on the center of the table can have a bird precisely like one imported from the Hartz mountains, called a canary, which will sing with sweet and dulcet notes.

Billiard balls, painted red, white and blue, are turned into fountains of music. Ladies' toilet-cases are converted into music-boxes without in the least degree encroaching on the space required for perfume and powder-holders and the other requisites of a lady's dressing-case.

In a glass inside the store is a pair of imitation greyhounds, and a pair of elephants true to life, and these are simply music-boxes in disguise, and so is the monkey who smokes a cigarette while he also plays the latest air from one of the minstrel shows.

The smallest music-box is about the size of a man's average-sized time-piece, and plays an air as clearly and accurately as one ten times as big. The price of this is 35 cents, and the next largest, playing two tunes, \$1.85.

The largest boxes, which wind up by a lever and are kept in motion by powerful springs, range in price from \$15 to \$30. Those with bells in sight from \$80 to \$100, according to size; with bells, drums and castinets in sight, \$80 to \$125.

In addition to all the rest of the things made musical are beer glasses and beer mugs, water and milk pitchers, cuspidors, frames of paintings hanging on the walls, dolls, saucers, and stands for tea-pots and dishes.—N. Y. Telegram.

SLAVES IN TURKEY.

What They Are Worth and How They Are Treated by Their Owners.

According to Mr. Cox, "there is scarcely a family in Turkey, which has the means, that does not possess a number of women and girl slaves, black and white. The black are from Central Africa and Nubia; the white are Circassians sold by their parents." The price of the female slaves varies with their pretensions to good looks, the comely ones being to some extent educated and taught to sing, dance and make themselves agreeable. We learn that a "girl under 10 will bring \$100, a maiden between 12 and 16, if she be attractive and can play upon the zither, from \$3,500 to \$5,000. If the young woman be a blonde, with black eyes and otherwise of rare beauty, she may bring from \$4,000 to \$6,000. An amateur will pay double that for a choice specimen, well educated in French and other graces." But Mr. Cox adds that "this tariff by no means applies to the slaves from Africa, the depots for whom are in Scutari and in the villages on the Bosphorus. The black male slave will bring \$90, the black maiden \$75, and a eunuch perhaps \$400." We are assured by the author that "the slave has not a hard lot. The child of the slave has a part of the inheritance of the father. More than half the marriages in Turkey are with slaves." Each so-called wife of the Sultan, for instance, is a slave, his rank being too exalted to permit of his entering into any marriage proper. "The fact is," thus Mr. Cox sums up his observations on the subject, "slavery in Turkey is but a name. The slaves have nothing to complain of. The white slaves rush to slavery as an alternative to some thing else and worse; only the black slaves who are brought from Africa have (in the course of transit) undergone the horrors of the traditional slave trade. Once received, however, the house slave, though perhaps looked down upon as one of under condition, is nevertheless, from infancy to old age, treated as one of the family. After a female slave has worked faithfully for a while, say seven years, she is nearly always freed by the mistress or master of the household."—N. Y. Sun.

A French provincial lawyer recently died. In his will he directed that an annuity of \$400 a year be paid to the servant who should "close his eyes." When this clause was read the servant who performed this office jumped with joy; but his delight was speedily damped by the nephew and heir of the dead man, who reminded the servant that his master had only one eye. And the servant actually failed to get his legacy on this absurd technicality.

Mrs. Louisa Fries, of Cincinnati, is afflicted in a peculiar and unusual manner. She can not remember her own name or residence, and is often placed in embarrassing positions when going about alone. The medical term for the disease is amnesic aphasia, and it is caused by arterial hemorrhage.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—People rheumatically inclined should eat celery freely.

—To boil potatoes successfully, when the skin breaks pour off the water, and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

—When taking pies from the oven, press the crust down upon the filling to insure it from drying, as it will if the air is allowed to remain there. The pie will not be soggy, but will keep more moist in consequence.

—A pie that is properly baked will slip from the tin with careful handling, and if placed on a wire frame where the air has access to the bottom it will cool without becoming moist, and when ready to be served it can be transferred to a plate.

—Graham Muffins: Three cups of Graham flour, one cup of white flour, one quart of milk, three-quarters of a cup of yeast, one tablespoonful of lard or butter, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar; let rise over night, then bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Serve hot.

—Cough Mixture.—One ounce of thoroughwort, one ounce of slippery elm, one ounce stick licorice, one ounce of faxseed. Simmer together in one quart of water until the strength is extracted. Strain and add one pint of best molasses and one-half pound of loaf sugar. Simmer all together and when cold bottle. Dose, one table-spoon.

—In case of fire in the house, the first effort should be to close the doors and windows so as to prevent the ingress of air. By this means the fire can be confined to one room, while the inmates can be aroused and have better chance of escape. Catch the first large, loose piece at hand, as a bed cover, blanket, tablecloth or rug, and throw over to smother or at least repress the fire, until other efforts can be taken to extinguish it.

—Indian Omelet—Whisk half a dozen eggs until light and frothy; then add a teaspoonful of finely minced onion, or better still, the white end of a leek; half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of curry powder and a table-spoonful of cream. Whisk well while the additions are being made, and for a few minutes afterwards. Pour into the pan, and while cooking keep the mixture as much together as possible, in order to make the omelet thick.

—A glass of water before the meal, and especially before breakfast, is an important aid to digestion. The "hot water cure" for dyspepsia is something more than a "notion," although cold (not iced) water may be taken with equally good effect by those who have sufficient vitality to react. A glass of water before breakfast washes away the accumulation of mucus which covers the gastric walls after the night's repose, and thus prepares the stomach to receive and act readily upon the food taken into it.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelties in Dress Goods for Spring and Early Summer Toilets.

Sheer white woolen toiles, made in semi-classic style, are very fashionable wear for evening and high teas.

Pale apricot China-silk figured with gold, with olive velvet trimmings, make a pretty toilet for dinner or luncheon wear.

Tea-gowns of some description are indispensable to women who entertain in the afternoon, and bridal trousseaus invariably contain many varieties of this popular dress.

Ivory faille, relieved with amber, is a popular color-combination. Golden green net made up with sage-green velvet is another. Pale chamois, with heliotrope accessories, is an admired combination. Rosy mauve tulle, with silk bodice to match, looks exceedingly well, without other relief than that afforded by the mixture of the materials.

Low-cut bodices are usually draped with folds of silk net, lace or tulle, and the arrangement and kind of garnitures up each side of the bodice-front are invariably dissimilar. Women who do not choose to wear low-cut bodices, but desire a more dressy appearance than the simple high-fashioned corsage allows, frequently discard ribbon or floral epaulets, with a fall of lace below.

Tulle, over a princess slip of softly falling silk, is certainly one of the most fashionable gowns for balls and dancing parties, unless in the case of dowagers who act as chaperones and make no pretensions to light fantastic evolutions. A lovely dancing toilet is made of lime-green India silk tulle, with silk of a pale golden apricot in combination. Another is of golden terracotta tulle dotted with gold bead pendants over a slip of darker terracotta silk shot with amber.

