Chase

County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.

NUMBER 15

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

THE Senate met on the 4th, after the holiday recess, when many petitions were pre-sented. Senator Brown offered a resolution relating to the repeal of certain revenue laws, and gave notice that he would address the Senate on Monday in its support. Senator Sherman then addressed the Senate on the President's message and was replied to by Senator Voorhees. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned....In the House many bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; by Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, to amend the Inter-State Commerce law; by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, for a postal telegraph; to reduce postage, and a number of other bills; by Mr. Morrill, of Kan-sas, several pension bills; by Mr. Perkins, Kansas, several pension and other bills. Messrs. Stone, Warner and Heard, of Missouri, intro-duced a number of bills. Before the conclusion of the call of States the House adjourned, over

nine hundred bills having been introduced.

In the Senate on the 5th a message was received from the President concerning rights of way for railroad purposes through various reservations and relating to trespasses on Indian lands and timber trespasses. Petitions were presented, and after some routine business the Blair Educational bill came up in regular order and was debated at some length, when the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned until Monday....In the House the Speaker announced the committees. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the facts touching the imprisonment of Judges of the county court of Saint Clair County, Mo., and the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
THE report of Mr. C. B. Morton, Commissioner of Navigation, sets forth in detail the various aids and advantages enjoyed by the shipping of other nations, and conludes that it is impossible, without a change of the present conditions, for our navigation to regain its supremacy in the foreign trade.

GENERAL E. B. ALEXANDER, of St. Paul, a graduate of West Point in 1823, and a Major in the Mexican war, died recently in Wash-

ington, aged eighty-six.
THE claim of G. W. Williams for salary as Minister to Hayti while awaiting instructions from the Department of State has been dismissed by the Court of Claims. He was appointed Minister to Hayti by President Arthur in the closing days of his Administration, but he was superseded be-

fore he left the country. THE Department of State is unofficially advised that the owners of the British vessels seized in Behring sea by American revenue steamers for violation of the sealing fishery laws, have prepared claims against this Government for \$500,000. So far, however, none of the claims have been

filed at the department. THE annual ball of the English Legation took place at Washington on the night of the 4th. About 400 invitations were issued, and the ball was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

THE House Committee on Elections took up the Thoebe-Carlisle contested election case on the 6th. Thoebe was represented by counsel. Speaker Carlisle was not formally represented.

THE Pennsylvania railroad miners' train. was wrecked at Shamokin the other night. a sill being wedged in the road bed. The miners were very angry and threatened wengeance. No person was seriously in-

THE next Pennsylvania Republican convention will be held at Harrisburg, April

Notices were received at the offices of the Central railroad of New Jersey that the road had passed out of the hands of Receiver Little and would hereafter be

ruled by the officers of the company. THE Shoemakers' Union, of Newark, N. J., numbering several hundred members, recently decided to withdraw from the bad management on the part of the National | ture. and local leaders.

THE employes of the seven furnaces owned by Carnegie, Phillips & Co., at ten per cent. advance in wages. The firm claim that the condition of the steel marker will not justify an advance.

THE commission house of D. D. Castro & Co., of New York, which recently made an assignment, has filed schedules showing \$1,231,304, Habilities, \$1,691,427 nominal assets and \$1,009,758 actual assets.

THE coroner's jury in rendering a verdict as to the cause of the recent disaster on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad. near Meadville, Pa., held George McFarland and Conductor Murray, of the colliding freight train, responsible for the dis-

By a premature blast four Italian laborers were killed and seven severely injured while at work on the new branch line of the Lehigh Valley railroad near Wilkes-

barre, Pa., the other day. GREAT destruction was reported by an oil fire at Etna, Pa., on the evening of the 5th. A bridge was said to have been

burned and much damage done. THE second annual meeting of the United States Law and Order League will be held

at Boston February 21 and 22 HUBBARD & Co.'s axe works, Pittsburgh. have been closed because of the strike of the men against lower wages

THE Massachusetts Legislature met at noon on the 5th and Governor Ames and Lieutenant-Governor Brackett were sworn

THE Brooklyn navy yard was reported on fire on the morning of the 6th. Loss,

THE funeral of ex-Governor Joel Parker. war executive of New Jersey, occurred at Freehold, N. J., on the 6th with many noted men and political orders as mourn-

Young Walter Phelps Dodge, who became notorious by publishing an announce ment of marriage with his cousin, has left Yale College, New Haven, Conn. He was conditioned at the Christmas examination and failed to work it off. When he returned his class-mates avoided him and he preferred to leave voluntarily rather than risk probable suspension and certain ostracism.

A LAD was blown from a moving train on the Lake Shore near Westfield, N. Y., recently. When picked up he was dead.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh, Pa., says: At a meeting of the coal miners of the Clearfield region, it was resolved to notify the operators that if the Columbus scale was not paid by the 21st a general strike

would be inaugurated. Hamerick & Co., jewelers, No. 804 Chest-nut street, Philadelphia, are embarrassed, with liabilities estimated at \$90,000.

