

# Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1888.

NUMBER 17

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 16th but little was done in open session except reports of committees and the introduction of bills. At the expiration of the morning hour on motion of Mr. Riddleberger the Senate went into executive session and immediately took up nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. When a vote was reached Mr. Lamar was confirmed by a vote of 33 to 23, those not voting being paired. The nominations of W. F. Felt to be Secretary of the Interior and Donald M. Dickinson to be Postmaster-General, were also confirmed. At the close of the executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Dingley's resolution calling for information relative to discrimination in tolls against American vessels passing through the Welland canal was reported from committee and adopted. A lengthy and somewhat spicy debate followed the report of the Committee on Printing relative to the delay in the printing of bills ordered. The States were then called and many bills introduced. After the adoption of a resolution assigning clerks to all the committees the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th a bill was reported from the Finance Committee to reimburse depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank. The House bill relating to penitentiary printing or writing upon second, third and fourth-class mail matter passed. A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners. The bill for the relief of the Department of Agriculture for desired information. The bill relating to marriage of white men and Indian women was passed. [It provides that white men marrying Indian women shall acquire tribal property rights.] The Educational bill was then debated until adjournment. In the House the illness of Speaker Carlisle was announced and Hon. S. S. Cox was chosen Speaker pro tem. The resolution of the House for the purpose of circulating notes to National banks. Adjourned.

At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate on the 18th, the bill for refunding the direct tax of 1863, taken up, amended and passed by a vote of 85 to 15. The Educational bill was then considered until adjournment. In the House after committees reported the minority report of the Elections Committee on the Theodore Tilton case was presented. After some time spent in Committee of the Whole the Banking bill was called up, and after the House agreed to consider it the opponents of the measure commenced filibustering and the House adjourned. The Senate transacted no business of general interest on the 19th. At the close of the morning hour an executive session was held and when the doors opened the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House the joint resolution accepting the invitation extended to the United States to participate in the Melbourne (Australia) exposition was reported and finally passed. Mr. Foran, of Ohio, reported the Invalid Pension bill. The bill was then taken up and filibustering continued until a recess was taken. After recess the ceremony of the presentation to the House by the State of Massachusetts of the portraits of Ex-Speakers Theodore Sedgwick, Joseph B. Vinton and Nathaniel P. Banks was proceeded with. Appropriate speeches were made, a resolution of acceptance and thanks adopted and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 20th. In the House a bill passed providing that the terms of the Circuit Court held at Kansas City shall begin on the first Monday in March and fourth Monday in September. The Theodore Tilton contested election case was then called up and argued for some time. The contestant was given one hour to prepare his case but when a vote was taken most of the Republicans refused to vote, which left the House without a quorum and an adjournment was taken.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Government of Portugal has notified the Secretary of State that it has renounced the protectorate over Dahomey, which it assumed by a treaty concluded in 1885, its efforts to control the King of Dahomey and abolish human sacrifices and other barbarous customs having proved unsuccessful. It declares itself absolved from all responsibility for the future of the Dahomey.

The National Board of Trade began its eighteenth annual meeting at Washington on the 18th. Mr. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, in the chair. The annual report of the executive council was adopted. The new Associate Justice, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, took the oath and his seat on the Supreme Bench at Washington on the 18th.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will investigate the immigrant transportation question in New York City February 9. The President has pardoned William H. Walters, convicted in Utah of unlawful cohabitation, and has commuted to three months' imprisonment the sentence of Thomas Henderson, convicted in Utah of a like offense.

The accident to Mrs. John A. Logan last summer has permanently injured her shoulder. She has lost much of her old time vivacity and energy.

The National Pure Food convention met in Washington on the 19th. The Senate in secret session on the 19th went to work on its calendar of treaties. Those of chief consequence were the British, Russian and Dutch extradition treaties. The latter was taken up first and finally ratified.

The National Board of Trade, in session at Washington recently, adopted a resolution favorable to a Government control of the telegraphs. A resolution was also adopted condemning the accumulated surplus.

#### THE EAST.

The Philadelphia Rolling Mill Association has decided to reduce wages 10 per cent, because of the depression in the iron trade.

Andrew J. Pierce, lumber dealer, of Buffalo, N. Y., has made a general assignment. Assets and liabilities unknown.

Two men were found suffocated by gas in a New York hotel the other morning. They had blown it out the previous night.

Seventy cows owned by Frank J. Casano, living near New Rochelle, N. Y., have been killed to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia.

The Northern Pacific railway directors at a meeting in New York City recently formally ratified the lease of the Oregon Navigation Company's line.

Two men were ground to death recently in the plate glass works at Butler, Pa., by accidentally slipping into the grinder.

The tug Bronx was run into and sank by the steamer Miranda at New York recently. Fireman McFeely was drowned.

## GENERAL.

The Bulletin, of the American Iron and Steel Association, says the total production of pig iron in the United States in 1887 was 6,417,148 gross tons, and was much the largest in the history of the country. The next largest production was in 1886, when 5,083,329 gross tons were produced. Only 391,444 gross tons remained unexported to the hands of the makers or their agents at the close of December last.

The trial of Cunningham Graham, member of Parliament for Lanarkshire, and Burns, the Socialist leader, for participation in the riots near Trafalgar square, London, ended January 15, when the prisoners were declared not guilty of the charges of rioting and of assault, but guilty of the charge of taking part in an unlawful assemblage and both were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labor.

ROBERT ORME, a farmer living near Lucan, Ont., was murdered and robbed by unknown parties. The murderer was a man named Thomas. The man was killed by a bullet through the head. The man was found by a dog named Greenway took the oath of office on the 15th.

The first of a new line of vessels to carry petroleum alone from the United States to Europe has been launched at Greenock, Scotland.

FATHER RYAN, on his release from imprisonment at Limerick, was received with immense enthusiasm. His speech was beligerent, spiritually and temporally.

A CONVOY of prisoners while being taken from South Russia to the Caucasus recently mutinied and attacked the engine driver. The train was stopped and a desperate fight ensued in which eight soldiers, two engineers and thirty-one prisoners were killed. Twenty-one prisoners escaped.

A CRISIS between France and Italy was reported existing on the 19th. The French Consul at Florence had placed his official seal on certain Russian documents which the local authorities claimed they had a right to open. Paris newspapers demanded an apology for the alleged insult.

S. C. KANADAY & Co., lumber dealers of Toronto, Ont., have failed with \$70,000 liabilities.

Polish landowners are in despair over the rapid depopulation in the village of their estates. They complain that the Government avoids buying army supplies in Poland, preferring to buy elsewhere at enhanced prices.

Four thousand workmen were drowned recently by their boat upsetting while they were trying to smuggle themselves into this country from British Columbia.

The sanitary condition of the Russian troops massed along the Galician borders is reported to be bad, principally from typhus fever. Much privation existed from the cold weather.

Four thousand workmen were engaged recently while constructing a breakwater on the Hoang Ho, China, caused by a sudden rush of water. Only a few escaped.

BUSINESS failures for the seven days ended January 19 numbered for the United States, 278; Canada, 38; total, 316, compared with 288 the previous week and 301 the corresponding week of last year.

THE FRENCH, of Rome, announced that the Florence incident had been settled. The Italian praetor will be ordered to the fourth grade and the French Consul will be removed by his Government.

THE DIA, of Madrid, asserts that the United States Government claims heavy compensation from Spain for the alleged ill-treatment of Dr. Nadal by the authorities in Porto Rico.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### State Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the State Historical Society was held at Topeka on the 17th and was attended by a number of prominent men from various parts of the State. A resolution was passed that in view of the many donations made the society by Senators Engle and his recent loss by the burning of his residence, that the society donate to him from among its duplicates such volumes of the public documents of the United States as he may be willing to accept. The report of Secretary Adams showed that during the year there had been added to the library the following: Bound volumes, 740; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 1,866; volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 1,007; single newspapers and newspaper cuttings containing special historical material, 269; maps, atlases, etc., 60; manuscripts, 229; pictures, 170; miscellaneous contributions, 51; scrip, currency, etc., 5. Thus it will be seen that the library additions of books, pamphlets and newspaper files during the year numbered 3,413 volumes. Of these 3,388 have been procured by gift, and 225 by purchase. The total of the library at the present time is as follows: 9,092 bound volumes; 22,769 unbound volumes; 6,993 bound newspaper files and volumes of periodicals; in all, 88,581. Hon. D. W. Wilder sent in his resignation as president of the society, and Hon. Ed. Russell, of Lawrence, was chosen president. Hon. W. A. Phillips, of Salina, was elected vice-president to succeed Major Williams, who had removed from the State.

The county seat fight that had been waged in Sherman County for the past year culminated recently in a raid by fifty armed men from Goodland who marched to Goodland and forcibly carried off the county records.

An east-bound passenger train on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, was recently thrown from the track by a broken rail, about fifteen miles west of Topeka, while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Two Pullman and the chair cars went down and a large number of passengers were injured, none, however, fatally. The most severely injured person was William Callahan, a contractor of the road, whose right arm was so badly crushed that amputation between the elbow and shoulder was necessary.

CHARLES COHEN, of Oklahoma fame, recently said that there is no truth whatever in the stories that an organization is being formed in Southern Kansas or anywhere else for the purpose of forcibly entering Oklahoma, nor is a large quantity of arms being raised for resisting the army. He says that it is true that there is an Oklahoma settlement with quite a large membership and that the number of persons who desire to secure homes in Oklahoma is rapidly increasing, but there has not been an effort made in the last two years, except to secure legislation at the hands of Congress.

ATTORNEYS recently issued to Kansas in N. C. Barnes, Mullinville, sulky attachment for plows; F. L. Beard, Pleasant Ridge, bob-sled; J. E. Rusebarrick and G. F. Mitchell, Robinson, rotary grain measure; J. W. Craig, Coyville, corn planter; O. P. Daly, Smith Center, heating stove; Alfred Hollingsworth, Union Valley, corn harrow; Wesley Wove, South Haven, attachment for cultivator; A. Perkins, Clifton, draft equalizer; E. N. Williams, Bonita, check row corn planter.

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## TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

### An Attempt to Rob a Washburn Train Defeated by Officers—Robbers Arrested.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—An attempt was made to rob the east bound St. Louis train on the Washburn Western railroad at a point one mile east of here Wednesday night. The would-be robbers were J. Homer Swinney, John Drew and John Hargrave, but Drew had revealed the plot to the officers, and preparations had been made which resulted in the capture of Swinney and Hargrave, who are now in jail at Liberty.

About two days ago John Drew, known about here as a squatter on the island in the Missouri river, two miles south of this city, informed Constable John King and Justice of the Peace L. G. Hopkins that an attempt would be made to rob the night train on the Washburn Western Tuesday, January 17. Constable King and Justice Hopkins concluded to keep the matter secret and Drew, who was to be one of the participants in the attempt, was instructed to go on with the plans.

The scheme as revealed was for Drew to flag the train shortly after leaving the station here, and cover the engineer and fireman with his revolver, while Swinney, who was the leader, and Hargrave were to cut the train in two at the express car, which they were to enter, overpower the messenger and carry off the safe if it could not be opened. The trio were then to disappear with their plunder, flying in different directions, but meeting at a rendezvous previously agreed upon—Hargrave's cabin, on the island before mentioned.

The would-be robbers were to meet at a school house at a spot near where the robbery was to take place, about an hour before the train was due, to complete their arrangements. With this knowledge Constable King and Justice Hopkins prepared their plans for the capture. About one hour before dark Wednesday night three summoned a posse of seven citizens, including the station agent, to assist. It was decided that Justice Hopkins, Station Agent Grant Arnold and William Cawby should meet the train due here at 9:15 p. m., inform the crew of the situation and proceed on board to the place of the expected robbery. Arnold was to take his place on the engine and Hopkins and Cawby in the express car. Constable King, Richard George, William Bratton and James Carson were detailed to occupy positions on the south side of the track at the selected spot as reported by Drew, while J. H. Mereness and D. E. Bell were detailed for similar duty on the north of the track.

The train pulled into the station on time in charge of Conductor W. O. Beckly with engineer Morsey at the lever. The train was made up of an engine, mail car, express car, baggage car, two passenger coaches, two chair cars and two sleepers with an average number of passengers on board. The passengers were not informed of the anticipated trouble. The three squads were armed with double-barreled shotguns and revolvers, and took up the positions assigned promptly. It was half-past nine o'clock, at a spot one and one-half miles east of this place, that engineer Morsey saw the signal and brought the train to a full stop and asked what the trouble was. Drew, wearing a black mask, slouch hat of the same color, and holding a revolver leveled at the occupants of the cab, ordered them to come down and surrender. Having been informed of the situation, they only got down in the bottom of the cab. Swinney and Hargrave, from positions at the side of the track, now advanced and joined Drew. Swinney wore a black slouch hat and red mask and carried an ordinary flour sack, in which the plunder was to be carried off. Hargrave's hat was the same kind as the other two, but his mask was white.