Black silk tulle mixed with black silk velvet, relieved with white ostrich feathers, feather aigrettes, and large Portia fan of the same plumage, make an exceedingly handsome toilet. White corded silk with black lace and white feather garnitures is perhaps even more distinguished. White gowns and black lace, trimmed with gold, orange, or maize, are seen in great numbers at all dress entertainments.

Moire silk and moire ribbons look best with white tulle. White moire, in a pale green tint, will be in great use this spring for dressy underskirts, beneath draperies of silk-warp Henrietta cloth, India cashmere, and veiling. Some very effective spring gowns have full skirts and bodices of striped faille. These goods are almost without exception made up on the cross.—N. Y. Evening Post.

St. JACOBS OIL



RHEUMATISM.

The Case Stated.—Jan'y 17th, 1883. Messrs. George C. Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass., write to the undersigned as follows: "Mr. Lewis Dennis, No. 138 Moody street, wishes to recommend St. Jacobs Oil, and desires especially to say that:

"Our Robinson, of Grantville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house in the summer of 1881 walking on crutches, his left leg being bent at the knee for over two months, and could not be bent back. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house, and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches, and went home well without them, as he has been ever since.

Corroborative and Conclusive Testimony.—Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.—Gentlemen: Mr. Lewis Dennis has just called upon me, and informs me that the boy Orin Robinson, who was a poor cripple on crutches, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881; the cure has remained permanent. The young man has been and is now at work at manual labor; the case certainly proves the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.—Dr. Geo. C. Osgood, M. D.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. THE CHARLES A. VOEGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict all womanhood, and gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous displacements and irregularities. It is of great value in change of life. The use of MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during pregnancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make critical changes from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all seasons. Price, \$1.10. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J.S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the CURED HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbed. Price 20 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 50 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE

Stomach, Liver and Bowels

STRICTLY VEGETABLE. CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FLICKS, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.



COCKLES' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from opium, contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: BEVER BROS., 26 CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FREE. Prettiest BOOK ever Printed. Thousands of Engravings, Booklets, etc., & cheapest ever given. This is Cheap as dirt by the ton, & is yours for nothing. Sorts divided FREE to Customers. Give your name and address to: HILL STANDARD BOOK CO., Publishers, 103 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Kansas contains more persons who can read and write, in proportion to her population, than any other state in the Union.

Mr. Randall ought to play the part of Cool in the old comedy. He puts ice on the free list. Why not air and water? Surely air and water ought to be on the free list together with ice!

Mr. Randall's strength in Pennsylvania is evidently waning to the verge of extinction. Lackawana county has been one of his strongholds, but the Democrats elected there, on Monday of last week, an anti-Randall delegation to the State Convention.

Messrs. Ingalls and Sherman, and other monopoly protectionists are not lacking in influential allies. The latest important declaration in their favor is that made by the Tory Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, on Monday night.

A leading Kansas Democratic weekly has this to say in reference to the Democratic State convention: "We know that we are 'small potatoes' and the time rather early to discuss the matter, but we believe we voice the northwest when we say that Abilene is the proper place to hold the next Democratic State convention."

To which we say: "yea."

The President has earned the undying hatred of the Senator from Kansas by rising to the Presidency from a local office in one-fifth of the time that Mr. Ingalls has spent in the conspicuity of the Senate, without any perceptible progress in the direction of the White House, and Mr. Ingalls was of course, happiest in his own mind in the coarsely offensive and utterly unprovoked sneers, he made at the President of the United States.

The Washington Commandery, at the meeting at which this occurred, numbers over 400 members, including nearly all of the prominent ex-officers of the army and many Senators and Representatives. The members are of three classes. The third class is composed of those who rendered distinguished services to the country in a civil capacity during the war.

TRUE TO HIS CONSTITUENCY.

Florence Bulletin.

The speech of Senator Ingalls delivered in the Senate on the 6th inst. has provoked a degree of comment and criticism rarely observed in relation to a public man of to-day. He has always had the reputation of being able to stir up the animals on short notice, and in this instance he set the whole menagerie howling.

Atchison Globe, (Rep.) Much as we admire Mr. Ingalls of Atchison, we must confess to shortness of breath while reading his last roast of the Democrats, for it seemed to us that the roaster had been roasted.

This was written by a man who served in the army, in the same army that Hancock, whose memory Mr. Ingalls assails, led at Gettysburg. Hancock fell on that field wounded almost to death. Ingalls was at home in Kansas not even furnishing a substitute. Party zeal is carried dangerously far, when an ex-soldier endorses Senator Ingalls' speech.

INCALLS REJECTED.

The Loyal Legion has rejected Senator Ingalls' application for membership. The cause of this action was the Senator's reference to General Hancock, who was for some time the Grand Commander of the Legion. Senator Ingalls made his speech on Tuesday. The Legion Commandery met on Wednesday evening. Three names had been before the commandery the requisite period, and were to be voted on that night.

Senator Ingalls' most intimate friends unite in the opinion that Blackburn literally ate him up in the debate in the Senate, on Tuesday. It does not have that appearance, - Topeka Capital.

THE STRIKE OFF.

Emporia Democrat.

Saturday evening the employees of the Santa Fe at this place were very much surprised to hear that they had been indefinitely suspended and discharged from the employ of the Santa Fe, in compliance with an order from General Manager Goddard, to discharge all men who were not actually needed for police duty.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF CATTLE

There is clearly an over-production in the cattle business, and it interests every tax-paying and renting farmer in the United States who raises a calf. This over-production is a serious drawback, especially to the cattle raiser in the great corn-growing States. Cattle have depreciated in value so rapidly that they can hardly be raised with profit on lands worth twenty-five dollars per acre and upward.

ST. PATRICK.

Yesterday, Saturday, March 17, men were to be seen everywhere on the streets wearing a bit of green ribbon. Once all men so decorated would have been set down as Irishmen, but yesterday all nationalities and both colors were "wearing of the green."

DONT LIKE INCALLS' SPEECH

Senator Ingalls' most intimate friends unite in the opinion that Blackburn literally ate him up in the debate in the Senate, on Tuesday. It does not have that appearance, - Topeka Capital.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway Cottonwood Falls. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs, AT ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES. In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD -:- MOWER. Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS, TO SCHOOLS AND TO SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Governor Martin has designated April 7th, as Arbor Day. Being aware that there are but few school districts in this county where no improvements are needed in the way of beautifying the school grounds, we therefore, recommend that the schools of Chase county make the necessary preparations for the observance of Arbor Day this year.

Hereafter the Chicago Bakery will sell thirty loaves of bread for one dollar, and deliver the same anywhere in town. Leave your orders, and buy your tickets of Frank Oberst.

Chase County Commercial College. GIVE YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS A BUSINESS EDUCATION. JAMES L. OTTERMAN, M. S., M. D., PRINCIPAL. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A Business College at your own home conducted by a teacher of twenty-two years experience in the school room, and actual business, where, at less than half the expense, all the advantages of the best city business colleges can be obtained.

