

# Hass County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

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NUMBER 21

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

When the Senate met on the 13th the desk of Mr. Hildreth contained a large and handsome floral harp which had been placed there by the Irish Clan-na-Gael as a recognition of his fight against secret sessions and the British extradition treaty. Mr. Vest again spoke upon the fallacy and extravagance of printing so many useless public documents. When the Blair Educational bill was reached Mr. Plumb addressed the Senate in opposition to it. The resolution in regard to the alleged inefficiency of the mail service in certain localities was debated at length and after passing a few bills the Senate adjourned. Under the call of States in the House many bills and resolutions were introduced. The bill to punish the advertising of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia was the subject of a lively debate upon the liberty of the press, and finally referred. Mr. Bland introduced a bill to prohibit the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 14th, after committee reports and the introduction of bills, the resolution for an inquiry into indifferent mail service was taken up and several Senators spoke on the subject. Mr. Hawley also addressed the Senate in opposition to the Blair Educational bill. Other business was unimportant. In the House committees reported and in Committee of the Whole the Urgency Deficiency bill was considered and in the general debate Mr. Peters, of Kansas, made an argument in favor of the bill to require subsidized roads to construct their own telegraph lines, and he strongly denounced the Western Union monopoly.

In the Senate on the 15th Mr. Beck introduced a bill to reimburse the States for interest paid on money expended in raising troops for the war of the rebellion. The Blair Educational bill was then taken up and further discussed. Mr. Blair made a final argument in its favor. After several amendments had been offered and voted down the bill passed by a vote of 35 yeas to 49 nays. The credentials of John S. Barbour, as Senator from Virginia, were read and he was sworn in and took the oath. The House bill for the appointment of two additional division superintendents of railway mail service was passed, and the Senate adjourned. In the House a bill was introduced creating a board of arbitration to determine the controversy between the United States and the State of Texas as to disputed territory. [This has reference to Greer County.] A bill was passed providing that the Secretary of War should have an entire judicial district known as the district of Nebraska. Mr. Randall reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a special committee to investigate and report as to contracts and amount expended on the new library building and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Urgency Deficiency bill. The debate took a wide range, embracing tariff and revenue reform and many other subjects. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

After committees reported and the introduction of bills in the Senate on the 16th Senator Plumb's resolution in regard to Western mail service was taken up and referred to the resolution of Senator Manderson requiring the Secretary of War to furnish a list of persons to whom copies of the record of the rebellion are to be furnished on a tenderly creating a bill to the printing superintendents documents and also extended to the question of secret sessions of the Senate. After passing 108 pension bills the Senate adjourned. In the House after report of committee on the Urgency Deficiency bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and debate continued until recess. An evening session was held for debate on the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill.

The Senate having adjourned until Monday, the 21st, was not in session on the 17th. In the House the Blair Educational bill was received from the Senate and referred to the Committee on Education. The Committee on Manufactures was instructed to report on the House Friday, the 14th. Mr. Milliken's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the sugar trust in New York. The House then took up and passed the Urgency Deficiency bill with a provision directing the Public Printer to rigidly enforce the eight-hour law. The McKay Relief bill then passed. A motion to reconsider was followed by a motion by Mr. Springer to amend the title, which occasioned much talk, but the motion to reconsider was tabled. The House then proceeded to involve itself into a parliamentary tangle which only ended by an adjournment until Monday.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

DANIEL E. SOMERS, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, but for the last twenty-five years a resident of Washington, died in that city on the 14th. He was one of the original organizers of the Republican party, and was a strong supporter of Fremont in 1856.

The United States Senate has confirmed Alexander McCurt, Assistant Treasurer at New York, and E. F. Wade as Marshal of Northern Ohio.

The National Educational convention opened at Washington on the 14th, with about fifty prominent instructors present.

TIMOTHY E. TANSY, Congressman from Michigan, was reported lying seriously sick at the Providence Hospital, Washington.

MR. LAWTON, the United States Minister at Vienna, has accepted from Harry Farber, a rich American relative of President Cleveland, who is studying law at the Vienna University, the sum of \$1,000,000 to the American Government with which to endow a university at Chicago on the Vienna model.

The Fishery Commissioners signed a new treaty at Washington on the 15th. It was stated that the treaty related exclusively to the North Atlantic region and had no reference to disputes concerning the Behring sea.

The Senate has confirmed Marshall McDonald as Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries and W. W. Dougherty, of Missouri, Indian Agent at Warm Springs, Ore.

It is reported that Mr. W. Reed Lewis, the American Consul at Tangier, has asked his Government to immediately send a man-of-war to enforce his demand for the release of a Moor imprisoned at Rabat. The authorities declare that the Moor has no right to claim protection of Mr. Lewis. The President has sent to the Senate the nominations of Charles B. Cary, of New York, as Solicitor of the Treasury, and Henry W. Scott as register of the land office at Laredo, Kan.

The President has approved the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near St. Charles, Mo.

#### THE EAST.

Six Poles were burned to death recently at Silver Brook, near Hazelton, Pa. They had been to the dedication of a Catholic church and returned home drunk. The house was set on fire while they were fighting.

The big air receiver of the iron works at Hudson N. Y., was torn to pieces recently by an explosion, causing \$50,000 loss. One man was fatally hurt.

Fire broke out in the Daily Advertiser office, Elmira, N. Y., on the 15th, inflicting a loss of about \$300,000; insured.

AUSTIN CORBIN, president of the Reading Railroad Company, was examined on the 15th by the Congressional Committee investigating the strike. He denied the stories with which his name was connected. The Collins paper mill at North Wilbraham, Mass., was burned recently. Loss, \$250,000. Two hundred hands were thrown out of employment by the fire.

GUSTAV RANGER, the well-known cotton merchant of New York and Galveston, trading as Ranger & Co., is reported to be financially embarrassed. The notes which Mr. Ranger is unable to take care of are said to amount to \$60,000, and his total liabilities are estimated at \$150,000.

The end of the Saco (Me.) Bank robbery sensation arrived on the 15th, the institution having recovered every dollar of the \$300,000 worth of registered bonds stolen by Frank C. McNeally last August.

AMELIA P. STEWART's dry goods store at Philadelphia was burned recently. Loss, \$40,000; insured. A fireman was fatally injured.

W. J. ROBERTS, dealer in stone at 43 Broadway, New York, has had his assets placed in the hands of a receiver, judgments for about \$35,000 having been entered against him. He had no rating at Bradstreet's, although in August last his statement claimed that he was worth \$500,000.

A FREIGHT train came into collision with a north bound express train on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad at Canton, N. Y., recently. The express car was thrown from the track and one passenger coach was badly damaged. D. T. Hiller, of Syracuse, was killed and one woman was hurt.

TWENTY-FIVE per cent of the coke ovens of the Connellsville (Pa.) region were shut down recently for the purpose of restricting production.

FIRE ravaged Westerly, R. I., recently, destroying \$150,000 worth of property.

The Reading railroad miners' strike ended on the 17th in an agreement to arbitrate the wages question.

#### THE WEST.

RECEIVER JAMES MCCONVILLE has taken charge of the Metropolitan Bank of Cincinnati.

FIRE at Dell Rapids, Dak., the other night destroyed eleven buildings, causing \$25,000 loss.

THE Church & Graves Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., has assigned with \$60,000 assets and \$75,000 liabilities.

The United States steamship Iroquois has been ordered to be docked for examination at the Mare island navy yard, California.

THE P. F. MARQUEZ Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, has made an assignment with \$55,000 liabilities and \$55,000 assets.

JOSEPHINE COLLETT, of Terre Haute, Ind., has brought suit against the city of Evansville and property owners along one of the principal streets, to recover property worth \$200,000.

The Northwestern paper manufacturers in convention at Chicago recently considered a proposition to sell out to Eastern parties so as to form a pool or trust. Final action will be taken March 7.

SIX loaded cars of a freight train broke through a new bridge near Galena, Ill., recently and were destroyed. A brakeman was killed.

A NUMBER of boomers were recently ejected from the Oklahoma Territory by colored troops. Some were held at Fort Reno, the others being discharged.

DULTH real estate sharpers have sold many lots away back in the hills to Buffalo parties at fancy prices.

The steamship City of Peking which reached San Francisco from China on the 17th had several cases of small-pox on board and was quarantined.

MARTIN L. SCOTT was hanged at Deer Lodge, Mont., recently for the murder of his wife in a fit of drunken jealousy.

DEAR BILL, a Crow Indian in the military prison at Fort Snelling, recently attacked two other Indians with a knife, laying open their throats. He then stabbed himself and broke his arm while resisting the manacles. The injured Indians, it was thought, would die.

AGOST HETSKE, of Chicago, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for beating his little stepson to death with a strap.

The murderer of Millionaire Snell at Chicago turned out to be William B. Tascott, the scapgrace son of Colonel James B. Tascott, head of the Tascott Manufacturing Company. The boy had served a term in the Kentucky penitentiary. Young Tascott was released from prison on the 15th, but the police were confident of his speedy capture.

#### THE SOUTH.

SAMUEL CLAY, a very wealthy farmer living near Paris, Ky., died at his home recently. He was about seventy-two years old and was beyond doubt the largest land owner in Kentucky. The amount of his landed wealth is estimated at \$1,000,000 and will very likely go over that.

FIRE in Conway, Ark., attributed to an incendiary, destroyed four business houses recently, causing \$30,000 loss.

A COMPANY was incorporated in Baltimore, Md., recently which proposes to send merchandise and mail by electro-automatic power over an elevated railway, the cars on which can not run off, and to make the time of transit from Baltimore to Washington ten minutes. Some very prominent business men and capitalists have engaged in the enterprise.

GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY, at Pass Christian, Miss., recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his army life.

Four men recently raided the bank at Cisco, Tex., and after imprisoning the cashier and two others decamped with \$6,000.

The Delaware State Temperance Alliance, at its annual convention at Dover, decided to go into politics, and delegates to the National Prohibition convention at Indianapolis were elected. The alliance was merged into the Temperance Reform party.

MESSRS. FAZENDE and SEIXAS, of New Orleans, bondholding creditors of the city of Houston, Tex., have petitioned Circuit Judge Hardee, of the Federal Court, to appoint a receiver for the city.

MARDI GRAS was celebrated in New Orleans on the 14th by a pageant representing "The Realm of Flowers." It was said to be very fine.

By a boiler explosion near Bastryp, La., recently two white and two colored men were killed and four others badly scalded. It is announced in political circles at Waco, Tex., that Hon. Roger Q. Mills is to be a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Coke. The canvass for the State Legislature will be made on the Senatorial issue.

#### GENERAL.

THE mayor of Cork has been convicted of the charge of assaulting a police sergeant at a plan of campaign meeting and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment without hard labor.

HANLAN and Kemp have been matched to row for the championship of the world and £500 a side on the Paramatta river, Australia.

ADVICES from St. Petersburg are that China is actively advancing her armaments with a view to attempting to reconquer Amour in the event of a European war.

The Prince of Naples has become honorary president of the Italian Exposition in London.

Six persons committed suicide in Berlin in one day recently.

The London Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the Austrian Government has decided to take fresh precautions and measures to counterbalance continued military preparations on the part of Russia.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from New York, cavalry from British Guiana had taken possession of the disputed Venezuelan frontier. General Silva, the Consul, stated that he would call Secretary Bayard's attention to the invasion.

The *Post* and *Lloyd* says it has learned that current rumors to the effect that Belgium and Holland have entered into a defensive alliance with Germany are well founded.

LARGE numbers of persons threaten to leave Manitoba unless the Canadian Pacific monopoly is removed.

Reports from the interior of Russia contain in stating that the publication of the Austro-German treaty, taken in connection with Bismarck's speech on the Military bill, has created intense irritation among all classes.

AN explosion which occurred in the Krutzgerben coal mine near Kaiserslautern, Prussia, killed forty persons. Thirty-three men were rescued.

FULL reports concerning the condition of the Crown Prince issued by Prof. Virchow and Dr. McKenzie state that the disease with which he is afflicted is not of a cancerous nature.

THE Ottawa (Can.) *Free Press* attacks the Canadian Government bitterly because of the Fisheries treaty, which it calls a capitulation.

BUSINESS failures for the seven days ended February 16 numbered for the United States, 236; for Canada, 37; total, 273; as compared with 299 the previous week and 307 the corresponding week of last year.

GEO. BORDAUX, Queen's Printer for Manitoba and a favorite of ex-Premier Norquay, has skipped to the United States, leaving a shortage of over \$5,000.

FIVE men were killed in a quarry in Carnarvonshire, Wales, the other day by the falling of a bridge.

The steamer City of Germany is said to be in very feeble condition. He is almost constantly in tears, owing to the news regarding the Crown Prince. The Empress is also deeply affected.

#### THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received from Europe a consignment of choice silkworms which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silkworms and situated to do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instruction in silk culture before the sericultural season commences. For two seasons he has been purchasing cocoons from American silk growers at an average price of 95 cents per pound, and wishes a still further supply with which to continue experiments now being made at Washington in the reeling of silk from the cocoon. All who seek a market for their cocoons, who wish silk-worm eggs or book of instructions or information of any sort in relation to the industry, can obtain the same free of charge upon application to Commissioner Colman.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Albert Traffert and her twelve-year-old son were crossing the Ohio & Mississippi track near Shattuck in a buggy yesterday when they were struck by an eastbound mail. She had her head crushed and her hand cut off and died an hour later, and the boy was wounded in the head and died soon after. The buggy was thrown sixty yards and ground to kindling wood, and the horse instantly killed. Mrs. Traffert's husband is manager of an American agricultural display in the Paris Exposition.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A deeply interesting Roman discovery has been made in a garden at Salisbury. In the course of excavations for a cellar a large mosaic pavement of elaborate and beautiful execution, depicting a battle between Alexander and Darius, was found, bearing fine portraits of many figures. It is said to be an expanded replica of the famous mosaic found at Pompeii in 1823, and now at the Museum Cordonicio at Naples, which is the most important example of ancient historical art extant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House Elections Committee has disposed of the McCullie vs. Davidson, Alabama, contest in favor of Mr. Davidson, the sitting member. It is the general expectation that the Illinois contest of Worthington vs. Post will be promptly taken up for consideration. Party lines were drawn in the Alabama contest, and a minority report will accompany the views of the majority.

GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY, at Pass Christian, Miss., Feb. 18.—The arguments in the case of the State vs. Thomas Allen for participation in the murder of Leoti citizens in Colorado were concluded at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the jury retired to consider their verdict, and in a short time returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury stood eleven to one on the first ballot and twelve for not guilty on the second ballot.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 17.—As two sons of J. N. Hamilton, an old citizen of this county, living near Herndon, were in a law practicing with a target rifle yesterday, the older one accidentally stepped in the way just as the younger one was about to shoot, and received the ball, killing him instantly.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Kansas State Musical Society will hold its next annual meeting at Topeka on May 1, 2 and 3.

PATENTS granted Kansas inventors for the week ended February 11: Plumb-level Edwin A. Wentworth, Atchison; clamp, William C. Stickler, Belle Plaine; corn harvester and husker, Charles F. Smith, Hutchinson; spark arrester, William Giles, Parsons; end-gate, James M. King, Benedict; windmill, Leonard A. Cooper, Atchison; electric bell, William F. Stocker, Eureka (Pa.).

THE Laverne livery barn at Girard burned at three o'clock the other morning, together with ten head of horses, two mules, all the buggies and other property. The horses were insured for \$1,800 but there was no insurance on the building.

The bill to quiet the title to a quarter section of land in Geary county has passed both houses of Congress. It renders perfect the title to the land upon which is located the homes of nearly 1,000 residents of Lyndon.

R. W. BROWN, colored, was recently arrested at Wyandotte, for fraudulently representing himself to be a pension agent and swindling colored people. His scheme was to obtain a fee from his victims and give them a bogus order for back pensions.

The recent appearance of glanders at several stations in Leavenworth created much uneasiness among owners of horses at that place.