Just as Hargrave and Swinney were about to execute their part of the programme—cutting off the passenger coaches from the express car—Arnold from the engine opened fire on the robbers. Drew secured a position alongside the cab. Swinney at once suspected that Drew had betrayed them and fired two shots at him as he dodged behind him out of range of the bullets from the engine. This opened up a sharp skirmish with general firing on both sides. Swinney and Hargrave retreating to the lane which crossed the track and then running rapidly north.

The spot where the train was stopped was bordered on each side by open fields, with woods beyond the lane. Mereness and

TRANSFORMATION.

When I was twenty, Maad was ten, Within my arms I held her then— She was a child—it was not wrong Since then seems not so very long.

TALE OF A TELEGRAM.

The Consternation It Caused, and the Happy Denouement.

CHARACTERS: Mrs. Withers, Miss Nellie Withers, Mrs. Withers' daughter, Mr. Tom Withers, son of Mrs. Withers, Mr. Hayward, Bridget. Scene First.—A drawing-room; door opening on right, door opening on left and door opening on rear. Mrs. Withers and Nellie seated on sofa.

Nel.—I must concoct a plan for our deliverance. [Stands with eyes cast down, in an attitude of thought. Speaking brightly.] I have it, mamma. [Leaves the stage with an air of confidence.]

Mrs. W.—My child, if you go, I must go, too. [Exit all.] [Enter Tom with Mrs. Withers on one arm and Nelly on the other. Bridget follows with the lamp.]

LIGHTNING TRAINS. Brave Hearts and Cool Heads Needed on the East Locomotives. The starting out of so many limited trains to the West has caused quite a shaking up among the locomotive engineers of the Chicago roads.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. —Hot tomato soup, it is said, will stop night sweats. —Rub the tea kettle with kerosene and polish with a dry flannel cloth.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. —Teachers in the Province of Quebec are paid about \$150 a year each. —God only knows how blessed he could make us if we would but let him.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

## AT HEAVEN'S DOOR.

The rich man dies. At Heaven's door  
The angel porter looks him o'er.  
"I see," says he, "the papers state  
Your life was good, your loss was great.  
Obituaries are not severe.  
And some that get them—don't get here;  
If men were judged by tombstone praises,  
The other place would—go to blazes."

"If charity can wash out sin,  
You surely ought to let me in."  
The rich man says: "For I have built  
A church. 'You'll see my name in gilt  
Above the door.'" The angel smiled,  
But didn't seem the least beguiled.  
"Asylums I have founded, too,  
That bear my name." "Well, that will do  
To give you fame," the angel said;  
"It helps you more alive than dead.  
No doubt you gave with kindly heart,  
And yet you did not give that part  
You couldn't use, and that you see,  
Is not the highest charity.  
The kind to open paradise  
And wash out sin is sacrifice.  
You'll see this point, just think it o'er,  
If you did some, your wealth did more."

"But let us at the record look,  
Here comes the angel with the book.  
What's this I see! you dodged your tax?  
Not to be hard, we'll call that lax.  
And by this other page, forsooth,  
I see you led a giddy youth.  
Yet, on the whole, I've seen much worse;  
The thing that keeps you out's your purse.  
I'm very sure I'd rather try  
The cause through the needle's eye  
To pass, than hope to enter here  
If rich, unless with conscience clear."

"Well! let us see the side that's bright.  
It's all put down in black and white.  
Why! bless me, here's a page all blurred,  
All marked with tear drops, 'pon my word.  
I thought our scribbles had long ago  
Become too hard to soften so.  
The last time that he wept, let's see—  
'Twas in the fourteenth century,  
I find he's put it into rhyme  
(A thing he does from time to time),  
And, *en passant*, it's very apt  
To say some men lose Heaven for that;  
It's rather long to read if through,  
I'll catch the story—that will do."

"In pity for a beggar's plight,  
Took of your coat one winter night,  
And, that another might be warm,  
Went shiv'ring through the icy storm."  
Well! that's a better gift than gold;  
It cost you something—quite a cold!  
Besides, it doesn't smack of pride;  
Why! pardon me, just step inside,  
You may be booked from England or from Rome,  
Take off your things and make yourself at home."

—James J. Dooling, in Boston Transcript.

## TWICE SCALPED.

### Terrible Adventure of a Party of Tourists.

One of their Number Shot and Scalped and Left for Dead—A Second Ordeal and Wonderful Recovery.

Your correspondent has recently come into possession of the following remarkable facts concerning an adventure which, though it happened in this Territory some years ago, is still fresh in the minds of the settlers as being one of the most marvellous events ever known. On July 4, 1877, near Lower Geyser Basin, Yellowstone National Park, there occurred what is considered one of the most extraordinary and wonderful escapes from death by Indians ever known in the West. During the evening preceding the national holiday a party of tourists, on their return from a two-weeks' trip of sight-seeing in "wonderland," halted in this picturesque little valley and pitched their tents preparatory to camping through the night. The spot selected was in a most inviting locality, on a lovely grassy knoll overlooking those curious formations of nature, the soda lakes, as also the geyser fountains. Hardly a more interesting camp-ground could be found in all the wide universe.

The deposits of soda gave to the lakes and pools a brilliant whiteness, and from among the same reservoirs there shot upward at irregular intervals huge columns of hot water, bearing a close resemblance to real artificial fountains. The deep rich growth of native evergreens along their margins formed a very handsome border and gave to the picture an aristocratic appearance, as would indicate that it formed an essential part of some wealthy lord's country estate.

The happy group consisted of eight persons—Attorney Cowan, of Radersburg, Mont., his wife and her sister, and five other residents of that Territory. It was their first visit to the park, and they were now on their way homeward, full of vivacity and enjoyment. One story quickly followed another around the camp-fires, and peals of laughter and glee rung out with joy through the wild surroundings. At length some one of a more solemn turn of thought suggested that it would be appropriate to sing that old familiar song, "Home, Sweet Home," and the entire group united their voices with a hearty good will that fairly made the trees pause to listen.

It was no doubt the first time Howard Payne's gem was ever heard in that secluded wilderness, and its beautiful echoes sounded very strange indeed, far up in that remote mountainous region. Yet no one of that group appeared to have any presentiment that it foreboded danger.

The song was finished, but its sweet, inspiring strains had scarcely died away in that uncivilized atmosphere when, to the awful horror of that company, their joy was as suddenly converted into thrills of intense despair and misery as their happiness had been complete. Two dozen or more naked savages, covered with war paint and armed to the teeth with guns and knives, sprang out from the thick foliage of the evergreen forests, and with hideous warwhoops struck the tourists dumb with amazement and terror at being made prisoners.

Their captors were a portion of Chief Joseph's band of the Nez Percés tribe, who had gone on their reservation in Idaho, and were fleeing from General Howard's troops. As soon as the Indians were in possession of the tourists, they snatched up the camp equipment and made signs for the prisoners to move on. All night long they were compelled to tramp by the side of the savages, and morning found them worn out and quite exhausted from fatigue. Fortunately, however, three of the prisoners escaped in the darkness, but their sufferings before reaching the settlements were intense. Chief Joseph appeared to have some kindly feelings for his captives, for now and then he would speak a good word in English to encourage them. But at an early hour next morning the party was signalled by a squad of young bucks to halt. In a few moments three young bucks came dashing up to them with wild glee. Some of their number had been killed in the fight, and they did not take kindly to the prisoners, but began to scowl at them with rage. Chief Joseph begged the young bucks to desist from injuring the prisoners, and, keeping the latter far out of sight as possible, gave Mrs. Cowan an old broken-down pony, and set all the prisoners at liberty, urging them with a wave of his hand to go, and make haste rapidly. They started, but within less than fifteen minutes after the departure of the Chief the war-whoop again resounded in the tourists' ears. On looking around, to their horror, they saw the young bucks mounted on ponies and with guns in hand, bearing down upon them. There was no chance for escape and the captives reluctantly waited for what seemed their inevitable fate. Two of the party were at once shot dead and scalped, and as several of the Indians approached Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, they began firing. One of the shots took effect and Cowan fell. Mrs. Cowan, determined to save her husband's life if possible, threw herself in front of the Indians, thus covering his body. A severe struggle ensued, but one of the young bucks dragged her away for a moment while the other held a revolver close to Cowan's head and fired, the shot apparently crashing through Cowan's skull. He fell back lifeless, bleeding profusely, and the Indians, after removing a piece of his scalp, put Mrs. Cowan on one of their ponies, and hurried away, for fear they might be overtaken by the Government troops. Mrs. Cowan remained a prisoner with Joseph's band until the capture of the tribe, nearly two weeks after the shooting of her husband, all the time, supposing from what she had witnessed, that he was surely dead. But he was destined for another strange adventure and still greater sufferings at the hands of another member of the tribe. In a few hours after the young bucks left him, Cowan recovered consciousness, but was extremely weak from the wounds on his head and thighs. He was making efforts to sit up, when an Indian, probably one of the rear guard, and whom he had not noticed, fired, the ball striking him near the right lung. Cowan the second time dropped lifeless. The Indian came up, and on seeing him so bloody believed him dead, and after hitting him with a stone and taking another small piece of scalp, went away. No doubt the savage conjectured his white subject was not even worth mutilating.

How long Cowan remained in that position, and the second time in an unconscious state, he does not know. But when he came to again it was the next morning, and he was lying on the upper side of a log, perfectly ignorant of how he got there. Too weak to get up, his efforts caused him to relapse into a comatose state, and on being reawakened he was seized with an intense thirst. Finally he succeeded in raising himself up on his elbow, and then for several hours he dragged himself wearily along until he reached water and obtained a drink. This revived him still more, and he began searching for something to appease his appetite. There was nothing except roots and herbs in that vicinity, yet he devoured all that he could obtain readily. With these roots and herbs, and by checking the loss of blood from his wounds, he sustained life until discovered by one of General Howard's scouts, three days after being wounded. On being moved to camp, and receiving medical care, he was sent home, and when your correspondent last saw him at Radersburg, not long since, he was the very picture of health, and the only scars visible were two barren spots on his head, from whence the scalp-locks were taken. To add still more to the satisfaction of his own perilous escape from death at the hands of the Indians, his wife and sister-in-law were both restored to him unharmed and he now has an interesting family of children and enjoys a lucrative law practice. He is probably the only attorney who has been twice dead to all intents and purposes, and yet still lives. His neighbors regard him as a sort of supernatural alibi.—*Helena (Montana) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

## A Narrow Escape.

"Speaking of mushrooms and toadstools, gentlemen," chimed in Dumley, "a friend of mine not long ago gathered a quantity of what he supposed were mushrooms, and took 'em home. His wife cooked 'em, and the whole family ate heartily of 'em."  
"And did they all die?" inquired the crowd, very much shocked.  
"No, they happened to be mushrooms, you see," replied Dumley, with a far-away look in his eyes, "but it was a narrow escape."—*N. Y. Sun.*

## A WOMAN'S SUCCESS.

What Determination, Perseverance and Industry Will Accomplish.

Here is the life history of a woman who is well known to many New York shoppers as the fore-woman in the suit department. She is still quite young, on the sunny side of thirty-five, with a pleasant face, a sweet, low voice and a manner that helps her greatly in her profession. This may not seem a very exalted position to some people, but when they consider the long, steep road she has climbed, her present stand may appear an enviable one. At all events her work is light, though the responsibilities are heavy. She gets very nearly \$2,500 a year, and has a cheerful, pretty little flat of her own, where she has books, and birds, and flowers, and she considers herself an individual greatly to be envied. This is the story: Twenty-five years ago a man died in a little squalid Scotch village by the sea and a few miles from a port where the smaller sort of sailing vessels cleared for harbor all over the world. There was nothing uncommon concerning this man's death; in fact, it was the usual business: helpless widow, three crying orphans, no money and no prospect of any. The eldest brat was an elfish girl with a sharp tongue that offended a close-fisted relative who offered to take the mother into his house as housekeeper, and the two boys to work on the farm as soon as they were able, but would not have the girl at any price. She heard his proposition and her eyes flashed. She wouldn't stand in her mother's way or in that of her little brothers, so the ten-year-old imp packed her one other dress and a few childish treasures in an old handkerchief, kissed the three tenderly, and when they were asleep stole away to the neighboring town through the darkness. She hung about the wharf for two days until she found a ship bound to America. When that ship sailed she wasn't in Scotland, and yet she didn't seem to be on the ship. The third day out comes a white-faced brat from the hold, ghastly with hunger. The captain swore a little, then laughed, and the women fed, clothed and cosseted the only girl stowaway they had ever seen. When the ship reached New York one of the women took the child to mind her babies at home. She learned to read from the children's blocks and picture-books; she learned to write and figure from one of the older girls, who was going to a primary school and liked to have help in her lessons. At fifteen she was behind a counter in a shop; at twenty she was at the head of her department. The uncle was dead, the boys apprenticed and the mother alone; so she sent for her and they took two rooms. In five years more she was the headwoman in the big shop, and every two or three years her salary increases. She lives well, saves something each year, has an account in the savings bank and is as plucky as ever.—*N. Y. World.*

## RECENT INVENTIONS.

Things of Beauty and Usefulness and Trifles Light as Air.