E. F. HOLMES, HEADQUARTERS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. OUR NEW SPRING GOODS are now nearly all in stock, and we are able to show one of the largest and best selected stocks of men's and boy's goods in the country.

GOOD SOLID WEARING SUITS in good patterns at \$35 to \$40 per suit. Good all-wool suits, well made, neat patterns, at \$30. SCOTCH CHEVIOTS are among the nobby goods for spring and summer wear.

IN MORE DRESSY SUITS we have the plain and fancy worsteds, in sacks, four and three-button cutaways and Prince Alberts. We have all grades, from a good all-wool black worsted suit at \$9.00 to the finest imported goods.

Our BOYS' and CHILDREN'S department is very complete. IN OVERALLS, working shirts and pants, we have a large variety of well made, strong wearing goods, and at prices so you can afford to buy a good article.

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 including many novelties in new spring shapes and colors.

We have all styles of fine dress shoes in Lace, Congress and Button, from a \$2.50 shoe, which is the best value ever offered to the trade, and must be seen to be appreciated, to the finest calf-kid and Kangaroo hand-made goods.

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.

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS - 102-11

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

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

JOHN B. SHIPMAN, MONEY TO LOAN. In any amount, from \$50.00 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.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder. Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding. 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings. MAILED FREE. Address: P. O. Box 1510, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price. - HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Union St., N. Y.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles. AGENTS WANTED to Canvass for Advertising Patronage. A small amount of work done with tact and intelligence may produce a considerable income.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

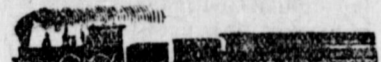
No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for route (TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R., EAST. TEX. EX. ALEX. EX. K. C. EX.) and time (p.m., a.m., p.m., a.m.).

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for route (EAST, WEST) and time (p.m., a.m., p.m., a.m.).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cold nights, just now. Warm and windy, Sunday. Mr. Eugene Vetter has gone to Coronado. Frogs were croaking, Saturday and Sunday nights. Mr. J. V. Sanders was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. Jas. Ryburn has returned, after an extended absence. Mr. J. C. Farrington was down to Emporia, last Friday. Mrs. J. K. Crawford visited friends in Emporia, last week. The railroad bridge across the Cottonwood, is being painted. Mr. Joseph Hartley, of Elmdale, has been granted a pension. Miss Mabel Brockett began teaching at Woveuse, last week. Mr. Lawrence Sheehan returned, last week, from Rulo, Nebraska. Miss Jessie Wazher is now teaching the school in District No. 56. Mr. A. D. Rilea returned, yesterday, from the east part of the State. The Hon. M. A. Campbell, of Plymouth, was in town, last Tuesday. Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, left, Tuesday, last week, for California. Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City, visited at Council Grove, last week. Mr. B. Lantry shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last Thursday. Mr. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, spent a day at home, last week. Mr. H. P. Brocketts has put a new picket fence in front of his residence. Mr. Jas. Inglis went to Topeka, Tuesday, to work on the Capitol building. Mr. L. P. Jensen has put a new picket fence to the south of his premises. Mrs. Elmer B. Johnston is again able to be up, after a severe spell of sickness. The pension of Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, has been increased. Miss Carrie Breese has gone to teaching again, after a vacation of two months. Mr. F. Oberst has put a new, stone sidewalk in front of his bakery and confectionary. Sheriff E. A. Kinne was confined to his house, several days last week, by malarial fever. Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons shipped fifty car loads of stone from Strong City, last week. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business. Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker has moved into Mr. M. M. Young's residence, west of Central Hotel.

There will be confirmation service at the Lutheran church in Strong City, next Sunday morning.

Mr. Walter Holsinger has returned from Kansas City, where he was attending a business college.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson, manager of P. A. Loose & Co., has returned from his business trip to Chicago.

Miss Maggie Stephenson, of Clements, was in town, last week, visiting at her uncle's, Capt. M. Brown's.

Mr. Geo. Ellsworth has moved from here to his farm near Florence, where we hope his harvest may be great.

Mrs. J. N. Nye and her daughter, Miss Mamie, left, yesterday, for a visit at their old home, at Marietta, Ohio.

Mr. John McCallum, of Strong City came in from Colorado, one day last week, and left the next day, for Joliet Ill.

Mr. H. D. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard & George, Kansas City, gave this office a pleasant call, last Thursday.

Mr. E. F. Holmes has had some new shelving put into his store, to meet the demands of his increasing trade.

The Rev. W. F. Matthews, of Parkville, Mo., visited Mr. B. H. Burton, of Strong City, on Wednesday last week.

A most enjoyable dance was had at the residence of Mr. G. L. Skinner, in Strong City, Wednesday night of last week.

A new school district, No. 58, has been organized in the south part of this county, formed out of Nos. 12 and 28.

Mr. J. W. Brown left, Saturday, for Madison, Greenwood county, where he has bought an outfit and gone into business.

The Rev. Mr. Snyder, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Matfield Green, has been sent to Altoona by the Conference.

The Lybarger-Countz sale, near Homestead, at which Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker was the auctioneer, was a most successful sale.

Our city school library fund now reaches \$100, about one half of which is the result of entertainments, and the rest a special levy.

Miss Laura Moore, of Vernon, has gone to Argonia, Sumner county, on a visit to her sisters, Mrs. Dr. Janeway and Miss Belle Moore.

Mr. S. D. Luce, of Colorado Springs, Col., in the service of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, made a business visit to Strong City, last week.

Now is the time to have your horse photographs printed, and the COURANT office is the place to get it done with neatness and dispatch.

The Rev. J. F. Cunningham, V. G., of Leavenworth, was at Strong City, last week, visiting the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F.

Tuesday night of last week, there was a very pleasant dance at the Hotel Grand, Strong City, at which McDonald Bros. furnished the music.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Carter and her children, Paul and Tot, and Miss Linda Hollingsworth have returned from their winter's visit in Florida.

On Wednesday evening of last week, Miss Mary Steiner entertained a number of her friends at the home of her grand-mother, Mrs. M. E. Overall.

Rain, sleet and snow, Monday and Monday night, and snow about an inch deep, Tuesday morning, nearly all of which melted away, during that day.

We regret to lose Mr. David Ford, who has returned to Cottonwood Falls. He is a kind man and a good watchmaker and jeweler.—Florence Bulletin.

Mr. H. P. Brockett has just sold all of the horses he had left on hand, this spring, except a two-year-old trotting filly, to a Mr. Francis, of Osage county, for \$3,000.

Mr. Aaron Hussong, who recently purchased two lots from Mr. J. E. Kirk, in College Hill addition to Strong City, has the foundation laid for a residence.

Rettiger Bros. & Co., last week, received an order for stone from Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, for tank foundations, and shipped a large quantity to Abilene.

Mrs. Rheinart, wife of Engineer Rheinart, of the Strong City extension, was called to her former home in New York, last week, by the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. E. W. Tanner, Vice-President of the State Exchange Bank, arrived here, last week, from his former home in St. Louis, Mo., and has assumed the duties of the position.

