

Chase County Current.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

NUMBER 20

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Riddleberger succeeded in getting in some remarks upon the subject of considering in open session the pending extradition treaty with Great Britain but was finally ruled out of order. The bill passed to amend the postal laws so as to permit newspapers to be sent free to persons whose post-office is in the county where papers are published but who reside in another county. Senator Platt then addressed the Senate on the President's Message. Pending his remarks the Senate went into executive session and adjourned. In the House many bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Landes, of Illinois, to protect the consumers of butter by requiring wholesale dealers to pay a tax of \$50 and retailers one dollar, and to repeal the oleomargarine tax by Mr. Milligan, directing an investigation of the sugar trust. At the conclusion of the call of the Lowry-White contest from Indiana was taken up and upon motion of Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, the substitute of the minority confirming Mr. White in his seat was adopted by a vote of 187 to 105. Adjourned.

At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate on the 7th Mr. Platt resumed his remarks on the President's message, at the conclusion of which the House bill for the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo., was taken up and passed. Adjourned. In the House after the substitute reported several bills passed, but they were not of general interest. Mr. Dockery's bill to increase the number of division superintendents of the mail service from nine to eleven passed. The business of the day's session was mostly routine. Adjourned.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 8th the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for a public building at Kansas City, Mo., passed. The bill relating to the sale of mineral lands for breeding purposes, whether for sale or the importer's use, passed. After a tilt between Senator Riddleberger and several other Senators the Educational bill was further reported and it was agreed to reach a final vote on the 15th. Adjourned. In the House the bill making bills of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases passed. Committees reported. Other business was of no general importance. The Speaker announced the appointment of the following special committee to investigate the existing labor troubles in Pennsylvania: Messrs. Tillman, of South Carolina; Stone, of Missouri; Chipman, of Michigan; Anderson, of Kansas, and Parker, of New York. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th after reports of committees and other routine business the Educational bill was reached and laid aside. The bill to authorize the sale of mineral lands to aliens was discussed at some length and finally recommitted. A bill to appropriate \$50,000 to complete the Government building at Pensacola, Fla., was the occasion of a long debate on public buildings in general and economy in particular. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House the Senate bill relinquishing the interest of the United States in certain lands in Geary County, Kan., passed. The bill to discontinue the coinage of three-cent pieces passed. The bill to require subsidized railroads to maintain and operate separate telegraph lines brought on a debate on several bills were considered, after which the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Andrew D. White as registrar of the Smithsonian Institution passed and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The Senate Committee on Finance has reported favorably a bill for the relief of importers of live stock for breeding purposes.
SPEAKER CARLISLE has ordered all telegraph wires used for stock purposes to be taken out of the corridors of the House.
It is positively stated that free fish will not be an article included in the proposed tariff reduction.
The President has signed the act providing for printing the eulogies pronounced in Congress on the late John A. Logan.
The American Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Company has entered protest in the Senate against the passage of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, claiming to have the exclusive right.
A STATEMENT of internal revenue receipts, prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows that the total receipts for December, 1887, were \$10,365,246, while the collections for December, 1887, were \$10,580,351.
PETITIONS for the retention of Statistician Dodge of the Agricultural Bureau, have been received by Commissioner Coleman from members of the New York Cotton Exchange and others.
The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a reception to the army and navy on the 9th. It was the last reception of the season at the White House and was largely attended.
The Treasury Department has decided that a Chinese merchant at Portland, Ore., can not bring his nephew from China to help him in his business.
The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed James McConville, of Steubenville, O., to be receiver of the Metropolitan National Bank at Cincinnati.

THE EAST.
A TRUCK of a sleeper on the Pennsylvania Western express jumped the track near Lancaster, Pa., the other day, but no damage was done as the train was going slow.
ALL the troubles in the South Pennsylvania railroad management have been settled and work will be pushed on the road, \$3,000,000 being raised by assessing the stockholders.
The National Fishery Association held a meeting at Camden, N. J., on the 8th.
The cotton spinners of New Bedford, Mass., have demanded a ten per cent. increase in wages.
The schedules of I. B. Rosenthal & Co., millinery goods at No. 62 Broadway, New York, and at St. Louis, show liabilities, \$318,491; nominal assets, \$236,962; actual assets, \$25,858.
The joint convention of miners and mine owners in session in Pittsburgh, Pa., have referred the wages question to a committee of two miners and two operators from each State.

The blast furnace owners of Western Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio propose to unite to secure better freight rates, lower coke and smaller wages.

A BANQUET was given by the King's County Democratic Club, in honor of the birthday of the late Samuel J. Tilden, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the evening of the 9th. STEPHEN J. MEANY, the well-known Irish American, died recently in Waterbury, Conn.

Four frame dwellings were burned at Kutztown, near Reading, Pa., the other night. John Hopp, who was intoxicated, and two of his children perished in the flames.

COHNFIELD, the bankrupt leather importer of New York, had his real estate sold on the 9th, which netted \$367,753.

The Home Market Club gave a banquet at Boston on the 9th. The principal speaker was Hon. John Sherman, who defended the policy of protection and attacked the recent speech of Russell Lowell on free trade. Hos. W. McKinley, of Ohio, also spoke.

The jury in New York City disagreed in the case of A. Howard Hinkle, of Cincinnati, against Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber for \$100,000 for money advanced to the American Opera Company.

EDWARD A. DEACONS, of Rochester, N. Y., has been sentenced to be hanged April 10 for the murder of Mrs. Ada Stone.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred at the Dupont powder works near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 10th. Four men were blown to pieces and forty other persons injured, fourteen seriously. Immense damage was done, several tons of powder being exploded.

Eight hundred marble workers of Boston have struck for nine hours' work at ten hours' pay.

THE WEST.
AGENT KINSEY'S Dakota blizzard stories have been again contradicted.

The National Convention was in session in Cincinnati on the 8th.

AMOS S. SNELL, a capitalist worth \$3,000,000, was murdered by burglars in his residence, 425 Washington boulevard, Chicago, on the morning of the 8th. One arrest was made. What the robbers succeeded in taking away was not known, excepting that with the property was a check for \$5,000 made by A. J. Stone, Snell's son-in-law.

The Oklahoma convention met in Kansas City, Mo., on the 8th at the Board of Trade Hall with a large attendance. Governor Morehouse, of Missouri, occupying the chair. A memorial to Congress was adopted as well as resolutions looking to the opening of the Indian Territory and favoring the Springer bill for the creation of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Fire in Cleveland, O., the other day, caused \$65,000 damage to J. L. Hudson's clothing store. Cause, electric light wires.

BENJAMIN EGLESTON, ex-member of Congress and one of the most prominent of Ohio political leaders, died recently in Cincinnati, aged seventy-two.

J. C. EVANS, of Harrison, Mo., has been elected treasurer and Parker Earl, of Cobden, Ill., president of the American Horticultural Society.

The Andrew Jackson Club, of Chicago, has taken steps to call a meeting of Democratic Clubs of America in Chicago June 1.

Five cases of trichinosis have occurred in the family of William Man, a resident of Toledo, O. All five were in a dangerous condition.

BENSLY BROS., of the Chicago Board of Trade, failed on the 9th. Liabilities were not definitely known, but were thought to amount to \$300,000.

The Columbia Theater, of Chicago, is reporting financial difficulties.

GEORGE W. CLARK, a real estate dealer of Duluth, Minn., formerly a newspaper writer under the late Daniel Manning on the Albany Argus, died recently.

WOLVES have become dangerously numerous in the vicinity of St. Cloud, Minn. The other night several made a raid on a pig pen, almost within the city limits, and destroyed nearly 2,000 pounds of live hogs.

IX Liberty township, Washash County, Ind., recently J. L. Smith and Joel Hale were killed by the explosion of the boiler of a portable engine. The explosion was caused by pumping cold water into the superheated boiler.

Two men were recently digging up some dynamite which had been buried to protect it until wanted to use in a gas well near Bellevue, O., when one of them struck the explosive material with his pick. The explosion instantly killed the two men.

WILLIAM DONALDSON & Co., dealers in pictures and frames, Cincinnati, have failed with \$73,000 liabilities and \$40,000 assets.

THE SOUTH.
The people of Arkansas are preparing remonstrances against the Daves bill to levy a tax on lard manufactured by the aid of cotton seed oil.

The Commercial Printing Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has failed with liabilities of \$25,832, assets good.

The Maryland Legislature has indorsed Cleveland's message by 53 to 16.

The next biennial session of the American Horticultural Society will be held in Texas.

A SPECIAL from Jeanerette, La., says: In an altercation, George Dixon was shot and killed by Jake Marshall, colored, a deputy sheriff. Marshall fled and concealed himself in a corn crib, where he was found, with his brother. The pair were fired upon and the brother and Louis Payton, a spectator, were almost instantly killed. Jake Marshall succeeded in escaping, but received fatal wounds, as was discovered when his dead body was found in a ditch.

A MEETING of the bar was held at Fort Worth, Tex., recently to take action in regard to the charges against J. W. Wray, a practicing attorney. It was alleged that he had altered court records.

The steam launch Irene, plying in the river between Canal street and the French market, at New Orleans, at New Orleans, recently blew out the fire head, resulting in William Meade, the engineer, being drowned, and two boys, aged respectively nine and ten years, scalded fatally.

ALBERT LITTLE, sheriff of Gonzales County, Tex., was killed the other night by a negro named Jackson. A posse overtook Jackson and killed him with bullets.

SEVEN Indian Territory murderers were sentenced by Judge Badger, in the United States court, at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 9th, to be hanged on Friday, April 27.

The Mississippi law fixing the stealing of live stock worth one dollar as felony has been amended to make the value \$25.

GENERAL.
The swelling in the lower part of the German Crown Prince's throat has increased somewhat and interferes with his breathing when he exerts himself.

MR. WATSON, the designer of the yacht "Thistle," has completed the drawings for four new yachts, one of them a center-board boat to be built on the Clyde.

TERLEKA GERSTEN, the prima donna, it is reported, has recovered the use of her voice.

The recent riots in Spain resulted in the death of twenty persons.

ADVICES from Shanghai say that nearly 2,000,000 persons are utterly destitute through the Hoang-Ho floods.

The czar of Russia has declined to permit a morganatic marriage between the Grand Duke Michael and the daughter of Count Ignatieff.

The German Government proposes to reduce the telegraph toll from Germany to England four pennings after January 1, next.

The Military bill was read the third time in the German Reichstag on the 8th and passed on bloc.

GENERAL GARCIA has been fighting bandits in Mexico.

A WINNING train on the Manitoba road struck a broken rail near Melrose recently and a coach and two sleepers were thrown into a snow bank.

GLADSTONE returned to England on the 8th and was greeted with cheers at Dover and London. The crowds were enormous.

It is reported in Berlin that the Russian Minister to Roumania has demanded of the King of that Nation an explanation of its attitude toward the Triple Alliance.

It is reported that the advance of the Abyssinian army on Massowah has been stopped because of tribal dissensions.

The rubber trust is reported to have fallen through.

The dispute between Wade Hampton and General Sherman as to the burning of Columbia, S. C., during the war has been characterized by much bitterness.

The Queen's army on Massowah has passed its third reading in the German Reichstag.

The German Reichstag has passed the Military Loan bill without debate, only three Social-Democrat members voting against it.

The British Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on the 9th. The Queen's speech was read and the House opened.

The operation of tracheotomy was performed by Dr. Bramann on the Crown Prince of Germany at San Remo on the afternoon of the 9th. He was reported progressing well after the operation.

MANY arrests have been made in Southern Russia owing to the discovery of an extensive agrarian movement.

Gross cruelties are alleged against the officers of the British ship Macedon, which recently arrived in Japan from Philadelphia. Five of the crew were said to have died from their injuries.

MAJOR TEMPLER, of the British army, was recently arrested at Chatham, charged with falsifying official secrets under the Espionage Act.

BUSINESS failures (Dan's report) for the seven days ended February 9 numbered for the United States, 237; Canada, 52; total, 289, compared with 279 the previous week and 267 for the corresponding week of last year.

FINNE and Gilhooly, Irish members of the British Parliament, were arrested under the Crimes Act, were arrested by the police in London recently. Both members had been in hiding a considerable time.

THE LATEST.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.—A meeting of the stockholders of the K. & S. P. railway was held at the company's offices in the Bayard building yesterday morning at which the capital stock was increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 and the bonded indebtedness from \$2,485,000 to \$3,000,000. The contracts for the construction of the line between Kansas City and Pierce City, including grading, ties, rails, fastenings, masonry, bridges, fences, depots, tanks, etc., was let to the Kansas City & Sabine Pass Construction Company, officers of which are the officials of the railroad company. It is the intention to complete that part of the line, which is 117 miles in length, this year, and the remainder of 547 miles, next year.

MIXNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—The Evening Journal in a long article declares that the reports of a thousand deaths by storm in Dakota were much exaggerated, and states that as far as learned the following is an authentic summary of the loss of life in the recent storm: Beadle County, 9; Bonhomme, 19; Codington, 3; Jerauld, 6; Clark, 2; Edmunds, 6; Brown, 5; Hand, 7; Kingsbury, 3; Lincoln, 24; Spink, 4; Turner, 18; Yankton, 3; total, 114.

CLOSTARY, Minn., Feb. 11.—The regular Manitoba passenger train going north was wrecked here yesterday through a broken flange on an engine wheel. Mrs. Bemis, of Crookston, and Henry Gast, of Milwaukee, sustained probably fatal injuries and a dozen others were severely bruised. As the cold was intense, the mercury being forty degrees below, the wrecked passengers suffered severely.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Two men were digging up some dynamite which had been buried to protect it until wanted to use in a gas well near Bellevue, when one of them struck the explosive with his pick and an explosion followed, killing the two men and causing such a shock as to suggest an earthquake at Tiffin, Sandusky, Put in Bay and other points in that locality.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Train No. 8, going east on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, ran into an open switch near Salamanca at nine o'clock this morning, derailing the train and setting fire to an oil tank car. The engineer, a brakeman and one passenger were injured, the latter's arm being broken. Several cars took fire and were burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—At the Thirty-third street crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road last night, switchman Thomas Muldury was run over by a freight car which had been derailed. It then kept on its course, plunged into another car and killed John Bell, another switchman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 11.—In Liberty township, Washash County, yesterday afternoon J. T. Smith and Joel Hale were killed by the explosion of the boiler of a portable engine. The explosion was caused by pumping cold water into the superheated boiler.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

VACANT LANDS.

The last report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture showed the number of acres of Government lands in the State to be: Rice County, 120 acres; Barton, 300 acres; Pawnee, 620 acres; Edwards, 1,400 acres; Pratt, 900 acres; St. Edwards, 3,050 acres; Hodgeman, 480 acres. There are also in this district, in addition to the above, the Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve Indian lands, which are disposed of by sale only under the laws governing pre-emption, in the following named counties: Pratt, 4,000 acres; Edwards, 6,000 acres; Comanche, 10,000 acres; Barber, 12,500 acres; Kiowa, 28,900 acres. The land-office for the above is at Larned.

Land-office at Oberlin: Sheridan County, 200 acres; Cheyenne, 55,300 acres; Rawlins, 8,800 acres.

Land-office at Salina: Saline County, 40 acres; Lincoln, 120 acres; Ellsworth, 160 acres; Russell, 2,000 acres; Davis, 40 acres; Chase, 40 acres. There are practically no Government lands left in this district that are suitable for farming or agriculture.

All the lands left in the Salina district are rough, not adapted to agriculture, but well suited for grazing purposes.

Land-office at Garden City: Ford County, 5,000 acres; Clark, 7,000 acres; Finney, 30,000 acres; Seward, 40,000 acres; Morton, 10,000 acres; Gray, 9,000 acres; Kearney, 20,000 acres; Stanton, 10,000 acres; Hodgeman, 5,000 acres; Moore, 8,000 acres; Hamilton, 25,000 acres; Stevens, 10,000 acres; Garfield, 5,000 acres; Haskell, 10,000 acres; Grant, 10,000 acres.

Land-office at Wa Keeney: Thomas County, 1,000 acres; Logan, 20,000 acres; Scott, 2,000 acres; Sherman, 1,000 acres; Wallace, 2,000 acres; Wichita, 3,000 acres; Greeley, 2,000 acres.

Land-office at Wichita: Reno County, 2,500 acres; Sedgewick, 80 acres; Butler, 1,500 acres; Cowley, 1,000 acres; Sumner, 120 acres; Harper, 500 acres; Kingman, 400 acres; Elk, 200 acres; Chautauque, 300 acres; Greenwood, 30 acres. The land remaining in the Wichita district is all Osage Indian trust land, except 2,000 acres in Reno County, and is subject to sale under the provisions of the Pre-emption law only.

Arbor Day.
On the 9th the Governor issued the following proclamation:

The designation by the executive of a day to be devoted to the planting of trees has been approved by public sentiment, and is justified by the experience and good results of former years. I, John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, do hereby designate and appoint Wednesday, April 4, as Arbor Day, and do request the people of Kansas to devote that day to the planting of trees, fruit, shade or ornamental, around their homes, in their schools, along the highways, and in the grounds surrounding schools, churches and other buildings.

The officers of the several school districts of Kansas and the teachers employed in the public schools are especially urged to give attention to the planting of trees in school grounds and parks.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Topeka, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1888, and of the State the twenty-eighth.

By the Governor: JOHN A. MARTIN.
E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.
WILLIAM MURRAY, convicted at Atchison in 1875 of assault upon an eight-year-old girl and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years, was recently discharged, having served out his time.

At an assemblage of 150 of the Beneficial order of monks at Pittsburg, Pa., recently Hight Rev. Innocent Wolf, of Atchison, was elected successor of the late Arch Abbot Wilmer. The election will have to be ratified at Rome.