Here are a number of inventions which do not need long descriptions: A small, round rubber mat, with little spikes all over it, on which the cashier drops the silver change, from which the customer easily picks it.  
A cheese-cutter, consisting of a knife by which the grocer can, with certainty, cut ten ounces from the cheese whenever the customer orders half a pound.  
A balloon which carries a lightning-rod high in the air over an oil tank.  
A cigar-selling machine that drops out an all-Havana, clips the end off, and exposes a match and a piece of sand-paper, whenever a nickel or lead blank is dropped in a slit in the side of the machine.  
A nose protector (Isho invention), by which a woolen pad is snugly carried on the end of the nose in cold weather.  
An electrical boot-blacking machine, in which a brush is rapidly revolved in a non-rotating handle. The whirling brush brings the shine in one-tenth of the time of the old vibrator elbow method.  
A rubber funnel which may be fitted over the head, big end up, so as to inclose all the hair while the barber shampoos a customer. A tube hangs down behind, so as to carry away the suds, while the hose for flushing out the hair, funnel and tube is provided. It is the invention of a German barber.  
A monster bicycle, with places for two men in a basket swung below the axle, who operate the machine with levers geared to the axle.  
An air pump to force oil from a tank on a ship over a stormy sea.  
A fan rotated by the wheels of a baby carriage to keep the flies off the baby.  
A device which will prevent the most restless individual from kicking the clothes off the bed. It is the invention of a Chicago woman.  
A new gun with a battery in the stock and cartridges which have coils of platinum wire where the cap is. Pressing the trigger connects the coil with the battery.  
A combined rocking chair and cradle (indescribable).  
A combined kitchen ventilator and clock winder, being a device for connecting the ventilator wheels commonly placed in windows with the family clock.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## ROMAN CATACOMBS.

Skeletons of Early Christians That Are Even Now Well Preserved.

The Roman catacombs are long and narrow passages or cross-galleries, excavated in the bowels of the earth, in the hills outside and around the city, for the burial of the dead. They are dark and gloomy, with only an occasional ray of light from above. The galleries have two or more stories, all filled with tombs; and form an intricate network or subterranean labyrinth. Small compartments (*loculi*) for the reception of the dead were cut out like shelves in the perpendicular walls, and rectangular chambers (*cubicula*) for families or distinguished martyrs. They were covered with a slab of marble or tile. The more wealthy were laid in sarcophagi. The ceiling is flat, sometimes slightly arched. Space was economized so as to leave room usually only for a single person, the average width of the passages being two and one-half feet. This economy may be traced to the poverty of the early Christians, and also to their strong sense of community in life and in death. The little oratories with altars and Episcopal chairs cut in the tufa are probably of later construction, and could accommodate only a few persons at a time. They were suited for funeral services and private devotions, but not for public worship.

The furniture of the Catacombs is instructive and interesting, but most of it has been removed to churches and museums, and must be studied outside. Articles of ornament, rings, seals, bracelets, necklaces, mirrors, tooth-picks, ear-picks, buckles, brooches, rare coins, innumerable lamps of clay (terra-cotta) or of bronze (even of silver and amber) all sorts of tools, and in the case of children a variety of playthings were inclosed with the dead. Many of these articles were carved with the monogram of Christ or with other Christian symbols. (The lamps in Jewish cemeteries generally bear a picture of the golden candlestick.)

A great number of flasks and cups, with or without ornamentation, are also found, mostly outside of the graves and fastened to the grave-slabs. These were formerly supposed to have been receptacles for tears, or, from the red, dried sediment in them, for the blood of martyrs. But later archaeologists consider them drinking vessels used in the agapes and oblations. A superstitious habit prevailed in the fourth century, although condemned by a council of Carthage (397) to give to the dead the eucharistic wine, or to put a cup with the consecrated wine into the grave.

The instruments of torture which the fertile imagination of credulous people had discovered, and which were made to prove that almost every Christian buried in the Catacombs was a martyr, are simply implements of handicraft. The instinct of nature prompts the bereaved to deposit in the graves of their kindred and friends those things which were constantly used by them. The idea prevailed also, to a large extent, that the future life was a continuation of the occupations and amusements of the present, but free from sin and imperfection.

On opening the graves the skeleton frequently appears even now very well preserved, sometimes in dazzling whiteness, as covered with a glistening glory, but falls into dust at the touch.—*Prof. Philip Schaff in Century.*

## WEALTHY COLORED MEN.

A Few of Those Who Are Worth Over Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Frederick Douglass is said to be worth \$250,000, although he is only assessed for \$18,895 worth of property.

Samuel Harris, a negro of Williamsburg, Va., is worth \$80,000. In Richmond there is an Afro-American barber named William Lyons who is worth \$50,000.

The wealthiest person of the African race north of Mason and Dixon's line is Dr. James N. Gloucester, of Brookline. The Gloucester estate is valued at \$200,000.

A Nickens owns and manages a pottery at Had's field, from which he turned out work that outvalued every thing of its kind at the New Orleans Exposition.

In Augusta, Ga., W. G. Johnson, general merchant, is said to be worth \$35,000. Mrs. Nora Foster, a handsome quadroon, recently inherited a fortune of nearly \$100,000 from her husband.

Nineteen colored men of Baltimore are said to be worth \$800,000. The wealthiest is Joseph Thomas, who is a boss stevedore. He is worth \$80,000. James L. Bradford, a green grocer, is worth \$50,000.

Rev. James Runsev, of Hancock County, O., is worth \$150,000, and is the largest individual holder in the Bank of Findlay. There are quite a number of negroes with property in Ohio amounting to \$75,000.

Stewart Ellis, of Raleigh, N. C., has filled a Government contract for carpeting on a building worth \$300,000. W. C. Coleman, wholesale retail merchant of Concord, N. C., owns several of the finest breed of horses in the State.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—If the hairs of every man's head are numbered we presume those on the back of the cranium are lack numbers.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

—It is best for a young man to pay as he goes. If he has been stopping at a hotel long without baggage he must pay just a little before he goes.—*N. G. Picayune.*

## ARROGANT PEOPLE.

Self-Sufficient Individuals Who Are Clever Only in Their Own Minds.

Only those who have done some piece of intellectual work to be judged by many, officially entitled to sit in judgment upon it but in no way qualified, know the full depths of human stupidity even in fairly-educated folk. And those who have had that sorrowful experience have seen such depths of human stupidity as would a priori have been thought incredible. The most frightful exhibitions of stupidity occur when men, not by any means stupid or illiterate, are called to judge of work which lies quite outside their experience and capacity. Likewise when men, of fair general information, try to pass themselves off as possessing knowledge which they do not possess. It was not a blockhead, but a man of moderate learning and of very great smartness (and self-sufficiency), who seriously declared that he had never read either Shakespeare or Milton; and furthermore, that he did not believe that any body had ever read either Shakespeare or Milton. Having looked into "Hamlet" one evening, and found that he was not interested, he concluded that he was a fair specimen of educated humanity, and what did not interest him could not interest any body. Many men, fairly literate, have a rough impression that all intellectual work belongs so much to the same order, that if they can, with a good result, apply their understanding to one portion of it they may without absurdity apply their understanding to any portion of it. This is a curious illusion. A decent graduate of a Scotch university, who has studied for the clerk and done the duty of a parish for ten years, would never dream that he was therefore qualified to judge of the technicalities of music, or of architecture, or of engineering, or of golf. In such matters he would bow to the judgment of experts. I have indeed heard of a good professor of divinity who instructed Sir Gilbert Scott, near the end of his career, in the high principles of architecture, the professor stating that he had evolved these from his inner consciousness in the light of the Divine. But after he had spoken at such length, Sir Gilbert Scott smiled kindly and departed without even a syllable of reply. That professor was indeed an exceptional man. Men not exceptional at all will, however, be found to express an authoritative opinion upon liturgies, upon ornology, upon ritual, never having bestowed the smallest thought upon these, and that without any idea that his is presumptuous; that, too, though they are clever and sensible men.—*Lougan's Magazine.*

## EDIFYING CONVERSATION.

How a Dakota Tom-orial Artist Entertained a Trembling Victim.

"I dunno what's got into me to-day," said the Dakota barber, as he stropped his razor. "My hand is so unsteady I can't hardly do nothing."  
"Is that so?" anxiously inquired the customer from the chair, as he peered over his lower eyelids.  
"Yes, all of a tremble. Cut the last gentleman in the throat," he continued, as he swept the steel down one side of the victim's face. "Steady customer; hated to lose him, too."  
"You, you didn't kill him, I hope?" asked the subject.  
"Don't know yet—friends took him home. Very uncomfortable, though, to turn to reach for the lather brush and have the blood squirt out of a customer's juggy vein into a feller's boot-leg," went on the operator, as he rounded the chin and took a swath down the throat. "I hate to go round with my boot full of blood—liable to catch cold when it cools off."  
The human sacrifice only gasped, but could not speak. The executioner continued:  
"It looks bad, too, for a first-class shop like this 'un to see blood a-quitting all over every thing. Apt to discourage other customers, too," he continued, as he stepped around behind, pulled the victim a little higher up on the rack, and executed some rapid up-strokes on his throat. "You probably wouldn't a-got in the cheer if you'd a seen how that man's neck looked. Besides, I hate to have my towels and sheers all get blood, 'an' it makes the floor stinky." He went on, as he rolled the sufferer's head this way and that, and laid the cold flat side of the razor on his throat, "an' it al'ays gives me a new start when the stream strikes me to turn 'round 'an' find the customer a-layin' in the cheer tryin' to holler 'an' his windpipe cut off short. I al'ays makes me more tremble than I was afore—I ain't what I was 'fore I cut that last man; if I don't steady down pretty quick I'm going to lay off. You don't know how it breaks me up to see a man rollin' 'round in the cheer scatterin' blood all over the o'her e customers as are layin' still. Co-sine shave, sir? No? All right, sir. No to-be for the bald place, sir? You're bald as a lamp-shade, sir—some like it that way though. There you are, sir—fifteen cents, please—don't stop where that other gentleman rolled out of the cheer 'an' laid 'an' bleed!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The discovery of silk is attributed to one of the wives of the Emperor of China, Hoang Ti, who reigned about two thousand years before the Christian era, and since that time a special spot has been allotted in the gardens of the Chinese royal palace to the cultivation of the mulberry tree—called in Chinese the "go loo tree"—and to the keeping of silk-worms. The first silk dress in history was made, not for a sovereign or a pretty woman, but for the master in human shape, Hellogabalus.

## THE TABLES TURNED.

A Well-Laid Plan Which Didn't Work to Every Body's Satisfaction.

"Jes' a minute, if you please," said a man in Western Nebraska as he came out of a house and hailed us as we were going past. "Did you happen to notice the school-house much when you came past it down here a mile?"  
"Yes, we saw it."  
"School wasn't called yet, I reckon?"  
"No."  
"Was the boys out havin' a ring-rattle 'an' whoopin' a good deal like in-juns?"  
"No, every thing was very quiet."  
"School-house broke up any—winders gone or door stove in?"  
"Guess not."  
"See any thing of the teacher?"  
"Yes; saw him through the door sitting with his feet on the desk reading a book."  
"Was he? Seemed calm?"  
"He appeared that way."  
"See any thing of a big, raw-boned boy, with long arms 'an' big hands, wearin' a high felt hat painted red, white 'n' blue?"  
"Yes; we noticed him."  
"Wa'n't he walkin' 'round talkin' loud, with his thumb under one gallus 'an' a chip on his shoulder?"  
"No. He was sitting on the ground near the school-house, with his back against a tree. His nose was all bloody, his arms were hanging down, and he looked sick. His clothes were about half torn off of him, and one of the small boys was carrying his striped hat full of water to him from the creek."  
"Well, I sw'ar if that don't beat me! Didn't holler no slang at you or offer to fight you?"  
"I don't think he saw us at all—none eye was closed up."  
"I expect—nothing s'prises me now! I reckon the plan didn't work."  
"What was it?"  
"W'y, that feller's my boy, you see, 'an' he loved to lick the teacher this mornin', but I reckon from what you say something went wrong somewhere. The teacher gave him a longer 'rithmetic lesson than he order, 'an' says I to him, 'Hop on to the little dood 'an' whale him—jes' show him that you understand what's the matter o' Hanner?' Bill said that he'd do it 'an' that I'd better see the other two school officers 'an' git another teacher somewhere, 'cause there wouldn't be enough o' this 'un left to wad a gun when he got done with him. Says he, 'Pap, don't be scart if you notice small pieces of a school-teacher fallin' 'round here 'long durin' the forenoon.' One eye shut and his nose bloody! 'An' Bill al'ays claimed he was a fighter, too! I'll be testotally chawed if he ain't been trottin' in the wrong class for two years. When he gits home if I don't bring out the old strap 'an' larrup him myself then you can shoot me. A black eye 'an' nose all bloody! Say, wait till half-past four o'clock 'an' you'll see a big, lazy, double-fisted fraud of a boy git pounded all to pieces by his old father!"—*E. H. Caruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

## A CANADIAN'S PLAINT.

He Seeks Enlightenment on a Weighty Question of Principle.