AMOS HESTRETT, a section hand on the Rock Island, was struck by a train recently near Partridge and instantly killed. He leaves six children.

For some time past affidavits have been accumulating reflecting upon the professional integrity of some of the attorneys practicing before the United States land-office at Larned, in consequence of which some of them have been refused to practice suspended. One of the attorneys suspended has made complaint against Receiver Bickel and Special Agent Rowe for conspiring to injure him, and another has brought suit against Agent Rowe for \$10,000 damages.

TOPEKA CITY proposes to bore for coal in the spring.

The Governor recently pardoned Tim Highman, who was convicted of murder in LeBette county in 1878 and sentenced to hang. This action was recommended by the Board of Pardons from the fact that Highman killed his friend while crazed with liquor and not from premeditated malice. He has been in the penitentiary nearly ten years.

PROCEEDINGS were recently begun in the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General against T. A. Scates and W. W. Kimball, county commissioners; Oliver Leisure, county clerk, and H. D. Morrill, county attorney, charging them with having defrauded Seward county out of nearly \$17,000 by the allowance of fraudulent claims against the county. It is also charged against the county attorney that he demanded and received money from persons charged with violating the Prohibition law, promising and giving them immunity from prosecution. The Attorney-General presented affidavits substantiating all the charges of fraud and peculation.

The remains of a newly-born babe were recently found under a sidewalk at Topeka.

The miners in the different coal mines at Leavenworth have struck because of a reduction of one cent per bushel paid for mining. About 400 men went out.

At the late meeting of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. at Junction City the charter of Delta lodge No. 77, of Medicine Lodge, was revoked on account of immorality and intemperance.

Eighteen new lodges were organized in Kansas during the past year, making a total of 288.

Mrs. McLAIN, of Kansas City (Kan.), recently sent her seven-year-old son, Willie, to a store near by on an errand since which he had not been heard of. Mrs. McLain is a cousin of Mrs. Webber, of the same locality, whose eight-year-old daughter disappeared in an exactly similar manner two years ago and has never been heard of.

The Masonic Grand Lodge at its late session elected the following officers: W. M. Lamb, Sterling, G. M.; George C. Kenyon, Abilene, D. G. M.; J. C. Poselwate, Jewell City, S. G. W.; J. H. Brown, Wyandotte, G. S.; Christian Beck, Leavenworth, G. T. The lodge will meet at Wichita next year.

The Board of Pardons recently recommended the pardon of Jacob Cumberland who is now in the penitentiary under a sentence of death, but who is thought to be undoubtedly innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. He was convicted in Neosho county, in 1883 upon the oath of Edward Beed, Berdona, Doniphan, Victor E. Ludwig postmaster; Elmont Shawnee County, Edward N. Ackley, postmaster; Lone Walnut, Lincoln County, Israel M. Lynn, postmaster; Manager, Wyandotte County, Barney M. Coffee postmaster; Piper, Wyandotte County, Robert E. Brown postmaster. Discontinued, Belle Meade, Belle County; Fox, Harper County; New Tabor, Republic County; Vicksburg, Neosho County; Vinton Riley County, Name Changed, Prospect, Republic County, to Courtland, John A. Johnson postmaster.

A FELLOW by the name of Fred Williams who some time ago abused and deserted his invalid wife, at Topeka, and who took refuge in Canada, recently wrote to the wronged woman that he is now a volunteer in the Salvation Army and wishes her to join it also.

A boy named Ashburn, who was attempting to steal a ride, recently fell under the cars at Garnett and had both legs cut off.

PERSONS were granted the following Kansas veterans on the 15th: Original, invalid, Joshua S. Green, Cairo; Solomon F. Brown, Topeka; Leonard C. Wilber, Baxter Springs; Charles May, Independence; Samuel A. Seachrist, Custer; Increase, Nathan W. Allen, Scottsville; George W. Gandy, Topeka; John Everett, Great Bend; Conrad Jones, Burden; Edward L. Carter, Oskaloosa; James Smith, Glen Elder; James Slauen, Glen Elder; William F. Wetherell, North Topeka; Original, widow of George W. Benjamin, Thomas, Moxiaca; war, Benjamin W. March, Toronto.

## GOULD AND SAGE.

A Grand Jury Trying to Find Out if They Really Did Steal \$3,000,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The charges against Jay Gould and Russell Sage, made on behalf of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific railroad, of appropriating to their own use \$3,000,000 of the company's bonds, went to the grand jury yesterday morning. The jury was given all documents bearing on the case, and next Monday witnesses will be summoned. These will include the complainant security holders, about twenty in number.

Among the documents submitted to the grand jury was a pamphlet containing the printed arguments of counsel for complainants and defendants, heard by District Attorney Fellows with closed doors, about the first of this month, when considering the question whether or not to lay the matter before the grand jury. This was given to the press last night. Edward L. Andrews, who presented the case on behalf of the complainants, said: "The essential attributes of the case do not differ from an ordinary case of embezzlement. There is the same entrusting of property, the same appropriation of it, the same discovery of the secret, the same demand and the same withholding of the embezzlement property that ensues in an ordinary case where an employe takes what is entrusted to him by an employer. The only difference," he continued, "which the case presented from that of an ordinary embezzlement was that it was done under the apparent forms of law, one of the courts of this State being made to become an unwilling participant in their acts."

Artemus H. Holmes, in behalf of the respondents, argued that there was no criminality in the proceedings nor were they carried on in secrecy. All the proceedings were reported to the Secretary of the Interior in 1880, and subsequently presented in a report to Congress. The mortgage under which Messrs. Gould and Sage were appointed trustees contained clauses which could very properly be construed so as to allow the release of the Denver Pacific stock.

John F. Dillon, in behalf of the respondents, contended that the decree of the Supreme Court of New York was valid and properly obtained. The only persons, if there were any living souls who could make complaint of this consolidation, would be the original Union Pacific shareholders. The purpose of the consolidation was not to pass the trust property to the debtor company in order that the company might immediately hand it over to Messrs. Gould and Sage, but to restore the property to the debtor company in order that through it the consolidated company might have the means of purchasing, as it did purchase, properties necessary to protect itself from competition and to promote its interests and those of its bondholders. The laws of limitation debarred all criminal proceedings.

W. Bourke Cockran next spoke in opposition to the complaint being received, contending in an elaborate argument that the prosecution had been barred by the lapse time.

Mr. Andrews closed the hearings with an argument and citations to show that the statute of limitations did not apply under such circumstances.

## GENERAL HARNEY.

The Aged Warrior Visited by Friends on the Seventieth Anniversary of His Entering the Army.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Feb. 16.—On the wide gallery of his handsome residence in this cheery suburb of New Orleans, in the warm sunshine, in his padded chair, the thermometer at seventy-seven degrees, and the roses blooming and the birds singing in the magnolia on the lawn, sat all Monday morning General William S. Harney. Many of his neighbors called upon him, bringing congratulations. Children and ladies came with bouquets, and many of the winter dwellers called to shake hands with the old man, for he celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his appointment as an officer of the United States army. The old soldier was pleased with the attention paid to him, and called his wife to exhibit to visitors the rusty bundle of parchments which he had received from time to time, as he advanced in rank. The first was his commission as Lieutenant of infantry, signed by President Monroe, February 13, 1815; that as Captain by President John Quincy Adams, in 1825; others signed by Presidents Jackson and Polk, and finally his appointment as Brigadier General, signed by James Buchanan.

General Harney's tall, soldierly figure and snow-white hair are among the most familiar sights, and as he arose from his chair on the sunny gallery overlooking the water, one did not need to be told that he was in his prime, as Jefferson Davis said to him, "The grandest specimen of physical manhood I ever saw." In the last year General Harney has become quite feeble in mind.

Although his health is good, he is entirely dependent on his brave, cheery little wife, who devotes her whole life to his care. It is said to see him as he sits in the sun, with all the great deeds of his life forgotten, caring for nothing but the sunlight on the water, or the birds singing in the trees.

THE SHAEFFERS AGAIN.

The Brother of the Man Who Swindled Millionaire Blair Arrested in Kansas City For Another Fraud.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Charles A. Shaeffer, brother of Samuel C. Shaeffer, of somewhat shady reputation, rested all last night behind the bars of the Second street jail. He was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by John H. Onstott, president of the Onstott Lead & Lot Company, and of which the arrested party is secretary, charged with the embezzlement of \$40,000. The fraud is alleged to have been committed in connection with the purchase of the Hickman tract of 400 acres, lying just east of the Waldo race track, and about six miles southeast of the city. It was bought by Mr. Onstott last spring for \$140,000, \$28,000 being paid down. The second payment is due in a short time. The purchase was made by Mr. Onstott under a contract with Charles Shaeffer, by which a corporation was to be formed and the stock divided equally between the Shaeffers and Mr. Onstott. Shaeffer denies that any fraud has been committed and says that Onstott is impelled by malice.

## BROKEN BROKERS.

The Absence of Lamin Proving a Serious Matter For the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The speculative dullness not only continues, but daily grows more marked and exasperating. Less than 47,000 shares of stock were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, breaking the record, there never having been a day in twenty years when so slight a business was done.

One of the most prominent governors of the Stock Exchange, a gentleman who is at the head of one of Wall street's biggest brokerage houses, said: "We have not earned enough during the last six months to pay our office expenses, and we have fared not one whit worse than other firms. Fully a third of the old clerks in Wall street houses have been discharged lately, owing to the long-continued lack of business. They have had their salaries reduced materially, and more than one conspicuous house is ready to go out of business altogether. Enter an office in the entire Wall street district and you hear animated discussion of just one subject—the prevailing unprecedented dullness. There are a hundred theories to explain the unpleasant conditions and another hundred suggesting correctives."

Wall street insists on attributing the trouble to "outside" causes. The same sort of arguments used to be heard in the San Francisco mining market when the public, floored over and over again, first began to fight shy of the professional shearers. The public went away and the public stayed away, and even to this day it has not been tempted back. Wall street could have well afforded to heed this San Francisco story long ago. The Stock Exchange is no protector of the interests of investors. It was urged a long time ago that the Stock Exchange ought to throw more safeguards around the dealings it authorized. Yesterday this suggestion assumed definite official shape in a memorial addressed to the Exchange governors demanding that the office of auditor of railway accounts be created on the Exchange so that railway statements should be made to amount to something more than a mere collection of mysterious figures. Such an office would prevent without booming whereby now the public is swindled; it would head off the stream of lies that now flow on unceasingly to scare investors out of their holdings of substantial securities.

## VENEZUELA INVADIED.

English Cavalry From British Guiana Said to Have Taken Possession of the Disputed Territory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—An armed force of English cavalry entered the territory of Venezuela and taken possession in the name of the Gurauri Territory on the ground that the Venezuelan republic contemplated building a railroad to the Gurauri section, which road would infringe on admitted territorial rights of the English Government. This action has not been wholly unexpected by the Venezuelans, but they had hoped the large American interests which centered in Venezuela would deter England from exercising such high-handed policy as they have adopted. Such was not the case, however, and it is said General Silva, the Consul here, intends to call the attention of the entire United States to the matter and obtain for the Venezuelans all the assistance, moral and governmental, that can be utilized.

"It is England's desire," General Silva said, "to make a second India out of South America, and unless her lawless incursions are nipped in the bud she will do it." It is expected that efforts will be made to have Secretary Bayard investigate the matter with a view to the protection of American interests, if such protection is necessary.

## SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT.

A Boy of Twenty Skips Off With a Preacher's Daughter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—Two households on Locust street were shaken to their very foundations yesterday. In one there was a joy unalloyed and rejoicing which made itself felt in every spoken word. In the other there was a great shock of surprise and a sadness from the very heart. In the big handsome residence at No. 1308 N. 13th St. Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes were entertaining their son, George Holmes, Jr., and his bride. At No. 839 Rev. J. C. Morris, pastor of the Walnut Street Methodist Church, and family were grieving over the wholly unexpected marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary, to Mr. Holmes. The young man is twenty years old, and the bride sixteen. They were married in Wyandotte on Tuesday, but the fact did not become known until yesterday morning, when young Holmes called at the high school, where his wife was a pupil, and took her to his father's house. The affair was known to but few of the high school girls last evening, but from the prominence of those interested caused nothing less than a sensation wherever heard.

## Bank Robbery.

CISCO, Tex., Feb. 16.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon C. G.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SYMINGTON, MO. - KANSAS.

## PAMELA IN TOWN.

The fair Pamela came to town,  
To London town in early summer;  
And up and down and round about  
The beaux discussed the bright new-comer.  
With "Gadzooks, eh," and "Ma'am, my  
duty,"  
And "Odds my life, but 'tis a Beauty!"

To Ranelagh went Mistress Pam,  
Sweet Mistress Pam so fair and merry,  
With cheek of cream and roses blent,  
With voice of lark and lip of cherry.  
Then all the beaux vied 'twas their duty  
To win and wear this country Beauty.

And first Frank Lovelace tried his wit,  
With whispers bold and eyes still bolder;  
The warmer grew his fancy flame,  
Cold grew the charming fair and colder.  
"Twas 'thy beauty'—'Cruel beauty'—  
"To love, sweet mistress, 'tis a duty."

Then Jack Carew his arts essayed,  
With honeyed sighs and forged weeping.  
Good lack! his billets bound the curls  
That pretty Pam she wore a-sleeping.  
Next day these curls had richer beauty,  
So well Jack's fervor did its duty.

Then Cousin Will came up to view  
The way Pamela ruled the fashion;  
He watched the gallants crowd about,  
And flew into a rustic passion.  
Left "Squire, his mark," on divers faces,  
And pinked Carew beneath his laces.

Alack! one night at Ranelagh  
The pretty Sly-boots fell a-blushing;  
And all the mettled bloods took round  
To see what caused that tell-tale flushing.  
Up stepped a grizzled Post-Fellow  
To dance with Pam a sauntero.

Then Jack and Frank will resolved,  
With hand on sword and cutting glances,  
That they would lead that Graybeard forth  
To livelier tunes and other dances.  
But who that saw Pam's eyes a-shining  
With love and joy would see her plining?

And—oh! their wrath cool'd as they looked—  
That Post staved as fierce as any!  
He was a mighty proper man,  
With blade on hip and inches many.  
The beaux all vied 'twas their duty  
To toast some newer, softer Beauty.

Sweet Pam she bridled, blushed and smiled—  
The wild thing loved and could but show it!  
Mayhap some day you'll see in town  
Pamela and her grizzled Post.  
For sooth he taught the rogue her duty,  
And won her faith, her love, her beauty.  
—Miss Hutchinson, in Harper's Magazine.

## TREED BY GRIZZLIES.

The Three Men Keep the Bears  
Well Occupied.

The Bears Fall to Fighting—A Battle in  
the Moonlight—The End That Came  
in the Morning—Four of the Brutes  
Killed.

We had been having a mighty tough  
day, and it was growing dark when we  
struck camp, hungry enough to eat old  
moccasins.

Sagebrush ought to have been on  
hand with a blazing pine-knot fire and  
slathers of chuck piled up ready for us  
to sail in and fill up. As soon as we  
reached the edge of the park, however,  
we could see that the camp was de-  
serted.

"Who-o-o-pee S-a-a-gebrush!"  
"—o-o-pee—a-gebrush!" answered  
the pine timber, but that was all. Not  
even the friendly bark of the dogs was  
there to greet us.

Wondering what was up we hurried  
into the camp. An exclamation of  
surprise escaped the foremost man in  
the party; for right beside the wagon  
lay the mangled carcasses of the two  
dogs. Lighting a sliver of pitch pine,  
we soon unraveled the mystery.

"A grizzly, by thunder!" says I, and  
plain enough it was, too. The Eng-  
lishman, who had brought the two fine  
bear dogs from India, ripped out an  
oath, and swore he would kill every  
grizzly in the Big Horn Mountains.  
Both dogs were mangled almost out of  
recognition. Evidently they had been  
struck down by the bear's powerful  
paw while tied to the wagon wheel and  
powerless to get out of the way, after  
which they had been bitten and clawed  
almost to shreds.