The sheriff of Harvey County recently levied upon and chained to the track a Pullman coach on the Santa road at Halsted for the taxes due the county from the PEABODY and singular fatality recently befell the family of John Clark, a farmer residing near Leavenworth. Within four days seven of the family died, the father, mother and five children, and three other children were not expected to live. Investigation led to the disclosure of the fact that some time last summer sixty head of hogs had died of cholera but a short distance from the well from which the family obtained water, the water being contaminated and literally poisoning the whole family.

JOHN BENNETT, of Elk Falls, has been arrested and held for trial at Topeka for sending obscene literature through the mails.

A CONVENTION was held in Topeka on the 9th for the purpose of organizing the Henry George United Labor party in Kansas. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. The platform adopted at the Syracuse convention was adopted entire, and it was decided to put a full ticket in the field this year. The Legislature was memorialized to pass an act that all claims for labor take precedence of all other claims. A State Central Committee was appointed, with Rev. W. R. Goodnow, of Larned, chairman.

A RECENT dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says that two car loads of potatoes, corn and food have been sent to the Kansas sufferers from Pierre, Dak.

THREE accredited representatives from Haskell County visited the Governor the other day to get relief for the destitute people in that county. They represented many people as being very destitute, suffering for food and clothing and without means to supply themselves with seed for spring planting.

W. H. COLLINS, while on a protracted spree, recently attempted suicide at Wyandotte by cutting his throat. He only succeeded in scabring up.

ARTICLES of consolidation were recently filed with the Secretary of State for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, the Rich Hill railroad, the Short Creek & Joplin railroad, the Kansas & Missouri railroad, the Fort Scott, Souttawanna & Memphis railroad and the Memphis, Colorado & Kansas road. These roads as consolidated are to be known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Springfield railroad. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

It is stated that a vein of coal of excellent quality was recently found in Salt Creek canyon, Scott County, just north of Scott City. The find outcrops in the canyon at a depth of thirty feet below the surface.

FOREIGN BUDGET.

The Coming Session of the British Parliament—The Programme Already Proposed—Released Irish Prisoners—Albert Edwards's Silver Wedding.

THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.
LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the interest which Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag has excited here, the activity incident to the near approach of a session of Parliament is, for the moment, lost sight of, but the utmost activity prevails in all political parties and sections, nevertheless.

The periodical production called the Queen's speech is finished, and will, no doubt, receive the usual routine approval of Her Majesty before the close of the day, and the ministerial programme for applying the gag to the Parliaments and Liberals, and the party last to lukewarm Tories, is finally formulated, and awaiting the fall of the Speaker's gavel when it will go into active operation.

The meeting of Irish members called by Mr. Parnell on Thursday morning is expected to be extremely lively, as it is known that several of the leading Home-Rulers are opposed to the policy of non-obstruction advised by their chief, and the open revolt of those members would surprise nobody. It is laid enough, it is argued, to bear the humiliation imposed by the arbitrary procedure of the majority, but infinitely worse to be compelled to make no show of resistance to the injustices which the party in power will never cease to heap upon the heads of the Irish members as long as there may be heads bowed to receive them, and doubt is expressed that Mr. Parnell can hold his forces together upon the lines he has laid down. With many of his most valued lieutenants languishing in Irish jails, and others likely to share their lot before the session is well under way, Mr. Parnell can ill afford to insist upon the absolute adherence of his followers to a policy with which they are not unanimous in accord, or which they are not at least willing to observe for the sake of harmony. Who believes that Mr. O'Brien or Mr. Sullivan can reconcile themselves to a policy of passive submission or lukewarm opposition to a further increase in the harshness of rules expressly made to humiliate and oppress the Irish representatives in the House of Commons and deprive the Irish people of their rightful share in the proceedings of the Imperial Legislature? Who expects that the brothers Healy—the fierce Tim and the peppy Maurice—and Dr. Tanner to observe a policy of non-obstruction? If Mr. Parnell shall succeed in bending these spirits to his will in this matter, he will have to use stronger and more plausible arguments in favor of his plan than he has yet advanced, and will stamp himself the most consummate governor of men of the century. The rumor is again revived that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will shortly resume the Irish secretaryship, despite his assertions in his speech at Bristol last night that he had no wish to do so. The credence given to the rumor is strengthened by the general belief that Mr. Bal-four, having got himself thoroughly detested, and being constantly harassed by the fear of personal injury, would gladly give way to a successor if it could be made to appear that he was not running away, and Beach's return would be less likely to create that impression than the appointment to the office of any other man.

THE COMING DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The demonstration in London in honor of the released Irish prisoners at Hyde park next Monday is likely to be an imposing affair. No hall large enough to hold the meeting could be obtained in London, some of the larger halls, such as the Albert Hall, not being available for political gatherings, and others, including the Royal Aquarium and Her Majesty's Theater, were refused because the owners disapproved of home rule. The Liberals, in fact, are very badly off for accommodation of this kind, and talk of erecting a building specially. The Tories never find any such difficulty, and generally hold their meetings in St. James Hall or Her Majesty's Theater. O'Brien has decided not to be present at the demonstration. He is still ill and will remain in the South of France until the opening of Parliament, when he will return in time to take part in the discussion on the address. The heroes of the hour, therefore, will be ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan and Healy, supposing the latter is released next Saturday, as is believed. Hooper will be still under lock and key, and Patrick O'Brien and other Irish members.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY.
Signs of parliamentary activity are already seen. The arrangements for moving and seconding the address are completed. One member, Captain Cotton, will bring forward a motion to abolish this idle formality with its temptations to garrulous members to waste days discussing every subject under the sun; but superstitious die hard in England, and it is not likely to be successful. The first important business will be a motion by Sir Charles Russell, on the action of the police at Trafalgar Square. It is not unlikely the present session will witness the carrying of the bill establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal. At a conference held Monday a number of members of Parliament expressed their approval of such a measure. The present system is absurd. The man Bowles, for instance, convicted the other day on the merest suspicion of poisoning his wife, was respited at the last moment and sent to penal servitude. It is justly argued that if guilty he deserves to be hanged, and if innocent he should be discharged. A bill will also be introduced to amend the Merchandise Marks act, which operates injuriously to trade. The London Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting to-day to consider the subject.

Londoners are to be treated to fresh court festivities. This time it is the silver wedding of the Prince of Wales, which takes place March 10. Already presents are flowing in at Marlborough House. There are always plenty of people in the country ready to give to those who do not want.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

Principal Means, of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Bank, Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—William Means, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, has just been arrested for violation of the National Banking law. The warrant for the arrest was issued this morning but was not served in the usual manner out of regard for Mr. Means. District Attorney Burnett notified him after twelve o'clock of the issuance of the writ and arranged for Mr. Means to go voluntarily with his bondsman to the Commissioner's office at two o'clock.

With the Fidelity Bank cases fresh in mind and with the proof they gave of the relentless power of the Government where there has been a plain transgression of the law, this arrest causes a decided sensation. Mr. Means has had a leading position among business men for a number of years; has been reputed quite wealthy; served a term as mayor, when he was elected, not by a party vote, but by a combination whose support was a compliment to their candidate. To have a man of such prominence put in peril of imprisonment causes a profound feeling.

There is a fairly well authenticated statement that the examination of the bank's books and papers show a gross violation of the Banking law in loans to officers and others connected with the bank very largely in excess of the limit allowed by the law to any one. It is possible that this wrongdoing may have been carried to such an extent as to imperil the bank's solvency. At this time it is not thought that other arrests will be made, but of this no one can speak with certainty because there has not been time for a thorough examination of the bank's affairs.

An evening paper published an interview with E. L. Harper, in which he said he knew last summer that the Metropolitan Bank's stock was being used as collateral on loans for the purpose of speculation in real estate, and added that a bank examiner who knew how to examine could have discovered that then. In his opinion, nine-tenths of the bankers in the country could be put in prison to-day for technical violation of the law, as he had been.

PITIFUL IF TRUE.
A Girl of Thirteen Twice Married, Left a Widow and Deserted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 7.—The police of this city were yesterday called upon to deal with the most wonderful case with which they have ever come in contact. Sunday night a girl, who looked not older than thirteen years of age, was taken up at the Union Depot. She was given lodging, and yesterday afternoon stated to the chief of police that the history of two marriages, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and is as follows: "About two years ago she was married in Grundy County, Mo., to Robert Patterson, a boy seventeen years of age. She was twelve months pregnant at the time, and her children were of two children, now deceased, although she is not yet thirteen years of age. The girl's story is given as reported to the police, and

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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

BLEST IN BLESSING.

The uttered wish, or beaming look, More than the wish revealing...

The busy hours so blithely spent On souvenir and token, Perchance across the wide sea sent...

All this was prelude to the song Of bliss in blessing others, So strange unto the selfish throng...

Grand noble lives the song have sang Who found its glad fruition, The poor and lowly ones among...

There is a bliss which gold doth buy, Through from the rock hard river— The prize for which, "neath every sky,

WAY BELOW ZERO.

But the Eskimo Rather Likes It Than Otherwise.

When the Mercury Runs Low He Takes His Best Girl Out Sledding or Crawls Into a Snow Kennel and Goes to Sleep.

On one of the coldest days of last week a friend asked me to tell him something about the peculiar powers of the Eskimo which enabled them to endure the intense cold of which citizens of this country know nothing by experience...

It might be interesting, however, leaving out the subject of great endurance for a moment, to speak briefly of the temperature the Eskimo most enjoys, for, while he does not consider the lowest as any hardship to bear, it is not that which he likes the best, and in which choice he has a decided preference...

In honor of the Americans thirty-two members at once signed an edict that after November 7, 1887, no brother of that order should purchase any slaves, but should liberate those he might possess on that day...

A rattlesnake was discovered carrying off a half-grown turkey near Waukeena, Fla., and two dogs were set upon it. It struck both animals and both died, but the turkey was released unharmed, which is proof that snake does not poison their own food.

the door—which is a block of snow—pull their arms out of the sleeves of their reindeer coats, having previously put the hoods of the coats well around their heads and ears, fold their arms across their bare breasts, with a block of snow under their head, and go to sleep and snore away apparently as comfortable as if they were in a first-class hotel.

The greatest suffering the Eskimo endures is from starvation, or long sieges of fasting, that reduce them sometimes to mere skeletons, although my experience among them goes to show that the popular accounts that they were every winter threatened with this dire calamity to a greater or less extent are grossly exaggerated.

The necessity for a union of heart and sentiment between all the people of the great and growing States of the Mississippi valley must make them one people. The vast internal trade and constant intercourse and commingling together of the people of all sections is fast obliterating all prejudices, removing suspicion and distrust and substituting in their place friendship, confidence and mutual respect.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

How a Body of Masonic Slave-Owners Were Affected by American Visitors.

Slavery still exists in Brazil. A curious event in this connection was brought about by the recent visit of two New York Freemasons to Pernambuco, a maritime province of Brazil, containing 900,000 inhabitants.

In honor of the Americans thirty-two members at once signed an edict that after November 7, 1887, no brother of that order should purchase any slaves, but should liberate those he might possess on that day; but before any new member could be admitted he must liberate every slave he might possess; but no member, under pain of expulsion, should expose the place of refuge of a slave, do any thing to punish a slave or allow any one under his orders to do so, and lastly, he was forbidden to practice any act which should give authority or right to any man over the body of another.

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ADVOCATES OF DISUNION.

Some of the Lessons Taught by Mr. Lamar's Confirmation.

The efforts of malignity and the basest partisanship have been foiled and Mr. Lamar takes his seat on the Supreme Court bench, "with the consent of the Senate." It was only a few days ago that the New York Tribune got its four legs in the trough and intimated, through alleged letters from the Chisholmes, that Mr. Lamar had been a Klu-Klux murderer, or that his teachings led to indiscriminate slaughter, and that he ran the Department of the Interior entirely in the interest of ex-Confederates.

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It should be borne in mind that those sentiments are expressed by a Republican, who entered the United States Senate in 1864, and was re-elected in 1869, and who took an active part in the reconstruction measures immediately after the war.

Senator Sherman, the representative Republican of Ohio, has never lost an opportunity to testify his ardent desire to revive the spirit of sectionalism and to grope, ghoul-like, among dead issues. Senator Evarts, representing an intelligent, progressive Democratic State, through the favor of an unjust apportionment, shows himself as destitute of patriotic principle and justice as when he consented, like Sherman, to share with Hayes the proceeds of a National steal.

—Don't forget one thing—a low tariff and high wages generally go together. That is one of the solemn facts of history in this country.—U. S. Herald.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Leading Republicans Indorse the President's Tariff Sentiments.

Indications abound that the President's recommendations in his message at the opening of the Congressional session are meeting with approval in the highest quarters in the opposition. Among others of the party Senator Allison, of Iowa, who has been taking a vacation among his constituents, has discovered that Mr. Blaine's idea for the disposal of the surplus is, to put it mildly, a grave political mistake.

This Allison interview may be taken as this able and popular leader's response to Mr. Blaine's "Paris message," as the friends of that gentleman choose to designate the Smalley document which was so nimbly sprung on the Republican party and country. Nor is Senator Allison the only prominent opposition leader who puts himself on record against the theory of taxing necessities while letting deleterious luxuries go free.

This is a direct whack at the Maine statesman's plan of dividing a big surplus revenue among the States for the direct benefit of a class. But to make its application more emphatically personal, Senator Aldrich adds: "None of the propositions to collect a revenue with a view to dividing it among the States or distributing it by extraordinary expenditures is, in my opinion, defensible."

—As the mother loves her bad boy best the Republican party will always love Jim Blaine.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—To Mr. Blaine is due the credit for making the cuspidor, nee spittoon, a novel and prominent issue in politics.—Chicago News.

—It is funny to see so many prominent Republicans struggling for the privilege of being put up by the next Presidential nominating convention, only to be knocked down.—Boston Post.

—The day of "infant industries" in this country has passed. Our industries are giants instead of infants. The infants are the farmers who work for these giants and pay them for doing it.—St. Paul News.

—The nomination of General Nicholls for Governor of the Louisiana Democracy knocks out any hope the Republicans may have entertained of making Louisiana a doubtful State next fall.—St. Louis Republican.

—It is about as fair to accuse the man who desires an intelligent and judicious revision of the tariff of being a free-trader as the man who burns the rubbish in his back yard of being an incendiary.—Providence Journal (Rep.).

—It will take a microscope to find what is left of the Thoebe contest. It is evident enough that Thoebe knew that he was defeated and cared nothing about the contest. The institution of the contest was simply a dishonest political trick put on foot for the purpose of annoying Mr. Carlisle.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—The Southerner that fired the first shot of the war of the rebellion has been identified in the person of a man who was killed the other day at Charleston in a brawl. This question having been disposed of, interest now centers in the man who will fire the last shot. His identity is in doubt, but it apparently lies between Foraker, Tuttle, Halstead, Clarkson, John Sherman and Mr. Blaine.—Chicago Herald.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

A Trip Through Sacramento Valley, the Land of Sun-bine, Fruit and Flowers.

Here we are in Sacramento City after a visit to the surrounding country, under a cloudless sky, the thermometer this day standing at forty-eight degrees above zero, mercantiles doing business with open doors, and people on the streets without wraps, flowers blooming in the open air, oranges and lemons on trees in the door-yards of the cozy residences, a revelation to one who arrives from the frozen east and who has dropped down in four hours from the summit of the Sierras where the snow is ten feet deep and the thermometer at 15 degrees below zero.

Sacramento City is the capital of the State, is located eighty-three miles northeast from San Francisco at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, the latter a navigable stream, and is the railroad center and the largest fruit shipping point in California. Fifty-four trains from seven different directions arrive and depart daily, the shops of the C. P. R. furnishing employment to two thousand mechanics and laborers.

Many fine buildings adorn the residence portion of the city, but many of the business structures with their wide awnings remain as erected during the mining era of thirty years ago, presenting a novel appearance to us from the East. The State Capitol building is modeled after the Capitol at Washington, and cost over two million dollars; is surrounded by ground not excelled in beauty of landscape gardening and sentimental plants by any capital grounds in the United States. The city boasts of the Crocker art gallery costing over four hundred thousand dollars, donated to the city by Mrs. E. B. Crocker, said gallery containing a large collection of choice statuary and paintings, which is in active operation as an art school. This gallery, second to none in the United States, will amply repay the cost to who visit it.

There are many other fine buildings, among which are the new Catholic cathedral, Masonic and Old Fellows' temples, different churches, school buildings, and two elegant theaters, numerous hotels and business structures. The city contains about 30,000 population, and has a large wholesale trade, one store having 225 employees. The city is well lighted by two electric light and one gas company. The State fairs are held here in September each year, the State Agricultural Society having a large exposition building and misc racetrack.

An exposition building adjoining the railroad depot is being erected, where a continuous exhibit of the products of Central California will be shown and printed information relative to same distributed. The area of Sacramento County is 920,000 acres. The land is of three characters, foothill, plains and river bottom. The foothill land is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruit and grapes. The plains are mainly devoted to grain raising, and no failure of crops since the American occupation of this country. In some portions of the county fruits, horses and grapes are extensively produced on this class of land, and from small farms of forty and sixty acres considerable incomes are derived.

The best lands are those on the immediate banks of the rivers, and are devoted to the production of fruits and vegetables. The income per acre is fabulous, enabling the owners of the river bank orchards to own and manage a line of steamers on which their produce is transported to San Francisco markets or to other parts of the coast. The plants are young to the last two years many of these lands were held in large tracts; now the owners are subdividing them and offering them for sale to actual settlers.

For many years California was regarded as valueless save for its mineral wealth, but American enterprise has developed the resources in the line of agriculture and fruit raising is inferior to none in the world. From the cultivation of cereals the step was taken successfully in the line of fruit raising, and lastly, the rapid growing of oranges and lemons, consequently the fruit-grower here has no waste time, but can, if he will, utilize every day in the year. He may actually gather fruit of some kind from his orchard every month of the year, as the winter fruits embrace oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives and peaches, which ripen during the months of November, December and January. The spring fruits embrace strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and cherries, and are marketed in April, May and June. The summer fruits are apricots, peaches, figs, pears and nectarines, and are marketed from June to October. The fall fruits are apples, peaches, quinces, prunes and pomegranates, which may be added to walnuts and peanuts. Hops, licorn and Egyptian corn, alfalfa, sweet potatoes, etc., are all grown with profit. We who have spent our lives east of the Rocky Mountains can have no reasonable conception of a country that apparently has but two seasons, an autumn and spring, as it is here in the Sacramento valley. The rainfall commences about November 1 and ends in May, but only at intervals during that time, so that with few exceptions there is no cause for suspension from out-door life. Plowing begins here as soon as the rains commence—a fact, many farmers who summer-fallow their lands in April and May need the same in August and September before the first rains.