An unduly excited young man rushed into the Woodbridge Street Station the other day with something to say, and as soon as he could get his breath he said:  
"I came in here on a train from Toronto, and I met a man. Says I is this the United States of America, and says he, you are bloody right it is. Says I I'm glad to know it, and is this town called Detroit? He says you can bet your life 'tis, and won't you come and have a glass of something for the stomach's sake! Says I I don't care if I do, being it is not against the law, and we departed for a place where the flowing blood doth circulate."  
"And you had a drink?"  
"We had a drink, and says I I'm much obliged to you, stranger, and he says not at all, and as I was turning to depart he gives me a push and a shove, and grabs off my neck pin and puts it into his pocket."  
"What's the value of the pin?"  
"I paid twenty cents for it in Toronto."  
"And what kind of a complaint do you wish to make?"  
"None at all, sir. I'm here to ask you if that is the right principle on the part of the American people? If it is I've nothing more to say. If it isn't I'll return and find the man, and says I: 'Why did you shove and rob me?' 'For fun,' says he. 'That's poor fun,' says I, and with that I gives him two on the nose and three below the belt, and as he lies down for a quiet nap in the gutter I continues my journey to Chicago. Good day, sir; glad to have had the honor of meeting you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## A Good Darky Story.

In these days of schools and school-masters for the colored people the number of those "who can not tell their right hand from their left" will presumably rapidly diminish; but before the "darky" of ante-bellum times quite disappears among the shades of things that are past, here is a story of "Elvira." Elvira fell sick, and her "ole marster" went to inquire as to the state of her health. The room where she lay was in total darkness (light and air are carefully excluded from a sick-room by many negroes), and Mr. B. stood outside the door while speaking to the invalid. He asked: "Which eye is it, Elvira, that is swollen?" The voice of Elvira replied through the darkness: "Marster, it's dat eye over nex' to de barn."—*Larper's Magazine.*

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The Leavenworth Board of Trade has ordered the Times and the Standard in 5,000 lots to be sent east to advertise the city.

In our statement, last week, of the increase in the pension of Bent Murdock, of the El Dorado Republican, the figures made us say it had been increased from \$50 to \$72, when the increase was from \$15 to \$52, which later sum is the maximum allowance for total blindness.

A newspaper is of value to a community in which it is published directly and indirectly in many ways. It is therefore, not only the privilege of every one, but the duty of all who own property in a town where there is a paper to contribute to its support in the way of patronage.—Hartford Call

Where land is valuable wool growing can scarcely be made a profitable industry. The wool grower has enjoyed the benefit of protection for many years, and yet the number of sheep in the older States has steadily decreased and the price of wool is lower than it has been for the past forty years. The tariff robs the farmer ten times to where it will benefit them once and they should not allow the protectionists to pull the wool over their eyes any longer.—Kansas City Star.

A copy of the Kansas Catholic, of Leavenworth, of December 29, containing an eulogy on Pope Leo XIII, delivered in the Cathedral in that city, and containing in its other columns matter principally pertaining to the papacy, has been printed on satin, the margin being beautifully hand painted by Miss Katie O'Flanagan, the edges of the leaf being bound with delicately worked yellow silk ribbon. This beautiful copy will be forwarded to the Pope at Rome by John O'Flanagan, the editor of the paper.

The Burlington Independent with John E. Watrous as editor, is now fourteen years old, and a right healthy kid in every way. It visits over a thousand homes in Coffey county every week, its columns are filled with choice local and general reading matter, and it is patronized liberally by the business men and professional people of Burlington. Its lungs are healthy and sound, and it is not bothered to any alarming extent with mortgage plasters on its back. The Independent will continue to be the paper of Coffey county. It is a good substantial sheet and has the best wishes of the Courant for its future success.

The dependent pension bill now before the Senate is virtually the same as the one that President Cleveland vetoed last spring, and however fervent patriots may explain that it is a measure to secure justice "for men who have lost their papers," it is obviously a measure to obtain a pension for hundreds of thousands of men who have no right to it on any plea. It opens the doors wide to all ex-soldiers—to bounty jumpers, to shirkers and cowards, and sutlers' assistants and coffee-coolers—to all who were enlisted for three months, whether the service was at the front or rear, if they are willing to plead poverty. It offers a premium for perjury and a prize for mendacity. It puts heroes and paltrons on a level, and offers an additional reward to bummers, stragglers and deserters who have already been paid much more than they were worth. This is Manderson's pension bill.

AT THE OLD STAND.

It is hoped that the friends and patrons of the Star will to-day hear the last of the disastrous fire which visited the office last Monday.

The Star has been glad to acknowledge over and over again the manifold kindness shown to it on all sides, but in spite of these, it may be easily understood that the printing of a newspaper during the past few days has been beset with difficulties which could only be overcome by persistent energy. Yesterday, for the first time since the fire, the paper was printed from the old office, and there were hitches and delays in unexpected places. But the edition, nevertheless, was furnished to the great majority of its readers. To-day it is hoped and believed that no one will be disappointed either as regards time of delivery or the character of the paper.

On Monday morning the business office will be removed from its temporary location on the corner of Ninth and Delaware streets to its old quarters, and the Star will then have the same compact and complete arrangements for printing a live evening newspaper which have enabled it in the past to command the respect of its contemporaries and the confidence of the public. The losses and annoyances of the fire will long continue to be a subject of regret, but it has served to demonstrate to all that the Star has the enterprise and the resources equal to every emergency. The Kansas City people will have no cause to regret in the future the support which they have always given the Star, for it is the ambition of its managers to print as good an evening paper as can be found in any city of the world—a newspaper fully in keep-

ing with the metropolitan character and progress of this community.—Kansas City Star, Jan. 21.

A SANTA FE TOWN.

(Special Correspondence of the Abilene Gazette.) COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., Jan. 19.—This town has long been noted throughout the State, as the county seat of Chase county, and the place where the fine building stone was quarried that was used in erecting the east wing of the state house at Topeka.

On stepping from the street car, the first attractive building that we noticed was the elegant stone courthouse, which cost the modest sum of \$47,000. An inspection reveals the fact that all the county officers have cosy quarters. There are good hotel accommodations to be found here, the Eureka house being located near the court-house, and at the end of the street car line.

There are two good newspapers here. The Leader, W. A. Morgan, editor, keeps up the Republican end of politics, while W. E. Timmons, with his Courant loudly proclaims the cause of Democracy. Your correspondent is under obligations to both gentlemen for courtesies shown. The main street is lined from the river to the court house with good business houses. For the most part the material used is the famous Cottonwood stone. The same are occupied with an enterprising set of business men, who report trade fair.

There is a good flowering mill operated here, the water power being excellent.

The situation on which the town is located is something like our neighboring town of Enterprise—high, dry and rolling, giving a perfect drainage system, so important in all cities. We cannot imagine a more lovely place to build a home than on the banks of the Cottonwood river.

At present the ice harvest is attracting the most attention, and truly the mill dam is the finest source imaginable from which to obtain a supply of the article that will be pure.

The Daily Gazette will be a welcome visitor to this place, as it will reach the patrons at 1:00 p. m.

RIGHT ON THE TARIFF.

The Chicago Tribune which is the acknowledged leader of the Republican newspapers in the west on every party doctrine except the tariff, comes back at the high protection and monopoly organs with this solid shot: "If a newspaper interview, based on the synopsis of the President's message, is to be taken as more blinding than the platform of the party, then it would hardly be worth while to hold another national convention, and the call for June 19th had better be canceled. If Paris has done its share in furnishing the platform, let Berlin or some other European capital name the ticket."

"It is most earnestly to be hoped that the editors, like W. P. Nixon and Whitelaw Reid, who seem inclined to see in the present tariff a sacred white elephant which it would be sacrilege to touch, will not persist in alienating themselves from the Republican party. Some of them have done excellent service in the past, and all are capable of doing much good work in the future. The last national Republican platform pledged the party to "correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus," and that pledge cannot be violated without disloyalty to Republicanism. The monopoly, trusts and rings which have combined to capture the Republican party have undertaken a bigger contract than they can reasonably hope to carry out.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the two weeks ending Jan. 17, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific building, Washington, D. C., N. C. Barber, Mullinsville, sulky attachment for plows; F. L. Bear, Pleasant Bridge, bob sled; J. E. Rusebarre and G. E. Mitchell, Robinson, rotary grain measure; J. W. Craig, Coryville, corn planter; O. P. Daly, Smith Center, heating stove; Alfred Hollingsworth, Union Valley, corn harvester; Wesley Nave, South Haven, attachment for cultivators; W. A. Perkins, Clifton, draft equalizer; E. N. Williams, Bonita, check row corn planter; V. J. Van Horn, Goffs, wrench.

fifteen years has been to buy as much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper with 400 circulation for 5,000 dodgers. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a lottery scheme I might use posters, but I would not insult a decent reading public with hand bills. The class of people who read such things are poor material to look to for support in mercantile affairs. I deal directly with the publisher. I say to him: "How long will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for \$100 or \$50, as the case may be? Let him do the figuring, and if I think he is not trying to make more than his share, I give him the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. The first year I laid aside \$4,000; last year I laid aside and spent \$40,000. I have done better than this, and shall increase the sum as the profits warrant it. I owe my success to the newspapers, and to them I shall freely give a certain profit of my yearly business.

STRONG CITY SPECIALS.

(Special Correspondence of the Abilene Gazette.) STRONG CITY, KAS., Jan. 18.—The incoming and outgoing trains on the main line, together with the Abilene branch, make things very lively about the depot at all hours of the day and night. This, together with the street car line connecting Cottonwood Falls, gives the town something of a metropolitan air. We sized up the city and ran in on Mr. Lantry, the stone king, found him on the eve of departing on some important business transaction, but in the few moments conversation that we had he expressed many kindly feelings for the success of the Gazette being an enthusiast as to the justness of the principles of the grand old Democratic party and a warm friend of Ex-Gov. Glick.

The postmaster is an energetic man, and placed the scribe under many obligations. There are two good hotels in the city, the Commercial on the south side, and the Grand, on the north side of the railroad track. You pay your money and take your choice.

There is now only one paper published in the city, the Republican having purchased the entire outfit of the Independent. There are two banks, and a large number of stores and business houses of various kind line the main street on either side for a space of three blocks. The name of this place is familiar to Abilene people as the name "Strong City extension" has been given to our Santa Fe route; this being the place where Kansas City passengers take the main line, but the main line fast train does not take very kindly to the fact of waiting for your delayed train, which occurs so often during the cold weather.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

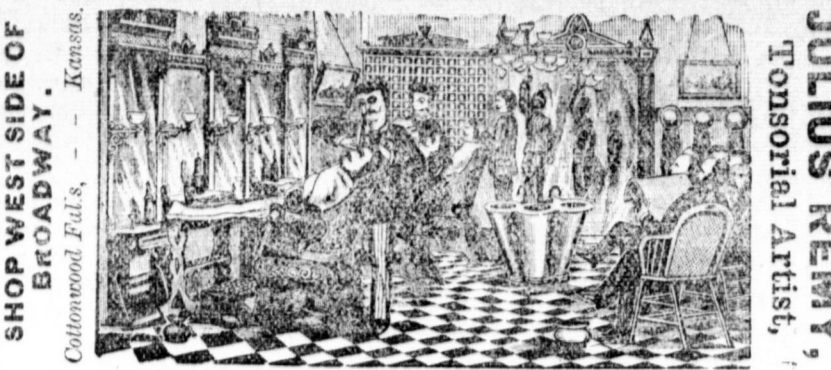
The Chase county Teachers' Association will meet at Cedar Point, Feb. 4th, beginning at 7 o'clock, p. m. PROGRAMME. Paper—How to excite an interest in the study of History—R. D. Rees. Discussion opened by Miss Jennie Hamill. Paper—School visitation and how secured—Miss Cleo C. Ice. Discussion, W. B. Gibson and Laura Carey. Paper—Grading of our country schools—J. A. Oursler. Discussion, J. M. Warren. Paper—Training for citizenship—L. A. Lowther. Discussion, B. F. Bigler and J. W. Wilson. Query Box and Miscellaneous Business.—School News. J. C. DAVIS, Sec'y.

NEW PRESIDENT.