But what had become of Sagebrush?  
We yelled and fired guns, but could get  
no response.

At length one of the Englishmen  
found a back number of the Sun, a  
bundle of which we had taken with us  
into the mountains, pinned to the  
wagon cover, and on it Sagebrush had  
written with a burnt stick: "Gon for  
the bar that kill the dogs." That was  
all there was; there was nothing to in-  
dicate which way he had gone or any  
thing more about it.

The moon would be rising about ten  
o'clock, and as nothing could be done  
till then we turned our attention to  
cooking bear steaks.

At moonrise we shouldered our Win-  
chesters and struck out. No trail was  
visible on the hard surface of the  
mountain path, so we divided up and  
made tracks in different directions.  
My companion was the Anglo-Indian  
officer, the owner of the dogs.

We tramped on and on for about  
three miles, stopping every now and  
then to shout and fire and listen. Finally  
we heard a distant yell in reply.  
Hurrying along in the direction of the  
shout, we soon had the satisfaction of  
recognizing Sagebrush's voice.

As soon as we got near enough to un-  
derstand what he was saying we moved  
forward with extreme caution. Shouting  
at the top of his voice, he told us that  
he was treed by a whole herd of  
grizzlies, and had parted company  
with his Winchester. "Be mighty  
careful!" he shouted. "They're get-  
ting all worked up over hearing you  
yell and fire. Crawl up as near as you  
safely can, and then take to the trees  
with your guns."

The timber thereabout was not over  
thick, and we dodged from tree to tree  
as noiselessly as possible, gradually  
creeping up in the direction of Sage-  
brush's voice. We had moved to with-

in about one hundred and fifty yards  
of his tree, when he yelled out that  
several of the grizzlies were moving  
off in our direction.

I was just boosting the Englishman  
up into the nearest tree, when the fore-  
most bear came scurrying through a  
patch of moonshine among the shadowy  
pines, not more than thirty paces  
away. There was a likely looking tree  
about twenty yards further back, and  
to the best of my recollection I reached  
that tree in about three jumps. I could  
hear the pine needles crackle as the  
big grizzly came charging after me,  
and the crackling seemed mighty close  
to my own heels.

I shinned up that tree so quick that  
I made the bark fly. Quick as I was,  
however, I wasn't a moment too lively,  
for the bear was underneath the tree,  
looking up with that longing expression  
peculiar to a grizzly when he has treed  
any thing, and particularly a man. I  
had not yet reached a secure roosting  
place, and as the big fellow reared up  
and whooped and thrust his paws to  
within a couple of yards of where my  
feet were resting on a trifling snag,  
I don't mind owning up to feeling a bit  
queer, varied as my experience had been  
with bears.

Tucking myself up a yard or two  
higher, I got astride of a big, strong  
branch and turned around to take in  
the situation. By this time four bears  
had arrived on the scene, and Sage-  
brush was calling out to inquire if we  
were both safe. After replying that we  
were all right, I turned my attention  
to the Englishman.

Fortunately for him, the space be-  
tween his tree and mine was quite  
clear. In the hurry to get him up off  
the ground, he had sprung to the near-  
est tree after Sagebrush called out, and  
it turned out to be the poorest kind of  
a retreat. After the first six feet from  
the ground numerous snags made it  
easy enough to scale; but a very few  
feet higher up and it ended in such a  
bushy mass of little branches that it  
was impossible for him to climb well  
out of danger.

No more uncomfortable position  
could be very well imagined than the  
one he found himself in when arrested  
by the scrubby branches. Had we been  
dealing with an attacking party of  
brown bears or silver tips he would  
have been nabbed in less than a minute  
after the bears reached the foot of  
his tree. Fortunately for him, grizzlies  
have little or no notion of climbing  
trees. As it was, however, when the  
biggest of them stretched up after him  
the margin of safety between his feet  
and the grizzly's eager claws might  
have been measured by inches.

The moon was about half waned,  
and wasn't bright enough for me to see  
exactly how things were with him; but  
all of a sudden he sang out, "For  
God's sake, Hank, use your Winchester  
if you can. I'm in a devil of a trap;  
they're climbing the tree!"

Sure enough one determined old  
cuss was making a clumsy attempt to  
hoist himself up by clinging to the  
snags above. He was grunting horri-  
bly, in eager anticipation of reaching  
his victim, who was all but within his  
grasp. The noise he was making  
seemed to inspire the others with the  
belief that their prey was about to be  
seized, and they were all crowding  
about the Englishman's tree, reaching  
up and whining savagely and licking  
their chops. I shuddered at the pros-  
pect of his fate should they be able to  
reach and drag him down, or should  
he loose his nerve.

Drawing a bead on the varmint that  
was trying to climb the tree, my Win-  
chester barked. The light was uncer-  
tain, but the distance was short, and I  
was mightily relieved to see him top-  
ple over and take to flopping and  
thrashing around on the ground. In  
his fury at the sharp twinge of the bul-  
let, he tackled one of the other bears,  
and for a minute or two we witnessed  
a scrimmage that was away ahead of  
any circus for a real live show. For  
the time being the other three bears  
seemed to forget us; they shuffled  
around the combatants, walked back-  
ward, stood on their hind feet, whined  
and snarled, and otherwise betrayed  
great excitement. It isn't very often  
that bears get to fighting among them-  
selves; they are generally as peace-  
ful and playful as so many kittens.

When they do get at it, however, they  
are pretty savage, and the wounded  
grizzly and his antagonist fought and  
rolled and roared and kicked up such  
a racket that Sagebrush shouted out,  
wanting to know what the deuce was  
up; and two other bears deserted their  
vigil under his tree and came lumber-  
ing over to the scene of the conflict.

"I guess I'm all right now, Hank,"  
sang out the Englishman at this stage  
of the circus. "I've found a snag that  
I can sit down on after a fashion and  
draw my feet up higher. I couldn't  
use my gun before"—bang! He seemed  
eager to show that he was in position  
to use it now, anyhow; and to some  
purpose, for at the crack of his Win-  
chester, round and round spun another  
grizzly, roaring and biting where he  
had been struck.

"Let 'em have it, Hank; we'll have  
the whole blawsted herd a-fighting  
and tearing one another to pieces in a  
minute." Bang! went my own Win-  
chester in reply; and bang! again went  
his own. Another bear was made fight-  
ing mad with a bullet, perhaps two, in  
his carcass, and began snarling and  
thrashing around among the others.

The din of battling bears, the fight-  
ing, culling, snarling and roaring was  
making the pine woods ring, and yet  
another one came hurrying across from  
Sagebrush's direction. We were now  
looking down upon a herd of seven  
grizzlies, the biggest bunch I ever saw  
together up in the mountains, although  
I have seen a heap bigger parties down

along the creeks in the berrying sea-  
son. The beauty of it was that they  
were pretty nearly all fighting; it was  
the prettiest sight I remember, barring  
a fight I once saw in broad daylight be-  
tween a big silver tip and a couple of  
mountain lions. If it had only been  
daylight I believe the big bear fight un-  
der our trees would have beat even that  
for a good square show.

As the last bear came and joined the  
crowd, Sagebrush called out to say  
that ever mother's son of a grizzly had  
forsaken his tree, and asked us to hold  
them while he climbed down to pick up  
his gun. It was not at all difficult to  
grant this request, for the bears seemed  
to have no idea of running away yet,  
although three of them were wounded  
and making things mighty uncomfort-  
able for the other four.

We worked the Winchesters merrily  
among them for the next few minutes,  
making more havoc and starting more  
fights. Ten minutes after I  
started the ball a-rolling by knocking  
over the old fellow that was trying to  
climb the tree, there wasn't a bear left  
with an unpunctured hide in the whole  
herd, and they were fighting together  
like a school of Kilkenny cats. It was  
a weird, savage scene, in among the  
moonlight and shadows, seven grizzly  
bears, maddened by bullet wounds,  
roaring and wrestling and clawing and  
biting. The Britisher allowed after-  
ward that it was pandemonium broke  
loose, or something like that. What-  
ever a pandemonium is, it would have  
to break loose pretty wild to equal the  
circus beneath our trees, for there are  
no savager brutes going than your  
grizzlies, when once they get mad  
enough to fight among themselves.

While they fought and thrashed  
around we kept peppering away at  
them; but for awhile our shots seemed  
to have no other effect upon them than  
to stir them up and make the wild sat-  
urnalia wilder than before. How we  
wished it was daylight; what a picture  
those mad grizzlies would have made,  
wrestling and tearing one another, had  
it only been lighter!

But the bullets and their own fight-  
ing began to tell pretty soon, even on  
grizzlies. First one rolled over and  
stretched out, then another at down  
on his haunches and drooped his head,  
and finally sprawled out; a third mo-  
soyed off some distance to sit down and  
lick his wounds, and a fourth began  
spinning round and round like a crazy  
thing, whining and moaning. They  
were getting pretty weak with loss of  
blood, and tired of fighting. We still  
dosed them with lead, and at length  
four of the seven lay stretched out on  
the field, and the other three had  
moseyed off, most likely to die of their  
wounds, for every one of them must  
have been badly hit.

We stayed up in the tree till broad  
daylight, not thinking it prudent to  
trust ourselves on the ground before,  
with three dangerously wounded griz-  
zles roaming around the immediate  
neighborhood, besides the possibility  
of possuming among those stretched  
out below. We had given them such  
a trouncing that if one of the sur-  
vivors had ever got his paw on one of  
us he would have made it interesting.

On the way home Sagebrush told us  
his part of the story. There wasn't  
much to it. He had strolled away  
from camp for an hour to try and  
round up a black-tailed deer for sup-  
per. He came back just in time to see  
a big grizzly making tracks from the  
wagon with a flitch of breakfast bacon.  
Sagebrush fired at it, but at three hun-  
dred yards, and didn't know whether he  
hit it or not. Anyhow the bear dropped  
the bacon and bolted. Reaching the  
wagon he found the poor dogs dead  
and mangled, just as we found them.  
Sagebrush, of course, gave chase to the  
culprit, following his trail to the place  
where we found him. Here he stumbled  
unexpectedly on a small herd of  
grizzlies, relatives, probably, of the  
one he was after. Without wasting  
any time on preliminaries they took af-  
ter him and chased him up the tree.  
In shinning up the tree he dropped his  
Winchester, and was therefore help-  
less. When we found him he had  
been treed about eight hours.—Fort  
Custer Cor. N. Y. Sun.

## The Slaves of Tangier.

The slaves form a considerable part  
of the population of Tangier. They  
are mostly of the deep black Guinea  
negro type, brought from across the  
Desert of Sahara, though sometimes  
unfortunates of other races are kid-  
naped and sold into slavery. Public  
auctions are frequently held in the  
main street of the bazar, at which chil-  
dren can be purchased for from \$12 to  
\$20, while full-grown men and women  
are sold at prices ranging from \$50 to  
\$100. Masters have absolute power  
over their slaves, even that of life and  
death, and in case of sale transfer them  
by means of a deed, just as we transfer  
a farm. Under the circumstances, it  
is a little difficult to say whether they  
are real estate or personal property.—  
Cosmopolitan.

A number of wealthy gentlemen in  
Newton, Mass., are about to apply  
electricity to lighting their sleighs this  
winter and at other times their closed  
and open carriages. Three cells of  
batteries are to be used, which will  
furnish three lights of six-candle power  
and will burn for thirty hours. After  
the electricity is all used up the bat-  
teries are taken to some dynamo and re-  
charged. The expense for this charging  
can not be over fifty cents each  
time.

A man was recently sentenced in  
Liverpool to five years' penal servitude  
for obtaining a shilling under the  
pretext that it was for a charitable ob-  
ject.

## HOGS FOR MARKET.

Why Farmers Should Study the Re-  
quirements of Buyers.

At no time during the past six years  
has the price of hogs been so low but  
that a profit could be made in feeding  
the corn raised upon the farm, at the  
prices which it commanded in the  
market, if it was fed in the proper man-  
ner and the right kind of stock was  
kept to consume it. Instead of this  
being done, however, there are thou-  
sands of farmers in Ohio and other  
States who feed little more pork than  
is needed for consumption, holding back  
either from fear of disease or from the  
belief that there is no gain in a pecu-  
niary way by so doing. That this  
conclusion is an error no one who has  
thoroughly tried it will deny. That  
the conditions may be such as to make  
it true I will admit, but these condi-  
tions being within the control of the  
farmer, may be made profitable or un-  
profitable as he shapes them. In rais-  
ing hogs there are many agencies  
which determine whether success or  
failure shall crown the efforts. Shel-  
ter, stock, breed, water, care, regu-  
larity of feeding and season, all assist  
or prevent the gain that should be made  
from the food consumed.

One of the first requisites in feeding  
for market is good stock. All farmers  
agree on this point, but a considerable  
proportion of them fails to follow up  
its doctrine. While they invest in im-  
proved machinery, till the soil in ex-  
cellent manner, buy the latest novel-  
ties in farm seeds (Bohemian ones, pos-  
sibly), they can be induced by no argu-  
ment to invest in thoroughbred hogs as  
a foundation for their herds. There is  
no outlay which will pay a greater per-  
cent upon the investment, or one that  
will give more satisfaction in the pur-  
suing, but in spite of all this the notion  
has some how or other gained a foot-  
hold among farmers that a grade is as  
good as a thoroughbred for fattening  
purposes. There never was a greater  
mistake made than to follow out this  
notion, and those who have tried it  
with both kinds are invariably in favor  
of the thoroughbreds. The expense of  
infusing new and better blood into a  
herd is not nearly so great as many  
farmers imagine. A good boar pig  
possessing all the requirements of a  
good fattening hog can be purchased  
of reliable breeders for ten dollars,  
and if a little more extravagance can  
be entered into, and a good sow  
not akin is added, the foundation  
of a successful herd is laid and  
ready to build upon.

With the conditions of the corn and  
hog market, as they are at present, it  
is imperative that farmers should breed  
a better quality of hogs than those they  
send to the great hog centers of this  
country. The hog of to-day must be  
broad, deep and compact enough to  
fatten at six months old, or over, as the  
farmer may desire. The requirements of  
the market should be studied and met in  
the matter of breeds and ages. If lighter  
weights are wanted, then the smaller  
breeds, such as Yorkshires, etc., will  
give the quickest and best returns; if  
heavy weights, the Poland-China, Ber-  
shire, Jersey Reds, etc., are what is  
needed.—E. L. Gaskill, in Ohio Farmer.

## SOIL ASSISTANTS.

How to Form a Correct Estimate of the  
Value of Land.

The acquirement of knowledge will  
naturally induce us to seek by art to  
assist or even to improve upon nature,  
and well considered preferences will be  
accorded to certain cultures and breeds  
of cattle, while into the soil will be in-  
troduced those elements of fertility in  
which it has been proved to be defi-  
cient. Sufficient attention will be paid  
to drainage, the necessity of freeing  
the land from an excess of water being  
even greater than the introduction of  
fertilizing elements; for although under  
the proper conditions the latter will  
increase the quantity and value of the  
crops, too much water will effectually  
prevent us from drawing any crops at  
all. Nothing, therefore, can ever be  
done with land anywhere, if it be not  
properly drained where there is too  
much moisture, or properly irrigated  
where the necessary natural water supply  
is not forthcoming.

It is because of the vital importance  
of this question that we are thus em-  
phatic at this early stage. To ascertain  
whence an excess of water pro-  
ceeds is not by any means a matter of  
difficulty; a very damp climate, a  
spongy and retentive soil, the existence  
of underground springs—all these, or  
any of them, may be the causes of dis-  
astrous effects, which can be easily  
remedied by those possessed of such  
knowledge as we have attempted to  
describe. In the first of the cases  
named, the evil may be overcome by  
ordinary surface drainage, but in the  
second it is only after ascertaining the  
true composition of the soil that we  
can effect such mixtures with other  
soil, or combinations with lime or sand,  
as may suggest themselves as neces-  
sary, while in the third case, the con-  
struction of deep under-drains alone  
will carry off the water from the sub-  
strata without allowing it to reach the  
surface.