Mr. Chas. Cottell, an employe at the round-house, has brought his family from Topeka, and moved into Mr. E. A. Hildebrand's new cottage, near the Lutheran church, Strong City.

Mr. D. M. Ross, of Strong City, left, last Thursday, for Courtney and other Missouri points, to look after the interests of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons. He will return here, this week.

Mr. William Lecoss and Miss Caroline Schimpff, of Clements, were married, on Monday last, in the Catholic church, of this city, by the Rev. Father Fowler.—Florence Bulletin.

Last Saturday afternoon Miss Nellie Young gave her playmates a very pleasant dancing party in the sample room of Central Hotel, the occasion being the ninth anniversary of her birth.

Mrs. C. B. Beals, of New York, an old friend of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kinne, stopped off here, last week, on her return from Colorado, and visited that lady and gentleman for a couple of days.

Mr. Matt. McDonald, President of the Emmet Club, presented the public schools of Strong City with the bunting used in decorating the Opera House, at that place, for the Emmet celebration.

Capt. Henry Brandley, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, went to Topeka, last week, to attend the Committee meeting, and to be present at the convention of Republican Clubs, yesterday.

Dr. H. R. Schmidt, of Strong City, returned from Halstead, last Thursday, where he had been called by the serious illness of his mother who, we are sorry to announce, died, the latter part of week before last.

Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen Nursery, Door county, Wis., has added to his assortment, until now he has nearly fifty varieties of Evergreens, and fully as many Deciduous trees, which he offers to the trade at low rates.

Next Sunday will be Palm Sunday, commemorative of our Saviour's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Palms will be blessed and distributed at the 10 o'clock mass, at the Catholic church in Strong City, on that day.

While working in the well at the round house, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. John D. O'Connell, of Strong City, had two fingers of his left hand broken by a plank falling from the top of the well and onto his hand.

LOST—A dark red Irish Setter dog, answers to the name of Grover. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for any information that will lead to his recovery.

C. J. LANTRY.

The Bazaar Union Labor Club will meet at the Bazaar school house, on Monday evening, March 26, '88, at 7:30 p. m. All members are especially requested to be present.

W. M. E. CHESNEY, Chairman.

The Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., on returning to Strong City, from Hope, on Wednesday of last week, received the sad news of the death of his confere, the Rev. Father Acurse Baine, O. S. F., stationed at St. Beniface church, in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Alfred Lee, who was in the wreck on the Erie railroad, near Scio, N. Y., on Sunday of last week, while on his way here, from London, Eng., arrived here, Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by his brother, Jack, who went on to meet him, when the news got here that he was in said wreck.

The first of last week a train, in charge of Mr. Tom Trainer, general foreman for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, passed through Strong City, on its way to Ft. Madison, Iowa, from Colorado. It was run through as special, and made some extraordinarily fast time on the trip.

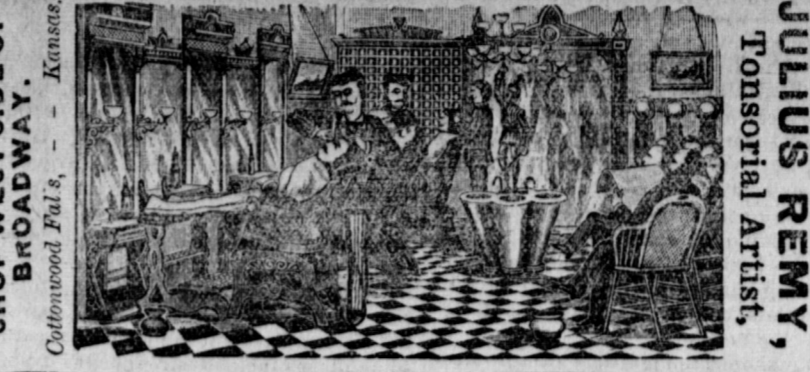
A man, named F. M. Boyle, had on exhibition in this city, last Monday, a live rooster, with its head severed from its body, the head being preserved in alcohol. It was beheaded, February 22, the head being cut off just above the ears, and, no doubt, leaving part of the brain.

While digging the well at the round-house the petrified bones of a buffalo were found at a depth of thirty-three feet. One of the horns is in a perfect state of preservation, and the other is nearly so. As the remains are not those of a prehistoric animal, the mystery is, how they got so far below the surface.

The Chase County Republican Club has been organized with the following officers: Chas. W. Jones, Pres.; J. W. Byram, V. P.; W. A. Morgan, Secy.; J. S. Doolittle, Treas.; Executive Committee—J. C. Davis, Falk; J. M. Rose, Diamond Creek; W. B. Gibson, Cottonwood; C. A. Sayre, Cedar; J. W. Wilson, Toledo, and W. G. Patton, Bazaar.

The Cottonwood Stone Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000, all subscribed, the object of the company being to work the quarries of Mr. H. N. Simmons, west of Strong City. The officers are: H. N. Simmons, Pres.; Robt. Clemens, V. P.; H. V. Simmons, Secy.; John McDowell, Treas. Directors—Ed. A. Hildebrand, H. V. Simmons, Robert Clemens and John McDowell.

About 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, as Mr. Steve M. Perrigo was driving a team south, on Broadway, the tongue dropped out of the neck yoke when in front of Central Hotel, causing the horses to run away, and upset the buggy in front of Johnston & Kirker's drug store, breaking the tongue and double tree and throwing Mr. Ferrizo to street, without injury, however. The team was stopped near the Eureka House, unhurt. No further damage.



SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association held at Matfield Green, on Saturday, March 17, was largely attended, and was one of the most interesting and successful meetings held this year. Every school district, but one in the southern part of the county (where the school is now in session) was represented by the teacher and others. All went away feeling that they had had a good meeting, a good dinner and a pleasant time generally.

The entertainment given by the Cottonwood Falls Dramatic Company, Thursday evening, was well attended, and generally appreciated by all present. The young people fully sustained the high reputation won by their previous performance in Cottonwood Falls, and we are free to say that it was the very best amateur play ever presented in this city. If they continue their organization, we are satisfied that they will always be warmly welcomed in this city, and will always be complimented by a good house.—Strong City Republican.

"Under the Laurels," produced at Pratt's Music Hall, on the 7th, by our young people, was a decided success. The young actors and actresses, although novices in the art, displayed no small amount of dramatic talent, and the evening was a most enjoyable one. The company showed its benevolence and good taste by donating the net proceeds, \$25, to the school library, which probably accounted for the unusual number of the school population present. In this connection the following resolution will explain itself; Resolved, That we, the pupils and teachers of the public schools, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, hereby express our sincere thanks to the dramatic club recently producing the beautiful play, "Under the Laurels," for their handsome present of \$25 to our library fund; and resolved that we shall further show our appreciation of said gift by a careful perusal and study of the books which said money will buy.—School News.

BAZAAR ITEMS.