Major C. Hood has been chosen president of the Emporia National Bank. He has long held the office of vice-president, and has performed the duties of president in the absence of Senator Plumb who held that position. The change was made at the request of the Senator, whose official duties in Washington makes it impossible for him to be in this city and perform the duties of president. Major Hood, as vice-president, has made himself popular with those doing business with him, by his gentlemanly, thorough and prompt manner of transacting business, and his election to the office of president is but a fair acknowledgment of his duties in his former position.—Emporia Democrat.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

The January 7th, issue, the first of the year 1888, contains the following interesting articles: The First Chapter of Genesis, by Prof. W. Gray Elmslie. Captured Brides in Fair Cathay, from Black-



SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway. Cottonwood Falls. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES. In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD-MOWER. And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. ESTABLISHED IN 1859. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap21-lyr

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B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, THE EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEER, Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. Is prepared to call sales of Real and Personal property. Will sell on percent, or salary. ADDRESS, Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. DEEP sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards whenever they live. You are started free, capital not needed; some have made over \$50 in a single day at the work. All succeed. dec-lyr

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION OF THE Time of Holding a Special Election of Township Officers in Cedar Township. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. The State of Kansas, to all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the 7th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1888, there will be held a special election in Cedar township, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: One Trustee, One Clerk, One Treasurer, Two Justices of the Peace, and Two Constables. And votes of electors for said offices will be received at the polls, at the Wonsiva school house, in said township, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1888. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Jan 12-4

T. B. JOHNSTON, Successor to EDWIN PRATT, DRUGS, BOOKS & STATIONARY. Will be found at the OLD STAND, With a FULL STOCK OF PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS & PUTTY, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FINE CIGARS, Etc. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANS. nov24-tf

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, ap23-tf

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Fifth and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jan25-tf

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE at SALINA, KANSAS, 16749 January 18th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 25, 1888, viz: Committed Homestead, No. 22861, of Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Point, Kansas, for the south 1/4 of the southeast 1/4, of section 24, in township 23 south, of range 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: D. Montgomery, A. M. Ice, W. L. Graham, J. W. Byram, all of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

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

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Responsible and energetic persons wanted to solicit subscriptions. Write us once for exclusive territory. THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE CO., 749 Broadway, New York

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. Tex. Ex. Al. Ex. K. Ex. K. C. Ex. Cedar Gr. 12 47 9 45 11 03 10 23

C. K. & W. R. R. EAST. Bazar 12 11 11 45 11 37 Cottonwood Falls 11 37 8 20 pm

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mrs. James Harvey is quite sick. Mrs. J. C. Davis has returned from Kansas City. A fine line of Gent's Party Ties, at E. F. Holmes.

It has been thawing weather during day-time nearly every day since Wednesday of last week. Mr. E. W. Braze has put up an ice-house on his premises, and is now gathering his ice harvest.

Mr. Cal. Evans lost two horses, last week, from rabbits, and Mr. Wm. Norton, sixteen hogs, from the same cause. The animals having been bitten by a dog said to have come from Butler county.

active and popular A. O. H. State Delegate of Kansas, under B. of E. principles, has wheeled Chase county into the A. O. H. column at Strong City with twenty charter members.

IN MEMORIAM. Died, Monday, Jan. 23d, 1888, at 3 o'clock, a. m., Mamie, daughter of James and Lizzie O'Byrne, of Strong City, aged 8 years, of rheumatism of the heart.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE A. O. H. WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take to Himself Mamie, the beloved daughter of our respected brother, James O'Byrne.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. BEATING ALL TIMES. ELGIN WATCHES. JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

### THE SIZE OF FARMS.

How Small and Medium Holdings Can Be Made Profitable.

The tendency has been toward large farms. It appears to be human nature to wish to accumulate large tracts. In Europe a long course of this accompanied with the laws of primogeniture and of entail has concentrated the whole land of the country in a few hands.

In our country, more especially in the West and in California, we have seen the same process going on, and though we have neither of the above laws, corporations that never die as long as they are successful, may hold large tracts for grain farms or cattle ranches equally detrimental to the welfare of the country.

Large grain farms can not in the end pay. The impossibility of getting sufficient manure to keep up their fertility, will diminish the crops from year to year till they are reduced below a paying point, when cultivation will be discontinued, leaving a partially barren tract to be divided up into smaller farms.

The severity of late winters, causing the death of immense numbers of cattle, and the low prices obtained for them, are breaking up some of the largest cattle ranches, and will probably continue to do so. Besides, the manure from the cattle may be said to be lost, scattered over such large tracts, while on smaller farms it would be saved and applied properly to the land.

Medium sized farms, from three to six hundred acres, would probably be found (where there is sufficient capital to work them properly) to be the most profitable, as on these would be found the latest improved labor saving machines, by which crops can be put in, cultivated and harvested at the lowest rate of expense, such as can not be done on a small eighty or one hundred acre farm where more manual labor has to be employed.

Small farms of fifty to one hundred acres must be intelligently managed to make them pay. They can not, as heretofore, be devoted to raising grain, as without the improved machinery, they can not compete with the larger farms which can profitably use them. But by devoting them to dairying, poultry-raising, fruit-raising (such as apples and pears that do not require much attention), they can be made to pay well, provided the farmer has sufficient help in his own family to attend to the work properly. Of course he will have to raise his own fodder, and some grain, nearly all to be consumed on the farm to feed the cows and poultry. There is another class of smaller farms, from five to twenty-five acres, or even up to fifty acres, that can be made profitable, principally by small fruit-raising and keeping poultry, but these to pay well should be near large towns and cities where the sales could be personally looked after.

Mr. L. B. Arnold, of near Rochester, N. Y., the well-known lecturer on dairy matters, has a five-acre farm on which he has cleared as much as six hundred dollars a year, principally from raising small fruit and poultry. He evaporates all his fruit, which is principally black raspberries, also some apples, and makes about one hundred dollars a year off his poultry of forty hens. He keeps one cow on the milking system, and part of the farm is planted to corn for the poultry, and fodder for the cow, which has no pasture. Of course the income will vary according to the season. No small fruit-riser should commence without an evaporator, and with it the distant farmer could do as well as those nearer towns; he would have the benefit of cheap land and low taxes, while Mr. Arnold being within three miles of Rochester, had to pay taxes on a valuation of some \$400 an acre.

We do not feel confident to sum up which is best, and will leave the intended farmer to decide for himself, according to his capital, etc.—N. Y. Witness.

### REVIEW OF FASHIONS.

Novelties in Dress Fabrics, Toilet Accessories and Millinery.

The popularity of moire antique remains unabated, and the ingenuity of designers have been exercised to devise new patterns of watering, none of which, however, possess the rich effect of the original design. One of these has, at regular intervals, little pools, as it were, of concentric rings on a surface of large waves; and another has similar but less regular pools, and the ground watering is disposed to form a sort of triangular connection between them.

Stripes form decidedly the most prominent features in all dress fabrics, and the draperies and skirts are devised to afford them the best effects. Moire stripes in alternation with satin stripes embroidered with gold and silver are seen in the latest importations of evening fabrics, also wide stripes of faille brocaded with garlands and separate flowers, alternating with moire stripes in a strongly contrasting color. The combinations of color are something marvelous, and the same design may be found in almost any desired tints.

The same fancy stripes prevail in drapery nets. Insertions of white, cream or black lace, alternate with moire ribbon of any of the fashionable colors; and embroideries in stripes of steel, gold, pearl or colored beads appear on black, white, cream and all delicate colors. In using these, as a rule, the width of the net forms the length of the drapery; and the artistic draping deprives the stripes of their inherent stiffness.

A charming toilet, part of a trousseau recently completed, is so designed that it is appropriate for a visiting costume,

and by the addition of a train and open corsage is transformed into a lovely evening dress. It is of blue velvet, not a very dark shade, made with a round skirt artistically draped at the back and opening in front over a narrow tablier of plaited *peau de soie* of the same shade, the front edges of the velvet adorned with one or two embroidered motifs of steel and gold tinsel and blue silk, and a band of passementerie to match around the bottom. The waist is of *peau de soie*, trimmed with bands of embroidery placed across it at the back in a most original manner. The second corsage is of velvet, open in heart shape in front and trimmed with the embroidery, the edge of the opening bordered with cream tulle and old-gold lace. The train is adjustable, and is of blue velvet lined with *peau de soie*.

Among the dainty accessories of the toilet, that can be purchased ready for use, are *balayuses* made of silk—pink, gray, blue, etc.—having a pinked plaiting mounted on a plain facing of the same material. Another style, made of turlan laid in very fine plaits, is trimmed with rows of colored ribbon velvet. Black with red or amber velvet is especially pretty, and can be used in all-black costume or one in which the corresponding color is combined.

Handsome skirts for winter wear, a decided improvement on the heavy quilted skirts of former years, are made of striped or plain silk, satin or plush, lined with flannel or silecia, and bordered with a plaited flounce. Even here, stripes have the preference. The fashionable tournure is perceptibly smaller, and appears more as a dress extender, and without the bunched-up effect with which we have been so long familiar.

Soft muffs, made of material matching the costume or wrap, trimmed with fur, passementerie, lace ribbon, bows and other fancy decorations, in accordance with the material, are very fashionable. Independent muffs for dressy wear are made of bright-colored plush or velvet, elaborately trimmed with lace, beaded motifs, tinsel embroideries, feathers, flowers, etc.

The new handles for umbrellas are of sterling silver, generally oxidized, in various odd and artistic shapes, many of them elaborately chased, and others oxidized to produce the effect of being partially worn. Solid gold is also in favor for the purpose, and in combination with ivory makes the most dainty and artistic handle imaginable. Silver combined with buckhorn is especially liked for a gentleman's umbrella; and a ram's horn of solid silver, slightly oxidized, and forming a ring large enough to slip over the hand, is a favorite design on those intended for ladies' use.

For evening toilet and opera wear, small ornamental additions to the coiffure are composed of little puffs of fancy tulle, small bows of ribbon disposed in aigrettes, light sprays of flowers, ostrich-feather tips, a butterfly of colored feathers, attached to a swaying stem, and any combination of these charming "nothings," which are so decorative and yet defy description. An odd bonnet is covered with a network or interlacement of pinked-out strips of fine cloth or felt, tacked with gilt spangles. The garniture consists of a bow of ribbon and two white ostrich-tips, set well forward.—*Demorest's Monthly*.

### SHEEP-SKIN MATS.

How Every Intelligent Farmer Can Make and Dye Them.

We are asked how to make and dye a sheep-skin mat. A contemporary gives this plan for making: Wash the skin while fresh in strong soapuds, first picking from the wool all the dirt that will come out. A little paraffine (a tablespoonful to three gallons of water) will aid in removing the impurities. Continue to wash the skin in fresh sudas until it is white and clean; then dissolve a half pound each of salt and alum in three pints of boiling water; put it into water enough to cover the skin, which should soak in the solution twelve hours, and then be hung on a line to drain. When nearly dry, nail it, wool side in, on a board, or the side of a barn, to dry. Rub into the skin an ounce each of pulverized alum and saltpetre, and if the skin is large, double the quantity. Rub for an hour or two. Fold the skin-sides together and hang the skin away for three days, rubbing it every day, or till perfectly dry; then with a blunt knife clear the skin of impurities, rub it with pumice or rotten stone, trim it into shape, and you will have a doormat that will last a lifetime. If it is to be dyed, have a shallow vessel as large as the skin, in which to prepare the dye; so that the skin can be laid wool-side down smoothly into the vessel, that all parts may be equally immersed in the dye. This should not be more than an inch deep, otherwise the skin might be injured by the hot dye. After coloring, again stretch the skin to dry and then comb with a wool or cotton card.

With these directions all that remains is to prepare the dye. To do this, go to a drug store and purchase the aniline of the color desired, such as aniline yellow, aniline red, aniline crimson, aniline blue, etc. Add to the water enough of the coloring matter to make a proper dye and follow the instructions above given.—*Western Rural*.

In putting away wash dresses, every vestige of starch should be removed, and they should be left unironed. White dresses of any fabric are improved by placing sheets of blue tissue paper between the folds, and then wrapping the whole dress in the same paper.

### UNVARNISHED HISTORY.

The Difference Between the Republican and Democratic Parties.

The New York Tribune has a correspondent who asks for information concerning the "difference between a Republican and a Democrat." The Tribune proceeds to tell the difference by saying "it is the same difference essentially which has existed in the past between a Democrat and a Federalist;" that is to say, the Republican party of to-day is the Federalist party of the past, and the Democratic party of to-day is the Democratic party of the past. To put it tersely, for the purpose of illustration, Aaron Burr was a Federalist, and subsequently a traitor. Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat. The Federalists wanted Burr for President, but he was defeated by Jefferson, an important fact in history which the Tribune overlooks, but to make a point against the Democratic party the Tribune says: "The Federalists desired to arm the National Government with requisite authority over the States, so as to insure its preservation. The Democrats opposed such legislation as involving a dangerous degree of centralization." That is true of the Federalists and equally true of the Republican party of to-day. The Federal party passed the alien and sedition laws. The Democratic party repealed them. These laws were infamous, and were swept from the statute books of the Republic by an indignant people. Mr. Jefferson, in one of his messages to Congress, said: "I can not omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?" Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, was not a Know-Nothing, nor is the Democratic party of to-day. And this constitutes a difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party, which the Tribune should have stated.

The Tribune, in giving its correspondent information relating to the difference between the Democratic party and Republican party, says: "The Republican party was recruited from the ranks of the Whigs and Free Soilers," and adds: "The Whigs and the Republicans have demanded unceasingly constructive legislation for the nurture and maintenance of home manufactures. The Democrats have wanted no legislation of this nature; and whenever a tariff system has been established they have endeavored strenuously to overthrow it." It appears that as far back as 1801, sixty years before the Republican party was spawned, Mr. Jefferson said to Congress: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassment, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed. If, in the course of your observations or inquiries they should appear to need any aid within the limits of our constitutional powers, your sense of their importance is a sufficient assurance they will occupy your attention."