Wherever there exists a faulty or  
careless system of drainage, no correct  
estimate of the agricultural value of a  
property can possibly be formed; for  
although from its excessive dampness  
a soil may remain unproductive, it  
may, nevertheless, contain all the  
necessary elements of fertility.—  
Wyatt's Modern High Farming.

A merchant at Merrill, Wis., re-  
cently adopted a novel and successful  
method of advertising. He took his  
old white cow, plastered her over from  
head to heels with advertisements and  
set her at large in the streets of the  
town.

## FREEDOM FOR HENS.

How the Ordinary Farm Crop is Affected  
by Roving Fowls.

Who could live for a number of years  
in the country without hearing this re-  
frain from the farmer's calendar?  
April—"We're sowing oats—shut  
up the hens!"  
May—"We're planting corn—shut  
up the hens!"

And so on through the long summer  
months. Their natural propensity to  
scratch for a living makes the hens  
seem to do a great deal of damage.  
During last spring we either had to  
stop and build a poultry-yard fence, or  
let out the fowls. In this locality farm  
help is necessarily scarce, for our near  
neighbor gives men one dollar and  
seventy-five cents per day in his quar-  
ters. So, in self-defense, we let forty  
fowls "run the farm" for us all sum-  
mer. Unwilling to trust them in the  
garden, we made one at a distance  
from the house.

The fowls watered themselves at the  
spring, and fed themselves from the  
field, with the exception of a quart of  
grain each night. They went to the  
field as soon as the drill and scratched  
away as if determined not to leave one  
out. They followed the plow to the  
corn lot, and ran opposite to the har-  
row in pulverizing the soil. After  
planting, they stayed there much of  
the time, but the corn came up re-  
markably well, the acre near the barns  
best of all. No field within range  
escaped their notice. They gathered  
the fallen fruit in the plum orchard,  
and picked up all the Red Astrachans  
apples by daylight each morning.  
They picked the cherries from small  
trees, and preserved the currants and  
red raspberries. The expense of keep-  
ing was slight. All that they really  
destroyed was some fruit. Profit  
came when the labor item was left  
out.

The past season has been a sober one  
to many farmers. A serious drought  
checked every thing but weeds, and al-  
most every crop we have had been a  
costly one. Looking forward, it seems  
that we must increase our income by  
increasing productiveness or reducing  
expenses. On a small scale, I have  
done both in my poultry-yard by giving  
the hens their liberty.

How they did lay! Such a commo-  
tion and rivalry among the hens! Such  
a rejoicing by the Spanish tenors! They  
began to lay early in the season, and  
continued steadily until the fall fashions  
came, and they ordered new suits.  
When the berry crop was a partial fail-  
ure, and the prices way down, it was  
a little solid comfort to have so satisfac-  
tory an income from the fowls.

To those who have fancy poultry-  
houses, well-fenced yards and plenty  
of money, this summer freedom may  
seem a venture; but to the many who  
have little time and money to spend,  
it will be satisfactory to know that the  
ordinary farm crop is improved rather  
than harmed by the depredations of  
the fowls. Strictly fresh eggs are  
easily sold for more than market  
prices; a few plump fowls can be dress-  
ed and sent to market any time at a  
fair price, and chickens are always in  
demand.

Let us fence in our gardens or find  
new places for them, and when the  
warm spring weather comes, and you  
start whistling for the field, call back  
your orders with the new refrain—  
"Let out your hens!"—Cor. Country  
Gentleman.

## Shrinkage of Flannel.

To keep flannels as much as possible  
from shrinking and felting, the follow-  
ing is to be recommended: Dissolve  
one ounce of potash in a bucket of  
water, and leave the fabric in it for  
twelve hours. Next warm the water,  
with the fabric in it, and wash without  
rubbing; also draw through repeatedly.  
Next immerse the flannel in another  
liquid containing one spoonful of wheat  
flour to one bucket of water, and wash  
in a similar manner. Thus treated,  
the flannel becomes nice and clean, has  
barely shrunk, and almost not at all  
felt.—Farm and Fireside.

## A Clash of Trades.

Chairman of three-card-monte syndi-  
cate—Pull up your chokers, boys, and  
look lanby. Dey's a jay coming in do  
car.

Sanctimonious Stranger (with sermon-  
bag)—Is this seat engaged, gents?

Chairman—No, sir; s't right down.  
Play whist?

Stranger (delicately biting a plug off  
a chew of tobacco)—No; I ain't educa-  
ted on to them dame's games, but (pro-  
ducing tools of the profession), if you'll  
like ter put any scads on th' liability of  
this ere yellow pea fetchin' up under  
that thimble with the red stripes, I'm  
your meat.—Tid-Bis.

## Beauty in Washington.

Washington Editor—A pretty mes-  
sage you've made of that ball! What do  
you mean, sir, by calling Mrs. Rednose  
"distractingly beautiful?"

New Reporter—You told me I could  
get all the points I needed from last  
year's files, and she was called "dis-  
tractingly beautiful" in every report  
last season.

"You'd better keep posted on the  
history of your native country, sir.  
Last year Mr. Rednose was chairman  
of the Committee on Public Pap; this  
year he's on Ventilation and Acoustics,  
and near the tail end of that.—Omaha  
World.

Satin may be cleaned by sponging  
it lengthwise with alcohol or, if greasy  
and much soiled, with purified benzine,  
then press on the wrong side with a  
warm iron.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Salts of lemon will whiten ivory  
knife handles that have become yel-  
low.

—Flour should be warmed before  
making up a sponge if you would have  
your bread rise quickly.

—For membranous croup or an at-  
tack of the asthma, take a little tur-  
pentine, place it in a cup on top of  
the stove, or some live coals. A dense  
smoke will be emitted which will bring  
relief to the sufferer.

—Milk Frosting: Ten tablespoon-  
fuls sweet milk, one and a half cups of  
sugar; let boil six minutes; take off and  
stir until quite white; put in a little  
lemon, spread quickly before getting  
too hard, wetting the knife in cold wa-  
ter. Very nice.

—To heat cloths for hot applications  
without scalding your hands, lay a wet  
cloth between two folds of brown pa-  
per, place it on the stove, placing the  
top one down lightly with your fingers,  
and in a few minutes the cloth will be  
hot enough to blister.

—To clean a carpet and brighten the  
colors after the dust has been well  
beaten and shaken out of it, mix one  
quart of ox gall with three quarts of  
cold soft water and rub the carpet off  
with a flannel dipped in this. It is  
well to first rub out any particularly  
dirty spots before going over the whole  
carpet.

—Sponge Drops: Beat four eggs to a  
stiff froth, then stir in one heaping cup  
of sugar, and one and a third cups of  
flour. One teaspoonful of baking pow-  
der should be thoroughly mixed with  
the flour. Flavor with lemon and drop  
from a dessert spoon on buttered paper  
spread on plates. The oven should be  
hot and the cakes will bake in a few  
minutes.

—A little borax in water is as good  
as any thing for washing the head, and  
this should be used frequently. Do  
not make the solution too strong, as it  
has a tendency to cause the hair to be-  
come dry and brittle. Frequent brush-  
ing, especially before going to bed, will  
make the hair soft and glossy. A sharp-  
toothed comb or metallic brush should  
not be used.

—Fried Bread: One quart of flour,  
one teaspoonful of salt, three of baking-  
powder, and milk enough to make it  
as stiff as biscuit dough. Roll it out  
and cut into square cakes two inches  
long and a little over half an inch  
thick. Drop them into boiling lard.  
They only require a few minutes cook-  
ing, and when properly made they are  
so nice that they will soon become a  
family institution.

—Hash Rolls: Prepare the meat as  
for ordinary hash, chopping it very  
fine, moisten with a spoonful of cold  
gravy or meat juice if you have it, add  
an equal quantity of mashed potatoes  
(fresh is best) and the same of stale  
bread crumbs finely grated and soaked  
in milk or cream. Work all well to-  
gether with the hand, make into rolls  
about three inches long and half the  
thickness, and brown in a hot oven  
fifteen or twenty minutes, or you may  
spread the hash in a well-greased  
bread-pan and set it in the oven; when  
brown on the bottom, turn into a  
dish crusted side up and send to the  
table.

## USEFUL TRIFLES.

Some of the Comforts of Life Designed  
Solely for the Use of Men.

There has been an invention for the  
man who thinks he is in love, by which  
he can carry his sweetheart's picture in  
his hat, and look at it without at-  
tracting attention. There is a little silk  
curtain to draw over it and preserve it  
from the cold stare of the too inquisitive  
world. How much in the wrong the  
critics have been for speaking of the  
brainless look a young dude wears  
when he sits and looks in his hat as if  
he had not a thought in his head.  
Why, it must be the soulful look of a  
man gazing on the features of his love.  
Then there is the patented catch to  
hold the napkin at table before a man's  
spotless expanse of shirt-front, and the  
mustache cup of great renown and its  
companion, the mustache spoon, which  
so kindly keeps all traces of soap from  
a man's mustache and whiskers. To  
the list add the electric mustache am-  
ber, the patented ring for his bunch of  
keys—the other sort of a ring with a  
knife under its settings, by which, if he  
be a thief, he can so easily cut a slit  
in the garments and take the pur-  
purs from a pocket. Also the knife  
full of mechanical contrivances which  
he carries in his pocket. On his watch  
chain hangs a seal, with which to seal  
his letters, or perhaps a charm which  
transforms itself into a unique little  
instrument to be used for cutting off  
the ends of his Havanas. Indeed, there  
is a patent on the boquet-holder he  
wears under the lapel to his coat when  
he is in full dress. It is simply a little  
vial filled with water and kept in place  
by elastic and made to hold but a single  
rose, but it was necessary for it to be  
patented. These have been, most of them,  
comforts of his wearing apparel. At home  
in his bachelor quarters he has an easy  
chair made with all the modern improve-  
ments—a book-rest attached and a harm-  
less little candle surrounded with giantic  
reflectors, a contrivance patented to  
concentrate the light upon the page he  
is reading. He has a most comfort-  
able foot-rest, and the patentee has  
quite outdone himself by making it  
with rockers or to swing. In the store  
he finds a patent cigar-lighter always  
at his elbow. At the restaurant or the  
theater are cunning rests under the  
chairs for his hat. These are but a few  
of the many patents which add to the  
pleasure of his life. Others men share  
with the ladies, but these are theirs  
alone.—Cincinnati Times.



The sixth annual fair of the Kansas State Fair Association will be held at Topeka, Kansas, commencing Monday, September 17, 1888.

George W. Martin is still urging the question, What shall we do with our, not to put too fine point upon it, devilish Kansas boys?

Wages are from 33 1/2 to 300 per cent. higher in the cotton and wool industries of England than in protectionist France and Germany.

Geo Pinney, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., is out with by far the most extensive catalogue of Evergreens and Timber Trees and Tree Seeds ever published in the country.

The annual issue of the Catalogue of Vaughan's Seed Store is just at hand, and we must say in behalf of western enterprise, that as a work of art, it excels anything in this line we have ever seen.

A Water-color (A Message of Love) seemingly worth a large amount of money, confronts you on opening Demorest's Monthly Magazine for February, and you wonder if you have drawn a prize.

The South-West vindicated. All the people of the Southwest have cause to remember daily with fresh indignation, the maliciously false statements recently published throughout the east, that our people were destitute and starving and freezing to death by scores.

Among the special attractions in the near future will be a series of articles on woman's work—the avenues open to her for earning a living, enjoying health and making money.

THE BLIGHT OF LABOR. When a sewing-woman slips on her thimble (taxed 25 per cent) and threads her needle (taxed 25 per cent) with thread (taxed 55 per cent) and sews a button (taxed 25 per cent) on her husband's winter flannel shirt (taxed 68 per cent), she is quite unconscious in her effort to get on in the world.

It will give the Great Southwest a hearing by the mouths of hundreds of unimpeachable witnesses, and silence the voice of irresponsible calumny by the logic of hard facts.

BRADFORD A CANDIDATE.

Our friend Admire, of the Osage City Free Press, boomed Attorney General Bradford for the governorship last week, in a masterly exposition of the claims of that gentleman to the suffrages of his party.

WHICH PROTECTS AND WHICH ROBS. The value of raw material, either in its crude state or partly manufactured, brought into this country for the year ending June 30, 1887, was \$239,321,177.

There is not a thoughtful man in the United States who cannot decide which plan protects and which robs American workmen. The beginning of the robbery is the collection of \$107,959,732 upon raw and partially raw materials.

'WOMAN'S WORK.' This valuable illustrated magazine should be in every family circle as its contents are of the most instructive and elevating character.

Among the special attractions in the near future will be a series of articles on woman's work—the avenues open to her for earning a living, enjoying health and making money.

THE BLIGHT OF LABOR. When a sewing-woman slips on her thimble (taxed 25 per cent) and threads her needle (taxed 25 per cent) with thread (taxed 55 per cent) and sews a button (taxed 25 per cent) on her husband's winter flannel shirt (taxed 68 per cent), she is quite unconscious in her effort to get on in the world.

ATTENTION, ROAD OVERSEERS. Road Overseers of Falls township will please to call at the County Clerk's office for their road lists.

THE EMMET CELEBRATION.

Below will be found the programme for the celebration of the 108th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious patriot and martyr, to be held at Strong City on Monday evening, March 5, 1888.

General Caldwell, who is to deliver the oration, is a learned gentleman, and a most eloquent speaker; and for these reasons, the hall should be filled with those who wish to have a literary feast.

Song—"Wearing of the Green"—by Emmet Club. Address of welcome, John Madden. Song—"The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Hall"—Geo. W. Weed.

Emmet's Reply—F. P. Cochran. Song—"J. H. Mercer." Oration—Gen. John C. Caldwell. Recitation—"Schauns Head"—Alex McKenxie.

Address—"Ireland a Nation"—Judge Frank Doster. Song—"Home Rule"—Alex McKenxie. Address—"Charles S. Parnell"—Donatus O'Brien.

Song—"Red White and Blue"—J. J. Massey. Address—"Home Rule"—R. D. Rees. Song—"Claude Makin." Irish jig—Mr. and Mrs. Alex McKenxie.

Volunteer singing, dancing, speaking, etc.—Thomas McInerney, Claude Makin, James O'Connor, Ed Sweeney, Alex McKenxie and others.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

A word to the citizen of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity. The statement I made in the Chase Co. Leader a few weeks ago, in which I gave an account of my wonderful restoration to sight, after groping in darkness for five years, my body almost in a curve from efforts to find a sure stepping, was a candid truth, only the half I did not tell.

I can not find words to express my indignation. What I wrote then, and there was facts indisputable, which hundreds of the best citizens can testify to, and in gratitude to Mrs. Gandy, and to exonerate her from any attempt to bring her to notice before the community, I make this further statement, as she then had no intention of practising; and if she had, she can bring forth testimonials that would astonish the more intelligent.

What my feeble pen utters is from an overflowing heart of gratitude to her, for her to hear or even offer to treat me electrically, in the terrible condition that I then was in. Oh, how can people be so unkind, so uncharitable, as to deny the existence of any means of cure, only what their own weak brain can conceive.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the two weeks ending Feb. 14, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific building, Washington, D. C.

TREE CLAIMS.

Parties planting tree claims can learn something greatly to their advantage by addressing Geo. Pinney, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

Advertisement for SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE, EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS. Includes an illustration of a horse-drawn carriage.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

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

Advertisement for WOOD MOWER, And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

Advertisement for \$3.50 FOR YOU WONDER WHY \$1.50. We can give so much for the money? Thousands say this in their letters.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

has absolutely twenty-four other agricultural periodicals, and continues to be the recognized authority on agricultural matters the world over. With the old staff of editors who have made it a power in both hemispheres, reinforced with new writers, it will be more valuable during 1888 than ever.

CHRIST ON CALVARY, First and only Reproduction, and BEFORE PILATE.