The Lyceum closed its meetings for the season last Friday evening. The debates and contest readings have formed all important features of their entertainments.

There was a very pleasant party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Nesbit, last Friday evening.

Miss Grace Hays has recovered from a long and severe spell of illness.

The Misses Julia and Ella McCabe, Nellie and Minnie Leonard and Mr. I. C. Warren, attended the Teachers' Association at Matfield Green, last Saturday. "R."

BURTON BROS., at Strong City, are receiving their spring stock. Be sure to call and examine prices and compare goods. feb16-tf

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

For best cabinet photos go to Rice's gallery, west side of the Court-house Cottonwood Falls. feb16-tf

L. W. Heck will sell you mixed paints, oils, varnish, lead, brushes, etc. Get his prices before buying elsewhere. Any quantity or shade mixed to order.

Wanted, thirty tons of good, bright, prairie hay, for which I will pay six dollars per ton delivered at my barn. B. LANTRY.

Rice, the photographer, enlarges pictures in water colors, India ink, or Crayon.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearth in the county. feb16-tf

The best bran in the market, at Somers & Trimble.

Latest style of new dress goods, at Burton Bros., Strong City.

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 doing their own painting. feb16-tf

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

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat. aug5-tf

A large and complete stock of spring hats, at Burton Bros., Strong City.

The "Golden Age" is having a big run. Sold by Somers & Trimble.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. 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 warranted. L. W. HECK.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., January 15th, 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 March 20th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 2187, of Charles Wolfram, Chohla, Kas. for the N E 1/4 of sec 12, Tp 18, Range 8, East.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16th December 20th, 1887. 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, Kansas, on Mar 15th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 2290, of Henry Howe, Chohla, Kansas, for the southwest 1/4 of section 2, in township 18, of range 8 east.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

Leading Daily of the West.

The Star is the acknowledged leading evening paper published in the west.

It contains in its columns for all the news of the world up to 5 o'clock p. m. of the day published, giving its patrons the freshest news from all the principal cities in advance of morning contemporaries.

It publishes the Kansas City Markets, and the full and complete Live Stock and Grain Markets—including the closing reports from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

It controls and publishes exclusively the full day Associated Press Report, and a large line of special telegrams.

The Star has the largest average daily circulation of any paper published between St. Louis and San Francisco.

The large character and good variety of its miscellaneous reading, its exhaustive telegraph news, its forcible and independent utterance of principal questions makes it one of the most popular and influential papers published in the west.

Ask your postmaster, or write for a sample copy.

TERMS: One month \$1.00, Three months \$2.50, One year \$10.00. GIVE THE STAR A TRIAL.

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, KANSAS ap21-1yr

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, THE EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEER,

Is prepared to call sales of Real and Personal property. Will sell on percent, or salary ADDRESS, Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last few years. Not least among the wonders of its inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand offer. Address: TRUZ & CO., Augusta, Maine. des 1 yr

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., March 15th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that Robert Niehaus has filed notice of intention to make final proof before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at his office in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1888, on timber culture application No. 2746, for the a quarter of section No 96, in township No 19 south, range No 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Stoeck, William Koehler, Julius Panzram, and Herman Panzram, all of Elmdale, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

THE CREAM OF ALL BOOKS OF ADVENTURE.

Condensed into One Volume. PIONEER AND DARING DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the heroes explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, ever our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Fowle, Houston, Carson, Guster, California Joe, Wild Bill, Bonnie Hill, General Miles and rook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others, splendidly illustrated with 200 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced and beats anything to sell. Time for payments allowed agents short of funds. PLANKET PUB. CO., Box 681 St. Louis, Mo.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. E. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-1f

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

BEATING ALL TIME-ELGIN WATCHES.

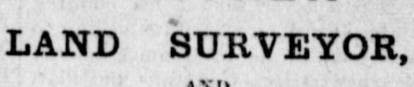


ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HANGEN WATCHES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, dec9-1f

NEW DRUGS.



AT THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES: Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Tings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin, Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Scrow, Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for every body exactly what is intended for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Mustang Liniment is in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Gardner needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply on board and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy. Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

PATRIOTIC MR. DEPEW.

His Entire Career Suggestive of Worship of the Golden Cal.

To learn patriotism at the feet of Chauncey M. Depew was a refreshing novelty afforded some portion of the town the other day.

And who is Chauncey M. Depew, the teacher thus selected upon Washington's birthday to stir the hearts of Americans and inform their minds about their country? Chauncey M. Depew was the familiar and the counselor of the Vanderbilts during the era of stock watering and stock jobbing which made the Vanderbilts almost unprecedently rich, and the seniors being now gathered to their fathers, Depew properly succeeds to the presidency of the New York Central road. Were Jay Gould as smooth and finished a talker as Mr. Depew with equal propriety he might have been invited to Chicago to stimulate wild Western sentiment in favor of George Washington, *E pluribus unum* and a high protective tariff.

During the war Mr. Depew's patriotism was of that not uncommon order which contented itself with urging pretty much every body else to get a musket. Artemus Ward flourished at the beginning of the war and sacrificed all his wife's relatives on the altar of his country with quite as much unctuous satisfaction as Mr. Depew, then a stalwart young fellow, patted Peekskill youth upon the back and bade them go forth at their country's call. If the rebellion could have been suppressed by speeches Depew would have done his full share in the glorious work, but to shoot and be shot at was not according to his ideal of patriotism, and he continued during some years of strife to wish the Union well in very pretty phrases. However, if Mr. Depew never served his country with his sword he was quite willing to take a seat in its millionaire Senate, and when Messrs. Conkling and Platt resigned, the patriot Depew, well-known in the lobby at Albany, appeared as an applicant for one of the vacancies. Depew is a man fit to stand by Stanford, of the Pacific, and would neatly have paved the way for that plutocrat of the coast. Mr. Depew's candidacy was looked on with favor in certain quarters, but there were many candidates, and the balloting was long continued. Mr. Depew did not remain until the finish. On the 8th of July he withdrew his name, forty-one unavailing ballots having been taken, but repelled various charges and accusations that had been made in regard to his position and conduct. When Mr. Depew rolls into Chicago in his private car to instruct us upon Washington's birthday concerning our duty to our country, it may interest us to inquire what these charges were. Happily the report of the committee of the Assembly, charged with investigation into allegations of bribery and corruption, is available. The Republican majority of the committee said:

The testimony of Mr. Bradley was direct and positive, and he unequivocally charged that on the 25th day of June last he was approached by Hon. Loren B. Sessions, a member of the present Senate of this State, who at the same time offered and paid to him the sum of \$2,000 for the purpose of influencing and inducing him to change his vote for United States Senator and to cast his vote for Chauncey M. Depew for that office. The denial of Mr. Sessions was as definite as the charge of Mr. Bradley, and his testimony in support thereof was equally positive. The remaining evidence in the case is circumstantial. Evidence was adduced upon the investigation tending to prove that active members of the Assembly had been approached by one Charles A. Edwards with corrupt proposals and offers of money for the purpose of influencing their votes for Chauncey M. Depew.