In this, it will be observed that the Democratic party from the first, has been alive to the needs of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, but not for the purpose of building up monopolies at the expense of the people, as is true of the Republican party. The Tribune says the "Republican party demanded legislation against a system of human bondage degrading alike to master and slaves. The Democratic party from the beginning of its history until the Emancipation Proclamation was opposed to such legislation." If this is true of the Democratic party, it is also severely true of Abraham Lincoln, who declared that if he could save the Union without freeing a single slave he would do that, or if he could save the Union by freeing some slaves and leaving the rest in "human bondage," he would do that; but Mr. Lincoln did not issue his Emancipation Proclamation because human bondage was degrading to anybody. It will be observed that the Tribune has litten off more than it can masticate successfully, since in every comparison it makes the Democratic party stands as much above the Republican party as Chimborazo above an ant hill. But the Tribune thinks, doubtless, that it has the Democratic party in a tight place when it says that "under Republican tariff legislation thousands of industries have been established and American progress has become the marvel of Christendom. The Democratic party stands to-day for the repeal of that legislation—the foundation of the Nation's present prosperity. The Republican party stands for the protection of those industries by legislation, and also for the protection of what should be the most sacred interest in the sight of every true man—the American home." The Democratic party observes that under Republican tariff legislation the Government is robbing the people of at least \$100,000,000 every year that it has no use for and no right to collect, and the Democratic party says the robbery must cease; and what is peculiar about it, the most intelligent portion of the Republican party indorses unequivocally the Demo-

cratic policy. As for the "American home," the Democratic party is determined that the Government shall cease stealing any part of the hard-earned dollars of the husband and father or the wife and mother, sons or daughters, and in this earnest and honest endeavor honest Republicans will aid the Democratic party. The Tribune states one great truth for which we give it credit. It says: "What the Democratic party has been in the past it remains to-day," and the people, after investigating its grand record and making notes of the difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party, quite unceremoniously kicked the Republican party out of power.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

### NOTES OF THE DAY.

If the objection to being systematically robbed for the benefit of the monopolist and the embarrassment of the Treasury constitutes a man a freetrader, then this land is full of freetraders.—*Omaha Herald*.

John Sherman has written to friends in Ohio that they may depend upon him to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. It is understood that John has selected for his dying words: "If any man attempt to haul down the bloody shirt shoot him on the spot."—*Chicago Herald*.

The Republicans claim that the college presidents, who are expressing themselves in opposition to a high tariff, are mere theorists. Now, we wish to know what sort of men are the Republican manufacturers of New England, who agree with them.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun*.

The Republicans claim that the war tariff has produced a vast increase of wealth in this country—has made many men very rich, and improved the condition of all. Supposing this to be true, could we not have a tariff so high that even the humblest of its beneficiaries would be very well off? Why can't we abolish poverty by piling tariff taxation still higher?—*Washington Post*.

This early and pronounced Blaine boom bodes no good to the Republican party in 1888. It will give more caution to the Democracy in revising the tariff and the conscience vote of the country will be prepared in the event of Mr. Blaine's re-nomination to once more make impossible the election of a man of his political record to the highest office in the gift of the people.—*Pawtucket (R. I.) Valley Gleaner*.

The Governor of Nebraska sends a telegraphic request to the Senators of his State in Congress to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The Governor of Nebraska is a very cheap demagogue of the Foraker-Tuttle school, and it was not necessary for him to go to the expense of sending a dispatch to Washington to prove it. However, it has long been the habit of donkeys to bray when they were being neglected.—*St. Louis Republican*.

The Administration of President Cleveland is charged with being antagonistic to American labor, as the protectionist organs claim; but Secretary Fairchild's instructions to customs collectors to keep out the alien contract labor miners which the Lehigh Valley coal operators are seeking to import from Belgium don't squint in that direction. The Democratic head of the Treasury Department is for the American working-man and against the coal barons in this matter, to a certainty.—*Philadelphia Record*.

### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Real Object of the Recent Conference of Republican Clubs.

The formation of the Republican National League is an event of marked significance. It indicates that high protectionist interests of the country have already taken the alarm, and realizing that their main hope of preventing a tariff reform that shall be of any practical moment lies in the success of the Republicans in the next election, have already begun the work of organizing "inside the party," to the end that victory may be made sure in the campaign of 1888. Although the constitution adopted in the New York conference contains an explicit refusal to interpose, as a league, particular candidacies, or to endeavor to influence the action of political conventions, it is probable that in such bodies the hand of the league will be felt in a very vigorous way in the high protectionist interest.

It would not be an unwise proceeding if tariff reformers, taking a leaf out of the book of their opponents, should themselves organize a league, National in its character, to carry on the work of popular agitation against the extremes of our present tariff. The fact of the existence of a monstrous surplus in the treasury is reason enough for the popular demand that taxation shall be reduced, and common sense would indicate that the reduction should take effect by the simplification of the tariff, eliminating its absurdities, lowering the duties where manifestly too high, and by a liberal enlargement of the free list.

As the case stands at present, our industries are fettered by heavy duties on the imported raw materials that enter into the various processes of manufacture, and our manufacturers are disabled from entering into effective competition for the best markets of the world by reason of the burdens laid upon them by our irrational exaggerated tariff. Our tariff reformers will act wisely if they shall show, by early and practical action, that they have given due heed to the lesson afforded by the proceedings of the New York conference.—*Boston Globe*.

### GENUINE HYDROPHOBIA.

An Article Which Should Find a Place in Every Family Scrap-Book.

Did you see what that patient did when I offered him a glass of water? He turned from it with fear and distress. The offer was not so cruel as it seemed, as he had been able to swallow a little water in the house. That has given the name to the disease, hydrophobia. He wants water, he craves water, yet he fears it. When he was coming down here, in his suffering, he grasped a handful of snow, which was to him, doubtless, one of the rarest treats which he has enjoyed for some time. This is undoubtedly hydrophobia. A strong, substantial farmer, fifty-two years old, who never knew what hysteria was, nor nervous disease, is rather too old to pick it up now. His pet spaniel, of which he was very fond, had strayed from home—an unusual thing for it to do. Then, in a season of sanity, which these dogs sometimes have, returned to his master, who rejoiced at the finding of his pet, was fondling him; and the dog, with those tokens of affection common to them, struck his teeth against the lips of his master, and inflicted the wound which will soon cause his death. The injury was not on the part of the body covered with clothes, where the poison might have been wiped away, but on the bare lip. Sixty per cent. of bites on the face prove fatal; forty per cent. of those on the hand, and only from twenty to thirty per cent. of those occurring on parts covered by the clothing. The exciting cause of this attack may be a sudden noise, a slam of the door or any sudden impression. In this case it was an appeal to the senses, and that of smell was the one selected. He was butchering hogs forty-five days after the reception of the injury and inhaled some irritating vapor. He was attacked with dyspnea. An officious neighbor told him that hydrophobia commenced so. This was a most unfortunate occurrence. Fear has much to do with the aggravation of the disease. Men have had what appeared to be a sure case, and were relieved after seeing the dog in health, and thus being made to know that he was not mad, as they had feared. You can not deceive this man. All our efforts in this line have been fruitless. He knows that he has hydrophobia, and knows he will die.

The chain of evidence in this case is very complete. The dog lived a few days afterwards, and died with hydrophobic symptoms. It is of great importance, in all suspected cases, to keep the dog, and watch it closely. It was not known where this dog got hydrophobia. It was not known that there were mad dogs about. Rabies is not confined to dogs, but is also found among cats, foxes and other animals. The history is quite enough in this case to support the diagnosis. The history of the bite was obtained here; but this is apt to be forgotten, especially in this country. Some sudden impression may start it up.

It is very essential to follow up the history of the animal. Hummood reports a case in which a man died and the dog did not bite him at all. The period of incubation is not so long in any disease as in hydrophobia. It varies between eighteen and sixty-four days. This case is about an average. Cases do occur in three, six, twelve and twenty-four months. In the older literature, we have statements of its happening after five to ten years, but we look on these statements with incredulity. We know how a man can inhale the micro-organisms of tuberculosis, which will be latent for a long time, then assert itself. The fact that the period of incubation is so long gives great encouragement in preventive treatment. We can cut out the wound, suck out the poison, or apply the ligature if properly located. There is nothing better than fire. Heat an iron white hot and apply it to the surface of the wound. Thorough destruction of the wound is the only hope. We must at all events cauterize the wound; lunar caustic is poor, chloride of zinc is better, fire is the best. Destroy the wound at once; but do not fail to do so if as much as two weeks have elapsed. Pasteur thought he could make the victim used to an attenuated form of virus, and thus keep the disease in check. Pasteur's treatment may prove useful. It is too early as yet to tell what will become of it.

Patients attacked with this disease die in from two to eight days. This man looks as if he would die in twenty-four hours. We can only prove beyond a possible doubt that a case is hydrophobia by inoculation. It is doubtful if a true case of hydrophobia ever recovered.

We can relieve symptoms. This man has received forty grains of chloral by the rectum, then one-half grain of morphia hypodermically; one-half hour later, one-third grain of morphia hypodermically, then five grains of chloral hypodermically, all of which was followed by no effect worth speaking of. This morning one grain of cocaine was put in the oesophagus and throat, then one-third grain of curare. Moerck's preparation was given subcutaneously, which should be repeated every half hour till the dyspnea is relieved. All the tact of the physician is needed to take the fear from the patient. He should be kept quiet; only those necessarily engaged in attending him should be left about him. Put him in a bed, hung around with curtains, so as to exclude the sound and light. This, it is said, will retard the convulsions, but does not stop the advance of death. Euthanasia, happy death, is all that we can hope to secure in this case.—*Report of a Lecture by Dr. J. T. Whitaker, in Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

### SEALS AND SEALSKINS.

Where the Most Valuable Fur-Bearing Species Are Found.

While a great many people are interested in sealskins, most of them have a rather vague idea as to the animal from which they are stripped.

Every spring, when it is announced that the Juan Maren hunters have brought 20,000, 30,000, 50,000 or 60,000 to Dundee, or that those who rendezvous at St. John's or Harbor Grace have landed 200,000 or more, the prints which especially concern themselves with ladies' dress are filled with jubilation over the approaching cheapness of the fur to possess which seems to constitute the acme of female ambition. In reality these captures off Newfoundland or in the Arctic sea have no effect whatever on the fur market. They are "hair" seals, of no value except for their hides, out of which leather is made, or for their blubber. No fur seals, in the seal-skin-jacket sense of the term, are found in the North Atlantic. They are almost entirely confined to the North and South Pacific. From the South Shetlands and the Georgian Islands, the seals, once so abundant, have almost vanished; and neither St. Paul's nor the Crozets, nor Marion Isle, the Elephant Isle and Amsterdam, nor even the Tristram da Cunha yield any thing like the number they once did. The early adventurers who first fell among the "Rookeries" in these localities seem to have had such a glorious time that their less fortunate successors can not help envying them, even at the distance of a century, though sealskins were not so valuable in those far-away days. In 1800, when the fur-seal business was at its height at the Georgian Islands, 112,000 seals were taken, of which 57,000 were secured by a single ship. Between the years 1820 and 1821 over 300,000 seals were taken at the South Shetland Islands alone, though, in addition to the number of old ones killed for their fur, not fewer than one hundred thousand newly born young died in consequence of the destruction of their mothers. So indiscriminate was the slaughter that whenever a seal reached the beach, no matter what age, it was immediately clubbed. The result of this butchery was soon apparent. In 1822 the enormous herds in the South Shetlands had been exterminated, and in 1830 sealing in the South Sea was pronounced a losing business, the old resorts of the animals having been abandoned or "cleared out," so that hunters had to go further afield or be content with profits much smaller or much more precarious. At this day fur seals of different species are picked up all through the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic regions, as well as along the coast of Japan and Siberia, as far as Kamtschatka, the Kuriles and Behring Strait. From California, northward three species are found. A few are seen on the shores of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and the Indians of Vancouver Island and British Columbia find a moderate profit in those which they kill. It is, however, not until the Pribilof, or Seal Islands, off the shores of Alaska, are reached that the fur seal attains its maximum. These islets are leased by the United States Government to a commercial company, who are bound by their contract, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, not to kill more than 75,000 a year on St. Paul's Island, or more than 25,000 on St. George's Island, though the Secretary of the Treasury has power to alter the ratio for each island if he pleases, or to extend the period for killing them from June to the 15th of August, and then after an interval during September and October. The killing of female seals and seals less than one year old, and among other regulations to the same effect, the use of firearms or other means tending to drive the seals away from the islands are expressly forbidden. No dogs are permitted on the islands, and no vessels other than those employed by the company are permitted to touch there or land any persons or merchandise, except in case of shipwreck or vessels in distress. The method of capture is to drive the seals into heads or "pods," where they are leisurely dispatched by the blows of a club on the head.—*London Standard*.