These magnificent works of art are neither old time chromos nor ordinary engravings, but exquisite pictures executed for us by Photoetching and Mezzogravure process, on heavy plate paper, 22x28 inches. Price \$1.00 each. Both pictures (finished Dec. 20, 1887) forwarded in tubes, post-paid.

OUR GREAT OFFER. American Agriculturist (English or German), with choice of pictures, and our new volume, just published, entitled "Our Homes: How to Beautify Them," beautifully illustrated, bound in cloth and gold, price \$1.00—all post-paid, for \$1.00. Or the same, with both pictures, all post-paid, for \$2.00.

Send postal for specimen number, (English or German), full description of New Books presented to old and new subscribers, and full description of the Pictures, and Portrait of Monksay, the painter of these great works, now attracting world-wide attention.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS. Address: DAVID W. JUDD, Pub., 751 Broadway, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings, HALLOWELL, ME. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

Table listing various ailments and their corresponding treatments in Humphreys' book. Includes: 1. Fevers, 2. Croup, 3. Whooping Cough, 4. Asthma, 5. Bronchitis, 6. Hoarseness, 7. Sore Throat, 8. Stomachic, 9. Headache, 10. Neuralgia, 11. Rheumatism, 12. Gout, 13. Dropsy, 14. Dropsy of the Lungs, 15. Dropsy of the Liver, 16. Dropsy of the Kidneys, 17. Dropsy of the Bladder, 18. Dropsy of the Heart, 19. Dropsy of the Brain, 20. Dropsy of the Stomach, 21. Dropsy of the Intestines, 22. Dropsy of the Gallbladder, 23. Dropsy of the Pancreas, 24. Dropsy of the Spleen, 25. Dropsy of the Testes, 26. Dropsy of the Ovaries, 27. Dropsy of the Uterus, 28. Dropsy of the Vagina, 29. Dropsy of the Cervix, 30. Dropsy of the Vagina.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Table listing various ailments and their corresponding treatments in Homeopathic Specifics. Includes: 1. Whooping Cough, 2. Asthma, 3. Bronchitis, 4. Hoarseness, 5. Sore Throat, 6. Stomachic, 7. Headache, 8. Neuralgia, 9. Rheumatism, 10. Gout, 11. Dropsy, 12. Dropsy of the Lungs, 13. Dropsy of the Liver, 14. Dropsy of the Kidneys, 15. Dropsy of the Bladder, 16. Dropsy of the Heart, 17. Dropsy of the Brain, 18. Dropsy of the Stomach, 19. Dropsy of the Intestines, 20. Dropsy of the Gallbladder, 21. Dropsy of the Pancreas, 22. Dropsy of the Spleen, 23. Dropsy of the Testes, 24. Dropsy of the Ovaries, 25. Dropsy of the Uterus, 26. Dropsy of the Vagina, 27. Dropsy of the Cervix, 28. Dropsy of the Vagina.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the world is in Jersey City, N. J. That this factory makes the popular and world-famous Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco. That this factory was established as long ago as 1766. That last year (1887) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,025,250 lbs., or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco. That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work. That in the last 25 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes. That the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000,000.00 per year or \$20,000.00 per week. That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives. That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price. That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year. That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly, P. LORILLARD & CO.

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

ONLY FORTY CENTS

in postage stamps for a new Nickel Plated Steam Winder and Stem Setter Watch, just patented. Address ROY JACKSON, Box 15, 811 East 104th street, N. Y. City. Mention this paper. Feb-4w

GARDEN SEEDS!

DIRECT FROM THE FARM WARRANTED Fresh and sure to Grow. Catalogue Containing Directions for Cultivation and an Article on FERTILIZERS FOR THE GARDEN FREE Address, JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO., MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEEP

sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free, capital not required, some have made over \$50 in a single day at the work. All succeed. Feb-17r

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. Feb-3-17

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS- Feb-17

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. Feb-13-17

T. B. JOHNSTON, Successor to EDWIN PRATT, DRUGS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, Will be found at the OLD STAND, With a FULL STOCK OF PATENT MEDICINES.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS and PUTTY, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FINE CIGARS, Etc.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANS. Nov-24-17 JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money ap-23-17

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Jan-28-17

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 18744 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, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 25, 1888, viz: Commuted Homestead, No. 23381, of Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Point, Kansas, for the south 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 24, in township 30 south, of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: F. D. Montgomery, A. M. Lee, W. L. Graham, J. W. Bryan, all of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Beautifully Illustrated. 25 cts., \$3 a Year. ITS SCOPE—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE gives preference to national topics and news, and its literature and art are of the highest standard. Famous American writers fill its pages with a wide variety of interesting sketches of travel and adventure, recent and short stories, descriptive accounts of our famous countrymen and women, brief essays on the foremost problems of the period, and, in short, this Magazine is Distinctively Representative of American Thought and Progress.

It is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most popular and entertaining of the highest-class monthlies. IMPORTANT! A Specimen Copy of the Magazine, with Illustrations, Premium List, and Special Inducements in Cash or Valuable Premiums to Club Readers, will be sent on receipt of 25c. If this paper is mentioned, we will send you a copy free. Responsible and energetic persons wanted to solicit subscriptions. Write us once for exclusive territory. Address, THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE CO., 749 Broadway, New York.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person. Many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work; either sex; young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lest he 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 advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes sub-tables for local notices and time table.

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.

Time table for C. & W. R. R. showing routes and times for various stations like Cedar Gr., Elm Dale, Strong, Ellipton, Safford, etc.

Table for C. & W. R. R. showing routes and times for various stations like Safford, Ellipton, Strong, Elm Dale, etc.

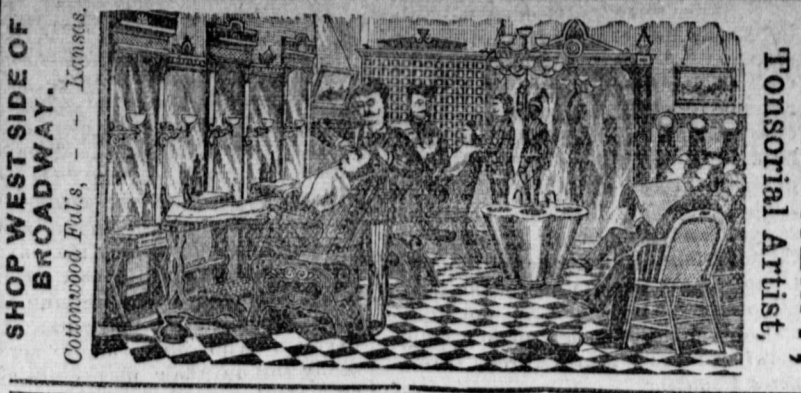
LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Spring-like weather this week. Boots & shoes at cost at Ferry & Watson's. Gnats, flies, etc., are on the wing this week. Mrs. W. S. Rounigh is quite sick with pleurisy. Hon. J. W. McWilliams went to Marion, Monday. There are several cases of pneumonia at Safford. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. Wm. C. Giese's baby is quite sick with pneumonia. Mr. Wm. H. Hinote is again at his old stand, in this city. Mr. John Walruff, of Lawrence, was in town, last week. Mr. Joe Brown was at Topeka and Hutchinson, last week. Mr. Wm. LaCos has been appointed postmaster at Clements. Mr. Geo. K. Burton, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday. Mr. Julius Remy is having a cellar built under his residence. Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, was at Emporia, Saturday. Mr. W. W. Scott, of Emporia, was in attendance at Court, last week. Underwear at cost. Ferry & Watson. The stone cutters have gone to work again on the Carter building. WANTED—To buy a residence and two or three lots. Apply at this office. Mr. G. E. Finley has put a new burglar-proof safe into his jewelry store. Mr. R. C. Campbell, of Middle creek, is recovering from a spell of fever. Master June Smith who has been sick with pneumonia, is again up and about. Mr. George Burton has removed his stock of goods from Clements to Peabody. Mr. A. R. McMinds, of Strong City, was visiting friends at Council Grove, last week. Died, at her late home, near Cedar Point, on Saturday, February 22, 1888, Mrs. Sales Self. Mrs. Dr. John McCaskell, of Bloody Creek, has returned from an extended visit in the east. Little Hattie, daughter of E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, is sick with malarial fever. Miss Bertha Crum, is assisting her father, Mr. G. W. Crum, in the Register of Deeds' office. Born, on Tuesday morning, February 21, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stubenhofer, a daughter.

Mr. Charles M. Frye, who returned home, Monday, from Chetopa, stopped over in Emporia, Sunday. We sell only the broom made by our old townsman, John V. Moore. Ferry & Watson. Longfellow's birthday, February 27, will be appropriately celebrated by the high school of this city. Mr. David Biggam, of Strong City, has enclosed his resident property with a handsome picket fence. Mr. A. Duffield, of Cedar Point, will move on to the farm of Mr. D. P. Shaft, near Clements, this week. Hon. J. W. McWilliams returned, Saturday, from a business trip to Topeka, Kansas City and Atchison. Messrs L. P. Santy and E. C. Noel, of Clements, are on a tour to Oklahoma and other places of interest. Overcoats at cost. Ferry & Watson. One of the meat racks in Mr. M. P. Strail's meat market broke down, Monday, from the weight of meat on it. The Grand Jury finished its labors last Friday, by returning sixteen indictments, but against whom we know not. Mr. M. Martin, of Elmdale, has moved his family to Burdick, on the C. K. & W. R. R., where he has a section. We understand an opera house is to be built between here and Strong City, fitted with all the necessary accessories. See the glass ware that goes with Baking Powder at Ferry & Watson's. Mr. Louis W. Hillert returned home, Saturday, from his visit to his brother, Mr. Wm. F. Hillert, at Colorado City, Col. Mr. B. Lanry has purchased the S. F. Jones ranch, on Fok creek, 7,000 acres, of Mr. Jones, the consideration being \$110,000. Miss Gippie Scribner has returned home from an extended visit at her sister's, Mrs. J. C. Scroggin's, at Wyandotte, Kansas. A score or more of the G. A. R. "boys" have gone to Winfield to attend the State encampment now being held at that place. Crocks and Jugs at co st. Ferry & Watson. Mr. C. J. Lanry, of Strong City, left, Sunday, for a business trip to Las Vegas, Albuquerque, and other New Mexico towns. Died, at Safford, on Saturday, February 11, 1888, Pearly R., youngest child of Joseph and Mary Stone, aged 3 years and ten months. Mr. C. S. Thompson, of Leavenworth, was in town last week and the fore part of this week, visiting his mother, Mrs. M. E. Overall. The non-resident lawyers in attendance at Court, this week, are C. N. Sterry and F. A. Brogan, of Emporia, and J. G. Waters, of Topeka. Mr. M. F. Fox, who is clerking for J. S. Doolittle & Son, returned, last week, from his visit to his old home in Putnam county, Indiana. Pay us what you owe, we need the money. Ferry & Watson. Mr. J. H. D. Rosen, of Hutchinson, who has several lots in the business portion of this city, was in town, this week, looking after his interests here. Miss Lane, of Emporia, is here taking down in short-hand the proceedings of the railroad bond trial, in the interest of the railroad company. Messrs. John Loy, D. P. Treyler, Robert Mayhan and Frank Hawkins, of Americus, were in town, last week, as witnesses in the Lafayette James case. While trimming a plough share, Friday, a piece of steel struck Mr. Geo. W. Hays on the left cheek cutting an artery and making a painful wound. Hats and caps at cost. Ferry & Watson. Mrs. P. Hann and daughter, of Kansas City, who were here attending the funeral of Mrs. Adam Gottbehet, Mrs. Hann's mother, returned home, Monday night. Mrs. Joe Hrapson, the accomplished wife of the well-known contractor, and her husband's sister, are the guests of the family of Mr. B. Lanry, of Strong City. Mr. Henry Lanry, of Strong City, came in from Colorado, last week, and after a stay at home, he went to Illinois to look after the contracts of the firm of Messrs. B. Lanry & Sons, in that State. Mr. J. S. Doolittle, who was out at Socorro, New Mexico, recently, purchased a cattle ranch where, to which he and his son, Mr. J. H. Doolittle, will ship about 400 cattle in a few weeks. The entertainment of the Scott family at the M. E. church, on Wednesday night of last week, and at the Congregational church in Strong City, on Thursday night, were most enjoyable affairs. Blankets and Bed quilts at cost. Ferry & Watson.

The Directors of the State Exchange Bank, of Cottonwood Falls, are: J. M. Tuttle, O. L. Hulbert, W. H. Holsinger and J. S. Doolittle, of Cottonwood Falls, and E. W. Tanner, D. H. Hulbert and S. S. Porter, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Thomas McInerney arrived here, Monday, from the west, with a gang of men to dig another well near the round house, the other well not supplying a sufficiency of water to supply all the demands on the large tank at the round house. Married, on Sunday, February 5, 1888, at McCracken, Rush county, Kansas, by Rev. T. J. Pearson, T. Maxwell, of Elmdale, and Miss Rue Mills, of Rush county. The young couple are now living on the Maxwell farm, on Middle creek. The officers elected at the election held in Cedar township, on the 7th instant, are as follows: Trustee, J. R. Furgess, Clerk, R. F. Riggs; Treasurer, David S. Sauble; Justices of the Peace, L. Weston and J. H. Riggs; Constables, John Heckendorn and O. W. Grimwood. Look at our bargains. Ferry & Watson. Among the parties from Emporia, as witnesses in the James case, last week, we noticed J. M. McCown, editor of the Democrat, T. L. Ryan, D. A. Stahl, Major Hood, Van Holmes, J. H. Wilhite, D. W. Eastman, A. G. Randolph, Wm. Hudson, P. B. Maxon and W. F. Ewing. Tomorrow (Friday) evening, the Congregational Sunday School, of Strong City, will give another one of their popular concerts. Madame Jarley's wax-works, and a number of beautiful and startling tableaux will be among the features of the evening. Everyone is invited. Mr. W. P. Martin having purchased a block in Dr. W. H. Carter's addition to Strong City, opposite to Mr. Geo. W. Crum's residence, he will erect two residences on the same, this spring—one for his mother, and one for himself. He is now having the ground prepared to set out a double row of trees around the block. Look at those fine suits at Ferry & Watson's. While fording the Cottonwood, at the State Road Crossing, Monday, Dr. T. M. Zane did not keep far enough up stream, and got into deep water, swimming his team, getting his robes and clothing wet, and losing about \$4 worth of medicine. He had been to Dr. Whitney's at the Hilton ranch, on Diamond creek, to see Mr. Whitney's son, Ned, who is sick with malarial fever. While Mr. Newt Hoskins, of Toledo township, was visiting a young lady, on South Fork, one evening not long since, some one, with a strange turn of mind painted his iron gray horse a bright red; and, not satisfied with painting the horse, the saddle was also painted, resulting in the ruining of a new suit of cloth clothes, which Mr. Hoskins had worn but a few times; so, young men, when you go courting, and remain with your sweethearts after nightfall, be sure to have your horses hid, so that no one but yourselves will know where to find them. The other day we heard one gentleman ask another how his folks were, and the interrogated party answered that the sick ones were getting better; that his sister was then able to eat some, but that for ten days they had kept her soul and body together with whisky alone, as nothing else would remain on her stomach during all that time. Just then it occurred to us, supposing prohibition existed all over this country, and every other county in this broad land was like Chase county Kansas, not having a single place in it where whisky could be bought, except in violation of law, would not this young life have been sacrificed on the altar of fanaticism? as would also the lives of thousands of others of our friends and kinsmen? In other words, is it not better that the cockle should grow with the wheat, "lest in rooting up the cockle you tear up the wheat also?" DISTRICT COURT. FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE. Since our last report, the District Court has disposed of the following cases: State vs. Lafayette James, cattle stealing; verdict, not guilty. Bernard McCabe vs. Ephraim Link; verdict for defendant. Sarah E. Hardesty vs. Thomas W. Hardesty, divorce; granted and restoration to name of Wilson. A. Berger vs. John Marriott, foreclosure; sheriff's sale confirmed. As we go to press the railroad bond suit is on trial. CARD OF THANKS. We hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to all our kind neighbors and friends, for their sympathy and assistance shown to us during our bereavement, caused by the death of our beloved mother. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." In the name of my whole family. ADAM GOTTBEBET.



Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. 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. 24957 of Charles Wolfram, (Cahola, Kas., for the N E 1/4 of sec 12, Tp 18, R. 10 E. East.) He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Mason Young, William Doyle, Thomas Bay of Cahola, Cahola county, Kansas, and John Erickson, of Safford, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16734 December 30th, 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, Kas., on March 5th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 23890 of Henry Hobbs, (Cahola county, Kas., for the southwest 1/4 of section 2, township 18, of range 8 east.) He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Delbert, Eldred, William Wolfram, Cahola, M. C. Newton, Lawrence Wiseman, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, Leading Daily of the West. The Star is the acknowledged leading evening paper published in the west. It contains in a concise form all the news of the world up to 5 o'clock p. m. of the day published, giving its patrons the freshest and most reliable news. It is published every morning of the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. 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. Its character and good variety of its miscellaneous reading, its exhaustive telegraph news, its fore-bie and independent utterances on principal questions makes it one of the most popular and influential papers published in the west. Write your postmaster, or write for a sample copy. TERMS: One month - \$ .50 Three months - \$ 1.00 One year - \$ 4.00 GIVE THE STAR A TRIAL. J. W. McWilliams' Chase County Land Agency RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS. WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS, AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-lyr 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.

For best cabinet photos go to Rice's gallery, west side of the Court-house Cottonwood Falls. feb16-tf We make our own pies and cakes, A. F. Wells. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. 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 horse in the county. feb16-tf The best bran in the market, at Somers & Trimble. Did you say graham flour? Yes! we have it, Somers & Trimble. 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. 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. We handle Mr. Frank Ober's bread, the finest and best in the State. We also warrant the bread full wait and guarantee first class satisfaction on all goods. Don't forget the place, one door south of Holsinger's hardware. A. F. Wells. Somers & Trimble are always supplied with plenty of coal. Pictures enlarged at Rice, the photographer, west of the Court-house.

AGENTS WANTED For The Grand New Book, INTRODUCED BY ROSE E. CLEVELAND, SISTER OF President Cleveland. Just out, an unparalleled success, profusely illustrated, with elegant lithograph plate of MISS CLEVELAND. The work is a complete treatise on Social and Moral Culture, True manhood and womanhood. The mother's influence on the child, how to keep your daughters near you. Home beautiful, Family Government. The art of conversation. The artwork and why. A mother's cares. Etiquette in all its branches, etc. etc. The book is a complete compendium of reference on subjects that are essential to a successful and useful life, woman on its own merits and is written by a woman that has attained the highest social position in America, "Lady of the White House," acknowledged by all Publishers and agents to be the greatest selling book ever issued. None but five energetic men and women wanted on this work. We guarantee exclusive territory. Agents at work are making from \$5 to \$20 per day. Write at once for illustrated circulars and terms, and name your choice of territory; or to secure it instantly, send \$1 for complete agents outfit, which will be forwarded by registered mail. Liberal terms guaranteed. Address: J. L. HERBERT PUB'G CO. 917&919 Olive st. St. Louis, Mo.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, R. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. BEATING ALL TIME-ELGIN WATCHES. ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMEN 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-tf NEW DRUGS, THE OLD 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, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Gites, Bruises, Junions, Corns, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof All, Scrow, Worms, Galls, Saddle Galls, Piles.

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### PLAIN ENTERTAINING.

The Kind of Courage Which Needs Cultivation by People of Moderate Means.

Some years ago an accomplished diplomat at Washington, the representative of a power not of the first importance, expressed his regret to a friend that he could not give dinners, "because," he said, "my Government is poor, and I can not afford it." The conversation occurred at the profuse and splendid table of a rich and courteous host, whose feasts were of great fame, and whose invitations were credentials of admission to the best society. A young diplomatic comrade who sat by heard the remark, and smiled as he said: "My Government is poorer than yours, and I am but lately arrived. But what is diplomacy without dinners? and I am going to give one. It will not be like this, but the splendor is not an essential part of the feast. I shall give a plain and cheap dinner, to which I invite you both."

His manner was gay, and his invitation was gladly accepted because he was one of the delightful men in Washington. His colleague, however, who had spoken first, shrugged his shoulders, and said that for his part he couldn't do it; he couldn't ask people to come to his house and eat a poor dinner. "Not so fast," replied his friend; "I didn't say a poor dinner, but a plain and cheap dinner. I hope it will be good, nevertheless, although there may be no baked carp or stewed nightingales' tongues. But come and see."

The young Minister of the small and poor kingdom was one of the most accomplished men in Washington. He was known to have corrected a Justice of the Supreme Court in regard to a decision of a United States Court in a Western State, and to have made the correction in English, which was a foreign tongue to him, but in English so exquisitely chosen and urbanely expressed that the Justice was probably unconscious of the mortification of the correction. The young Minister had no foolish fond reserves. "My Government is poor, I am poor, we are all poor in my country," he said, "and I and my secretary work like day-laborers here in Washington to acquire and to report necessary information to my Government." But nobody was more sought; there was nobody whose coming more surely brought pleasure to any circle than that of the young Minister.

The day of the dinner came, and a plainer and a pleasanter dinner was never known in Washington. Every guest, from Secretary of State and the English Envoy to all their neighbors at table, gave every week, indeed, repeats much more magnificent. But the simple dinner, admirably cooked and served, without display of table service, without the carp and nightingales' tongues, but with the enlivening and inspiring charm of the host and the welcome variety of plainness after the luxurious extravagance and ostentation of the usual dinner, was so fresh and delightful that the satisfaction and pleasure were universal, and the skeptical colleague who had thought great cost essential to a successful dinner owned himself converted, and the next month ventured upon a similar feast, and with the same success.

The courage of the young Minister is almost universally wanting in what is called good society. If the social entertainment can not be as costly as that of the household which is very much richer, it must be abandoned. But in New York, as in every great city, the most expensive and extravagant feasts and balls are not the pleasantest, and obviously, if nobody is to open his or her house who can not dress as richly and offer as superb a supper as the chief Dives or Croesus in town, society will be reduced to the very lowest terms. The Easy Chair would respectfully recommend to debutantes and to their parents a careful course of reading in Thackeray's "Book of Snobs," and also an instructive paper by the same social philosopher upon "A Little Dinner at Timmins'." In his "Early and Late Amers" also there are most amusing and valuable treatises upon dinners in Paris.

Besides, if rich people entertain as they please, why do not poorer people entertain as they please? Will you refuse to ask your friends because you can not serve ortolans upon Dresden china and gold, or pour Schloss Johannisberger for all the boys in Venetian glass, as your neighbor does? To put a truth in a homely way, you are as good as he, if not as rich, and why should you permit him unconsciously to bully you because he is richer than you? Mothers and fathers deplore the extravagance, the late hours, of society, the wanton dressing, the utter vanity and vexation, of the social tread-mill. And lo! a little courage, a little spirit, a little good sense in practice upon the part of a very few sensible persons, would relieve the pressure.

The great multitude of young persons and their parents in society are not very rich, but they suffer themselves to be dragged captive at the chariot wheels of great fortunes. Timmins will not give a pleasant, reasonable dinner within his means; he must rival in a way the banquets of Lord Culoseton, and the result is absurdly comical. There is a due proportion, a proper keeping, in all things. A supper that costs five hundred dollars is ludicrous upon the table of Timmins, in his modest house, plainly furnished. Every guest, so to speak, feels the strain. The feast seems to creak, and the tables, in good truth, to groan, with the conscious disproportion.

It is a wise proverb which urges us to

do in Rome what the Romans do. But in Rome the Conte with a thousand sudi a year does not assume to entertain like his friend the Principe with a revenue of a million. Conte and Principe are equally noble, but not equally rich. When William of Orange, in a plain suit, received Philip Sidney, the Ambassador of Elizabeth, blazing in scarlet and gold, their greeting was that of friends, and neither of them was troubled by the clothes of the other. Suppose we try, madam, not to be troubled by the riches of our neighbors?—George William Curtis, in Harper's Magazine.

### ABOUT WASH-CLOTHS.

Their Importance as an Element of Household Grace and Goodness.

It is surprising how many nice homes, well furnished and nicely appointed in most ways, do not have a supply of wash-cloths. So true is this, that I never go away to visit for one day, or week, or month, without several wash-cloths in my satchel or trunk; and, as I said to a friend a few days ago: "I visit real nice people, too."

There is an idea prevalent that any sort of a rag will do for a wash-cloth—an old stocking-leg, a salt-bag, a piece of gauze underwear, an old napkin or piece of towel. These are better than nothing and indicate a reaching toward nicety. But you will find that people who use these sorts of things are very apt to take pains to provide proper dish-cloths and towels. It is strange to me that this is true.

There should be a generous supply of wash-cloths, as there should be of towels. Quite as many, I think, of one as of the other are used in my own home, each week, and quite as much stress is laid upon the proper use and care of one as of the other. "Lots" of wash-cloths is the rule.

Now, as to the kind: I find that those that can be bought all ready in the large dry goods stores, are not only too thick and rather large, but are quite expensive. Much the best way is to buy white or unbleached Turkish toweling, of a quality that costs fifty or sixty cents a yard, and cut each yard into three lengthwise strips, and each strip into four pieces. This will give you from a yard of toweling, one dozen wash-cloths a quarter of a yard square.

These can be neatly bound with white silesia cut bias, but this mode of finishing does not compare for prettiness or agreeableness with "button-holing" them all round with red working cotton. Get a coarse cotton and put the stitches about one-half dozen to the inch. This is very good fancy work for an evening, or is nicer for the little girls to do.

If you want to make a unique and most acceptable gift to a busy housewife friend, send her a dozen wash-cloths prepared in this manner. She will be more grateful than for almost any piece of fancy work you could give her I know, for I have tried it.

A very important word to say about boys and wash-cloths. Get them together. It will amply repay you. Teach boys to use them thoroughly, rinse and hang them up properly, and you have made quite a stride in your refinement teachings. It is a "home-y" thing to do, and will carry with it more than appears upon the surface. Again I can say I have tried it and know whereof I speak. Of course, if you teach your boys this, you will not leave your girls without the lesson.

A final word about the washing of wash-cloths. Have all that have been used put into the wash each week. Let them be boiled in the towels area; but do not have them ironed. If they are carefully smoothed and folded they are better than if ironed. My word for it, when you come to put the neat little pile away into your linen drawer give it a glance of pride and a pat of satisfaction that will indicate culture.—Junia Stafford, in Good Housekeeping.

A fine specimen of the blacksmith's art is the bouquet recently presented to the Iron Chancellor by the Bismarckshutte, the well-known Silesian rolling mills. It is manufactured entirely of the fine iron plate which is a specialty of the above works. The bouquet is nearly thirty inches high, is composed of elder flowers, buttercups, heliotropes, forget-me-nots, etc., intermixed with fern leaves and maiden-hair ferns, all exquisitely worked out of fine wrought iron, and surmounted by a branch of oak, surrounded by branches of laurel and olive.

The New Jersey Unionist says that an English builder of theaters has invented a panic lock for theater doors. It is contained in a panel which occupies a large surface on the inside of the door, and any one coming in contact with the door must press the panel, upon which the door opens instantly. It is impossible for the doors of a building fitted with this lock to be fastened so that egress is prevented, but from the outside no entrance is possible except with a regular key.

Dr. Merriam, of North Adams, Mass., has in his possession a sleigh which was made for his great-grandfather in 1663, and which has been used by the different generations of the Merriam family ever since. It is still strong and Dr. Merriam drives about in it every day.

Big Lake, near Osceola, Ark., usually forty miles long and eleven wide, has shrunk in consequence of a protracted drought, to dimensions of less than two miles, and the water is so shallow that men wade in and kill the fish, which are very numerous, by means of clubs.

### ABOUT SANDY SOIL.

The Treatment, Fertilizers and Crops Best Adapted to It.

Soils chiefly composed of sand are regarded by Western farmers as possessing very little value. Treated as clayey or black prairie soils usually are, they produce exceedingly small crops. In many cases these lands do not yield enough to pay the taxes assessed on them and the cost of maintaining fences, to say nothing of the labor expended on cultivating them. Farmers who have many acres of sandy soil on their places are generally classed among those who are "land poor." They have as many expenses as farmers who cultivate very fertile fields. They work as hard, but they have little reward for their labors.

In countries where land is scarce sandy soils are treated in such a way as to make them remunerative. This is the case in France, Scotland and Holland. The Dutch farmers in this country generally manage sandy soils so as to secure good crops from them. In the management of sandy soils their peculiar composition and mechanical conditions should be carefully considered. They ordinarily contain very little carbon and nitrogen, the substances chiefly relied upon to produce crops. They contain silica to excess, and often contain all the other mineral substances needed to produce corn, small grain and potatoes. They need, however, soluble fertilizers, such as contain a large amount of nitrogen. The droppings of fowls, the dung of sheep, hogs and cattle constitute the best fertilizers that most Western farmers can use on them. They should be applied on or near the surface, as all the soluble portions of them will be washed out by the rain and carried through the soil to the distance of several inches. Manure must be applied to sandy soils very often if they are planted to crops that are heavy feeders. Vegetable and animal fertilizers will not remain in a sandy soil to benefit crops for several years as they will in a soil largely composed of clay and humus.

Coarse, unfermented manure, like that taken from feeding yards, is of little or no value to sandy land. If left on the surface it will not rot, and will be of no value except as a mulch. If plowed under it will render the soil still lighter than before it was applied, and in that way will injure it. Green manure, quite free from straw, like that made by cattle and thrown out of barns during the winter, can be applied to sandy soils with advantage. It will be dissolved by the rain, carried into the loose soil, and there oxidized. It is a good plan to apply it during the winter if the land was plowed the previous fall. Manure is not likely to wash away from sandy land, as no hard crust forms over it. Common clay is highly beneficial to sandy land, as it makes it more firm and retentive of moisture. Muck is also beneficial for a like reason. Being of dark color, while the sand is ordinarily light, it absorbs and retains heat. Sometimes there is a piece of clay land adjoining one that is chiefly composed of sand. When this is the case both will be greatly improved by carting some of each on the other.

Sandy land is generally plowed quite too deep and too often; there is no advantage in plowing it deeply, and there is often a positive injury. The portion of it that is most fertile is on the surface. It has been benefited by exposure to the sun and air and by being frozen and thawed. Deep plowing renders it more loose, while it should be made more compact. The best time to plow it is in the fall, and the worst time is in the spring, just before planting or sowing. By plowing it in the fall the late rains render it quite compact and in good condition to form a seed-bed. A harrow can be employed to render the surface fine. There are few lumps in sandy soils that need to be crushed by a roller, but the use of one results in good by rendering the soil more compact. The land drag, which was described in a recent issue, is an excellent implement to use on sandy land after it has been plowed. It does the best work when run across the furrows. It is cheaply made, and if kept raised from the ground and under cover, when not in use will last many years. By the use of the drag and roller the soil may be made as compact as it was before.

Sandy land is admirably suited to the production of all kinds of early crops, whether those generally raised in the field or garden. Early varieties of potatoes, peas, beans, beets and cabbage can be planted on it to excellent advantage. Sweet-corn does remarkably well on sandy land that has been well-manured. The like is true of Lima beans. Very large crops of rye can be produced on sandy land. The soil affords silica enough to make the stalks firm and very strong. The straw of rye raised on a sandy soil is excellent for making thatch to use in covering buildings and stacks. Excellent melons, pumpkins and squashes can be raised on sandy soil, if a liberal dose of manure and some clay are put in the hills, and the whole made tolerably firm by tramping. The early Richmond cherry tree does well on sandy land and produces an abundance of fine fruit. A piece of sandy land can be utilized to excellent advantage in producing fuel. Common whitewood trees can be started in it from cuttings, and if manure is thrown among them after they have made a fair start, they will grow very rapidly.—Chicago Times.