The change from one season to the other is marked by no sudden or severe climatic changes. While ice and snow fall, there is nothing of blizzards at this time of the year, here in the Sacramento valley the people are basking under clear skies and can pick fruits and flowers. The writer noticed in one of the markets this morning the following fruits and vegetables, being in season: Asparagus, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, artichokes, sweet potatoes, sprouts, spinach, peas, salinity, string-beans, new potatoes, onions, lemons, peaches, prunes, English walnuts, almonds and raisins. In an interview with the signal service officer located here, I am informed that this present winter has been an unusually late one—a fact, the coldest in the past thirty-four years.

A few days since a snow-storm actually swept over the valley and snow fell to the depth of an inch, affording great amusement to men, women and children during the few hours it lay upon the ground. He who informed me that Sacramento City always shows a warmer winter, spring, and very early average temperature and about the same summer and autumn temperature that the great citrus belt in Northern Italy do so, as shown by the following table which he kindly furnished me:

Table with 4 columns: Locality, Average winter temperature, Average spring temperature, Average summer temperature, Average autumn temperature, Highest temperature, Lowest temperature.

A branch of the Central Pacific railroad is being completed to Flacerville for want was known as Flacerville in the early mining days, and which was the objective point of the overland emigrants, the county seat of El Dorado County. Said road is fifty miles long, and runs through almost one continuous line of orchards, hop-fields and vineyards, including the famous N. J. J. vineyard and orchard of 2,000 acres, to Tolosa, twenty miles distant from Sacramento.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Fruitless is sorrow for having done amiss if it issue not in resolution to do so no more.—Bishop Lorne.

—God has two dwellings—one in Heaven and the other in a meek and thankful heart.—Isaiah Walton.

—To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.—Jeremy Taylor.

—The seed of sacrifice brings forth the fragrant fruit of love, and love always has in its heart the seeds of new sacrifice.—Rev. Josiah Strong.

—There are sweet surprises awaiting many a humble soul fighting against great odds in the battle of a seemingly commonplace life.—H. J. Van Dyke.

—A thing to be thankful for is that God so sifts our prayers that only the right ones are answered. If all the foolish ones were granted, we would have unspeakable suffering.

—It is not wholly satisfactory when a man plays sharp tricks through the week, goes to church on Sunday, pays his pew-rent, sings a hymn, "receives the benediction" and calls it piety.

—It is as difficult to pray well as to live well. For prayer, rightly uttered, must reflect with perfect faithfulness the life of the pleading soul; and God can only judge when either the life or the prayer is such as to find acceptance in his sight.—Rev. Peter S. Menzies.

—I can not tell how the living tree gets its flower and fruit from the dead substance in which it is rooted and on which it feeds; how much less can I tell how the wounds, the blood, the death of Christ gives life to the soul dead in trespasses and sins, and clothes it with the fruitage of holiness.—Prof. Harrington.

—Common friendships will admit of division. One may love the beauty of this, the good-humor of that person, the liberality of the third, the paternal affection of a fourth and so on. But this friendship that possesses the whole soul, and there rules and sways with absolute sovereignty, can admit of no rival.—Montaigne.

—We commonly think we could endure trouble with composure, if we could only see what is to be accomplished by enduring it. If a full answer were given there would be no room for faith. "What I do thou knowest not now, but hereafter," is explanation enough to my impatient curiosity. That is what God demands of faith to feel.—Bishop Huntington.

An educated Hindu, in Bombay, recently, though not himself a Christian, speaking of Christianity, said: "Cast your eyes around and around and take a survey of the nations abroad. What has made England great? Christianity. What has made the other nations of Europe great? Christianity. What has started our present religious Somajis all over India? Contact with Christian missionaries. Who began female education in Bombay? The good old Dr. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of beloved and honored memory—Christians again! Christianity has not only been the savior of man's soul, but the regeneration of man's habitation on earth."—Nashville Christian Advocate.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—A house is no home unless it contains food and fuel for the mind as well as for the body.

—Good temper, like a sunny day, sheds brightness over everything. It is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

—Disappointment in friendship arises chiefly not from liking our friends too much, but from an over-estimate of their liking for or opinion of us.

—You may deceive all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time.—Abraham Lincoln.

—No one is a more dangerous enemy to all that is sweet and good in human life than the one who lends to impurity the sanction of splendid talents.—Wendell Phillips.

—The man who imagines that his existence is necessary to the movement of the world is generally buried in a pine coffin without trimmings.—Newbrake State Journal.

—The superiority of man to nature is continually illustrated. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with, but a man can make a goose of himself with one.

—God is constantly teaching us that nothing valuable is ever obtained without a reasonable degree of labor; and that no honest labor is ever expended without our getting its value in return.—Binney.

—There is a strong likeness between a chronic invalid and a cracked china dish, which is handled so carefully that it outlasts many a sound whole one, which by a single inadvertence is dashed to atoms.

—The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness somewhere outside of usefulness. It never has been found when thus sought; and never will be while the world stands.

—Great men educate each other; and we never shall have both men and women at their best and greatest, until we have the cream of the cream of both sexes educating each other toward the highest standard of all imaginable human excellence.—Edith Simcox.

—Most people take the universe as a matter of course. Some are rejoiced by it, and others agonized; and they still set themselves to a patient study of its laws; and, lastly, there are some who spend their lives trying to wind up this eight-million-year clock so that it shall keep better time.—Frances E. Willard.

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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WYATWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE WOMEN RULE.

In Faderland, the story goes,
A young man, level-headed,
To a rich man's daughter Rose
One happy day was wedded,
And then, like many others, he
Commenced at once to school her,
But found, to his surprise, that she
By nature was his ruler.
He sought her na. "Take back your child—
I'm bessed like any goose, O!"
"Wives always rule," the old man smiled,
"And wise men let them do so."
"But for a fresh young husband's needs
I've a cure that's able:
Take sixty eggs and seven steads—
The best within my stable."
"And where the husband rules I beg
You'll leave a horse I treasure,
But—where the wife rules leave an egg
Then tell me of your pleasure."
The youth with eggs and horses grand
Upon his errand started,
And, as he journeyed through the land,
Egg after egg departed.
His sixty eggs to sixty wives
In sixty homes he carried,
Where sixty men led happy lives
Ruled by the ones they married.
Although the youth searched far and wide
And used his best resources,
Though high and low he bravely tried
He still kept all the horses.
At last he sought a warrior bold
Who reeled in a battle;
And had he not of land and gold,
And governed men like cattle.
The young man ventured in his hall
Lick Jack before the giant;
Beside this mighty hero tall,
His little wife looked pliant.
"I want that black horse," gruffly cried
The soldier. "Not I rather
The white one keep," his wife replied,
"Twill neezy do for mother."
"Just as you say," the great man winced,
The youth no longer tarried,
And drove the horses home, convinced
That woman rule—when married.
—H. C. DODD, in Goodall's Sun.

SUSCEPTIBLE SUE,

Or, The Man From Butter Flat—
A True Story.

[Written for this Paper.]

It soon won his way
With the good people
Of Raisinville.
He was not in every
sense a prepossessing
man. He was
small of stature,
with deep-set gray
eyes, and mon-
strous beard for one
so small. He wore
the best broad-
cloth, sported an immense watch-chain
and jewelry that was not becoming.

He opened the eyes of the rustics,
however, with his pompous ways,
and elegant language, and he drew the
handsomest span of bays in all that
country.

"How horrid that such an elegant
gentleman should come from a place
with such a name," declared Mrs.
Jawel. "I never can abide him on ac-
count of his relatives, who, no doubt,
are rich, but so common. Butter Flat!
The idea!"

"Butter is flat just now," avowed
her visitor, Aunt Peggy Scroggs. "I've
had to sell mine for a shillin', and the
best of yaller butter at that. Yes, I re-
marked to the grocery man only this
morn' in morn' d' only rise I could
live in butter decent 'r than I does,
and Mirandy says a man 'at would own
up ter comin' from sich a place as Flat
Butter can't be much now."

And yet Miss Miranda had been
making eyes at the man from Butter
Flat, and was jealous over the fact that
a neighbor's girl had been seen riding
with the gentleman from the town
with the awkward name.

"Well, I ain't so sure about that,"
said Mrs. Jawel, coming to the defense
of the gentleman. "Some smart men
have come from low-down places, and
I ain't agoin' to pass judgment till I
know some thing more of the fellow."

"Well, I know all I want of him,"
avowed Aunt Peggy, shutting her false
tooth with a click. "I wouldn't allow
a gal o' mine to speak to sich a critter.
As I told Mirandy, that's no knowin'
what sort of a man he is. Mebbe, for
ought we know, he's got a wife or a
dozen of 'em for that matter. No, no;
I ain't agoin' to trust strangers, spe-
cially them that put on sich style, and
make believe they're some."

The old woman went forth shaking
her head and muttering.
"Sour grapes, Au t' Peggy," sneered
Mrs. Jawel, as the door closed on the
ample proportions of her visitor.

And it was sour grapes with Mrs.
Jawel as well, although she would not
admit it even to herself at the time.

The man from Butter Flat continued
to keep the feminine hearts in a flutter
throughout all Raisinville. He was pre-
eminently a ladies' man, and dispen-
sed his favors with seeming impar-
tiality.

At length, however, he settled down
to frequenting one house—that of the
Jawels. Mr. Jawel was the nabob of
Raisinville, and his daughter Sue an
only child and quite an heiress. More
than a dozen country swains had
mooned at her feet and gone away in
despair.

There was a flutter in the household
when the man from Butter Flat began
paying attention to Miss Sue. Mrs.
Jawel was delighted, and counseled her
daughter to make sure of the gentle-
man, since he might be a count or a duke
disguise, who could tell?
"He is quite as likely to be a jail-
bird or an adventurer," sneered Mr.
Jawel, who was nothing if not cynical.

"Now don't you go throwing any
thing in the way, Justin," retorted
Mrs. Jawel. "When our daughter has
the chance of a life-time you oughtn't
to put any thing in the way."
"Bah! Have you forgotten Butter
Flat?"

Mrs. Jawel flushed with anger. She
had made some uncomplimentary re-
marks regarding the gentleman in
question, but that was when he was
paying attention to one of 'Squire Wil-
lard's girls. It was mean in her hus-
band to throw that in her face.

"I've no doubt Butter Flat is a much
nicer place than Raisinville, and I am
sure the people there are ladies and
gentlemen," retorted Mrs. Jawel.
"Of course. How long since you
thought so, Nancy?"
"Ever since I met Mr. Le Morks."

"Oh!"
Then Mr. Jawel hurried from the
presence of his angry better half.

Truth to tell Justin Jawel did not
like the turn affairs had taken. Sue
was the apple of his eye, and unlike his
frivolous wife, he was anxious to see
her settled in a comfortable home, the
wife of an honest, well-to-do farmer.
There was too much outward show to
the man from Butter Flat, who gave
his name as Le Morks.

"If Sue could only have liked Peter
Evans I should have been pleased. I
am convinced that she was learning
to think well of Peter when this man
from Butter Flat came along. Some-
thing must be done. Desperate diseases
require desperate remedies. I'll just
find out if this Le Morks is a
gentleman or a humbug. I be-
lieve he is the latter, and such
creatures I despise. Most girls are
fools, and I'm beginning to fear that
our Sue is like all the rest of 'em."

Thus soliloquized Mr. Jawel.
The man from Butter Flat continued
to spread himself as usual. He be-
came a frequent visitor at the home
of the Jawels, which led Aunt Peggy
Scroggs to remark:

"I reckon butter ain't so flat with
Mrs. Jawel as 'twas. Poor Susan, I
feel to pity her."
"So do I, ma," put in Miranda, a
tall, sallow girl with freckles and sandy
hair. "Sue allus carries her head so
high, and now she's gone to join with
a feller from Butter Flat!"
"Some folks is curious."

"And Sue used to make sich sport of
him," said Miranda.
"Did she, the silly gal?"
"She did, calling him a big-whisker-
ed monkey and all that, and now see
what's come of it."

Miranda was not the only young
lady of Raisinville who was eating sour
grapes at this time.
Mr. Le Morks seemed quite fascinat-
ed with the Jawel girl, and breathed soft
nothings into her ear until her head
was quite turned. While Mrs. Jawel
favored the suit of the man from But-
ter Flat, her husband opposed it bit-
terly.

"Sue shall never marry that be-
jeweled idiot with my consent," de-
clared Mr. Jawel, and then it was that
the infatuated young girl began to de-
bate the question of marrying without
her father's blessing.

The man from Butter Flat suggested
an elopement.
"I'll bring my sister over some even-
ing and you can talk it over with her.
You're sure to like Alice, and she will
help you to win the old man's consent
—if not, then we will plan
to secure our mutual happiness in an-
other manner." This was a sugges-
tion of an elopement. Sue did not con-
sider this last thought to her mother.
She feared even she might oppose such
a man.

Alice Le Morks did come, and was
well received. She was a brunette,
pretty, and a brilliant conversational-
ist. In fact, the cynical Mr. Jawel was
for once outgeneraled. Miss Le Morks
purged about him as a cat might over
her young, and soon the matter-of-fact
man was dizzy with dubious delight.
Right under his nose the wooing of
Mr. Le Morks went on.

Alice Le Morks was invited to re-
main a guest at the Jawel home and
she accepted. The plans of the lovers
worked well. For a fortnight the
beautiful Alice reigned queen in the
home of the nabob of Raisinville, and
then came a sudden and most stunning
denouement.

Mr. Jawel came into the parlor one
morning looking pale and excited.

"Where is Miss Le Morks?" deman-
ded Jawel, sharply.
"Gone. She was completely worked
over our trouble, and she left soon
after you did, but she promised to
write."

"Write! The jade! Nancy, we're
a pair of the biggest fools in the coun-
try!"
Not waiting to explain matters, the
excited man hurried to the telegraph
office, and sent messages to all the
towns in the vicinity, urging the
arrest of either Le Morks or his sister.

Sue was ill over the excitement and
took to her bed. It was not until the
next day that a ray of light dawned
on the family, when a bronzed young
man appeared at the house of the
Jawels and confronted husband and wife.
"Pete!" exclaimed both in one breath.
The young man smiled.
"You've heard of the man from But-
ter Flat, I reckon, Mr. Jawel."
"To our sorrow, Pete."

"I hope no great damage has been
done," proceeded the young man,
at the same time drawing
a tan-colored wallet from his pocket,
turning it over to Mr. Jawel. "I
reckon she didn't get away with any
of it."
"She?"
"Jake Scalper's wife. They work
in company. I reckon the man from
Butter Flat and his wife know how to
use aliases. I caught on to it, and
with the assistance of a detective have
been on the watch. We've got 'em
both in jail down to Buttrick's, and I
reckon the gent from Butter Flat
won't shine around the girls in Raisin-
ville again very soon. Your wallet
was found on the person of Mrs.
Scalper, alias Miss Le Morks. Is the
money all there?"

"All here," returned Mr. Jawel, as
he opened out the contents of the wal-
let. "So we've been basely imposed
upon. Nancy, what do you think
now?"
"I think that woman did make a
complete fool of you, Justin, and no

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"The ungrateful girl!"
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mistake," answered Mrs. Jawel. "I
suspected she wasn't just right any the
time."
"They were both experienced confi-
dence people and jail-birds," asserted
Peter Evans. "Where's Sue?"
"Sick, and no wonder."
"It's a wonder we ain't all sick,"
muttered Mr. Jawel, biting his lip to
keep down his chagrin.

The man from Butter Flat and his
wife were lodged in prison, and the
talk lasted more than the usual nine
days over the outcome, among the
good folks of Raisinville.

"I know'd all the time he wasn't
much," answered Aunt Peggy Scroggs
with a toss of her gray head, and Miss
Miranda giggled and looked wise.

As for Sue, she married Peter Evans,
and her dowry was the two thousand
dollars that came so near going out
of the family forever through the instru-
mentality of the man from Butter
Flat, and his pretty companion, "Miss
Le Morks."
J. M. MERRILL.

MOTHER OF HEROES.
A Noble Woman Who Governed as Well as
Loved Her Children.
When the news of Captain Perry's
victory on Lake Erie reached his moth-
er's home in Newport, an old farmer
on the island said: "It was Mrs. Perry
who licked the British." Living in the
same village with the Perrys, he had
observed the excellent discipline main-
tained by their mother during the ab-
sence of their father on the sea. There
were five boys of them, all governed
with firmness and good sense, temper-
ed with tender affection, by one of the
best of mothers, and all five became
officers of the United States navy.

Sarah Alexander was the maiden
name of their wise mother. She was an
Irish girl, twelve years of age, living
at Newry in County Down, when she
first saw young Christopher Perry, an
American prisoner of war, quartered
at Newry. He was a boy of fifteen
when the American revolution began,
and enlisted at once in the little Col-
onial navy. Captured soon by a British
cruiser, he endured for three months
the horrors of a prison-ship in New York
harbor, anchored near the spot where
the great Brooklyn bridge now casts
its broad shadow across the East river.
He escaped with "little besides his
bones," but was soon afloat again, and
remained in the naval service as long
as the struggling nation had an armed
vessel on the high seas.