### Antiquarian Discovery.

Beneath the Church of San Giovanni e Poole at Rome, Italy, a Roman house erected during the fourth century is being excavated. The walls of the central apartment are adorned with pictures in a fair state of preservation; two among them represent Christian subjects—namely, Moses taking off his shoes in the presence of the Most High, and a woman in prayer, clothed with tunic, veil, neckpiece of pearls, with her arms outstretched. This is the first Roman dwelling found adorned with Christian pictures, which have hitherto been found in the catacombs only. It is to Father Germano, a monk, that the world is indebted for these excavations so interesting to the historian and antiquarian.—*Manchester Courier*.

A lady in San Francisco had three canaries so tame that they flew about the house at will. One sickened and died suddenly. The dead body was taken from the cage and laid on a table, and the other two flew to it and examined it carefully. Then they went back to their cages, and for over thirty days neither of them uttered a note. After that period of mourning was over they piped up and sang as of old.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Ferrets are trained to hunt rats in New York houses.

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL-BAGS.

How Letters and Papers Are Carried From One Point to Another. The mail-carrier of 1777 would not only hold his breath if he could be resurrected long enough to see a mail train pass, catching the bags in its "eagle flight," but would stand aghast at the quantity of mail matter that is handled daily in one large city alone.

AT EASE IN ORATORY.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, Tells How He Acquired the Art. "To be an orator is a thing not half so difficult to master as some people think it is," said Hon. B. K. Bruce. "Of course, I don't mean to say," he continued, "that every body can become a Gladstone, a Cicero or a Demosthenes—these men are phenomenal. To speak in public is something which a great number of people imagine to be one of the hardest things to accomplish, and yet it is very easy. All it requires is a little bit of nerve. Now, just let me tell you my experience as an example.

FAILING FINANCIERS.

Wall Street Leaders Go Down One by One—What Causes Their Fall. Bank Presidents say that 75 per cent of the men who go into business, fail. The percentage is much larger among financial operators. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the "Napoleons of Finance" of Wall street end their careers in failure.

A Fair Dream of Women.

Tennyson, in his exquisite poem, dreams of a long procession of lovely women of ages past. This is all very well, but the laureate would have done the world a greater service if he had told the women of the present how they could improve their health and enhance their charms. This he might easily have done by recommending the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Health is the best friend of beauty, and the innumerable ills to which women are peculiarly subject, its worst enemies.

If you want the best garden you have ever had, you must sow

MAULE'S SEEDS. There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in almost every county in the United States shows it, for I now have customers at more than 22,500 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. More than one-quarter of a million copies of my new Catalogue for 1888 have been mailed already. Every one pronounces it the most original and readable Seed Catalogue ever published.

WM. HENRY MAULE, 1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA. 18 YEARS AGO. For 18 years I have intended writing you. I got my back hurt when about 10 years old. When about 30 I took severe cold in my back, so that for 10 or 12 years I suffered death twice over, after almost giving up I was induced to try Merrell's Penetrating Oil.

FOR MAIL AND BEAST, Mexican Mustang Liniment

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

THE BEST TONIC IN EXISTENCE IS PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR. This is the best of all tonics. It is taken internally, and cures quickly and thoroughly without training the stomach. Price, one dollar a bottle of six bottles for five dollars. Sold by all druggists. Send for free catalogue to R. K. HARRIS, 157 N. W. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SON OF ALEX CLARK, OF DRY CREEK, CAL.

fell into a well thirty feet the other day. Mrs. Clark jumped in after the child, and standing waist deep in the ice-cold water held the baby in her arms three hours until her husband came home and rescued them.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, FLOUR, etc. Columns include item name, quantity, and price.

THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE FOR WOMEN.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. The best and surest remedy for cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. It is the result of testimonials received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the most aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill.

THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for women's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or from prostration.

WIZARD OIL CURES RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Grains, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back, and All Pains of an Inflammatory Nature. Sold by Druggists, 50c and \$1.00. SONG BOOK MAILED FREE. Address WIZARD OIL CO., CHICAGO.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

PACIFIC LIVER PILLS. STRICTLY VEGETABLE. CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 CENTS. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

COCKLES PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: BEVER, HIGGS, & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for women's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded.

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FOR THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

A tidy housekeeper of Lisbon, Me. was much troubled by a certain window pane in her parlor. Of course the dust could not be reached by washing. It was a very simple solution of what heretofore to seem almost a mystery.

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BRUTAL OUTRAGES.

Another Shameful Chapter in the Hatfield-McCoy Troubles in West Virginia.

An Inoffensive Woman Tied to a Tree and Riddled With Bullets—Her Husband Burned.

Indiana Whitecaps Again Commit Outrages—Fatal Eviction Proceedings in California.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 21.—Information reached here today of another outbreak in the Hatfield-McCoy troubles. Simon McCoy, a brother of the one whose family was murdered a few days ago, lives in Wyoming county. The Hatfield gang made a raid on his home and overpowered him and took Mrs. McCoy and her son, a mere boy, out to the woods. The woman was fastened to a tree by a member of the party, the remainder staying at the McCoy house to prevent the escape of the others. After firing at their human target for a time the leader grew tired of mere sport, and gave the order for her to be killed. All the rifles were raised at once, and the poor woman's body was riddled with bullets. The boy who was taken out with her was also dispatched in a summary manner. By this time the other party had surrounded the McCoy house, having, in the meantime, placed various kinds of combustible material around it. It was concluded to fire the building and make a chance for escape, but in the flames the house was totally destroyed, and in the ruins was found his charred body. It is said two small children also were burned, but this is not confirmed. This family of the McCoy had no connection with the feud, and the attack upon them was unwarranted. The people are demanding that something be done by the Governor.

**FATAL EVICTION PROCEEDINGS.**  
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 21.—A year ago Lewis Stone, a rancher in Moosa canyon, near East and during his absence a family named Goen, consisting of a widow, two sons and a daughter, took possession of his ranch and cabin. On his return he instituted legal proceedings to eject the parties. Last Wednesday Sheriff Breidlove went to take possession, when the whole Goen family faced the officers with revolvers. Breidlove took a revolver from Mrs. Goen, who was at the door, and she seized a gun and shot him in the face. In the melee which followed Citizen Reed was fatally wounded by Percy Goen and the married daughter of Mrs. Goen was accidentally shot in the neck by her brother and fell dead, while Percy Goen was shot through the head and arm, fatally, and his sister and brother were dead when the officers retreated with their wounded. Mrs. Goen still holds the fort, declaring she will not leave the place.

**THE PATTI TICKET SWINDLE.**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The extradition proceedings against Charles Benson, the swindler who victimized Mexicans of \$25,000 by selling bogus Patti opera tickets, were begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Lyman Bonson's lawyers had time to begin their attack. The hearing was held at the time of the arrest and also Manager Abbey and sub-manager Mayer. He was charged with having forged the name of Henry E. Abbey to a letter and that of Marcus R. Mayer to theatrical tickets, both of which acts were committed in the City of Mexico. A number of witnesses were examined, after which, at the request of Abbey's counsel, the case was continued for one week.

**PREACHER WHIPPED.**  
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 21.—The White Caps, the organization of roughs who have long committed outrages in Crawford county, went to the house of Rev. Wesley Meeks, an inoffensive man, and coming to his door, dragged him from his bed and whipped him most unmercifully last night. They told him he was not providing for his family well enough. The whole county is terrorized, fearing that there will be a succession of these outrages.

**SHOT IN THE HINS.**  
KEYESVILLE, Mo., Jan. 21.—A. B. Lowry, who runs a store and restaurant at Guthrie's Mills eight miles north of here, was shot early last night by Columbus Edson between the first and second ribs, the ball passing entirely through the right lung and lodging near the spinal column. The wound is a dangerous one and may prove fatal. No particulars as to the origin of the trouble leading to the shooting have been received.

**FARMERS QUARREL.**  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Two farmers living near Little Rock, Ark., by the names of Baker and Hitt, became engaged in a quarrel yesterday while dividing their land between a son and daughter of each who were about to be married, and coming to blows, stabbed each other with bowie knives in such a frightful manner that Baker died and Hitt can not recover.

**INFANCTIDE.**  
BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 21.—Hattie Olive Vanderbilt, Mich., threw her six weeks old illegitimate child from a Michigan General train near Lapeer, last night. The child was found out in two. The woman, who is a cripple and uses a crutch, was arrested shortly after the arrival of the train at this place. She claims that the child was dropped accidentally.

**A PUGILIST ARRESTED.**  
DAYTON, O., Jan. 21.—Felix O'Leary, the pugilist, was arrested last night for figuring a \$300 diamond from the shirt of Henry Wolfenbueck. He was detected in the theft and the diamond was found in his necktie. He is now in the station house.

**O'Brien Released.**  
DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, was this morning released from Tullamore prison, his term of imprisonment having expired. A great crowd waited outside the jail and the editor received a great ovation. He was escorted to the press's house.

**A Family Burned to Death.**  
LEMA, O., Jan. 21.—Early this morning the house of Frank Smith, in the eastern part of this county, took fire, and the whole family, consisting of Mr. Smith and his wife and four children, were burned to death. The flames spread so rapidly that all means to escape were cut off.

**Alleged False Imprisonment.**  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—George W. Vance and Patrick O'Neil have fled since at Belleville, Ill., for \$50,000 each against Detective Thomas Furlong for false imprisonment in connection with the murder of ex-Mayor John W. Bowman, of East St. Louis.

**Premier Grenway, of Manitoba, has decided to appeal to the country and bring as a general election.**

CONFIRMED.

The Senate Confirms L. Q. C. Lamar Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Vilas and Dickinson Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Yesterday was a day of unusual interest in the Senate, as it was generally known that the nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court would come up for final action. A majority of the Judiciary Committee having reported adversely upon his nomination, and the Senate being so equally divided politically, much interest naturally centered on the question of the final result. It was conceded that Riddleberger would vote with the Democrats and also Stewart and Neff. Further all was guess work. The result showed that Stanford, of California, also voted for confirmation, giving Lamar a clear majority of four.

The Senate went into executive session at one o'clock in the afternoon, and three-quarters of an hour later took the nomination of Mr. Lamar. His consideration lasted until four o'clock, at which time the nomination was confirmed by a vote of 32 to 28. Riddleberger, Stanford and Stewart voted with the Democrats. All the other Republicans voted or were paired against Mr. Lamar, and all the Democrats were in his favor. The discussion was almost entirely confined to the Republican side. The principal speakers were Edmunds, Evans, Cullom, Sherman, Allison, Hoar, Hawley, Ingalls and Riddleberger—the last named making two speeches. The line of opposition covered the official and political record of the nominee, as well as his age, business habits and legal qualifications. It is understood that no speeches were made by the Democratic Senators. The voting began at three o'clock, but was interrupted by the Republican argument interceding before the roll call was finished. The nominations of Messrs. Vilas and Dickinson were then at once taken up and confirmed, without debate, and it was ordered that the President be notified of the three confirmations. The following is understood to be the vote in secret session on the confirmation of Mr. Lamar:

Ayes—Bate, Beck, Berr, Blodgett, Brown, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson, Morgan, Fugh, Reagan, Riddleberger, Stanford, Stewart, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walhall and Wilson of Maryland—82.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Cameron, Chase, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Everts, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hisscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Mitchell, Pad dock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Spooner and Stanford—28.

The yeas and nays on the affirmative were Blackburn, Eustis, Gibson, Hearst, Kennard, Pascoe, Payne, Ransom, in the negative, Chandler, Jones of Nevada, Maudsler, Morrill, Sabin, Sawyer, Teiler and Wilson, of Iowa.

**A BROKEN RAIL.**  
Several Persons Injured by an Accident Near Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—Eastbound train No. 4, on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, due in this city at 3:45 a. m., was an hour behind its time when it reached Union station, fifteen miles west of here, about four o'clock yesterday morning. The train consisted of two engines, two bag gage cars, one smoking and one ordinary day car, two Pullman sleepers and a chair car, and was going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, when three of the engines—the two Pullman sleepers and the chair car—were derailed as the train swept around a sharp curve and threw down a seven-foot embankment and over tumbled.

The accident was caused by a broken rail. The following is a complete list of the injured as reported by Surgeon Alexander: William Cullahan, contractor, Omaha, right arm broken; J. N. Rayburn, St. Louis, arm badly brained and scalp wound; D. H. Burr, Hutchinson, gash on chin, scalp wounds and foot injured; Misses Kate and Emma Hayes, Columbia, Mo., bruises and internally injured; E. L. Hayes, Columbia, Mo., slight bruises; J. B. Wilson, eye injured; C. W. Meringes, an employe of the company, Maryville, Mo., slight bruises; James Williams, Topeka, porter, severe scalp wound; J. F. Limerick, a banker of Alma, Kan., numerous bruises and scratches about the face, arms and hands.

The Committee Appointed to Report a Bill for the Revision of the Tariff on Wool Agree to a Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The committee appointed at the conference of the wool men to frame a bill providing for a revision of the wool tariff schedule, which reached an agreement on most of the essential features of the proposed measure and made a report to the full conference. After a long discussion on this report was returned to the committee in order that it might be so amended as to render it more acceptable to all the interests represented in the conference. As originally submitted, near the wool dealers and the carpet manufacturers were entirely satisfied with it, but after it had been explained and certain concessions and compromises had been made, both expressed themselves as willing to agree to it.