New York's State Capitol, begun over twenty years ago, is not done yet.

### OLD CARL DUNDER.

He Turns Historian and Tells Some Stories About Great Men.

Now, children, if you come all around me I tell you some stories like she vhas in der old country when I vhas a poy. Maybe you haf heard of Christopher Columbus? Yes? Dot vhas a great and good man. If it vhas not for him we doan' haf some telegraph. He also goes by Yorktown and makes Lord Cornwallis surrender. Esafery pody loves him like her own fadder. If it vhas not for him we doan' haf some Columbus Buggy Company. Dot vhas all about Christopher Columbus, except dot he vhas poor and honest and don't go by der police court for shteling.

Humboldt was also a great man. He makes dot first shteamboat on der Hudson river. When he vhas a poy he doan' stump on some sleighs nor call any pody names, and when he grows oop like a man esafery grocer and butcher vhas ready to trust him. No pody in dis country would know dot Mississippi river if Humboldt doan' come oafere here und find him. I doan' know if he had three wives, but he vhas happy when he died, and more ash forty hacks vhas in dot funeral procession. If esafery poy should grow oop like Humboldt we doan' haf more ash two policemen in der hull country.

Maybe you hear apout Queen Anne? She vhas an awful good woman. She like to come oafere to America und discover Lake Michigan, but she doan' haf no time. She vhas sooch a kind-hearted Queen do' she can't go down by der grocery unless somepody yells out: "Hurrah for our Annel!" If a tramp comes along she gifs him so mooch money dot he vhas a bloated bondholder right off. By und by some badt peoples make a conspiracy on der Queen und say she vhas a glass eye, and she feels so badt dot she buys an asp und puts him under her corset und vhas stung to death. If somepody like to put oop a grave-stone for her I ship in two dollar.

Dot shentleman named Nero vhas a badt man from way back. He doan' care if der Ohio river vhas two hoerred feet above high water mark und esafery body vhas drowned out. Maybe he vhas der first settler in Cincinnati, but I dunno. Sometimes he sets all der folks to fighting so he can enjoy himself, and sometimes he sets a city on fire und takes his fiddle und plays "Saw My Leg Off," while all der houses und peoples vhas burning oop. When he dies esafery body vhas so glad dot school vhas dismissed und nopody works. Like I tell you pefere, der badt man comes to a badt end. He may have some good times for leadle vhide, but pooty soon he vhas a goner.

Sheorge Washington vhas a boss feller. If I haf some poy like he vhas I vhas tickled all oafere. One time his fadder take him out behind der house mit a whip in his hand und say he shall take off his shacket. Vhas dot poy afraid? No, sir! He looks up to his fadder mit a peaceful smile on his face und say: "You vhas bigger ash me, und you can lick me in two rounds, but I doan' tell some lies. It vhas me who goes out und finds Lake Erie!" Und ash a man he can go down town und borrow money of a hoerred man, und he doan' pay no fare on der bob-tailed cars. He discovers der Andes Mountains und makes der first printing, und when he dies esafery pody vhas too sad to speak. If I vhas like him I gif you two-dollar-und-a-half.—Detroit Free Press.

### A NOVEL INDUSTRY.

Methods Employed in the Manufacture of Paper Bottles.

An attempt now being made on an extended scale to introduce bottles made of paper into this country merits some passing notice. The paper-bottle industry, which has achieved considerable success in Chicago, and is gradually extending throughout the United States, has not yet obtained any development on this side of the Atlantic. Foremost amongst the advantages accruing from this new adaptation of paper is the fact that the bottles are unbreakable; whilst the cost at which they can be placed on the market is considerably lower than that of articles of the same size in glass, stoneware, or tin. A great saving in weight is moreover effected, a desideratum of no small moment where cost of carriage of large numbers has to be taken into consideration; whilst the cost of packing is reduced to a minimum for breakage in transit, which is a constant source of loss with glass bottles, is obviously impossible. Special machinery is employed in the manufacture of paper bottles. A long strip of paper of requisite thickness having been formed into a tube by bending around a circular "mandrel," is covered externally with an outer glazed sheet, bearing any printed labels to be employed; the tube is then cut into short lengths, to the ends of which are added tops, bottoms and necks of paper—or of wood, if special strength is desired—nothing further being necessary beyond pouring in and lining the insides with a composition, which on setting will effectively resist the action of acids, spirits, inks, dyes, etc. The utilization of paper is constantly receiving new adaptations, a bare enumeration of which would constitute a formidable list; whilst enough has been said to demonstrate that the latest development of this material in the bottle-making industry bids fair to hold a not unimportant part in the varied uses now obtained from paper.—Chambers' Journal.

The Washoe Indians held a grand council near Genoa, Nev., recently and passed a law making theft punishable by death.

### POOR DELUDED MAN.

The Tragedy That Awaits His Next Visit to His Girl's House.

"Miss Alvira, I must bid you good-night."

Prof. McGoozle lingered in the cool hallway and looked with deep erudition and tenderness into the eyes of the maiden whose hand he was shaking with the mechanical, persistent, un-studied grace of motion that may be seen in the off hind foot of an elderly dray-horse suffering from a complication of string-halt and low spirits.

"I have been so much interested," he continued, "in our discussion of the esoteric practices of the Rosicrucians, and of the causes that led to the revival of literature in the seventeenth century, that one very important matter concerning which I had intended expressly to speak escaped my memory entirely. It is now too late to recur to it, perhaps, and yet it is one which I may say was chiefly the cause of my coming to see you this evening. Another time must serve, however. Fascinating as are the investigations of modern thought into the realms of mysticism and what might be termed the physiological renaissance, the voice of the human heart must not be stifled."

A cold shiver vaguely meandered up and down the spinal column of Miss Alvira Kajones as the professor paused a moment to wipe his spectacles and heave a tender and profoundly scholastic sigh.

"The matter to which I alluded must not be forgotten when I come again," he resumed. "I shall charge my memory especially with the consideration of that one thing. The questions of compatibility of temperament, congeniality of mental pursuits, co-ordinate views of moral duty, and, above all, a joint conviction concerning the indispensable requisite of conjugal affection—however, as I have said, this matter must be deferred until another occasion. And now, Miss Alvira, once more, good night. I shall see you again soon—probably before the week is over."

The pallid lips of Alvira Kajones parted in a bleak, glacial Nova Zembla smile, as she exclaimed, with chattering jaws:

"Professor, don't be in a hurry!"

O sublime and childlike confidence of unsophisticated science! Touching simplicity of erudite greenness! The learned professor went away with the profound conviction that the young lady had asked him not to be in a hurry in taking his departure; and he strode homeward ecstatically through the frosty air, with no pitying angel to whisper in his ear a warning of the tragedy that awaits his next visit to the house of Mr. Kajones. Poor McGoozle!—Chicago Tribune.

### CHASED BY AN ELK.

A Hunter's Thrilling Experience Related by a Montana Correspondent.

The elk, or moose, is the largest member of the deer family, sometimes standing six feet high, and weighing one thousand two hundred pounds. In general it is very timid and inoffensive, but, as will be seen by the following narrative, it knows how to show fight when hard pushed.

One cold winter morning a hunter emerged from his ranch near the foothills of Big Horn Mountain, and was astonished to see leap from a thicket the largest elk he had ever beheld. For a moment the magnificent animal paused, raised his head, glanced proudly at the man before him, and then bounding away toward a forest of pine skirting the mountain. This pine timber extended upward for some distance, and the cracking and breaking of the frost-bitten twigs could be plainly distinguished long after the animal had disappeared from view. The elk headed straight for Cloud Peak, the loftiest pile in the range.

The hunter was on pony back (one of those hardy mountain cayuses that can stand any amount of pressure and virtually live on nothing); so when he arrived at the base of this rock he dismounted, and leaving the blowing bronco peacefully resting in a bunch of stubble, the ranchman essayed to scale the loose mountain shingle in pursuit of the elk which, thoroughly alarmed and unable to climb higher, took refuge in a dense copse and stood at bay. The rash man rushed into the brush, but before he could raise his rifle, he found himself caught on the antlers of the beast, and in a fair way to be thrashed to death against the stones. Fortunately his hunting-shirt gave way and he went spinning down the mountain side, where he came against another thick growth of brush, not much hurt but badly scared.

Before he could fairly recover himself, the elk struck the clump like a steam engine, scattering the dead timber and frail shrubs in every direction. The brave man turned and fled down the mountain. The elk was on his heels, but the man had the speed of desperation in his legs, and reached a good-sized tree not a second too soon, for the big blue fellow came along like the wind, striking the tough pine a savage blow. The hunter was happily behind the tree, and although scared nearly out of his wits, he had sense enough to whip out his revolver (the rifle had been thrown away) and before the elk had time to recover itself, the hunter reached his arm around the tree, and shot it through the head.—N. Y. Times.

All the steel marking and canceling stamps used by the various post-offices throughout the country are made in the little machine shop of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, at Heathsville, Va. Heathsville itself was one of the first towns established by the settlers in Virginia.

### SOME POPULAR ERRORS.

Nutritive Value of Corn Grown in Different Parts of the Country.

There has been some little consideration given to the nutritive qualities of corn grown in different sections of our country. One would think that the great difference in climate in the vast region which produces this cereal would give many variations in the corn produced. The differences in the corn do not seem to be as great as those in the climate. There seems to be no appreciable difference between the corn grown in the East and West, as shown by chemical analysis. There are, of course, differences between given varieties of corn, but the same corn, grown in the two sections is essentially the same. There are many popular errors in regard to the different varieties of corn. The greatest difference lies between sweet and common corn, the former being decidedly richer in albuminoids and fats, and the value in nutrition much higher. There is a general belief that Southern corn is better than that grown in the North. The distilleries and starch works pay more for corn grown south of the Ohio river than they do for that grown further north. Chemical analysis does not indicate any appreciable difference between the corn grown in these two sections; still, it is claimed, and probably borne out by experience, that the Southern corn will make better bread than the Northern. This may probably be explained by the fact that the Southern corn comes to market drier and sounder, that there is less of it not entirely ripe, and that it is harder. This condition would account for the fact that there can be more starch made from Southern corn, and the difference in structure would mean some difference in the character of the bread produced. There have been, however, comparatively few analyses made of Southern corn, while there have been many made of that grown North, and further consideration may develop some chemical difference not yet shown.—Indianapolis Corn Miller.

### GAIN WITH LOSS.

Darwin's Humility in Speaking of His Dislike for Poetry and Music.

During the latter part of his life, Darwin, the naturalist, was grieved to find that his power of appreciating and enjoying beautiful music and poetry had almost entirely left him. Until he was thirty the products of these higher arts delighted him beyond measure, but after that time he could scarcely endure reading a line of poetry; only novels, among works of the imagination, retained their hold upon him. It is interesting to know that the great scientist did not sneer at such pursuits, merely because he had ceased to feel an interest in them. He speaks of his deprivation with a mournful simplicity, wondering if the higher part of his brain had become incapacitated, for want of use, while his mind had grown into "a machine for grinding general laws out of facts." His humility in speaking of the subject may well prove instructive to lesser minds, who have no scruple in condemning what they do not fancy. He says:

"A man with a mind more highly organized than mine, would not, I suppose, have suffered thus; and if I had to live my life again, I should make a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and, more probably, to the moral character."

But in his youth, Darwin was passionately moved by music and his sister arts. He often spoke of a peculiar sensation of coldness or shivering in his back on hearing beautiful music, and an old friend quotes a remark made on the occasion of their hearing a fine anthem. At the end of an exceedingly impressive part he turned to his friend, asking seriously, and with a deep sigh: "How's your backbone?"

It is to be hoped that we have all been sufficiently happy, at some time in our lives, to have become familiar with that very sensation.—Youth's Companion.

### GENERAL.

A negro at Paris, Ky., wears a number eighteen shoe. He is six feet and seven inches high, and has the biggest foot in Kentucky.

The prize for the effectual destruction of rabbits offered by the New South Wales government is being warmly contested. Already 356 inventions have been sent in to compete for the \$250,000.

A farmer in Pi-cataquis County, Mo., cut down a tree and hauled it home the other day. When he went to split it up for firewood he was greatly surprised to find a big bear enjoying his winter nap inside the hollow log.

A polygamist named Burton, of Atlanta, Ga., has registered a vow that by the time he is twenty-five years of age he will marry twenty-five women. So far he has married five, but as legal proceedings have been instituted against him, possibly his successful career will be cut short.

The London World says: "A most important witness for the Crown at the Coolgreany trial at the last Wicklow assizes thus delivered himself to a counsel who had been cross-hacking him: 'You've been badgering me for full hour, sorr, but a cleverer man nor you was at me for two hours a short time ago, and he couldn't get the truth out of me, and what chance has the likes of you?' 'Good God, man! quoth the judge, 'do you know that you are on your oath?'"



\$21,000 REWARD.

The Murderer of Millionaire Snell Discovered to be W. B. Tascott.

The Scapgrace Son of Well-to-Do Parents—Heavy Reward For His Capture.

His Wild Life—Out of the Penitentiary and Into Society—Even Reports For a Paper.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Startling positive statements were in circulation last evening that the murderer of Millionaire A. J. Snell would be arrested within forty-six hours, and that the assassin was not a common burglar but the son of wealthy parents residing in the immediate vicinity of the dead millionaire.

Inspector Bonfield, at nearly midnight, stated, somewhat to the surprise of those who had been most positive of the name of the criminal, that the suspect was W. B. Tascott, and that he was the individual who had been the mysterious lodger at Mrs. Wickes' establishment.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE. CITY OF CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1888.

Look out for and arrest A. J. Snell's alleged murderer, William B. Tascott, alias T. A. Tight, alias Moore, alias Decker, alias Clark, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, 165 pounds weight, slim build, very fair complexion, dark brown hair, thin top of head, short cut, large blue eyes, small thin mustache may be dyed.

Another Judgment Reversed. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the district court and ordered a new trial in the case of Leander Finley vs. the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

The father of young Tascott is Colonel James B. Tascott, the head of the J. B. Tascott Manufacturing Company. Colonel Tascott has been in business in Chicago for many years and is highly respected.

The estate of Mr. Snell was administered in the probate court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Snell made no will. The total value of his estate is estimated at \$4,000,000, but of this \$3,000,000 was conveyed by Mr. Snell to his wife four years ago, which left only \$1,000,000 to be administered.

Shocking Accident. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Albert Traffert and her twelve-year-old son were crossing the Ohio & Mississippi track near Shattuck in a buggy yesterday when they were struck by an eastbound mail.

Outrages in Ireland. Dublin, Feb. 17.—A package containing gunpowder to which was attached a leaden ball was thrown into the house of Police Inspector Kelly, at Skibberreen.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS.

The Rights of Railroad Passengers—A Texas Fever Case—The Metropolitan Police Law—Governor Martin and Grant County.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 13.—May 29, 1885, Gants, a hotel clerk at Wichita, brought suit in the district court of Harvey County against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, alleging that May 19, 1885, he purchased a ticket at the company's office in Newton entitling him to a first-class passage from Newton to Peabody and that when the train was about three miles from Newton the conductor and trainmen forcibly ejected him, permanently injuring him.

The railroad company appealed to the Supreme Court, which tribunal decided Saturday that a railroad company might adopt regulation that one of its through or fast trains running regularly on its road should only stop at certain designated stations or places; that it was the duty of a person about to take passage on a railroad train to inform himself when, where and how he could go, or stop, according to the regulations of the railroad company; that when a person purchased a railroad ticket for a designated station upon a railroad without making any inquiries or ascertaining what train stopped at the station to which he desired to go, and subsequently took his seat upon a car of a train which, according to the regulations of the company, did not stop at the station for which he had the ticket, and such person refused to pay his fare, on demand of the conductor, to the next station at which the train was to stop, and also refused to leave the train when requested to do so by the conductor after he had stopped the train at a suitable place for that purpose, such person was a trespasser upon the train and might be ejected.