It was in 1780 that he was captured
again while cruising in the Irish Sea,
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FARM MORTGAGES.
They Are Intimately Associated with Mis-
fortune, Mortification and Misery.
Stirling reports have lately been
published in relation to the indebted-
ness of farmers throughout the country
and more especially in the Western
and Southern States. Some who have
given attention to the subject have
come to the conclusion that the debts
of farmers secured by mortgages on
their places amount to more than the
combined indebtedness of the Nation
and the several States, counties and
municipalities. That a large number
of farmers, especially in the newly set-
tled States and Territories, where they
have not obtained a title to their
land, have raised money by mort-
gaging their stock and tools is certain.
In the portions of the country where
wheat, tobacco and cotton

The American Agriculturist for February, 1888, appears in an entirely new dress and form, the long existing three columns per page having been superseded by two columns of new, clear and larger type. This is a decided improvement which makes the periodical equal in appearance, as it always has been in contents, to our leading magazines. The great feature of this number is the articles from all (with but one or two exceptions) of the editors and prominent contributors, who for the last thirty years have kept the American Agriculturist in the front rank of agricultural journalism. The list is headed by A. B. Allen, its venerable founder. Lewis F. Allen writes about his farm and home; Joseph Harris discusses the profits in growing our own sugar; William Clift (Timothy Bunker) urges upon farmers the necessity of more care in the cultivation of the peach; D. D. T. Moore explains the necessity of keeping farm records; Seth Green contributes an article on the cultivation of cat-fish; A. S. Fuller describes enemies of the apple tree and their destruction; Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, gives an account of the doings of a successful Nebraska farmers' club; Dr. George Thurber discusses various horticultural topics. In all, fifty-five writers contribute to the various departments of this number. The Boys' and Girls' columns, and the Household department, are, as usual, overflowing with interesting and entertaining matter, and in the Hamburg columns, frauds and swindles are fearlessly exposed. Price \$1.50 per year, English or German; Single numbers, 15 cents. Address, American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

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. No formal invitations will be issued, but everybody is cordially invited to attend. The admission has been placed at 50 cents for gentlemen, and at 25 cents for ladies.

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. A successful meeting is anticipated, and those who attend will be well repaid for their money and time:

- 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 McKenzie.

Address—"Ireland a Nation"—Judge Frank Doster. Song—"Home Rule"—Alex McKenzie.

Address—"The Fenian Men"—J. T. O'Connor. Song—"Red, White and Blue"—J. J. Massey. Address—"Home Rule"—R. D. Rees. Song—Claude Makin.

Irish jig—Mr. and Mrs. Alex McKenzie. Volunteer singing, dancing, speaking, etc.—Thomas McInerney, Claude Makin, James O'Connor, Ed. Sweeney, Alex McKenzie and others. Closing—"God Save Ireland"—Emmet Club.

DISMISSED.

The bond injunction suit against the C. K. & W. was dismissed by County Attorney Madden when called up in Court, Tuesday. This was not unlooked for, as it was generally understood that the action of the County Commissioners, in refusing to assume the costs of the suit, would make this step necessary. This suit was brought before we came to the county; therefore, we know little or nothing of its merits or demerits. We know, however, that a great deal of bitter feeling has been engendered on both sides of the case, which renders it next to impossible, at present, to get any reliable data upon which to ground an opinion. Unfortunately for this community there seems to be several factions whose only aim is to "down" each other, and when one favors a matter of public import, the others are sure to oppose it. That this state of affairs is extremely detrimental to the interests of the county, no one of ordinary intelligence and candor will deny, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the time is close at hand when these personal differences and prejudices will be dispelled and every good citizen will unite in one grand effort to advance the moral and physical well-being of the community.—Last week's Republican.

We publish the foregoing because it is so nearly like what the COURANT has so often said; and we do hope this people will think seriously over this matter, and then work with a united earnest for the social and material well-being of the community.

Whaling in the Polar Sea.

Every summer the Polar sea, off the coast of Finnmarken, Norway, is alive with whales and the whalers. The principal game of the Norwegian whalers is the great blue whale, attaining a length of some 90 to 100 feet. This mammoth champion of the Polar Ocean possesses immense strength, and the whaler's "tackle" must necessarily be pretty solid. When killed the whale sinks to the bottom, and the whaler is apt to lose his game. To prevent this Mr. Svend Foy, the pioneer of the whaling industry, has invented a new harpoon whereto is affixed a self-expanding bomb filled with a gas-producing composition. When the whale is harpooned the bomb buried in the flesh of the animal explodes, and the gas produced permeating the veins and cavities of the Leviathan prevents him from sinking.

How perilous and hazardous whaling is, even with the most perfect of appliances and weapons, is well illustrated by the following narration related by an eye witness:

"It was a June day, with rough weather, rougher even than usual on a summer day at Vardo. The little fleet of small, yet strong, whaling steamers must try their luck, however, and off they go in the early morning, steering to and fro, battling with the high sea. To no avail. Not a whale was to be seen anywhere, and the sea increasing, and the wind developing almost into a storm, they turned and steamed homeward one after another, all but one. He must try a little further. The waves tossed the plucky craft like a shell; the harpooner on watch must take care not to be thrown headforemost into the frothing waters. Yet no whale; nothing to be seen or heard but the white mountains and dumb thunder of the rolling waves and the shrill whining of the storm through the steamer. The captain at last found the search fruitless, and turned homeward. The vessel arriving at the mouth of the harbor, a big whale shot up its front almost touching the bow of the steamer. The harpooner, surprised at first, was, however, up to his business. A flash, a roar, and in the very moment the harpoon was buried to the handle in the big whale. But, strange, the bomb didn't explode, and the animal, suffering intense agonies, shot out to sea, towing the steamer after him. Against the towering waves, against the raging storm, the whaler went with lightning speed, though its engine was reversed. For eight miles the terrible race went on, only the masts and the chimney of the steamer in the mean time being visible above the waters. The vessel was strong, however, and the crew tried men, who did not propose to let go.

"But what's that? A fishing boat with its keel upmost, and two men clinging for life to the wreck! To cut the line and save the men was the harpooner's first thought. Then we will lose the whale, the line, and the harpoon, thousand of crow's worth, was his second. It must soon be done, and in a few minutes we can be back and save the men, was his conclusion, and on the vessel went. Hallo, there, what is up? The line burst, the whale sank out of sight, the steamer tossing aimless on the rolling waves. There was nothing more to do. The captive was free, sinking slowly to the bottom to die. But two human lives were saved, and the whalers considered themselves richly rewarded for their terrible race and the loss of their game as well."—Minneapolis Journal.

Witchcraft in Southern Indiana.

About sixty years ago many of the people residing in the neighborhood of East Enterprise were possessed of a delusion that witches were a reality, and that a number of the neighbors were full-fledged witches, possessed of remarkable powers, even to the saddling and bridling a man and with sharp spurs ride him all night over the worst roads a distorted mind could imagine. In the morning the poor man would be so tired and sore that he could hardly move. At other times the housewife would churn half a day and would not get a particle of butter. The only remedy was to take an old horseshoe that had been worn on the left hind foot of a bald-faced horse and heat it red hot, and drop it into the churn, which was pretty certain to expel the terrible witch. One who tried the experiment said: "When I dropped the redhot shoe into the churn I heard something run off the roof of the house, and I smelt hair just as sure as you are born, and in five minutes I had a churn nearly full of butter. The next day I saw the woman that I believed had bewitched the butter, and her hair was crisp on one side in the very shape of a horseshoe." If the above remedy failed, the next thing to do was to draw a life-sized picture of the supposed witch and nail it upon a tree and then run a silver bullet out of a silver dollar and shoot the image. This last act was considered a complete cure. One of the prime of life, possessed fair sense in other matters, told in our hearing what a trying ordeal he had passed through a few evenings before. He had been to visit the sick, and was returning about 10 o'clock through the fields, often climbing fences. Finally as he got up on a high ten-rail fence, with one leg thrown over the top rail, he saw standing on the other side one whom he knew to be a "witch." She said nothing, but put a spell on him that riveted him to the spot, and he was as speechless as Lot's wife when she was turned into salt. When daylight came the witch vanished, and he got over the fence and went home. He says the top rail was a sharp one, and he didn't get over the soreness for a month.

When the hens failed to hatch their eggs it was all laid to the witches. The witches always did their worst work on Friday. If the rail fences fell down when they were covered with sleet and ice, the witches were blamed with it. If a calf got choked on apples or potatoes, the witches were responsible. It was a fact not to be wondered at that every one of these believers in witches believed the "world to be flat." Many of them would have hung the supposed witches, as their ignorant forefathers did in an early day, if they had been possessed of the power. Two of the men swapped wives for a month or so, and it was all laid at the doors of those terrible witches.—Veroy Revue.

PATAGONIA.

There used to be a place called Patagonia. It appears on our geographical maps now as "a drear and uninhabitable waste, upon which herds of wild horses and cattle graze, that are hunted for their flesh by a few bands of savage Indians of immense stature." I am quoting from a school book published in 1886, and in common use in this country. The same geography gives similar information about "the Argentine Confederation." It makes the Argentines roar with rage to call their country "the Argentine Confederation." It would be just as polite and proper to call this the "Confederate States of America." A bitter, bloody war was fought to wipe that name off the map, but our publishers still insist upon keeping it there. It is not a confederation; it is a Nation, with a big "N," like ours—one and inseparable, united we stand, divided we fall, and all that sort of thing—the Argentine Republic. To call it anything else is an insult to the patriots who fought to make it so, and a reflection upon our own intelligence.

Several years ago Patagonia was divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the Ministers from the United States to those two countries doing the carving. The summits of the Cordilleras were fixed as the boundary lines. Chili took the strait of Magellan and the strip along the Pacific coast between the mountains and the sea, and the Argentine Republic the pampas, the archipelago of Terra del Fuego being divided between them. Since the partition ranchmen have been pushing southward with great rapidity, and now the vast territory is practically occupied. There are no more wild cattle or horses there than in Kansas, and the dreary, uninhabitable wastes of Patagonia have gone into oblivion with the "Great American Desert." The remnant of a vast tribe of aborigines still occupies the interior, but the Indian problem of the Argentine Republic was solved in a summary way. There was considerable annoyance on the frontier from bands of roving savages, who used to come north in the winter time, steal cattle, rob and ravish, and the outposts of civilization were not safe. General Roca, the Sheridan of the River Plate, was sent with a brigade of cavalry to the frontier to prevent this sort of thing. East and west across the territory runs the Rio Negro, a swift, turbid stream like the Missouri, with high banks. Fifty miles or so from the mountains the river makes a turn in its course, and leaves a narrow pathway through which everything that enters or leaves Patagonia by land must go. Across this pass of twenty miles General Roca dug a ditch twelve feet deep and fifteen feet wide. The Indians to the number of several thousand, were north when the work was done, raiding the settlements. As spring came they turned to go southward as usual, in a long caravan, with their stolen horses and cattle. Roca galloped around their rear, and drove them night and day before him. When they reached the ditch they became bewildered, for they could not cross it, and after few days of slaughter the remnant that survived surrendered, and were distributed through the army as soldiers, while the women were sent into a semi-slavery among the ranchmen that had robbed.

The few that remain seldom come northward, but remain around Punta Arenas, the only settlement in the Strait, hunting the ostrich and other wild game, trading the skins for whiskey, and making themselves as wretched as possible. The robes they wear are made of the skins of the guanaco, a species of the llama, and the breasts of young ostriches. There is nothing prettier than an ostrich robe, but each one represents the slaughter of from sixteen to twenty young birds, and the robes are getting rare and expensive as the birds are being exterminated, as our buffaloes have been.—William E. Curtis, in Harper's Magazine.

In an inner room of the White Palace of King Edwy—one of the early Saxon kings, and a grandson of Alfred the Great—were two ladies, mother and daughter.

The elder was a stately, lady whose ripe matronly beauty was set off by the becoming colors of her rich silken robe, which was profusely embroidered with fanciful devices in gay-colored silks.

A gauzy wrap of golden net was draped about her head and neck, according to the fashion of the times.

The younger lady had thrown her veil aside, as it interfered with her freedom of motion as she donned the strings of a harn with her delicate fingers, in accompaniment to a ballad she was singing in a low sweet voice.

She was of striking and rare loveliness, with large expressive eyes, features of Grecian purity of outline, and a skin of lily fairness.

Her hair had escaped from the elaborate structure but recently arranged by her tire-woman's skillful hands, and fell in a shower of natural gold over her shoulders, giving her a childish look, which, in its turn, was contradicted by a dignity of bearing more suitable to the exalted station to which this girl of fifteen has been raised by the romantic passion of King Edwy.

Her robe was a loose flowing overdress of white silk, bordered with blue and lined with gold. Her hair was threaded, with eyes made of gems which caught the light at every motion. As the broad sleeves of this rich garment fell back they disclosed the perfectly-moulded arm, covered by tight-fitting sleeves thickly embroidered with seed-pearls. A collar of brilliants was clasped around her slender throat, and the same precious stones shone from a setting of dead gold which encircled her wrists. It was her wedding dress, and she had put it on with proud pleasure on this particular day, as it was the one upon which her young husband's coronation feast was to be held. But the long hours had passed until the sun was nearing the horizon, and still the sounds of revelry came from the banqueting-hall, and her eyes had not been gladdened by the sight of the noble face of the king—whom his people deemed of such an unusual comeliness of person as to have given him that name of Edwy the Fair, which has been handed down to us through long intervening centuries, in connection with the tragical story of his love and sorrow.

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IN MEMORIAM.

Last week, just before going to press, we learned of the death of Mrs. Ann Care Cuthbert, which sad event took place at the home of her husband, Mr. Robert Cuthbert, just west of town, at 9 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, February 7, 1888, and we only inserted a short notice of the fact, having neither time nor space then to say what we would have liked to have said about this most estimable lady, who had lived so long in our midst, and whose life was one continued Christian example to both the young and the old, with whom she associated. For years she had been a sufferer from a complication of diseases, which had caused her pain almost beyond mortal endurance, and yet she bore her suffering with Christian fortitude, believing that God's will in all things should be done; and just before her spirit had left its earthly tabernacle, to take its flight into the portals of eternity, in answer to a question put to her by her husband, asking her if she loved Jesus, with a fervent gesture she said: "Yes, indeed I do." She had been a devout member of the Methodist Church for thirty-five years, and in her every day life she showed forth her faith, by her work; and when racked by pain on her death-bed she prayed unceasingly, which had caused her pain almost beyond mortal endurance, and yet she bore her suffering with Christian fortitude, believing that God's will in all things should be done; and just before her spirit had left its earthly tabernacle, to take its flight into the portals of eternity, in answer to a question put to her by her husband, asking her if she loved Jesus, with a fervent gesture she said: "Yes, indeed I do." 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The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 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.

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."

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods, and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. Columns for destinations: Cedar Gr., Clements, Elm Dale, Strong, Ellipton, Safford.

C. K. & W. R. R. Mat. & Fri.

Table with columns for destinations: Cedar Gr., Safford, Ellipton, Elm Dale, Strong, Diamond Springs, Burdick, Lost Springs.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. F. P. Cochran's baby is quite sick.

Boots & shoes at cost at Ferry & Watson's. Crocks and Jugs at cost.

Mr. H. M. Bigelow is having his residence repainted. Mr. Henry Wager, of Strong City is lying seriously ill.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the first day in Lent. Saturday, Sunday, Monday and yesterday were spring-like days.

Mr. J. L. Crawford, of Clements, is visiting in the Indian Territory. Pictures enlarged at Rice, the photographer's, west of the Court-house.

Blankets and Bed quilts at cost. Ferry & Watson. Rice, the photographer, enlarges pictures in water colors, India ink, or Crayon.

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, made a business trip to Kansas City, last week. Mr. T. M. Grawell was out to Winfield, last week, taking his son, Scott, to school.

Mr. W. T. Hardesty is lying quite ill, at Union Hotel, with congestion of the bowels. Born, December 29, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Fritz A. Ronniger, of Prairie Hill, a daughter.

If you want your photograph taken, go to Rice's, west of the Court-house, Cottonwood Falls. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town yesterday, and bought a pug dog of Mr. W. C. Giese.

Underwear at cost. Ferry & Watson. Mrs. Chas. Cospier, of Bazaar, has gone to Pennsylvania to visit with her parents until April.

Miss Nellie Laney, of Strong City returned home, Friday, from a two weeks visit at Wichita. Mr. Lewis Duahn, of Clements, visited St. Joseph, Kansas City and other eastern cities, last week.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, was at Topeka, Kansas City and other places of importance last week. E. F. Holmes is making arrangements to furnish costumes for the Masquerade Ball, on the 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Frye and their son, Neal, have gone to Chetopa on a visit to friends and relatives. We sell only the broom made by our old townsman, John V. Moore.

Ferry & Watson. Judge Doster appointed J. J. Massey as foreman of the Grand Jury; Lee Swope is clerk, and J. W. Byram, bailiff.

The M. K. Church festival given in Music Hall, Tuesday night, was a most enjoyable affair, as well as a financial success.

Died, of consumption, at the residence of Mr. Dec Park, near Elmdale, on Tuesday, February 7, 1888, Mr. Mike Berry.

Died, at her home, on High Prairie, at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, of heart disease, Mrs. Adam Gottbueh, aged 57 years.

Mr. R. M. Ryan sold his home property in this city to Mr. Alex Russell, Tuesday, and is moving to his farm on Diamond creek.

At the opening of Court, last week, Messrs. J. J. Massey, Ed Williams and Lee Swope, were added to the list of Grand Jurors already drawn.

Mr. C. C. Watson left, Thursday, evening, for a business trip to Hutchinson, Saratoga and other points west, returning home, yesterday morning.

Hats and caps at cost. Ferry & Watson. Last Friday, a charter was filed in the Secretary of State's office, at Topeka, for the State Exchange Bank, of Cottonwood Falls, capital stock, \$50,000.

In the absence of Judge Doster who was attending to some business elsewhere, Mr. F. P. Cochran was Judge pro tem of the District Court, last week.

Died, in Erie, Pa., on February 7th, 1888, aged 69 years, Mrs. Barbara Pfeffer, sister of Mrs. Jacob Daub and aunt of Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker, of this county.