As the District Attorney of Albany had procured the indictment of both Sessions and Edwards, the majority report recommended that the matter be left to the courts. It was not the funeral of the Democratic minority. They were at more liberty to speak, and they were far throughout:

The testimony does not show one dollar received by any member of the Legislature or directly offered in the form of money for a vote for any candidate for Senator in Congress except in the case of Mr. Bradley, who swears that Mr. Sessions said: "I can get you a thousand dollars to put in your vote pocket to vote for Mr. Depew;" who then listened to the entreaties, talked about it, said it would be just as bad to vote for Chauncey M. Depew without getting any money as to get it, listened again to the temptation and statement, "I will go up stairs and see what is the best I can do," and from this temptation, by appointment with Mr. Sessions, he first went to the room of Mr. Sessions and then to his own, where the door being locked by Mr. Bradley, both men seated themselves, the money was paid to him in three bills of \$500 each and in ten bills of \$50 each. In the report of this interview there was no dispute, while Mr. Sessions, in regard to the money, swears: "There was not one word said in relation to money at all, and that there never was any allusion made to money by him nor by me." What may also be called a mystery is the use of nearly \$30,000 in currency by men of established credit and with accounts in banks at Albany, New York, Utica and Buffalo, and the carrying of large sums of money about the persons of their owners instead of using other express companies for the transmission of money as between New York, Albany and Buffalo, or the use of bank checks, which business men are accustomed to use in the transmission of money and in all ordinary transactions.

Mr. Bradley paid the \$2,000 either to the Secretary of the House or to the State Comptroller. Neither he nor Mr. Sessions, least of all Mr. Depew, has ever asked it back. Sessions was a notorious lobbyist. He admitted his venality, and made light of the use of money as a means of influencing votes. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Depew, long the attorney of the New York Central railroad, never employed him in this or any other matter. This, however, is the record, and when lessons are to be taken in patriotism upon the birthday of Washington it might be well to select some other incalculator of the noble sentiment than Chauncey M. Depew. He has grown from an unsuccessful candidate for the Senatorship to an often mentioned possibility for the Presidency. He may talk of patriotism, but his whole career is suggestive of worship of the golden calf.—*Chicago Herald.*

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

How His Party is Affected by the Plumed Knight's Retirement.

We have already expressed the opinion that Mr. Blaine's letter is to be taken with several grains of salt. It is a feat of political marksmanship which seems intended, like the famous shot of the farmer's boy, to "hit if it's a deer and miss if it's a calf." Should anything turn up between now and the middle of June to convince the famous letter-writer that he has a good fighting chance to be elected, he will doubtless contrive to make his letter miss the mark.

But should the political situation remain unchanged, it is easy to believe that Mr. Blaine is sincere. The strength of President Cleveland before the country is so great, the popularity of his policy so undeniable, that the Plumed Knight may well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. Blaine has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that Blaine can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question who will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. Blaine keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

John Sherman is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magistrates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse any thing like popular enthusiasm. Much is said of his record as a financier, but this, while it includes some fortunate incidents, is so full of contradictions, inconsistencies and blunders that under the fierce light of a Presidential campaign it would prove a great disadvantage to him rather than a help.

Assuming that Blaine is out of the field, New England can not be said to possess any formidable candidate. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Edmunds, of Vermont, have until lately monopolized the "favorable mention;" but quite recently our own Hoar, of Massachusetts, has had a puff or two. The latter need hardly be considered. It is enough to say of Senator Edmunds that he is scarcely as strong now as he was when he was rejected by the conventions of 1880 and 1884. Senator Hawley may turn out to be a strong candidate, but he comes from a small State, and even if he could save the Republicans it would not avail unless he could carry other States which his party failed to carry in 1884.

New York presents Depew and Everts, with Hiscock in the background. Depew would be a very strong candidate in some circles, but his intimate relations with the Vanderbilt monopolies would tell heavily against him with the people. Senator Everts, though a great lawyer, has proved too insignificant a quantity in his brief career as a statesman to have gained any strength whatever with the masses.

Pennsylvania, in suggesting George W. Childs, has probably named a stronger man than any yet mentioned. Universally respected, his popularity among the laboring men would probably draw to him many Democratic votes, especially in his own State. He labors under the disadvantage, however, of coming from a State certainly and overwhelmingly Republican; and, besides, Mr. Childs is said to be strongly disinclined to public life.

Allison, of Iowa, is believed by many to be Mr. Blaine's legatee. He is little known and has no personal strength in the East, while his prohibition views would hurt him badly among the Germans of the West.

Robert Lincoln seems to regard the Presidency with some disdain, and while his name would arouse some sentimental enthusiasm, there is justly a very strong objection to the principle of hereditary succession in American politics, and it could scarcely be pretended by Republicans that he would ever have been thought of had he not been the son of Abraham Lincoln.

The gallant soldier, Phil Sheridan, would arouse all the military enthusiasm there is left in the Republican party, and draw not a few Democratic votes. But it would be hard to find a candidate more unfit for the civil cares of the Presidency, or one to whom they would be less congenial. Moreover, the Republican party is too well saturated with Know-Nothingism to be held solid for him if he were nominated. Burchard is not a lonely type of Republican by any means. The best place for the brave and gallant Sheridan is the place he fills so well at the head of the army.

The retirement of Mr. Blaine, if it be a fact, leaves the Republican party, so far as can now be seen, absolutely without a strong leader.—*Boston Globe.*

West Virginia has Republican clubs composed exclusively of ex-Confederates. The Republican organs have not a word to say against them, but were they Democratic clubs these same organs would be calling upon the entire country to rise against them.—*Boston Post.*

A large number of Foraker clubs are being organized in Ohio. The objection to a Foraker club is that it is intended not to hit him over the head with, but to elect him to the Presidency.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

Some of the Beauties of the World's Deepest Stream.