The carpet manufacturers, in explaining their position, stated that, although their industry had recently made rapid progress in this country, they are compelled to import some of the finest grades of wool which they use, and they can not successfully compete with foreign manufacturers of carpets if the tariff on wool is so revised as to suit the wishes of the producers. On the other hand it is maintained that the present classification may fine wools imported as carpet wools are really used in the manufacture of hosiery, etc., and there should be a reclassification to prevent this practice.

**Speaker Carlisle Sick.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Speaker Carlisle has not been well for several days. Last evening, while at dinner at the Riggs House, he was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and reached his room with the utmost difficulty. Dr. Sowers was called in, who pronounced the attack a chill of the congestive order, and administered the proper treatment, and advised the Speaker to keep quiet for several days, as he was in great need of rest and his nervous system greatly impaired. The illness of Mr. Carlisle will doubtless prevent him from presiding over the House for the next few days.

**Lamar.**  
The President has an act passed authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners who should investigate the affairs of such railroads as have grants of land from the United States Government.

The commissioners, immediately after their election, entered upon the discharge of their duties and have prosecuted their inquiries with intelligence and thoroughness. A large amount of testimony has been taken and all the facts have been developed which appear to be necessary for the consideration of the questions arising from the condition of these railroads and their position toward the Government.

The Commissioners have, however, been unable to agree on the manner in which the railroads should be treated respecting their indebtedness to the United States, or to light upon the plan best to secure the payment of such indebtedness. This disagreement has resulted in the preparation of two reports, both of which are herewith submitted.

These reports exhibit such transactions and schemes connected with the construction of the roads and their management and suggest the various devices on the part of the parties having them in charge for the purpose of defeating any chances for the Government's reimbursement, that any adjustment or plan of settlement should be predicated upon the substantial interests of the Government rather than any forbearance or generosity directed by the companies.

The wide publication which has already been given to the substance of the Commissioners' reports, together with the details of the investigation, the majority report, while condemning the methods adopted by those who formerly had charge of the Union Pacific railroad, and the report of the minority, which is a fair and prudent judgment of the present administration has devoted itself honestly and intelligently to the rescue of the Union Pacific railroad from the insolvency which seriously threatened it at the inception of its work; that it has devoted itself, by rigid economy, by intelligent management and by an application of the principles of the management of the system to its improvement and betterment, to place that company on a sound and enduring financial basis.

The present management of the Union Pacific Company has an important bearing on its ability to comply with the terms of any settlement of its indebtedness which may be offered by the Government. The majority report is understood to be the result of a session on the confirmation of Mr. Lamar.

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SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The President Sends a Special Message to Congress on the Pacific Railroad Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following is the President's message transmitted to Congress on the Pacific railroad investigation:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*  
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FATAL ELOPEMENT.

Tragic Termination of an Elopement of Young People.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 17.—At Hancock, a hill town bordering on New York State, about fifteen miles from this place without railroad or telegraphic connection, Carrie Brockway, eighteen years old, a beautiful daughter of Farmer Brockway, received marked attention from Washington Sweet, who was strongly objected to by her father and two brothers, who warned him to cease. The lovers, however, met in sequestered places, the girl showing considerable spirit in the matter. Brockway and his sons becoming incensed armed themselves with shotguns and revolvers and set out for Sweet's house, threatening to kill him. Sweet heard of this, barricaded the doors, placed a gun handy, and awaited their coming. The Brockways demanded admittance, but the answer was a shot fired from one of the windows, the bullet taking effect in the hip of one of the sons, shattering the bone. Brockway and his other sons caught the wounded man in their arms, dragged him behind a woodpile, and there began shooting at the window from which the shot was fired. Sweet returned the fire for a few minutes and then his shooting ceased. In the meantime Carrie, hearing of the action of her father and brothers, started for Sweet's house, arriving shortly after he had ceased firing. The Brockways advanced to the house, she calling to her lovers not to shoot, and the door was forced and Sweet was found on the floor, apparently dead, with a bullet wound in the right shoulder. Carrie screamed, upbraided her father and brothers for causing her lover's death, and seizing a carving knife from the table cut her throat, and falling across Sweet's body laid to death before a doctor could be summoned. The wounded Brockway was taken into the house, when it was found that his hip was shattered by the bullets from Sweet's gun, and he is in a critical condition. Sweet was hit by a bullet from a revolver, which passed upward and lodged in his neck. He is dangerously hurt.

The public interest urges prompt and efficient action.  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
Executive Mansion, January 17, 1888.

**THOEDE-CARLISLE CONTEST.**  
The Report of the Elections Committee Declaring Thoebe Not Entitled to the Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The report of the Elections Committee on the Thoebe-Carlisle contest, made to the House by Chairman Crisp, after a recital of the offer of the contestant's counsel to prove certain allegations, says that as the notice of contest fails to specify them as grounds of contest, the well-established rule would be a sufficient negative answer to the application.

To induce the House to order a new hearing of the contestant must show diligence in the use of the time allowed him by statute, but in this case he took testimony on only seven of the fifty days allowed him, made no effort to procure evidence, avowed that he never wanted to enter into the contest, and that he would like to get out of it; that he did not want to pay out money in a contest, and had been forced into it by the labor clubs and his desire to repel the imputation that had been cast upon him that he and his counsel had been bought up.

In the opinion of the committee, the bias of the contestant and his counsel have been such as to preclude him from asking further indulgence of the House. Very caseful and fair consideration of the papers submitted by the contestant beyond all reasonable doubt that no one of the substantial averments of the contestant could be established by satisfactory proofs.

The committee concedes the right of the House to investigate the title of the contestant to a seat, over the objection of the incumbent, but it is not necessary to do so to preclude him as a party. But it fails to see any thing in the present case calling for an inquiry by the House for its own vindication or to purge itself of a member unaccepted in fact. After thus disposing of the application for an extension, the committee made a report on the case, which it dismissed with the statement that it does not follow that the State law was violated in that particular, and cites the case of Barnes vs. Adams in the Forty-first Congress as a precedent for its decision. In conclusion, the committee reported resolutely that Thoebe and not Carlisle, elected.

**Lamar Takes the Oath.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There was a full bench in the Supreme Court this morning when the new Associate Justice, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, took the oath, which was as follows: "I, L. Q. C. Lamar, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform the duties incumbent upon me as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States according to the best of my ability and understanding, agreeable to the Constitution and laws of the United States, so help me God."

He took the Bible as he uttered the last sentence and at the end solemnly kissed it. He was then escorted behind the screen which extends the length of the bench behind the chairs of the Justices, and after a minute's delay appeared at the left side in a new flowing robe of glossy black silk. The new Justice bowed to his associates and then to the bar and to the public and took his seat in the chair of the Junior Justice at the extreme left end of the bench. He then proceeded with his ordinary routine business.

**Sensational Arrest.**  
DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—A sensational arrest was made here last night in the person of Oliver Gratton, a young man who is charged with stealing \$30,000 in gold, and in trying to get out of the country with it. Gratton lived in Breckenridge, Col., and was married only two weeks ago. He was employed in some capacity by the Virginia Mining Company, which is operating the mine near Breckenridge, and it is charged that he has surreptitiously taken nuggets from the mine to the extent of \$30,000 or more. Gratton denies the charge.

**Burned at Sea.**  
PARIS, Jan. 15.—A telegram from Sydney, N. S. W., states that the American ship J. T. Dorry was burned at sea January 9, in latitude 34 deg. south, longitude 164 deg. east. Fourteen persons are known to have been saved, and one boat, with eleven on board, is missing. Part of the crew and passengers have been landed at Nambour Head.

**An Old Timer Appears Again.**  
SEASIDE, Jan. 18.—Osman Digma's force was attacked Sunday and dispersed by friendly tribes, but afterwards rallied and compelled the friendly tribes to retreat. Colonel Kitchner and Major McMurry were wounded and seventy natives killed and twenty wounded; the rebel was heavy.

KANSAS LAND SALES.

Ex-Governor's Crawford's Brief in Support of the Claims of the State for Five per Cent. of the Proceeds of Public Land Sales.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford, attorney for the State of Kansas, has submitted his brief and argument in the matter of the claim of the State relative to five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public land in Kansas. On the 10th inst. the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to the Department of Justice the legal papers in the case, with a copy of a decision relative to the claim, and requested the opinion of Attorney-General Garland upon the questions of law involved therein. The claim now pending amounts to about \$48,000, and while it was adjusted some time ago, final action in the matter has been delayed by the Secretary of the Interior until he could ascertain the opinion of the Attorney-General concerning certain questions involved. The legal questions involved have all been carefully considered and decided heretofore by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and under his decision the five per cent. arising from the sale, not only of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas, but of all other Indian lands therein held by common Indian title and disposed of by the United States prior to June 30, 1854, was paid to the State. At the end of the next fiscal year, however, when, on June 30, 1855, the annual account was presented, Commissioner Sparks took it upon himself to suspend the payment of the same, and after all the accounts from January 29, 1861 (the date of the State's admission into the Union), to June 29, 1857 (when the claim was first presented), and each year thereafter to June 30, 1854, had been adjusted and paid, and when but comparatively a small fraction remained for final settlement, further proceedings were stayed and the State required to establish its claim anew. Mr. Sparks did this, as State Attorney Crawford shows, in direct violation of law and precedent. The Supreme Court limited the right of an executive officer to review his predecessor's opinions, "to mistakes of fact arising from errors of calculation, and to cases of rejected claims in which material testimony is afterward discovered and produced," and again it holds that an "officer of the Land Office is not competent to cancel or annul the act of his predecessor." This made no difference to Sparks, however, and he assumed to reopen the case in spite of law and precedents. In which material testimony is afterward discovered and produced," and again it holds that an "officer of the Land Office is not competent to cancel or annul the act of his predecessor." This made no difference to Sparks, however, and he assumed to reopen the case in spite of law and precedents.

State Attorney Crawford, therefore, in submitting the case to the Attorney-General cites the various acts and decisions authorizing the payment of the five per centum, and says: "We do not raise the question of res adjudicata in this case because of any doubt as to the legality of the claim or the validity of former decisions, but because the case has been properly adjudicated and settled." The brief and argument are complete in themselves, and it is probable that the Attorney-General will render a favorable opinion in the matter in a short time and authorize the payment of the claim.

**A WOMAN'S NERVE.**  
A Murderer and a Woman Hold the Fort Against a Poise of Officers.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 17.—Frank Gordon, murderer and forger, in a farm house yesterday successfully held at bay the officers of the law who came to arrest him. The prisoner of the Land Office is not a member of the "Ladies' Aid Society" and Maggie Tate, the woman with whom he has been living. The besieging party includes the police force of Williamsport, the sheriff of the county and his posse, and a goodly proportion of the citizens of the town. Gordon is a desperate character. Less than a year ago he was released from the Eastern penitentiary after serving out a portion of his sentence for the murder of George Lewis. Saturday detectives succeeded in tracing him to a number of forgeries, which, though not for large amounts, have recently annoyed the officers of the Lancaster's National Bank. Gordon's accomplice was James Hinkle. The latter was arrested last Saturday night, but Gordon heard of it and swore he would not be taken without a fight. The officers intrusted with the warrant pursued the forger to the house of Maggie Tate and demanded admittance. The redoubtable Maggie appeared at the window with her hair pressed upon the trigger of a big revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to enter. Guards were then placed around the house to prevent an escape. Developments are hourly expected.

**A BULL FIGHTER'S DEATH.**  
Impaled on the Horns of a Bull While Executing a Perilous Feat.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17.—On Sunday Saleri, a member of Diego Prieto's bull fighting troupe, was killed in Puebla. Saleri was quite noted for the grace and ease with which he gave what is called the salt a garco—that is a leap over the back of the bull with the assistance of a pole. On Sunday Saleri had performed this feat successfully with three bulls, but the fourth time the pole slipped when he was in the air above the bull and he fell on the horns of the infuriated animal, which pierced his body. So firmly were the horns of the bull fixed in Saleri's body that some minutes elapsed before the other members of the troupe could render any assistance and take the composition of them, which they did, however, at considerable risk to themselves. Saleri was taken from the arena and several surgeons summoned, when it was found that one horn had pierced the bowels and the other the chest of the unfortunate bull fighter, and that these wounds were necessarily fatal. Saleri lived only a half hour.

**The Sick Speaker.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Speaker Carlisle had another chill yesterday afternoon, to which the doctor seemed to attach but little importance. The chills, he said, were caused by intestinal distension, which he attributed to the result of overwork and disordered digestion. The question was asked: "Is he dangerously, or even seriously, ill?"

"I do not so regard him," was the reply. "He is quite weak and as I said, from overwork and anxiety, and it may be some time before he is able to be about, but he will get up in bed, has never for a moment lost consciousness and has had several hours of refreshing sleep, and I think without repeated and violent recurrence of the chills, he will get along without any serious trouble. On the whole he is certainly improved."