See the glass ware that goes with Baking Powder at Ferry & Watson's. Having received word of the death of his father and sister, Mr. Fritz A. Ronniger left, Sunday, for Madison county, Illinois, the late home of the deceased.

Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Tullahoma, Tenn., is at his old home, Strong City, for a month's visit. He is seriously thinking of moving back to Strong City.

The report that Mr. Thos. O'Donnell, of Strong City, was hurt at Lantry's quarries, was a mistake; he was injured at the round house of the C. K. & W. R. R.

Arrangements are being made, on a large scale, for the G. A. R. ball and supper at Strong City, to-morrow, (Friday) evening, to which all are cordially invited.

Mr. Ed. Pratt, who is now in the southern part of California, writes back home that he is well pleased with that country, and that he is going into business there.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livery, of Strong City, left for Ft. Madison, Iowa, where Mr. Livery has a position as foreman on B. Lantry & Son's contract.

Mr. John Grote, of Strong City, who has been an inmate of the Sisters' Hospital, at Emporia, for some time past, has returned to Strong City, greatly improved in health.

Pay us what you owe, we need the money. Ferry & Watson. J. E. Lambert, S. P. Kellogg, F. A. Brogan, of Emporia, S. N. Wood, of Woodsdale, and Judge Bowman, of Newton, are the non-resident lawyers in attendance at Court this week.

Among the visiting lawyers in attendance at Court, last week, were Messrs. C. N. Sterry and F. A. Brogan, of Emporia; Mr. A. Berger, of Topeka, and Mr. J. C. Dwelle, of Florence.

Francis Bernard, one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Chase county, was exchanging salutations with old friends and acquaintances in Florence on Wednesday.—Florence Bulletin, Feb., 9th.

Mrs. Mary Boggess, of Thomas county, while on her way to Bourbon county, stopped off here, last Friday, to visit her kinsman, Mr. T. L. Upton, who came from the same place in West Virginia that she did.

Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons shipped several car-loads of tools, wagons, derricks and other material into Illinois, last week, where they have an extensive contract on the eastern extension of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Overcoats at cost. Ferry & Watson. Mr. John A. Harley having moved to Strong City, the rooms in the COURANT building, formerly occupied by him and his wife, are now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Niles, formerly of Brookville, Saline county, Kansas.

This (Thursday) evening, there will be a meeting in Strong City, at which speeches will be made by Judge Frank Doster, Mr. John Madden and others, and to which every one is cordially invited, especially the ladies.

Last Saturday night, a number of the young friends of Miss Naomi Strickland gave her a most pleasant surprise party, the occasion being the anniversary of her birth. She was made the recipient of a very handsome toilet set.

Look at those fine suits at Ferry & Watson's.

After a protracted illness, Mr. J. B. Fugate, of Newton, died, last Monday, at her home, in that city. Her husband, who is postmaster at Newton, and was formerly editor of the Newton Democrat, has our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement.

Mr. Wm. S. O'Byrne, for a long time yard master at LeRoy, Kansas, but recently located at his old home, Strong City, left last week, for Ft. Madison, Iowa, with a gang of men, to work on Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons' Santa Fe contract in that State.

"Hank" Chamberlain, of the Santa Fe detective service, was in Florence yesterday on the trail of the burglars who broke into the Cottonwood Falls depot, and robbed it of several express packages on the night of the 5th inst.—Florence Bulletin, Feb., 9th.

Look at our bargains. Ferry & Watson. Every one is cordially invited to attend the masquerade ball to be given at Pratt's Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 22nd, instant, under the auspices of the Eastern Star Chapter, No. 25, I. O. E. S. Tickets, including supper, \$1.75 per couple.

Mr. J. M. McCown, editor of that live and wide-awake paper, the Emporia Democrat, gave this office a pleasant call, this morning. He, with Mr. Jake Moon and others from Lyon county, is here as a witness in the cattle stealing cases now being tried in the District Court.

The express office in this city was broken into, Sunday night of last week, and robbed of about \$100 worth of goods, among which was a new, \$50 suit of clothes belonging to Mr. J. D. Minick. The entrance was effected by breaking out a window glass so as to get at the fastening and hoist the window.

DISTRICT COURT. FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE. District Court began in this city, on Tuesday of last week, and, up to the time of our going to press, had disposed of the following cases:

State ex rel John Madden vs Board of County Commissioners, and C. K. & W. R. R., injunction; dismissed on plaintiff's motion. State vs Dick Flickinger, keeping back house; nolle entered. State vs Matt Day, drunk and disorderly; nolle entered. State vs Jerry Brown, same charge, nolle entered. Brewer & Stewart vs John and Dennis Madden, to recover money; dismissed. John F. Limerick vs Elizabeth Praecht, appeal; dismissed. New England Mortgage Security Co., vs Ignatius Mitchell et al., foreclosure; judgement for \$444.83. M. S. Loomis vs M. C. Newton et al., note; judgement for \$665. Fred Praecht vs John Marr, abstract from J. P.; Garneshee discharged. Henry Bradley vs Board of County Commissioners, appeal; dismissed. Isaac Mathews vs John L. Nicholson et al., foreclosure; judgement for plaintiff.

U. P. CHURCH, COTTONWOOD FALLS. There are a number of Scotch and Irish families in this vicinity, who may not know that there is a regular service in the United Presbyterian church, at Cottonwood Falls, every Sabbath, at 11, a. m., and we take this way to make it known, and cordially invite them to come and worship with us. This is the Church of your fathers. Come, brethren, and help us. Come and help us sing the glorious songs of Zion. O come, let us in voices loud, Our cheerful voices raise.— Let us sing psalms to Him, with grace, And make a cheerful noise.—Ps. 95. W. C. SOMMERS, Pastor.

ATTENTION: SONS OF VETERANS. There will be a meeting of Dan McCook Camp No. 42 S. of V., on Saturday evening, February 18, 1888, to consider the moving of the camp. By order of C. J. SCHNEIDER, Captain.

CIGARS, CIGARS, ETC. Go to the Hutson Restaurant to get your sweet, apple cider, the best in town; also, the best brand of cigars and tobacco, two doors north of the Eureka House. feb16-2w

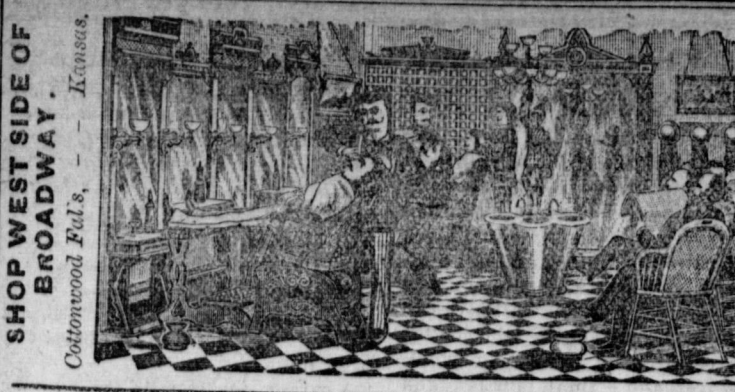
BREAD. Frank Oberst's bread can be had at all times at Hutson's restaurant, two doors north of the Eureka House.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Go to S. G. Hutson's to get your meals, at all hours, two doors north of the Eureka House.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Don't forget to go to A. F. Wells bakery for fresh bread, pies, cakes, and homemade candies, cigars and tobacco; also, first class lunches, fresh oysters, the best in the market, at lower prices than ever were in the city.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

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



Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-ft

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, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schweizerische Uhrenwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitaet. aug5-ft

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 Oberst's bread, the finest and best in the State. We also warrant the bread full weight 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. Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular session, held January 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1888.

Table with columns: NAME, NATURE OF CLAIM, AMT. Lists various individuals and their claims, such as A. Altkoerber, Official Stenographer, \$36.00; J. W. Griffiths, Sheriff fees, \$47.50; etc.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-1f A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, COTTONWOOD FALLS, BEATING ALL TIME-ELGIN WATCHES. ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMLEN WATCHES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Atkin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens. Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. dec8-ft

BE SAFE AND CHEW CLIMAX TOBACCO. Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1873. December 20th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Mar 14th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 2290, of Henry Howe, Cahola, Kansas, for the southwest 1/4 of section 2, in township 18, of range 8 east. His continuous residence witnesses to prove title of said land, viz: Deibert, Eldred, Lawrence Wiseman, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS! HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb16-ft B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, THE EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEER.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E. Powell & Co's Newspaper Ad. Agency, 100 Broadway, New York, where advertising contracts may be made for THE NEW YORK PAPER. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Ad. Agency, 100 Broadway, New York, where advertising contracts may be made for THE NEW YORK PAPER.

TUBERCULOUS GERMS.

The Nature of One of the Most Destructive Diseases of Cattle.

Farmers as well as veterinarians should understand the nature of this contagion. Too few are aware of its extent and only an occasional animal is lost financially. Diseased animals are nearly always sold to the butcher. The flesh of cattle suffering from many maladies may be eaten with impunity and yet the flesh of some (oftentimes apparently well) may prove fatal to man. The diseases which render animal food perilous to man are few, but among them are anthrax, tuberculosis, trichina and hydrophobia. Even a diseased article may not prove injurious to a healthy stomach if well cooked. In tuberculosis, deposits upon the pleura membrane lining the chest cavity, thus causing the lungs to adhere to the ribs, or along the internal walls of the abdomen, are sufficient evidence to condemn the carcass.

Mr. Rupert Kolt, of Germany, discovered the long-sought-for germ of this dread disease in 1882, and he has not only solved the mystery but enabled us to identify this special bacillus in all forms of tubercular affections. Dr. Morgagni, a celebrated Italian physician, more than a century ago claimed that virulent matter in the expired air of a consumptive patient was very infectious and liable to transmit the malady. This theory, long believed, has now been proved true by Dr. Taffiener. He has satisfied even the doubting members of the profession by causing animals to inhale the particles of tubercular matter which had been evaporated in a room by a steam atomizer. About ninety per cent. of the puppies thus confined from twenty-five to forty days showed well marked symptoms of tuberculosis in both lungs. These experiments have also demonstrated that the disease can be artificially propagated.

Tuberculosis can be conveyed by inoculation and the virus is believed not to lose its vitality by long drying in a stable. Thus it appears that a man can be vaccinated while skinning an animal or making a post mortem examination, or that an animal can take the disease by licking the manger in which a consumptive cow has fed, for the digestive organs are quite as susceptible of contagion as any. The fact that animals can contract the disease through the agency of the food should give us new apprehensions.

Both the meat and milk may contain the death-dealing germs. Tuberculosis does not necessarily imply a disease of the lungs. The glands of the udder, of generation and of the liver are as liable to consumption. The germ should be termed bacillus tuberculosus to distinguish it from other germs of the same family. It is of vegetable origin, of the fungi order.

A cow only affected in the lungs, slightly, is not to be feared, but affections of the udder are very apt to pass the disease to those using the milk. Scrofula often results from tuberculosis. Prof. Bollinger, of Munich, says that boiling the milk will not always render it safe, but that long and repeated boiling is necessary to kill the spores, or a second boiling shortly after the first. A spore is a germ within a germ. Many of these are found in the sputa of a human consumptive patient, and it is hard to clean the house, clothes, bedding and wall-paper where one has lived.

All infectious diseases have a continuous existence like the succession of organized beings; the succession exists from a diffusion of these living germs, and each as surely produces its kind as the acorn the oak.—*Dr. Noah Cressy, in Farm and Home.*

STYLISH NECK-WEAR.

Novel Features Which Have Met with Considerable Favor.

There is a tendency to use lace more generously with demi-toilettes for the afternoon, some ladies returning to the real laces that have been long laid aside, while the merchants still find their best profits in very finely woven imitations of hand-made laces. Gauzes, net, blond and silk muslins, together with ribbons, are combined with frills and jabots of lace in plastrons, vests and fichus of various kinds. A novel feature for these is the pointed collar which surrounds the neck in a high band, like the military collar, but has the front sharply pointed; it is joined on the left side, and fastened by a bow of ribbon. This collar may be of ribbon, or of insertion, or of the watered silk or brocade which enters into many such plastrons. Below this point the net or silk muslin is gathered full, and loops of ribbon are sewed there to droop on the full vest. Another feature is the deep round collar of lace which is gathered to the upper edge of a ribbon band, and falls deep on the shoulders, curving up in front and meeting there.

This is very dressy when worn with a long, soft vest of silk gauze, edged on the left side with a gathered frill of lace narrower than that in the collar, and trimmed at intervals with knots of drooping bows of watered ribbon, either white or colored. There are also pretty fichus of lace to be worn with low-throated corsages of demi-toilettes, the lace drooping wide and round in the back and turned away narrower in the front, or arranged in a jabot down each side to the point of the bodice, and decorated with many loops of brocaded ribbon, and with a number of small jeweled pins, Rhinestones, enamels, flower-pins—in fact, any brooch that is usually worn at the throat or in the bonnet or coiffure. These plastrons and fichus do away with the necessity for much trimming on the dress waist, and are econom-

ical, as they serve with various dresses. The ribbon plastrons for simpler high-neck waists that are otherwise untrimmed are made in a long slender point of two kinds of ribbon in alternate lengthwise rows, showing their looped edges; those of black and gold are very rich-looking for black dresses, while the white and gold plastrons may be worn with almost any dress. The preference is still given to white ribbons for edging the collar and sleeves of dark dresses of wool, silk or velvet, and a small bow is added at the sides. Narrow folds of white crepe lisse resting against an edge of white moire ribbon are also used for the neck and sleeves. The gilt or silver edge gros grain ribbons with the metal threads forming a cord make a pretty finish for these trimmings. A broad high collar of white silk muslin or of crepe lisse in narrow soft puffs, with a white bow on the left side or directly behind, is worn by young ladies with the high corsages of light cashmeres, crepe lisses, etc.—*Lia's Bazaar.*

FOOD FOR BUZZARDS.

A Question as to Whether the Birds Find It by Sight or Smell.

At the meeting of the Biological Society an interesting paper was read by Mr. C. L. Hopkins on the "Sense of Smell in Buzzards." This much-debated point was strongly set forth by Mr. Hopkins in relating his experience in Florida. It was the uniform testimony of the Florida "crackers" that the buzzards obtained food by smell. He had noticed that buzzards had never left their roost on damp, foggy mornings until the ground and shrubbery were dry. They would then move slowly across the wind until a mouse was struck, when they would work up the wind till the carrion was found. Some times they would drift down the wind past their prey until they struck the scent, which would be followed up, finding the object of their search some times in the densest scrub. He had on several occasions killed wild hogs in the scrub, and after dressing them and taking what meat he wished, would see twenty or more buzzards coming down into the wind. A razor-back killed in the morning in scrub so dense that only directly overhead could sky be seen, was found by buzzards before night. At several times covered-off had been detected by them. While plowing a field he killed a snake and turned it under a furrow, yet the buzzards quickly found it, though they failed to dig it out. Several other instances were related, which, in Mr. Hopkins' opinion, conclusively proved that buzzards find some of their food by scent, though that did not preclude the possibility or probability that they obtain other food by sight.

In the discussion that followed objections were made to many of Mr. Hopkins' examples as not being conclusive that the buzzards were not attracted by sight, the discharge of guns or other unusual circumstances, but it was generally admitted that they could scent carrion at short range. Mr. Hallock was of the opinion that scent would not rise high enough to attract the attention of buzzards at great altitudes, but thought such ones could get information from others flying lower.

The strongest testimony against the scent theory was presented by Mr. Leland Howard, who repeated the statement of Mr. Otto Luggler, of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Luggler was for four seasons stationed at Hunter's wharf on the Chesapeake. The fishermen had been in the habit of throwing out stingarees, alwives, and other worthless fish on the shore, and swarms of buzzards were attracted to the spot to feed. There was a rail fence on the bluff by the shore, and the buzzards would roost so thick along the top rail that it was black. Finally the fishermen became aware that their refuse fish were valuable for fertilizers. They dug a broad, deep trench some thirty feet back from the fence and kept it filled with fish, covering them with a layer of seaweed. Yet the buzzards continued to come and sit on the fence, with their faces seaward, never deigning to notice the delicious tidbits behind them, although the odor was as rank as the murder of Hamlet's father—"it smelt to Heaven."—*Washington Post.*

How to Wash Woolens.

As woolens are worn so much through the winter I would like to give my way of washing them. I never wash two different colors in the same water, to begin with. Of course it is a trouble, but any thing that is particular is troublesome. I use water a little hotter than tepid, and make very soapy, both to wash them and to rinse them, and am careful to preserve the same temperature in both. If it is a garment with a shape to it I carefully pull it into shape and hang them near a hot fire. I think much of the shrinkage is due to hanging them in the cold to dry. I never send wool stockings to the regular wash, as I can make them last much longer by taking care of them myself. White flannels I roll in a towel till partly dry, and iron immediately. I think a good plan is to leave them for some other day than the regular wash-day. I've seen people put them to soak while the rest of the wash is being hung up; also seen them washed in the suds left after the other clothes were washed, and I wasn't surprised at their being shrunken and covered with lint when they came in done. Try my way.—*Bettina Hollis, in Farm and Fireside.*

—It is claimed that Dakota's prairies will furnish the bread supply of the nation—the best article at the lowest price.

FASHION FOR MULES.

How Dissension Found Its Way Into an Artistic Nebraska Household.

We met a settler near Lodge Pole, Neb., as he was watering his mules at a little creek on his way to town. We noticed that the tail and mane of one of his mules was trimmed in the highest style, while those of the other were long and bushy.

"Colonel," said Briar with a bland smile, "why don't you barber your other mule?"

A rather sickly smile spread over the man's face, and he replied:

"Had mules order to be trimmed up?"

"Why, they nearly always are. Don't you think they should be?"