The river is probably the deepest stream in the world; excepting in a few places the general depth is from 600 to 900 feet; and the bottom of the Saguenay at its mouth is 600 feet below the bottom of the St. Lawrence. Thus a low point of rock at the shore or an island is really the top of a great hill springing up steeply from the bottom, and many of the cliffs are not half out of water. As the spring tides rise about eighteen feet, the currents of the river are violent and eccentric; in some places the ebb stream runs from four to six miles an hour; the eddies along the shores are like those on a rapid; and the undercurrents sometimes lay hold of a vessel and turn her about or hold her still in spite of a tow-boat. Before the use of tow-boats, a vessel left helpless by a calm sometimes drifted against the rocks, lodged on a ledge, and when the tide fell capsize in deep water. As anchorage is very rarely found, large iron rings were let into the rocks, and vessels even now sometimes tie up to the cliffs and await a fair wind. The tide, for some unexplained reason, advances with extraordinary rapidity in the Saguenay; thus, notwithstanding the fact that the ebb current very rarely ceases to flow out of the river, yet high tide arrives at Chicoutimi only forty-five minutes later than Tadoussac—seventy miles. On the St. Lawrence the tide advances in the same time only from Tadoussac to Murray Bay—about thirty-five miles. The source of the Saguenay, Lake St. John, seems like a Northern sea. The pale twilight lasts far into the night—until the aurora borealis hangs its mystic veil across the sky. The beaches, a mile or more wide in summer, the sharp waves raised by a wind on this very shallow basin, the screaming gulls all make you look for a tide and for white-winged ships. But only a bark canoe now and then comes along from one of the thirteen rivers descending by many falls and cascades from the forest-covered mountains; and the pinched-up farms scattered along the shores add to the arctic sentiment, felt even on a summer's day. The Saguenay comes into being as lustrous twins, the Little and the Grand Discharge—deep narrow channels worn in the rocks. They run on separately for some miles through rapids and pools, and finally come together at the foot of Alma Island, at the Vache Caille. There begin the Gervais Rapids, three or four miles long; at their foot the river enters a smooth, quiet stretch of fifteen miles to the Grand Remous—the most furious cascade and the most turbulent eddy of the river; and then, after a few more miles of falls and cascades, the Saguenay ends its rapid career, where it meets the tide near Chicoutimi. With the exception of a few clearings, the forest still covers the abrupt hills crowding upon the river. The Grand Discharge is a beautiful region; the stream is filled with an archipelago of small islands, some black, bare rocks, others tree-crowned or decked with rich mosses; it has all the virgin seclusion and quiet of a lake, enclosed by a shore of bold, picturesque bastions and walls of rock, surmounted by stately balsams that rise like sentinels above the birches, poplars, cedars, and nooks full of tender green grass. But this quietness is full of life; the islands divide the river into a labyrinth of streams; the water runs silently and swiftly in many opposite directions—down, across, even up the general course of the river; one is piqued, surprised, at its coquetry and shyness. And farther down it leaps away in the furious rapids of Ile Maline. The Little Discharge is so rapid that it destroys logs in its fall and cascade; the Government therefore built an aqueduct, "the Slide," for running the timber over these dangerous places. After fishing a few days for the active warroniche—said to be the landlocked salmon—and exploring the waters of these twin Discharges, I joined the men driving logs at the Vache Caille, and began my acquaintance with the voyagers.—*C. H. Farnham, in Harper's Magazine.*

Spanish-American historian of three centuries ago, that we must once more throw away our character in this way? Let us see. The name of the Great Colorado river, into which the Salt river ultimately finds its way, was the Tison—a dignified name, capable almost of any application. The region of the Moquis was Teayan. The region of the Puerco river of the East was Tiguex—a word of entirely classical form. The Rio Grande was the Cieuve. Towns of the region were Acoco, Tutahuaco, Chia (modern Cia), and Braba, at the head of the Jemez river. All of these are available names, of euphonious and even classical form, appropriate to the country and not copied from any other region. We commend them respectfully to the gentlemen in charge of the Hemenway expedition.

Can not something be done to change the north, south, east and west places that we have in such numbers, and to prevent the creation of any new ones? Why shall we disfigure our map with a North Dakota, for instance? Call it Mandania, or some other original name. The Canadians have pre-empted Assiniboia—so we can not have that. Let us have Tacoma for Washington Territory, as has been long proposed. When Montana is divided, name one of its parts Absoroka, after the Crow Indians—the best specimens of the aboriginal American on the continent.

We recall two instances of changes of name in the East, with which we emphasize our remarks. New Jersey once had a flourishing town of Longacoming. The name was one of the few instances of successful composition of English words to be found in America. It was changed by some person of perverted sensibilities to Berlin, and is now so called! In Eastern North Carolina is a pretty village once called by the euphonious Indian name of Nahunta. When we last visited the place it was called Fremont. Comment is unnecessary.—*American Naturalist.*

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Aq Innovation in School-Teaching Now Being Tried in New York.

A novel system of manual training, the adoption of which earnest men have agitated for several years, and which is expected to revolutionize public school education, went into operation on an experimental scale in several city schools recently. The new system must not be confounded with that of industrial work, which is also being agitated. In the lower grades it consists of a few simple helps to the children, causing them to use their hands and eyes in the ordinary studies hitherto taught.

In the study of geography, for instance, they will be supplied with flour and water and taught to make chains of mountains in paste, with rivers of real water between them. In arithmetic and geometry the innovations consist of the use of clay in forming curves and triangles, and actual blocks of wood to prove their geometrical theorems.

The boys will not be made carpenters or plumbers or iron-workers, nor the girls taught the complete art of dressmaking or cooking, but tool-shops and cooking-rooms will be provided and much valuable instruction given in the theory of those arts.

The use of the knife, grindstone and jack-plane will be taught to the boys in the lowest grade during two hours of each week, and the older pupils will in time be initiated into the mysteries of the saw, the vice, the hammer and nails and the plane. The principles of dovetailing and making joints will be explained by special teachers, and in the highest grades finished boxes will be constructed, properly sand-papered and polished.

Two hours per week are set apart for instruction to the girls in sewing and hemming, measuring, cutting paper patterns and fitting. Two hours weekly are allotted to the theory of cooking, especial attention being given to instruction in the wholesomeness and degree of nutrition in the various articles of food, the care and use of tin, iron and copper utensils, the precautions necessary to prevent veridigris, the principles of economy in purchasing food, the means of determining the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness and the names of the various kinds of poultry and the joints of meat.

Ample provision has been made for the necessary supplies of materials. Each cooking room will have a range and set of utensils costing \$300, and \$350 will be appropriated for putting up and supplying each workshop with tools. Calico and muslin, scissors, needles, patterns, etc., will be supplied on requisition to the teachers in the dress-making classes.

"Our object," said Principal O'Neil, "is not so much to create new studies as to infuse new interest in the teaching of the old studies. Manual training is to education what the telephone and telegraph have been in the ordinary business of life.

SOILS FOR ONIONS.

An Experienced Grower Declares Himself in Favor of Mucky Land.

Onions, like cabbages, will thrive on any soil, gravelly, mucky or clayey, if such soils are properly prepared for the crop. Each of these soils will give its character to the crop; those raised on a gravelly soil will ripen down the earliest, be a bright straw color, which the eyes of every market gardener delight to see, grow harder when ripe, and, as a rule, keep best. Those raised on mucky soil not specially prepared for the crop, will make coarse, late bulbs, among which will be many scallions, the dread of the market gardener, and all will be soft and spongy in structure, of a dingy color and very poor keepers. Those raised on clayey soil, must be on land which has been well underdrained, that the soil may be of a friable character, in other words, crumble easily, having none of the sticky quality left in it. Onions on such a soil usually grow extra large, and are apt to be late in ripening down. Nearly twenty years ago, having a mucky meadow of a dozen acres, which I wished to bring into onions, I took a journey of 250 miles, expressly to learn how a large tract of nearly a square mile of land similar to mine had been reclaimed for the same use. The information I acquired can be conveyed in a single sentence—drain the water so that it will remain stationary about twenty-six inches from the surface, and cover the meadow with gritty soil, that which contains a large proportion of sand, at the rate of two hundred two-horse cart loads to the acre. In working such soil do not plow the gritty surface under, but rather stir it very thoroughly in with the surface soil, using the best harrow, or cultivator, you have for this purpose. For the first year it is best to plant them, or, indeed, any land, with the earliest varieties of red in preference to the yellow sorts, as the former are harder and more likely to do well. The Early Red Globe is a favorite in this locality. As to the quality of seed, old onion growers know that half of the success lies here, and new beginners soon learn it.