Another Judgment Reversed. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the district court and ordered a new trial in the case of Leander Finley vs. the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, which was brought on by appeal from a judgment of \$890 awarded the plaintiff for damages caused by communicating the Texas fever to plaintiff's cattle by reason of diseased animals shipped by the railroad company, which were thrown from the track by an accident near the plaintiff's premises.

The Metropolitan Police Law. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court Saturday rendered its opinion declaring the Metropolitan Police bill constitutional. This was in the case brought up from Leavenworth. The opinion is a lengthy one, covering all possible grounds, and declares the right of the Legislature to regulate police government of cities, which are creatures of the State, exercising municipal functions under the authority of the State.

The case of Wynandotte asking for a mandamus to compel the City Council to pay the police, the court decides that the police salaries are just debts of the city, and may be collected the same as other debts in the court. Hence it is unnecessary to exercise the extraordinary functions of a mandamus by the Supreme Court. This decision reaffirms the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill.

Glover's Telegraph Bill. Washington, Feb. 13.—Congressman Glover's bill subjecting telegraph companies to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the same as railroad companies, is stuck in the Commerce Committee, to which it was referred.

Gettysburg Monument. Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—George C. Jackson and Alfred Craighead, officers of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Association, Philadelphia Post Legion, today decided to erect their monument of Quincy granite, fifteen feet high, near Emmetsburg road, a short distance north of the peach orchard, where they lost nearly sixty per cent. of their number while engaged in supporting Clarke's New Jersey battery during the hottest of the second day's battle. It will be dedicated July 2 next, during the reunion of both armies, on the 25th anniversary of the battle.

KANSAS WAGE WORKERS.

The Labor Commissioner's Report on Wage Workers, Pauperism, Etc.—Comparisons With Other States.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 14.—The advance sheets of the third annual report of the Kansas Bureau of Labor, prepared by Hon. Frank H. Betton, Commissioner, were issued yesterday. The report covers 337 closely printed pages and is divided into four parts. The principal topics treated are pauperism, State charities, wage workers, flouring mills, manufacturing, coal operators, railroad strikes and labor and education.

On the subject of pauperism he submits tables comprising reports from eighty-two counties, showing the number of poor-house and outside paupers who had received outside assistance during the year. He concludes by saying: "These eighty-two counties, showing a total population of 2,333,916, out of 1,405,738—the population of the State on March 1, 1886—or over 93 per cent, and they expended during the year a total of \$233,328.53 for the support of paupers. It costs Kansas about 17 1/2 cents per capita yearly to support her paupers.

Part 5 of the report is devoted to "Wage Workers—Their Earnings and Expenses," and is by far the most important and interesting chapter in the book, covering 163 of its 327 pages. Statements of some 1,300 of the population receive wages in some kind of public aid. On November 1, 1887, Kansas had 1,675 inmates in her State charitable institutions, 1,067 of whom were insane. It costs the State about \$25 per annum to care for these unfortunates.

The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic President and can not be even out of sight. In 1884 the country in the enjoyment of the industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assured a larger national growth, a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than had ever before known to history.

Fire at Atchison. Atchison, Kan., Feb. 13.—The hardware establishment of H. F. Kapper and the grocery store of C. F. Kapper, were almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The flames originated in Whitaker's store. The cause is unknown. Whitaker's loss is \$10,000; fully insured; Kapper's loss, \$15,000, insured for \$5,000. The loss on the building is \$5,000, fully insured.

Six Persons Burned. Hazelton, Pa., Feb. 14.—In one of the houses a short distance west of Silver Brook, a mining village near here, lived the families of Laurence Maulook and John Delcher, both of whom keep boarders. Sunday they all came to this place to attend the dedication of St. Peter and Paul's church, an establishment and before returning home became drowsy. After arriving home they indulged freely in "polik," when they became hopelessly stupefied and engaged in a fierce fight.

The Sugar Combine. New York, Feb. 13.—Down town sugar importers are hopeful that a cargo of 130 tons of centrifugal sugar, which is expected to arrive from Cuba to-morrow, will call special attention to the injurious effects of the sugar trust, recently established in this city. The cargo has been offered at 3 1/2 cents per pound, with cost and freight, making a total of 3 1/2 cents per pound, without finding a buyer.

MR. BLAINE DECLINES.

The Maine Statesman Writes a Letter From Italy in Which He Declines to be a Presidential Candidate.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 13.—The Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette publishes the following: Mr. B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has received a letter from Mr. Blaine declining to allow his name to be presented to the National Republican convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The following is Mr. Blaine's letter in full: B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Jan. 25.—Sir: I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican party that my name will not be presented to the National convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Blaine letter is the only topic of conversation in Wall Street and all public resorts. Amongst paper quotes ex-Senator Warner Miller as saying: "In my opinion Mr. Blaine has concluded that his nomination would not harmonize all the factions of the party. He may not have desired to enter another contest and to have to fight over again the battle of 1884. He is evidently sincere in his letter."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said: "I believe Mr. Blaine to be out of the race for the Presidency now." The ex-Senator said, as he thoughtfully stroked his beard. "Yes, I do. I believe Mr. Blaine means every word in the letter that appeared in the morning papers. I had reason to know for some little time that such a letter was forthcoming."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "Mr. Blaine is an able letter. It is a surprise and disappointment to me. It is, I think, a surprise and disappointment to all his friends. I have not yet had time to take a horizontal view of the situation. I feel that Mr. Blaine's friends will regret the step he has deemed wise to take, and that a majority of them will not consider it final. Mr. Blaine's declination will not necessarily prevent his friends from nominating him for the Presidency, neither will it prevent him from accepting a nomination, should it be given him."

Senator Sherman's Views. Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—Senator Sherman, who is in the city, on hearing that Mr. Blaine would not allow his name to be used before the Chicago convention, said that he had been expecting such utterance from Mr. Blaine for some time. He had understood it would be forthcoming. Mr. Blaine was one of the foremost Americans, whom every Republican would have delighted to honor, and it was a source of regret that he had concluded not to make a race again.

Great Fire in St. Paul. Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Consumed. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13.—About three o'clock this morning the alarm in the Ryan block called the fire department to the corner of East Third street and Wacouta. The two upper stories of that portion of the building are occupied by Foot, Schulz & Co., and were filled with smoke. The Ryan block is situated immediately opposite the building which burned several weeks ago, entailing a loss of \$800,000 and whose ruins are still smouldering.

Seven Drowned. New Orleans, Feb. 14.—A party of eight persons, all colored, consisting of Horace Carter and his eldest daughter, Eliza, and younger daughter, Hanna, Pierre and Frisbie Allen, and Priscilla Smith, Cecilia Lewis and a boy named Ike Carter, crossed the river from La Rousite plantation to Dymolds Fairview place, on Saturday afternoon in a skiff. The boat was old, and when the party were returning and were within 100 feet of their home landing, the swell of a passing steamer caused the skiff to go to pieces, and seven of the occupants were drowned.

England Not a Party. London, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons last evening, Sir James Ferguson explained that in his statement to the House that the Government had not pledged itself to military action in behalf of any European power, he also wished it to be understood that no naval action had been pledged. "Beyond the treaty known to the country," he said, "none existed." He declined to produce the correspondence which had passed between the English Government and the other European Governments, on the ground that he did not deem it advisable to do so. In reply to a question by Mr. Labouchere, Sir James Ferguson said he could say at this time whether any engagement other than a treaty had been made.

THE BLAINE LETTER.

What Prominent Politicians Think of Mr. Blaine's Letter to Chairman Jones.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Blaine's letter was the leading topic of political gossip yesterday. Mr. Blaine's avowed friends in Congress show a desire not to express their opinions, but intimate that the letter only emphasizes the disinclination which he has shown to press his claims for nomination. The prominent men known as opponents to Mr. Blaine, had the letter as an actual withdrawal from the Presidential race. Senator Allison and others, who may be classed as Presidential candidates, content themselves with saying that Mr. Blaine's expressions are unquestionably sincere, but that he would have to concede to the demand of the party that he should become its candidate—if it should so express itself in the convention.

Among prominent Democrats in both Houses the expression seems to prevail that the letter is far from establishing the fact that Mr. Blaine will not be a Presidential candidate. Mr. Dalzell, Republican Representative from the Pittsburgh district, an intimate friend of long standing of Chairman Jones, of the National Republican Committee, says that he is not surprised to read Mr. Blaine's letter; that he had an intimation several months ago that Mr. Blaine had suffered severely from nervous prostration since the campaign of 1884, and would not likely be physically able to withstand the rigorous demands of another campaign; that he went abroad with the hope of recovering his health, and that the letter indicates that he is disappointed in the object of his trip.

THE LETTER IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Blaine letter is the only topic of conversation in Wall Street and all public resorts. Amongst paper quotes ex-Senator Warner Miller as saying: "In my opinion Mr. Blaine has concluded that his nomination would not harmonize all the factions of the party. He may not have desired to enter another contest and to have to fight over again the battle of 1884. He is evidently sincere in his letter."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said: "I believe Mr. Blaine to be out of the race for the Presidency now." The ex-Senator said, as he thoughtfully stroked his beard. "Yes, I do. I believe Mr. Blaine means every word in the letter that appeared in the morning papers. I had reason to know for some little time that such a letter was forthcoming."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "Mr. Blaine is an able letter. It is a surprise and disappointment to me. It is, I think, a surprise and disappointment to all his friends. I have not yet had time to take a horizontal view of the situation. I feel that Mr. Blaine's friends will regret the step he has deemed wise to take, and that a majority of them will not consider it final. Mr. Blaine's declination will not necessarily prevent his friends from nominating him for the Presidency, neither will it prevent him from accepting a nomination, should it be given him."

Senator Sherman's Views. Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—Senator Sherman, who is in the city, on hearing that Mr. Blaine would not allow his name to be used before the Chicago convention, said that he had been expecting such utterance from Mr. Blaine for some time. He had understood it would be forthcoming. Mr. Blaine was one of the foremost Americans, whom every Republican would have delighted to honor, and it was a source of regret that he had concluded not to make a race again.

Great Fire in St. Paul. Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Consumed. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13.—About three o'clock this morning the alarm in the Ryan block called the fire department to the corner of East Third street and Wacouta. The two upper stories of that portion of the building are occupied by Foot, Schulz & Co., and were filled with smoke. The Ryan block is situated immediately opposite the building which burned several weeks ago, entailing a loss of \$800,000 and whose ruins are still smouldering.

Seven Drowned. New Orleans, Feb. 14.—A party of eight persons, all colored, consisting of Horace Carter and his eldest daughter, Eliza, and younger daughter, Hanna, Pierre and Frisbie Allen, and Priscilla Smith, Cecilia Lewis and a boy named Ike Carter, crossed the river from La Rousite plantation to Dymolds Fairview place, on Saturday afternoon in a skiff. The boat was old, and when the party were returning and were within 100 feet of their home landing, the swell of a passing steamer caused the skiff to go to pieces, and seven of the occupants were drowned.

England Not a Party. London, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons last evening, Sir James Ferguson explained that in his statement to the House that the Government had not pledged itself to military action in behalf of any European power, he also wished it to be understood that no naval action had been pledged. "Beyond the treaty known to the country," he said, "none existed." He declined to produce the correspondence which had passed between the English Government and the other European Governments, on the ground that he did not deem it advisable to do so. In reply to a question by Mr. Labouchere, Sir James Ferguson said he could say at this time whether any engagement other than a treaty had been made.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

A Satisfaction Treaty Said to Have Been Signed at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—After daily sessions for the last two weeks the Fisheries Commissioners at seven o'clock last night completed their labors, and all six signed a treaty which it is believed will result in a satisfactory settlement of the disputes that have existed for almost a century between this Government and Great Britain over the North Atlantic fisheries. It is said to have their full concurrence. It will be sent to the President to-day for transmittal to the Senate. Before it can take effect it must have the ratification of the Queen of Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Newfoundland as well as the Senate of the United States.

Although the treaty will not at present be made public it can be stated that it relates exclusively to the disputes concerning the fisheries of the North Atlantic coast and does not include any provisions concerning the Behring's sea, or the commercial reciprocity which may also be adopted, does not contemplate the admission of fish into the United States free of duty. Secretary Bayard said last night that he could not, because of his official position, make known the contents of the treaty, but that it was his earnest wish that it should be given to the press by those having the right to make such disposition of it, and that every line of it should be published. The dispute, he said, had been one of long standing and had come to him by inheritance when he assumed the duties of Secretary of State. He had used his best endeavors to reach a satisfactory agreement with the Government of Great Britain, and he believed that he had succeeded so far as it lay in his power to effect a settlement.

THE "STANDARD" TALKS. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Standard's referring to the signing of the Fisheries treaty at Washington, congratulates the Commissioners and assumes that should the Senate refuse to ratify the treaty, President Cleveland would use his constitutional prerogative to make a provisional arrangement with Canada on the basis of the treaty, which would serve the same purpose, in the hope that the next Senate elected would finally ratify the treaty.

D. R. LOCKE DEAD. The Author of the Famous "Petroleum V. Naby" Papers Succumbs to His Sickness. Toledo, O., Feb. 15.—D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Naby) died at his residence in this city of consumption and a complication of organic troubles, at 6:30 this morning. David Ross Locke was born at Vestal, Broome County, N. Y., September 24, 1833, and hence was in his 54th year when his father, N. R. Locke, a veteran of the war of 1812, is still living in this city, aged ninety-four. The father was one of the original anti-slavery men of the country, and young Locke inherited intense hatred of the "peculiar institution" and love of freedom which made him such a power with his pen during the civil war. He was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the Courland, N. Y., Courier. In 1853 he founded the Plymouth, O., Advertiser, conducting it two years. In 1856 he founded the Bucyrus Journal, and afterward was successively connected with the Mansfield Herald and Findlay Jeffersonian.

He was editing the latter paper when the war broke out and in its columns appeared the first numbers of the renowned "Naby" letters, the first bearing the date of April 21, 1861. These political satires sprang at once into tremendous popularity. They were a source of great delight to President Lincoln, who always kept them in his table drawer for perusal at odd times. In 1865 he assumed charge of the Toledo Blade. Four or five years ago his health began to fail, after twenty-two years of arduous labor, and he gradually withdrew from active work. Since then he has written little, save the occasional "Naby" letters that have appeared in a few articles, chiefly on prohibition. He became convinced that prohibition must become the final solution of the liquor question, and for six years strongly advocated it in his newspaper. His literary labors and newspaper were very profitable, and in his later years he was largely interested in building and manufacturing in Toledo. His fortune is estimated at a million, exclusive of the Blade.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES. Half Million Blaze at Providence, R. I.—Newspaper Property Burned at Elmira, N. Y. Providence, R. I., Feb. 16.—A big fire began raging in a block across the street from the corner of the city hall, at midnight last night and soon involved a number of big brick buildings partially occupied by manufacturers and jewelers, several hotels, including the Aldrich House and stable and carriage houses. The alarm was sounded at 11:45 and the whole fire department was called out immediately afterward. A strong northwest wind was blowing and carried the sparks across the most important business part of the city, Westminster and Broad streets, and a number of fires were started and alarms sounded but were quickly extinguished without damage. The big fire blazed up the buildings opposite to the city hall, but the wind failed to carry it away from the hall and it was not in danger. The flames had their own way without check until about 1:45 o'clock. The total loss will reach \$500,000.

AT ELMIRA, N. Y. Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Fire broke out last night in the Advertiser office and spread with such rapidity that the editors, reporters and printers barely had time to escape with their lives, some jumping from windows, some to the roof of an adjoining building, and some being rescued with ladders after having been nearly suffocated by smoke. From this point the fire spread to adjoining buildings on either side and resulted in heavy loss. Assistance was summoned from the reformatory fire department and from Companies Oswego and Horseheads. The chief losses are as follows: Advertiser, \$60,000; to \$70,000; Sunday Times, \$5,000; J. M. Robinson & Son, furniture, \$60,000 on stock, \$25,000 on building; other losses, \$15,000 to \$20,000. All were insured. Nothing in the Advertiser office, except part of the files, was saved.

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