"That's the question. That's a plint my family is divided on. Jule says they should be, the old woman claims they shouldn't. I trimmed that of mule's mane with square corners and a very small swell along the center, and cut his tail like two paint brushes shoved into each other to suit Jule, and I left the other go to please the old woman. Jule claims it's the fashion in mules everywhere—square manes and one or two swells in the tail, whichever becomes the mule best. She says she's read about it in history, and that the style was first introduced into France by the Duke of New Orleans, and that from there it spread to this country. She says the crowned heads and other folks that are 'way up all over the world keep their mules trimmed up all the time. She says you go into New York or Chicago and you'll find every mule that amounts to any thing trimmed in fashion. A mule will notice it an' act sneakin' an' balky if he ain't in style, she claims. The old woman don't know nothing 'bout history nor don't claim it didn't used to be the style, but she says the custom has been swept away by progress. Reform has knocked it, she claims. She says that women used to wear skirts as big as a hay stack an' men long hair an' short pants an' mules ruffled tails, but that all these things are out of date. 'If you're goin' to tuck mules' tails,' says she, 'why not stick the same kind o' flimpy-diddles on horses' an' cows' tails?' When the old woman says it's agin the spirit of the age Jule says it's agin the spirit of the age to spite the bootiful ev'rywhere, an' that it's a low-down spirit an' we must set ourselves agin it. They fit 'bout it so often that I jes' trimmed up one mule an' let the other go. It wa'n't altogether peace even then, 'cause when my boy come home from Omaha, where he's clerkin' in a store, he said there was a lack o' harmony in them mules' tails that hurt him. He 'loved it wa'n't art. He claimed the toot unseemable was ornery. He wanted me to put umbrell' covers on 'em while he was home. That's the way it goes at my house, an' I'm goin' to write to the editor of our farm paper, an' if he can't settle the question so we can have peace I'm goin' to trade my mules for hoeses. I reckon there ain't any question 'bout the fashion in them."—*F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

LEANING TOWERS.

Why They May Be Considered the Results of Accidents.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, in Italy, is one of the architectural wonders of the world. It has been made familiar to most readers by pictures and by descriptions. If it were the only example of that kind of building, the plan and purpose of its builder would be much more of a mystery than it is now. The date of the completion of this tower is given as A. D. 1350. It stands close by the cathedral of Pisa, which was finished in the early part of the twelfth century. Its situation, and the use it has always served, prove that this was built for a bell-tower, or belfry, *campanile*, to the cathedral. It was then, and is now, the common practice in Italy to build the bell-tower apart from the church. This tower is built entirely of white marble, and is eight stories high. It leans thirteen feet eight inches from the perpendicular, in a height of one hundred and eighty-three feet. The question has often been raised whether this was the result of accident or design, but there can be little doubt that it was accidental, and caused by the settling of the foundations.

This seems reasonable from the fact that the upper story does not lean so much as those below, as if an attempt were made to remedy the defect in the progress of building. Another circumstance which leads to the same conclusion is the fact that the largest bell, which weighs six tons, is hung farthest away from the overhanging side. Again, this is not the only tower of the kind in Italy, built at about the same time. There are two of them at Bologna, one of which was begun in A. D. 1110. It is over nine feet out of perpendicular, and is one hundred and sixty-one feet high. In this case the foundations settled so fast that the tower was never completed. The other tower at Bologna is three hundred and twenty-one feet high, and leans over six and a half feet from the perpendicular.—*Youth's Companion.*

Easily Consoled.

Lieutenant Brickback, U. S. N. (who has had a year's leave—I've some bad news for you, dear. Can you stand it?)

Mrs. Brickback (hysterically)—O, Tom! you're certainly not going to resign and go into some horrid mercantile business?

Lieutenant B.—No, my dear! I'm simply ordered to China for three years.

Mrs. B. (ecstasially)—How awful nice! Now we can match the Fan Tan sugar bowl with a cream pitcher.—*Tudor.*

SPIDERS IN BANANAS.

How Cheerful Tarantulas and Pleasant Scorpions Are Brought to Chicago.

Hi there! Look out! yelled Jim Taylor, as some of his men were handling a lot of yellow bananas just received. The men seemed to understand, for they dropped the bunches of fruit upon the floor and looked sharply about. It was well they obeyed the warning so promptly, for there sprang from a bunch much larger than the others, a strange creature, red in color and about the size of a man's hand.

"Look out, it'll bite! it's a tarantula!" shouted Taylor, scrambling upon a counter. The others followed his example and got out of the way of the ugly beast. The tarantula, for it was one of those poisonous insects, sprung savagely out and landed with some noise, on the floor. Its ugly body quivered with rage and its many legs moved constantly. It traveled with incredible rapidity for an insect of its peculiar build. Taylor seized a large pasteboard box and ran after the tarantula. After an exciting chase, he cornered it, just as it was about to tackle an apple barrel. He covered it with the box, which he immediately scooped over and closed by putting on the cover.

This done, he sent it over to Doctor Storm, who killed the insect, extricated its poison for use as medicine, put up the body in alcohol and sent it back to Taylor. The fruit man exhibits it preserved in a bottle. "An awful waste of good alcohol," he says. It has shrunk now but is still a good sized bug. It is dark red in color and is covered with sandy hair. It possesses ten legs and is not a pleasant sight to look upon. It certainly never would be preserved for its beauty. With it in the bottle is an egg which was afterwards found in the same bunch. When found it was about the size of a hen's egg, and quite as solid. It evidently contained little insects, but Taylor said he wasn't quite ready to go into the business of hatching tarantulas this year, so he put it in the bottle with the old one. The alcohol has made the egg, if such it can be called, soft and pulpy, and it has become transparent enough to show that it contains several tarantulas.

"We find several of these cheerful customers every year," said Taylor, speaking on the subject. "We also get choice consignments of scorpions and centipedes and other pleasant exotics from the tropics. The demand for them is rather light, however, and we find that people don't hanker after them. Now, here," he said, producing another jar containing a different insect, "is a red scorpion. Nice, joyful-looking bed-fellow, isn't he? He came here in a bunch of bananas two years ago. There was a tarantula in the same bunch, and as soon as the clerk who was handling the fruit saw them, he thought he must 'have them again,' for he dropped the fruit and ran out of the store. If he is still running in the same direction and at the same rate, he must now be somewhere near Winnipeg, Wel., the two insects got sight of each other and went to fighting like cats and dogs. We gave them all the room they wanted and didn't interfere even when we saw that the scorpion was a little groggy in the fifth round. They killed each other at last, but the tarantula got smashed and we couldn't preserve him."

The scorpion has eight legs and a muscular tail with a sharp thorn in the end of it. Mr. Taylor said that he had given several specimens of both insects to universities. He has a centipede which he found the other day. It is a small one, being about two inches long and supplied with plenty of locomotive power and long feelers besides.

"I notice that these and other bugs always come in the yellow bananas," he continued, "and never in among the red fruit. Our bananas come from lower Nicaragua. There is a small species of rat called the banana rat, which is sometimes brought up here in the fruit. I have never heard of any one in Chicago being bitten by a tarantula, but a fruit dealer in New York recently died from that cause.—*Chicago News.*

China's Army and Navy.

At the close of the late war between the French and the Chinese (the so-called black flags in Tonquin) a paper of Foo Choo, in China proper, said they must change their military system. For several thousand years they had been applying themselves to the arts of peace and to philosophical studies, neglecting the art of war. That is why the English, French and other Powers could attack China and despoil her unpunished. In continued contact with Christian nations, the heathen Chinese must turn another leaf and prepare to beat off any further encroachments. Carrying out that programme, the Chinese Government engaged Major Paul, a German officer, who for some time past has been active in reforming the military system of the Celestial Empire. The harbors are being surmounted with forts and generally put in a state of defense. The Major has founded at Tientsin a military school consisting of a preparatory and a general military department and a high academy of war. The graduates of the latter are appointed teachers in the lower grades. With a greater number of well-trained officers the Chinese army and navy will, no doubt, be better able in future to meet European attacks.—*Chicago News.*

—There was recently taken from one of the mounds near the Ohio river two silver crosses and thirty silver shoe buckles, the latter bearing the French crown and date of 1730.

CARL DUNDER PUZZLED.

Some Things the Old German Philosopher Can't Understand.

I don't see how he vhas dat some woman's take oop two seats in der street car und doan' pay more as somebody who has ride on der hind platform mit rain falling down der back of his neck, but maybe it vhas der latest Paris shytyle.

I don't see how he vhas dot if I love somebody a leedle bill he comes around on der slump der first thing Monday morning und haf two notes at der bank to pay, but if somebody owes me I must wait und go around on Saturday, und den he puts me off two weeks.

I can't make out how it most always vhas dot a man who works all der time don't haf some money, while somebody who don't work at all always haf plenty.

I go mit der theater sometimes to see "dot eminent American actor." Before he vhas half done I vhas glad I vhas not "dot eminent ole Dutchmans." If I vhas I kill myself.

I see by der papers at election time dot sooch and sooch a mans vhas moral, honest, oopright, sober and full of goodness. A few days after he doan' get elected I see dot der police court sends him opp for six monts, und eaferybody says it vhas all right. How dot comes around I doan' make out.

I vhas going along der street sometimes und I falls down mit an awful crash. Maypa dot preaks my back, but eafery person shtops und cries out: "Ha! ha! ha!" like it vhas der best fun he eafers saw. I can't make out where some laff comes in.

I keep some dog about my place who run under der table if somebody shakes his fist at him, und eaferybody laughs und says I vhas a fool. I trade him for a dog who shows his teeth und vhas ready to bite somebody if he move his foot, und eaferybody says I vhas a villain und dot dog must be shot.

I goes mit der baker to buy a loaf of bread, und der vhas a big hole in der loaf, und he doan' say nothings. Dot baker come in my place to buy a glass of beer, und because der vhas some froth on her he cries out dot I schwindle him.

Sometimes a young blood gets full in my place und a policeman helps him home. Sometimes I vhas be leedle ol' vien I goes home, und a copper comes along und says: "Now, old mans, you make for home or I'll lock you opp!"

Somebody come to me sometimes und says she vhas my duty to 'gif my poy Shake a good licking because he speaks to 'em mit sass. Dot same day, after I lick him, two poy come behind me for six blocks und says I vhas a havesed und some pumpkins.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GIRLS WHO WORK.

They Stand an Excellent Chance of Getting Married Well.

In many stores in Lower Broadway, Nassau street, and the streets that cross them, are young lady cashiers whose wages permit them to pay \$100 a year for commutation tickets to country towns, where they live with a degree of comfort not obtainable for the same money in the city. They are a prepossessing lot of girls, well dressed, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked and plump, who are a great deal more like rural than city women in their habits and methods of speech. They know much more about tobogganing, skating, straw rides, homecomings, donation parties, surprise parties and class meetings than about theaters or the sights and shows of the town.

A great many are courted and wedded in the country and there settle down for life; but a student of this new element in business which is putting young girls side by side with, and even above men in the stores and offices, has found that marriages between them and the men they work with are growing more and more frequent. Indeed, he says that a less proportion of them grow into old maids than of factory girls or girls who do not work for a living. The men in charge of the large shops and such establishments as the telegraph operating rooms declare that the girls pick out the smartest of the men around them for their husbands, and do not, as is so often the case with women who stay at home, marry the empty heads, drones, drunkards or "bad eggs." These same authorities declare that in all other matters these well-paid and skilled girls are less sentimental and more practical than their more fortunate stay-at-home sisters. At the same time those who have a taste for sewing make and mend their own apparel, and those who like household work and cooking practice it at night and on Sundays, and whenever a chance is afforded them.

What a picture all this presents! Here are thousands of young women employed at nice work, with good pay, living in the country at least half the day, forced to be neat and as pretty as possible while at their work, liable to marry early and well, growing practical and wise, and yet remaining as womanly as their mothers. Fortunate New York, to have such a host of well high perfect girls.—*N. Y. Star.*

—A gentleman of this city, who wished to make his wife a present of a muff, took home two for her to select from, one a cheap and the other a high-priced article. Thinking to have a little fun at the expense of his better half, he changed the labels. The cheap one was much admired, but seeing the price marked on the ticket the wife said she could not afford that and would take the other. It looks as though the joke was in the man of the house.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To have poached eggs look very nice, cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a saucepan of boiling water.

—Exercise enough to make rest delightful is good; sufficient to make one toss wearily and sleeplessly through the night hours is wasteful and exhaustive.

—Scalloped Codfish: Mix together two teaspoons of mashed potatoes, one and a half teaspoons of cold boiled codfish, two and a half teaspoons of milk, one-half egg and one-quarter of a teaspoon of butter, bake a light brown.

—Graham Griddle Cakes: One pint Graham flour into which has been well mixed two teaspoonsful of baking-powder and a half-teaspoonful of salt; make a thin batter with sweet milk and cook in thin cakes on a soapstone griddle.—*Good Cheer.*

—To one hundred pounds of meat take six pounds of salt, two pounds dark-brown sugar and one-half ounce saltpeper. Mix and rub the meat thoroughly and lay in tubs; let stand two days, then rub again, and this time lay on boards and let lay three weeks, then smoke.

—Tea Cake: One even cup white sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs. Beat these until they are creamy, then add a good half-cup cold water and two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder, one teaspoonful lemon; beat thoroughly. Bake in a long tin, and eat while warm in squares.

—Fried Whole Potatoes: Peel the potatoes and boil in salted water; remove from the fire as soon as done, so that they will remain whole; have ready one beaten egg and some bread and cracker crumbs, then dip the potatoes first in the egg, then in the crumbs, and fry to a light brown. Old potatoes can be cooked this way.

—This is the way to cure dried beef: For every twenty pounds of beef take a pint of salt, a teaspoonful of saltpeter, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar. Mix well together, divided in three equal parts, and rub well with one-third of it for three successive days. Let it lie on the dish in the pickle it makes, and in six days it will be ready to hang up. We consider this receipt perfect.

—In making waffles never put sugar in the batter, as it causes them to be heavy and tough. They should be beaten thoroughly and made quickly. The batter should be made very thin. Take one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teacup of flour, the yolks of four eggs and a small pinch of salt; beat the whites separately to a froth and add them the last thing. Have the waffle tins well greased and very hot, pour in the batter and bake brown. When taken up spread with butter and sift with sugar, if preferred.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

Their Advancement Due to Proper Management and Industry.

A question that is widely discussed just now is whether farming pays, and, if not, whether methods can be adopted that will effect a change in this respect. Undoubtedly in many cases where the year's work shows unsatisfactory results, these are due to want of proper management. A New Hampshire farmer, of experience, A. B. Page, in a contribution to an Eastern paper on this subject, names some reasons for failure that have come under his observation there which may be assigned as the cause of loss in every county where this business is carried on. He says:

We often hear the question asked: "Does farming pay?" With some it does and with others it does not. And why? I will give my opinion. There are many reasons; one is want of good calculation and management in saving and taking care of things, not letting them run to waste. You may go in most any direction in the country and see waste going on; mowing machines not housed, agricultural implements lying promiscuously around, with wagons, carts, and perhaps sleighs, and the manure thrown outside of the barn, with no protection from rains. Many farmers do not have the luxury of a vegetable garden, which might be kept at little expense at odd jobs, and afford much profit in supplying a family with wholesome food. And then, oh my! what crops of weeds. The main crop on some farms seems to be weeds. Can it be expected to raise a good crop of vegetables or cereals under such conditions? This is not imagination. I have seen it this past season. Then too much of the stock is scrubs, and it costs as much to keep them as better ones. Then there are some farmers adhering to old ideas, not up to improvements, but becoming a kind of chronic grumblers. If they would plan and work more, and grumble less, it would be better for them.

The grange is doing much to elevate the farmer, but it can not reach them all. Now, I believe that brains and management have much to do with success. Take it as a whole, there is no business or profession that succeeds as well as the farmer. There are more failures in trade; but is it to be condemned because some fail? All failure can be traced to the cause, and that in a very great degree is want of good management, adaptation and attention. Such has been my experience and observation in life, for I have been in trade and worked on the land. And I believe that the farmer is the most independent of any class, and comes the nearest to right living, provided he means to make it a life business and a success.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The population of Paris is said to be decreasing quite rapidly.

American investments in Mexico aggregate nearly or quite \$1,000,000.

The past season's wool-clip in New South Wales is the largest ever known in that country.

The London firemen are to be uniformed in asbestos cloth, like their Paris brethren.

The Emir of Afghanistan has fallen in love with bag-pipes, and has ordered two hundred of them for Kabul.

The Shah of Persia has also ordered a brass band. Thus music soothes the savage breast.

The great tower of iron, a thousand feet high, which was to have been the feature of the next world's fair at Paris, is to be abandoned.

It was found impossible to induce workmen to build it.

The largest electric light in the world is in the lighthouse at Sydney, Australia.

It has the power of 180,000 candles, and can be seen at sea fifty miles distant.

America's largest light, 24,000 candle power, is at San Jose, Cal.

An "Anti-Celibacy Insurance Company" has been established in Denmark.

In which young women beginning at the age of thirteen can insure themselves for a trifling sum.

If they marry they forfeit all claims, but if they remain spinsters until forty they are entitled to a small annuity.

The Russian war scare has led to great activity in Austrian military circles.

There does not seem, however, to be any real ground for the apprehension that Russia contemplates hostile demonstrations on the frontier.

although there is evidently a good deal of bad feeling at St. Petersburg.

The London Telegraph believes that better times are in store for British farmers.

It believes the improvement is coming in the direction of stock raising, to supply the large demand for beef and mutton which has been so large an extent supplied from abroad.

and that thousands of acres of fine farming land in the British Islands will be utilized for that purpose.

A London newspaper speaking of the breaking up of the Wild West show in London.

says that Buffalo Bill has gathered in the "dust" beyond the wildest dreams of avarice; that since the exhibition of 1851 London has never seen a show that so took it by storm.

and that the show might have gone on exhibiting in London for the rest of Mr. Cody's natural life.

Austrian-Hungary boasts of some of the oldest newspapers in the world.

On the 1st of January next the Pressburger Zeitung will commemorate the 125th anniversary of its foundation.