My experience leads me to prefer rich, low, black soil to that which is more mucky in character, and such soil needs no silica added to it, while like properly drained muck, it does not suffer from drouth. Again, the crop is better in color and hardness when dried down, nevertheless, after an experience of a score of years, raising many acres annually, if it were a choice between upland and a mucky soil, I would certainly prefer having as much as half my crop on the latter, having experienced so often the disastrous effect of drouths on upland in making the crop more liable to be affected by smut and blight. Onions on muck do better on mineral manure, such as wood ashes and bone that has been made soluble. These supply the potash and phosphoric acid, and a portion of the nitrogen needed by the crop, and the draining of the soil will set free, through chemical action, sufficient nitrogen additional, which in a latent state, in greater or less per cent., always exists in such vegetable matter. As muck itself is humus, we do not need barn manure to supply this, which is one argument for its use on upland. Again, mucky soil is rather too light of itself, and barn manure makes it more so. I told my neighbor, who grew a portion of his crop on muck, to use ashes and bone only on that, and he reported to me this fall that these gave him the best of his crop. Onions will crop enormously on mucky soil treated as I have advised. The three competing crops for the premium offered by our county society the year before last, were all on such soil, though raised in different towns. One of these crops was over a thousand bushels to the acre, and the other two rising eleven hundred.

In closing I must not omit one emphatic fact in favor of a mucky soil for onions—that is its comparative freedom from several varieties of our common weeds, and the great ease with which such soil is worked and weeded.

—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom.—*G. W. Curtis.*

Chronic low spirits bar de same relation to de mind dat povalty do toe de wallet.—*Judge.*

There is nothing so valuable, and yet so cheap, as civility; you can almost buy laid with it.

You can not dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forgo yourself one.—*Froude.*

If you enlist in the army, say a prayer; if you go to sea, say two; but if you get married, say three.—*Persian Proverb.*

He who blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.

Philadelphia Call: If you live on less than you earn you will soon be able to count up your cash in the savings fund.

A man who is naturally a genius can conduct himself in such a manner that he may be considered a chump.—*Lincoln Journal.*

The trouble with a good many men is that they spend so much time admiring their own ability that they don't let other people have a chance to see that they have any ability to admire.

Some people would rather get an honest dime than a dishonest five-dollar bill, but a good many would change their minds if they thought no one but themselves would ever know the difference.

Contact with the good never fails to impart good, and we carry away with us some of the blessing, as travelers' garments retain the odor of the flowers through which they have passed.

To divert at any time a troublesome fancy, run to thy books. They presently fix thee to them, and drive dull care from thy thoughts. They always meet thee with the same kindness.—*Fuller.*

Here thou art but a stranger traveling to thy country, where the glories of a kingdom are prepared for thee; it is therefore a huge folly to be much affected, because thou hast a less contented inn to lodge in by the way.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The most expensive thing that can be bought is experience. The price, in hard cash is without limit, and it frequently happens that a man spends all his money, with soul and body thrown in, before his course of experience is complete.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

A wise and loving faith is the great specific for body and mind.

Educate men without religion, and you make them but clever devils.—*Duke of Wellington.*

There is joy in Heaven when a prodical returns, but "Didn't I tell you so?" is the universal cry on earth when a good man goes wrong.

All reverence of beings greatly above self suppresses a school-book in making up an education of both mind and heart.—*David Swing.*

With an obstinate man principles are step-children dutifully nourished. Prejudices are bantlings of his own begetting. To revoke a dogma is to disinherit his first-born.—*Baptist Weekly.*

There are social evils which can not be effectively prohibited because too many people practice them. The great problem of society is not how to do what can not be done, but how to hold such evils in check.

The Boston school board has voted \$20,000 for the support of public kindergartens for the coming year. Boston teaches sewing in the public schools, and is experimenting with cooking-classes and a manual training department for boys.

The great temptation to which we are more or less exposed is that of losing sight of God in the ordinary actions of the day. It is hard to feel that every action of every day is capable of being so done as to advance or hinder our growth in grace.—*From the French.*

To be good and do good are the two objects set before the Christian—to develop a perfect character by rendering a perfect service. True Christian culture leads to and expresses itself in service, while faithful and loving service is the very best means of Christian culture.—*W. Gladstone.*

Never be discouraged because good things go on slowly here; and never fail daily to do that good which lies next to your hand. Do not be in a hurry, but be diligent. Enter into the sublime view of it. God can afford to wait; why can not we, since we have him to fall back upon? Let patience have her perfect work, and bring forth her celestial fruits.—*G. Macdonald.*

St. Paul thought the very first place to show piety is at home. (1 Timothy v. 4.) Practically, many disagree with him. The margin has it: "Let them learn first to show kindness at home." The right sort of piety is the kindly kind, whether shown at home or anywhere else. One vinegar cruet is enough at any table. Every one feels the necessity of moderation in pouring out its contents.

A physician of a Maryland board of health has concluded that two hours in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon is as long a time as children can be profitably employed in school. He advocates eighteen hours a week as the limit for school children under twelve, and says that it would be better, from a purely hygienic point, to make Wednesday the weekly holiday rather than Saturday, and to have examinations to occur at the beginning of a school term rather than at the end.

TIMELY RENOVATORS.

Brass may be kept bright and shining with ammonia. Don't grease a creaking hinge and stick it up with a remedy that is worse than the evil, but put a little graphite or soft lead pencil on the place of friction. Why leave stains on caps and saucers and other dishes when ashes will remove them? Don't a spot need be left on the cane-seated chairs if on a bright sunny day each chair is thoroughly washed and the wood saturated and dried in the open air and sun. Iron rust comes off with lemon juice and salt, and the same kind of juice will remove stains from the hands. A polished floor is kept so by wiping it with a cloth saturated with milk, or with coal oil. The carpets may be kept much fresher, if occasionally, or general sweeping day, they be well sprinkled with corn-meal and salt before beginning to ply the woman's weapon—the broom. A faded carpet will get a somewhat new luster by putting a half tumbler of spirits of turpentine in a basin of water and keeping the broom wet with it while sweeping.—*Good Housekeeping.*

The colony of New South Wales, which has just celebrated its centenary, has over one million inhabitants, 2,140 miles of railway, 20,000 miles of telegraph wires, nearly forty million sheep, 1,250,000 cattle and 362,000 horses. In 1886 over \$36,000,000 worth of wool was exported, and the annual mineral production is about \$14,000,000.

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