A copy of the first issue is preserved at the National museum in Budapest.

There is, however, a more ancient newspaper in Vienna, namely, the Wiener Zeitung, which is the official gazette, and was founded in the year 1703.

and then proceeded to take an inventory of our outfit.

It was not long before he struck the whisky. Then he sat down to make a night of it.

"Juke," said Jim, calling across from his tree to mine: "I poured my whisky into the pot first, didn't I?"

"Yes."

"So my share's at the bottom, and it's your half he's drinking now ain't it?"

It was a low-down way for Jim to talk, and I felt like dropping out of my tree and climbing up to thrash him.

But I didn't.

Soon the liquor began to tell on the bear, as we could see from his hicoughs and the unsteady look in his eye.

Then he—the bear—began overhauling our packs.

Soon he came to my spare overalls, and diving his fore paw into the pocket, pulled out an old pawn-ticket and a key.

The ticket had run out, so he threw it away. Then he grabbed the key; and, picking up my hat and putting it on over one ear, staggered across to the foot of Jim's tree, and commenced jabbing the key into the crevices of the bark.

"Looking for the keyhole, by all that's holy!" said Jim, as he drew his legs up a couple of feet higher.

Presently the bear dropped the key into the grass, and tried to look as if he had done it on purpose.

Then he saw my rubber boots; and you should have heard him laugh as he grabbed them! Then he sat down on his haunches and began to pull the boots on.

But he had his back turned to me now; so, while he was wrestling, trying to put his left foot into the right boot, I just dropped from my tree and reached for a rifle.

He must have heard me drop, and I hardly had hold of the gun before he was up and facing me.

It was an awful moment! Scarcely ten feet separated me from the monarch of the Mountains—the Terror of the Forest! His eyes seemed to flash living fire in the blaze of the burning logs, and in the flickering light, his teeth—those teeth which, if my muscles trembled at the critical moment, would soon be bathed in my life-blood—looked doubly terrible.

For an instant there was a death-like hush as we stood facing each other in the lurid fire-light.

We both knew that it was war to the death.

Then he rose in all his rugged majesty. He came toward me—slowly, terribly. I could almost feel his hot breath on my hands.

The supreme moment had arrived. My finger was already pressing the trigger. He opened his mouth.

"Let'er—hie!—go, Gallagher!" he growled with his last hicough. And I did.

But when he was dead, I wished I had stopped to ask him how he had got onto my name.—James Gallagher, in Puck.

Cruelty to Children.

A good work, receiving less help than it should, is that done by the various societies for the prevention of cruelty to children.

This work is not a charity in its strictest sense; for charity often paperises, and the effort here is to prevent pauperism, the intention being so to guard and protect children while of tender years and frame that instead of growing up to swell the viler classes, as they might if left to themselves or chance, they shall be given the opportunity of becoming good people, and, therefore, good citizens.

Every dollar spent upon them, then, is so much money saved to the governing powers, who would otherwise have to spend that sum in the cost of providing police and penalty. Moreover, just so much wealth is added to the community as this person made worthy may create by thrift and industry.

In addition to these considerations should be reckoned the satisfaction felt in the prevention of positive suffering to the weak and delicate little beings, too young and ignorant, and sometimes too loving, to protect themselves.—Harper's Bazar.

A "Put and Call." This is a funny phrase to the uninitiated, but all the brokers understand it. They use it when a person gives a certain percent for the option of buying or selling stock on a fixed day, at a price stated on the day the option is given.

It is often a serious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious "put and call" than this: when you are "put" to bed with a severe cold and your friends "call" a physician.

Avoid all this by keeping in the house Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The great cure for pulmonary and blood diseases. Its action is marvelous. It cures the worst cough, whether acute, lingering, or chronic.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Short Breath, Consumption, Night-sweats, and kindred affections, it surpasses all other medicines.

A medical writer says that sleeping on the left side favors bronchitis, and sleeping on the right side increases a tendency to constipation, while sleeping on the back produces frightful dreams.

It may be healthy enough to sleep standing on the head, but probably the safest plan, in order to retain health, would be not to go to sleep at all.—Norristown Herald.

The Only Line That Gets There. It has been well said by a distinguished writer that "the Michigan Central is the only 'Niagara Falls Route' in the country."

It is the only railroad that runs directly to the falls, whether in its summer setting of emerald or its winter setting of crystal, is one of unexampled grandeur and sublimity.

As it is on the direct route to New York, Boston, and New England, no coast-bound traveler should fail to take advantage of it.

An action for breach of promise—making love to a girl.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient." Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to those about him.

It is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train.

Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will do you good.

Without steam power. By using our PATENT FOOT POWER MACHINERY, you can run your mill, saw, or wood-work without steam power.

WORK SHOPS. WITHOUT STEAM POWER. BY USING OUR PATENT FOOT POWER MACHINERY.

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. THE ARM AND HAMMER BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS.

FINEST FRUIT TREES. Grape Vines, Plants, Evergreens, Ornamental, Root Grafts.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. THE WORLD-FAMED LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG REMEDY.

ARE YOU SICK? Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indifferently miserable.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM. A medicine possessing the power to cure such invertebrate blood and skin diseases.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrophulous of the Lungs).

COUGH OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING. Mrs. N. W. Rice, of Newfane, Vermont, says: "I feel at liberty to acknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery'."

WORTH \$1000 A BOTTLE. I have written this letter, of which you can make any use you see fit, hoping that some sufferer from salt-rheum might chance to read it.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'r's, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dyspepsia. Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self-destruction.

Piso's Cure FOR CONSUMPTION. BEST CURE.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses One Dollar. Ely's Cream Balm. Price 50 cents.

CATARRH. Will do more in curing Catarrh than \$500 in any other way.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Will positively cure rheumatism when everything else on earth fails.

WIZARD OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lamé Back, And All Pains Of An Inflammatory Nature.

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WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'r's, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FARGO'S \$2.50 SHOE. SEAMLESS. This shoe is warranted First Quality in every respect.

SEEDS: 20 PACKETS. For 50c in postage, 20 packets and 200 seeds of the following: Alfalfa, Blue Grass, etc.

DO YOU HAVE THE ASTHMA? Give you a cure and positive relief in every case.

"FIRESIDE" Readings for Happy Hours. For \$1.00, will be sent for 85 cents to any one mentioning this offer.

BUY ROOT'S SEEDS. If you want a good garden, illustrated catalogue of Northern Growth Seeds.

100 PER CENT PROFIT AND SAMPLES FREE. To men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Electric Belt.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. Greatly improved. For \$1.00, will be sent for 85 cents to any one mentioning this offer.

PATENTS. Instructions, References, sample copy patent form, J. C. Hinton, Solicitor of Patents.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 800 best-selling articles in the world.

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

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. Good situation. \$250 chance ever offered. Ad. D. Brown, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

PATENTS. Obtained by W. T. Jenner, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

FARMS. In Ohio, Cheap, Good. Send for description and prices.

RISKS. CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—D. No. 1173.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

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BLOWN TO PIECES.

Disastrous Powder Explosion Near Wilkesbarre—Four Men Blown to Pieces.

Forty Persons Injured—Several Villages Terribly Shaken—Blizzard Death List.

Three Railroad Accidents With Loss of Life—Two Men Killed by an Explosion of Dynamite.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—At ten o'clock this morning a severe shock was felt in this city. Shortly afterward it was learned that a violent explosion had occurred at Dupont's powder works at Wapwallopen, twenty miles from here, and four men were instantly killed. They were Peter Kishbaugh, George Stout, John Ross and John Teets. The explosion took place in the packing house, where several tons of powder had been stored. The cause of the accident is not known as yet. The explosion was the most violent that ever occurred in the Wyoming valley. It occurred at 9:55 o'clock this morning. The force of the shock was distinctly felt here. The windows in all the buildings rattled and officials in the court house here thought there was an earthquake, as the building shook violently. A number of chimneys and Wapwallopen chimneys toppled from the roofs of buildings, and school children ran in terror from the school houses. Men and women flocked towards the mines, and where the members of their families were at work. At Shickelshun, the glass in almost every window was broken and many persons were thrown to the ground. At Wapwallopen nearly every window was damaged. Besides the killed, over forty persons were injured, fourteen of whom it is said will die. The bodies of the four men who perished were blown to pieces, and only small portions have been found.

THE BLIZZARD DEATH LIST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—The *Evening Journal* in a long article declares that the reports of a thousand deaths by storm in Dakota were much exaggerated, and states that as far as learned the following is an authentic summary of the loss of life in the recent storm: Beadle County, 9; Bonhomme, 19; Coddington, 3; Jerauld, 6; Clark, 2; Edmunds, 6; Brown, 5; Hand, 7; Kingsbury, 3; Lincoln, 6; Spink, 4; Turner, 18; Yankton, 3; total, 114.

WRECK AND SUFFERING.

CLONATE, Minn., Feb. 11.—The regular Manitoba passenger train going north was wrecked here yesterday through a broken flag on an engine wheel. Mrs. Bemis, of Crookston, and Henry Gast, of Milwaukee, sustained probably fatal injuries, and a dozen other were severely bruised. As the cold was intense, the mercury being forty degrees below, the wrecked passengers suffered severely.

TWO MEN BLOWN TO PIECES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Two men were digging up some dynamite which had been buried to protect it until wanted to use in a gas well near Bellevue, when one of them struck the explosive with his pick and an explosion followed, killing the two men and causing such a shock as to suggest an earthquake at Tiffin, Sandusky, Put in Bay and other points in that locality.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Train No. 8, going east on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, ran into an open switch near Salamanca at nine o'clock this morning, derailing the train and setting fire to an oil tank car. The engineer, a brakeman and one passenger were injured, the latter's arm being broken. Several cars took fire and were burned.

TWO SWITCHMEN KILLED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—At the Thirty-third street crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road last night, switchman Thomas Mulderry was run over by a freight car which had been derailed. It then kept on its course, plunged into another car and killed John Bell, another switchman.

TWO MEN KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 11.—In Liberty township Wabash County, yesterday afternoon J. T. Smith and Joel Hale were killed by the explosion of the boiler of a portable engine. The explosion was caused by pumping cold water into the superheated boiler.

DEFALCATIONS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Following closely upon the Crowley defalcation came the news of another irregularity, this one involving a priest of the Catholic Church. It is said to say that the surprise which accompanied the announcement of Crowley's fall from grace was no greater than that which is caused by the information that the books of Father D. H. Roche, superintendent of the Working Boys Home on Bennett street, were mixed. Father Roche has had charge of the institution for a long time. Last week his resignation was announced and was received with surprise, which was mingled with regret when it was declared that ill health compelled him to give up the work he had followed so faithfully for years. His resignation was asked for by Archbishop Williams as a result of investigations made by Father Hugh P. Smith, a trustee of the institution, and others.

LORD LANDSDOWNE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10.—Lord Lansdowne received the official communication tendering him the position of Viceroy of India and has accepted. The promotion of his Excellency, involving as it does his departure from Canada, causes profound regret here, where he has made himself very popular. Captain Streetfield, aide-de-camp to his Excellency, said to-day that it would be some months before Lord Lansdowne could leave Canada, and added that the Governor-General had been much attached to Canada and was not anxious to go away. Colonel Frederick Stanley, who will succeed Lord Lansdowne, is well known to Canadian officials from having been at one time Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is assured a cordial welcome.

ANOTHER SHAKY BANK.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—An assessment of 25 per cent. on the entire stock of the Queen City National Bank of this city was made yesterday by the Comptroller of the Treasury. This was to make good losses and deficiencies on account of insufficient security on loans given.

The Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Feb. 10.—The Crown Prince of Germany was shot last night. He takes food easily and his general condition is satisfactory.

Later—The German Crown Prince is unsteady and restless.

Eight hundred marble workers of B-ston have struck for nine hours' work at eight o'clock's pay.

THE SPRINGER BILL.

Favorable Report to be Made by the Committee—How the New Territory is to be Organized—The Lands to be Opened for Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House Committee on Territories has agreed to recommend the passage of the bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma. It provides that what is known as the public land strip not actually occupied by the five civilized tribes of Indians shall be erected into a temporary government under the name of the Territory of Oklahoma, under the provisions of the revised statutes relating to the government of Territories to have the same force and effect in the new Territory as in the other Territories. It provides for Governor, Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court, etc., and Delegate to the National House of Representatives. All the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, are to have equal force and effect in the new Territory as in the United States, but no law of the United States is to be construed to interfere with the local governments of the Indian tribes. The President is required to appoint a Commission of five persons to open negotiations with the Creek, Seminole and Cherokee tribes, and when they signify their assent to the provisions of the act, and the President has issued his proclamation fixing the time for it to take effect. The unoccupied lands ceded to the United States are to be opened for settlement, except the 10th and 26th sections in each township, which are to be reserved for school purposes. The lands so thrown open to settlement are to be disposed of to actual settlers only, in quantities not to exceed 160 acres to each settler, at the price of \$1.25 per acre.

These lands are not to be opened to settlement until authorized by a Presidential proclamation. The President is directed to cause land offices to be opened in the new Territory and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is ordered, upon direction of the President, to cause the various portions of the lands to be properly surveyed and subdivided, where it has not already been done, and if, after examination of a claim for patent, it appears that such claim was not taken out in good faith, the Commissioner is to refuse a patent and declare all prior proceedings null and void. All persons settling on lands under the provisions of this act are to maintain a continual personal residence of three months before obtaining title. It opens the lands not required for the use of any Indian tribes to settlement. It makes it a punishable offense for any person or company to directly or indirectly induce any person to settle upon these lands with a view to afterward acquiring title for himself or from another. All leases of lands belonging to the United States or held in common by the Indian tribes of Oklahoma, except such as are held for farming purposes, are declared void and contrary to public policy, and the President is required to cause the leases to be removed. The laws granting lands for right of way to certain telegraph and railroad companies are to be repealed and such lands are to be forfeited to the United States. It prohibits any railroad company from acquiring lands in the Territory to aid in the construction of the road.

The bill as reported contains numerous amendments, but none of its leading features are changed. The Territorial limits are the same as in the original bill, and all of the amendments adopted by the committee are highly acceptable to the friends of the bill, and are calculated to add to its strength. One of the amendments provides for a road four rods wide along each section line and another provides that in all town sites not less than ten nor more than twenty acres shall be reserved for parks and other public purposes to be deeded to the municipalities when they shall be organized. The time of residence under the homestead sections is reduced to three years, and payments for land can be made in three annual installments.

The bill not only compels continuous residence for three years but also continuous cultivation. It provides, however, that in cases of soldiers who served in the late war, the time of residence may be deducted from the required residence, provided that one year of residence shall be less than one year in order to obtain title.

A substitute for section 8 was adopted as follows: "Section 8. That the precedence in applications, entry contests and adjudications under this act shall all be in the form and manner prescribed under the homestead laws of the United States, and the general principles and provisions of the Homestead laws, except as modified by the provisions of this act, shall be applicable to all entries made hereunder, and no patent shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States at the time he makes final payment. Such proof of citizenship, except in cases of contest, shall be made within three months after the expiration of three years from the date of entry, and in default thereof, or in default of the payment of any installment of the purchase money when due, the entry shall be liable to cancellation and the money advanced thereon shall be forfeited to the United States. Lands entered under the provisions of the act shall be liable to taxation after the first installment of the purchase money shall have been paid, but the same shall not be subject to any judgment or lien obtained upon indebtedness contracted or obligations incurred other than for taxes prior to the issue of patent thereon. Nor shall such lands be sold or contracted to be sold, leased or contracted to be leased, conveyed, mortgaged or in any manner encumbered prior to final proof and payment and the record thereof shall be in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and any sale, lease, conveyance or mortgage made, executed or contracted for prior to such final proof, payment and record shall be absolutely null and void, and all assignments, transfers and mortgages of unpatented land entries shall be at the risk of the assignees, transferees and mortgagees, who shall have no recourse against the United States for any failure of claimants' title before issue of patent."

Richard K. Fox Arrested.

New York, Feb. 7.—Richard K. Fox, proprietor of the *Police Gazette*, was arrested this morning by Inspector Williams charged with violating the penal code by encouraging prize fighting. He went to headquarters with the inspector and then immediately started for the Tombs police court. The technical charge against Fox is that of aiding and abetting prize fighting in defiance of law, of holding stakes, publishing the details and preliminaries of fights and making his office rendezvous for men bent on violating the law. When Fox was arraigned in court he asked for an adjournment of the examination until Tuesday. His request was granted.

Dangerous Natural Gas.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 10.—A terrific natural gas explosion, the third of its kind, occurred this morning at 7:15 o'clock at the residence of T. M. Norton, on North Main street, proprietor of the Anderson brewery, blowing out the entire front and completely demolishing the house, killing Fenton C. Rogers, of Cincinnati, bookkeeper of Pat Sheehan, grocer, of this city, who was sleeping in the front room. The explosion was caused by a leakage in the mains of the Doney Natural Gas Company, and when Mrs. Norton went to light the gas the explosion took place. Two daughters of Mr. Norton, who were sleeping in the front room above, were not injured. Mrs. Norton was severely burned.

The Black River Tragedy Ended.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Clement Albert Day was executed in the Utica jail this morning in the presence of twenty-four persons. The crime for which Day paid the death penalty had been committed by Prof. Brannan urging him to hasten his arrival. Dr. Brannan successfully performed the operation of tracheotomy on the Crown Prince at 4:50 p. m. The patient is progressing well.

The Mexican Way.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Advices from Brownsville, Tex., give a brief account of the discovery of an attempt to assassinate General Martinez, the Mexican revolutionist, who is in exile at that place. The story is that a Major of Mexican artillery was sent to Matamoros ostensibly to inspect a battery there, but really under instructions to secure the assassination of General Martinez; that two deserters from the Mexican army were released from prison and were promised money to do the murder; that they and another Mexican undertook the job, but that it was discovered by the General, and that two of the conspirators have been arrested and put in jail at Brownsville, the third man escaping.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—The Blair Education bill still continues to block the way in the Senate and there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of those who have charge of it to force it to a vote. There has not been a time for any definite period when Blair could not have secured a vote had he asked for it. A number of persons have expressed their desire to speak, but they could have spoken long ago, and some of them are not so strenuous about speaking that they would not yield almost at any time. It seems as if there was a reluctance to bring the measure to a vote because of the probability that the result would show that the bill has much less strength than it had in the last Congress.

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OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Kansas City of Those Who Favor the Opening of the Territory to Settlement.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—The Board of Trade Hall was packed to the doors this morning when Hon. H. M. Holden, chairman of the committee, called the convention to order, and in a speech that was frequently applauded, stated the object of the conference. At the close of his speech Mr. Holden was loudly applauded. When the applause had ceased he introduced Governor Morehouse as the choice of the convention for permanent chairman. The Governor was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. F. M. Strong, of Kansas, was elected as secretary, and Mr. R. Ritchie, of Kansas City, as assistant secretary. On taking up the gavel Governor Morehouse briefly addressed the convention.

At the close of the Governor's speech there was another round of cheering. It was then moved that the chair appoint committees on credentials, resolutions and order of business. There was no objection to the motion, and the chair invited delegations to send up the names of men whom they wished on the committees. The permanent committee was then organized, and the convention would be addressed by John Earle, chief of the Ottawa tribe.

Letters were then read by the chairman from many prominent persons, including Governor Martin, of Kansas, who pleaded a previous engagement and is in sympathy with the movement, saying, "it is a right and just thing to do."

Speeches were made by Captain Couch, Mr. George Innes, of Lawrence, and others, when the conference took a recess.

AFTERNOON RESOLUTIONS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—The afternoon of yesterday was devoted by the Oklahoma convention to speechmaking, addresses being delivered by C. W. Daniels, of Baxter Springs, Kan.; Colonel Crocker, the "boom"er; Judge McIntyre and J. A. Campbell, Arkansas City, Kan.; I. A. Love, of Anthony, Kan.; Alex. Wallcut, Arkansas City, Kan.; ex-Governor Crittenden; Mayor D. R. Francis, of St. Louis; Dr. M. Munford, of the Kansas city *Times*; U. B. Pearson, of Fort Scott, and others.

A lengthy memorial to Congress was reported by the committee on resolutions and adopted. Also the following resolutions: Resolved, That the convention of citizens of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado and Texas, being a general assembly of the Indian Territory, assembled at Kansas City, Mo., on February 8, 1888, that the time has fully come when the social, agricultural and commercial interests of the whole Southwest, the personal residence of three months before obtaining title. It opens the lands not required for the use of any Indian tribes to settlement. It makes it a punishable offense for any person or company to directly or indirectly induce any person to settle upon these lands with a view to afterward acquiring title for himself or from another. All leases of lands belonging to the United States or held in common by the Indian tribes of Oklahoma, except such as are held for farming purposes, are declared void and contrary to public policy, and the President is required to cause the leases to be removed. The laws granting lands for right of way to certain telegraph and railroad companies are to be repealed and such lands are to be forfeited to the United States. It prohibits any railroad company from acquiring lands in the Territory to aid in the construction of the road.

Resolved, That for all lands taken for this purpose, the present owners should be fully and justly compensated, but that it is contrary to the public good to allow them to retain the same upon any system of taxation or to maintain the present law condition of affairs in the Indian Territory, by arbitrarily refusing to part with lands that they do not need and are not using, and that would otherwise be available for the use of an industrious, law-abiding and progressive people and of strength to the Government.

Resolved, That if it is deemed inadvisable or impractical at this time to include the five civilized tribes within a general plan of reorganization, that the solidification of all reserved lands of the five nations, together with Non-Man's Land, under a regular territorial government, is an act of plain political and social justice, which we demand that the present Congress should at once address itself.

Resolved, That any law passed defining and establishing a Territory or from the Indian Territory, which would deprive the people of the wants of American home-seekers, holding in check the tendency to absorb large bodies of land under single ownerships.

Resolved, That we look with suspicion and alarm upon any system which permits persons and corporations to negotiate and obtain from either tribes or individuals, contracts for lands, coal or other minerals; and that we call upon the departments of the General Land Office to prepare a general plan of reorganization of every regulation and law for the protection of this domain from monopolies, and to keep intact all its resources which should be available to the settler whenever it is opened by law for his occupancy.

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention appoint a delegation of fifteen persons to present this memorial to Congress and to urge upon that body the action herein contemplated.

Resolved, That the joint committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade and Commercial Club be continued as the executive committee of the convention.

The delegation appointed to visit Washington and present the memorial and resolutions to Congress was announced as follows: Judge J. M. Galloway, of Ft. Scott, Kan.; Dr. M. Munford, of Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Reynolds, of Genda Springs, Kan.; J. W. Early, Chief of the Ottawa, Indian Territory; George Leis, of Lawrence, Kan.; Major E. S. W. Drought, of Wyandotte, Kan.; C. H. Kimball, of Parsons, Kan.; Josiah King, of the Ottawa; Waller Young, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. Dingey, of Leavenworth, Kan.; A. A. Newman, of Arkansas City, Kan.; P. P. Greene, of Denton, Tex.; W. H. Miller, of Kansas City, Mo.; Captain W. E. Couch, of Douglas, Kan.; Samuel Crocker, of Caldwell, Kan.

Colonel Crocker then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention tender its vote of thanks to the various journals of Kansas Territory, for the courtesies and attention shown to the convention, and that the members of the convention also tender a vote of thanks to courteous and gentlemanly reporters of the said journals.

The Washington delegation was authorized to prepare a petition to be circulated asking Congress to open the Territory.

Dr. Munford then asked if any arrangements would be made to defray the expenses of the committee appointed to visit Washington. He was going any way and intended to pay his own expenses, but he thought it was a question which should be considered.

Governor Morehouse replied that he would appoint each member a committee of one to get there. [Laughter.] "Do you think they will all get there?" asked Dr. Munford, and there was more laughter.

The convention then adjourned sine die. After the convention had adjourned the Washington delegation held a conference and decided to meet in Washington February 25, at the Ebbett House.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

Gossip About Chinese Immigration—The Labor Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Belmont, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said to-day that negotiations had been pending for some time for an amicable settlement of the Chinese question and were now reaching completion. He understood in fact that a draft of the proposed treaty had been transmitted to the Chinese Minister, containing such modifications of existing treaties as would bring about the complete exclusion of that class of immigrants to which the people of the Western coast objected. He believed that within a month there would be a treaty which would effectually dispose of the question.

Any treaty arrangement with China to prevent immigration would have to be supplemented by some stringent legislation, and perhaps by treaty stipulations with Great Britain, to suppress the introduction of Chinese coolie labor by way of Hong Kong and Vancouver bay. It was understood there would be no difficulty on this score.

Mr. Belmont added that no clause permitting the extradition of a citizen of the United States for any political offense was included in the British Extradition treaty sent to the Senate.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The special committee appointed by the House under Representative Anderson's resolution to investigate the existing labor troubles in Pennsylvania, held an informal meeting at the Capitol soon after the adjournment of the House yesterday afternoon and last evening reassembled at the residence of Representative Chipman, of Michigan, and after a short discussion decided to hold the first formal meeting this afternoon, when Representative Bruin, of Minnesota, Pa., will be heard upon the subjects to be covered by the proposed investigation. At subsequent meetings statements will be made by two or three selected representatives of each of the parties in interest, who will be summoned to Washington for examination. When the committee shall have acquired a sufficient amount of general knowledge of the subjects to be investigated it will probably take the field and continue its researches in the region where the troubles arise.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Official Statement Showing the Increased Mileage Has Been Underestimated.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—The following table has been prepared by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners from official sources showing the total miles of railroad constructed in the State during the year to have been an excess over the mileage given in the *Railway Age* of January 13, of 435.5 miles:

Name of Road.	No. miles built in 1897.	No. miles operated in State.	No. miles operated under special system.
Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska.	841.0	873.0	1,015.0
Kansas City & Pacific.	59.5	58.0	93.0
St. Louis & San Francisco.	161.5	474.0	1,454.0
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern.	111.5	138.2	128.3
Wichita & Western.	25.4	131.1	124.4
Union Pacific.	40.8	952.3	4,764.3
Achison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	584.8	1,888.1	2,855.3
Sumner & Santa Fe.	3.8	680.7	680.7
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf.	356.9	388.6
Kansas City, Topeka & Springfield.	23.1	174.1
Missouri & Illinois.	642.0	2,530.0	6,974.0
Burlington & Missouri River.	35.6	200.4	2,081.0
St. Joseph & Grand Island.	138.0	251.7
Totals.	2,535.5	8,104.1	22,527.3

* Does not include west of Albuquerque, south of Puerco, or west of Missouri river.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

A Sleeper on the Rock Island Leaves the Tracks and Plunges Down an Embankment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—The Rock Island passenger which was due here at 9:05 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive until about five o'clock last evening. The delay was occasioned by a serious wreck that occurred just east of Unionville, Iowa, about three o'clock yesterday morning. The through Kansas City sleeper broke down soon after the train left Chicago, and the passengers were put into the only remaining Pullman car, one that was to be transferred at Cameron. The train was considerably late, and approaching Unionville at a very high rate of speed when the accident occurred. Just as it struck a bridge the sleeper left the track and bumped over the rails for a distance of several hundred feet and then broke loose and plunged over an embankment twenty or twenty-five feet in height. Only two of the passengers were injured, but none of the twenty freight cars were seriously injured. Much suffering was occasioned by several of the passengers having to stand in the cold only partially clad, the accident occurring while they were asleep.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

An Operation on His Throat Performed by Dr. Brannan.

SAN REMO, Feb. 9.—The breathing of the Crown Prince of Germany is much worse to-day, and a telegram has been sent to Prof. Brannan urging him to hasten his arrival. Dr. Brannan successfully performed the operation of tracheotomy on the Crown Prince at 4:50 p. m. The patient is progressing well.

The operation was performed in the large sitting-room of the Villa Ziria, which had been converted into a bedroom. Not a teaspoonful of blood was lost. At eleven o'clock to-night the Prince appeared quite easy. He was not allowed to talk, though there was no symptom of laryngitis. He will keep in bed some days. Dr. MacKenzie will remain here until his patient is out of danger. The principal thing necessary to guard against is bronchitis.

The Black River Tragedy Ended.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Clement Albert Day was executed in the Utica jail this morning in the presence of twenty-four persons. The crime for which Day paid the death penalty had been committed by Prof. Brannan urging him to hasten his arrival. Dr. Brannan successfully performed the operation of tracheotomy on the Crown Prince at 4:50 p. m. The patient is progressing well.

The Mexican Way.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Advices from Brownsville, Tex., give a brief account of the discovery of an attempt to assassinate General Martinez, the Mexican revolutionist, who is in exile at that place. The story is that a Major of Mexican artillery was sent to Matamoros ostensibly to inspect a battery there, but really under instructions to secure the assassination of General Martinez; that two deserters from the Mexican army were released from prison and were promised money to do the murder; that they and another Mexican undertook the job, but that it was discovered by the General, and that two of the conspirators have been arrested and put in jail at Brownsville, the third man escaping.

MILLIONAIRE MURDERED.

In the Dead of Night Burglars Take the Life of Amos J. Snell, Thrice-Told Millionaire of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Amos J. Snell, millionaire, who is the owner of the toll road running through Jefferson, was found murdered in his bed yesterday morning at his residence, 425 Washington boulevard. About two o'clock in the morning a servant girl heard a noise like a pistol shot coming from Mr. Snell's room, but paid no attention to it. Later he was found with a bullet hole in the left breast and one behind the left ear. Entrance was effected by the burglars through the back door, they having taken out the panel and sawed out the lock.

Snell was one of the largest real estate owners in Chicago, owning a great number of houses, which he rented, and all his business was transacted in the basement of his own house, which was fitted up as an office. The windows and doors were heavily barricaded, and there were several large safes in the rooms in which the millionaire's business was done. The theory in regard to the murder is that a carefully planned robbery had been arranged. It was known that during the first part of each month large sums of money, the proceeds from Mr. Snell's houses, were kept in the basement. It is believed that the burglars effected an entrance into the house and were at work at the safe, when Mr. Snell, hearing the noise, went down to the basement and surprised the thieves at their work. His body was found in the hall, just at the threshold of the office door.

The burglars who entered Mr. Snell's house made a raid during the night on several houses in the neighborhood, the tracks in the snow showing that they went from one back yard to another. Upon reaching Mr. Snell's they bored sixteen or seventeen auger holes through the kitchen door, and finally effected an entrance. From the kitchen they proceeded to the office, which was in the front of the house. Here it appears, there was nothing of any value to them to be found. The safe and desk were filled with papers, and after ransacking these they proceeded up the stairs to the parlor floor. The door at the head of the stairs was skillfully forced, and the men were in the front parlor, when it is supposed that Mr. Snell, who sleeps directly above this room, heard them. He left his bedroom and taking a revolver went down the front stairs. The folding doors leading into the parlor were shut, but it is supposed that he heard the noise in the room, for he fired a shot through the door. The burglars opened the door and returned the fire, the bullet striking the woodwork and rebounding, hit Mr. Snell in the breast, who then ran back toward the rear hall. The burglars must have followed him and shot again, for the murdered man was found at the head of the basement stairs with a bullet hole just behind the ear. The Snell house is a large three-story and basement structure solidly built of brick and stone and one of the most imposing residences in the neighborhood and noted for its architectural beauty. But its only occupants Tuesday night were its owner, a man sixty-four years old, two servant girls and two little girls, grand-children of Mr. Snell, who were spending a few days there.

Mr. Snell leaves a wife, two married daughters and a son. Mrs. Snell and one of the daughters, Mrs. Frank Coffin, are at present on a visit in Milwaukee. Mr. Snell is very ill and the news of her husband's death will be kept from her for the present.

Mr. Snell was one of the wealthiest and best known residents of the West and had been connected with Chicago's history for a great many years. He was born in Little Falls, N. Y., and came West in 1844, stopping for a few months in Cincinnati and then coming to this city. A little later he went to Milwaukee, returning here in about a year and opening a hotel at Schaumburg. After a residence of six years there he moved to Jefferson and there laid the foundation of the fortune, which, at his death, amounted to about \$3,000,000.

Later it was discovered that the burglars had taken a check for \$5,000, made by Mr. A. J. Stone, Mr. Snell's son-in-law, payable to Mr. Snell, from the iron box in the office. What else they secured will probably never be known. As Mr. Snell himself was the only one to whom the contents of his strong box were known. It is said by all who knew him that there was no money or negotiable papers in the box, as he never took such papers to his house.

CABLE ACCIDENT.

Two Men Fatally Hurt and Others Injured at a Dangerous Incline.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—It was but a few minutes after eight o'clock last evening when a broken shank of the grip in one of the cars of the Kansas City Cable Railway Company caused what proved to be a terrible accident on the steep incline which leads from the Union Depot station to the top of the bluff. The car had just reached the top of the incline when the grip shank broke, and with nothing to restrain its progress, the train, loaded with human freight, dashed down and plunged with irresistible force into a Troost avenue train, striking it with such violence that a third train, some distance back, was driven further. The excitement was intense, and the horrible cries of men, the shrieks of women, and the screams of children as they felt themselves seemingly being carried to destruction, could be heard distinctly above the crash of the accident. Many escaped by jumping, but there was a long list of wounded ones as follows: Woods Russell, fatally injured; Al Sharp, of Quincy, perhaps fatally; H. F. Gude, leg broken; T. A. Carter, Marion, Kan., minor injuries; T. H. Hill, minor injuries; Peter Stranburg, minor injuries; J. D. Peters, Emporia, Kan., minor injuries; F. H. Tuttle, minor injuries; William Foster, minor injuries. The three who received the worst injuries, Woods Russell, a bill brakeman; H. F. Gude, a gripman, and Al Sharp, of Quincy, Ill., a Hannibal & St. Joseph passenger conductor, were taken to the Sisters' Hospital, at Seventh and Penn. Woods Russell was unconscious and it would appear that he has not a slight show for life. In the extent of his wounds, Al Sharp is in a precarious state. As to the others, with the exception of Gude, who had his left leg broken, the injuries were very slight, consisting of bruised heads, sprains and accidents of this character.

THE CHEROKEES.

Failure to Pass a Lease Over Chief Mays' Veto—The National Organ to be Sent to Congress.

TABLEAU, I. T., Feb. 6.—After an unusually stormy time another milestone has been passed in relation to the lease. When Chief Mays vetoed the bill that passed both Houses, he reserved the veto for another term of five years to the same company, the Cherokee Live Stock Association, at \$125,000 per year, he sent it down to the Senate with a message giving his reasons for the veto. The Senate passed the bill over his veto by a vote of 13 to 4, and sent it to the House where, after being laid off day after day under different frivolous pretenses, a vote was finally reached this morning and the Chief's veto was sustained by a vote of 24 to 15. This settles it for the present. The question, in fact, now is where it was at first and the great lease privilege is yet to be disposed of.

Miss Shatruck Died.

SEWARD, Neb., Feb. 7.—Miss Etta Shatruck, the school teacher who was exposed for seventy-eight hours during the recent blizzard and who lost both lower limbs as a result, died here yesterday morning. Her back was so badly frozen that the flesh dropped off. She suffered intensely before her death. Her share of the Omaha *Bea* relief fund amounted to near \$4,000. The money will probably be given to her parents.

Indiana's Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In an interview to-day Henry George said: "Mr. Cleveland has set his face clearly in the direction of free trade. The length or number of the steps is not of so much importance as that a step has been taken. President Cleveland has even now in advance of his party and has made the issue. It can not be dodged or evaded. I am with the Administration and opposed to a third party Presidential candidate as long as the Administration and the Democratic party tend toward freedom. I have a strong belief that President Cleveland is far more radical than his party or even his administration, and that he will at the opportune moment take a stride that will make his last advance look insignificant."

PRINCE BISMARCK.