A PASSENGER coach on the Sauk Center & Northern railroad was thrown down a fifteen-foot embankment near Sauk Center, Minn., recently, and the wreck was set on fire by the overturned stoves. Miss Amanda Thornquist was badly burned, and a man named Morrison was injured in the back and head, while a number sustained lesser injuries.

THE great objective lens has been nounted at the Lick observatory in California.

THE other night as C. P. Collins, fireman on an engine on the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, at Lima, O., was under his engine cleaning the firebox the engineer, knowing he was there, started the engine

and cut Collins' body in two. THE Minnesota & Western railroad tunnel near Galena, Ill., 2,460 feet long and 26

feet high, has been completed.

THE Detroit Marine Hospital is reported vercrowded with patients owing to the injuries inflicted upon lake sailors by the recent blizzard.

THE St. Louis & San Francisco road has sent notice to the Southwestern Association that on January 15 it would reduce rates on corn to St. Louis five cents from all stations in Kansas. This action, it was thought, would lead to a general cut. JUDGE VINTON, of Lafayette, Ind., has

decided that telephone companies must furnish instruments to any persons demanding them at legal rates.

Tue four Chinese highbinders were re-

eased at St. Louis on the 3d, the prosecution finding itself unable to proceed further on account of the insanity of the chief witness.

THE creditors of George L. Meade & Co. the big wholesale fruit firm at San Francisco, at a meeting recently received a detailed statement of assets and liabilities, as follows: Assets, \$615,419; liabilities, \$228,142; excess of assets over liabilities, \$387,277. Arrangements were made to resume busi

THE famous Haddock murder case at Sioux City, Iowa, ended on the 4th by the

cases being dismissed. A BAD freight wreck occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Beloit, Wis., on the 4th. The trains were regular and extra, both going north. The engine of the extra was badly wrecked. The camany evidences that he had been murdered. boose of the extra was smashed into splinters. Several other cars were wrecked.

No one was hurt. fight on the night of the 3d. The trouble both sides. commenced by a drunken colored soldier running after a white girl, and before it was ended many were seriously wounded. the men being desperate and full of liquor. A "CASE of leprosy" reported from dispersed Springfield, Ill., recently turned out to be ten killed.

only a slight eruption on a man's skin.

Fire in Vandalia, Mich., recently destroyed a large portion of the business houses, causing \$50,000 loss.

the dog catcher of Albuhydrophobia recently.

time ago by the Chicago & Alton was extended to the Missouri river on the 5th.

Ammi Baldwin died suddenly at Cincin nati on the 5th. Baldwin was under indict ment for complicity in the Fidelity Bank committed suicide, but his death was due

to paralysis. A FIRE in Los Angeles, Cal., on the night of the 5th caused a loss of \$200,000. In-

Two spans of the new central viaduct at Cleveland, O., fell on the 5th. Two of the workmen were killed and several injured. THE Union Depot at Atchison, Kan., was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the Knights of Labor. The reason assigned is 6th. The building was a handsome struc-The loss, including furniture, etc., amounted to \$125,000: insurance, \$50,000.

THREE men were horribly burned in when an explosion occurred.

THE SOUTH.

on the 2d. Attachments were levied on his property on the ground that Weisbein had absconded. His liabilities were supposed to be \$75,000, and his assets \$40,000.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES RODGERS, of the United States navy, was married recently at Winchester, Va., to Miss Alice Walker, daughter of General J. G. Walker, ex-Confederate, late of Texas and now in South

G. C. MILLER, a leading politician of Starke, Fla., was assassinated recently by parties who ambushed him. The murder was believed to be due to personal, not

political, animosity. THE President has issued a proclamation warning persons against selling or dispos-

ing of land in the disputed territory known as Greer County, Tex. THE Democratic Legislative caucus at Frankfort, Ky., nominated Senator Beck

for re-election. He had no opposition.
The State of Alabama has about all its convicts on ten years' contracts to work in the mines near Birmingham. They num-ANARCHY was reported in Madison Coun-

ty, Tex. A mob lynched three men, which act caused the formation of another mob to lynch the lynchers, and it was said to be busy at work.

A special of the 5th says the boiler at

Worthier & Co.'s mill at Jonesboro, N. C., had exploded, instantly killing Henry Mc-Iver, the colored fireman, and seriously injuring Henry Dark and Peter McIver.

A EREIGHT train on the New river divison of the Norfolk & Western railroad ran into a rock slide near Lynchburg, Va., recently and tell into the river. The engineer was drowned at his post, the fireman was killed and twenty-five loaded cars were

REV. J. S. JOHNSTON, of Mobile, Ala., has been consecrated Protestant Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Western Texas.

MRS. J. H. AVERY, the seventh victim of Covington, Ky.

GENERAL. THOMAS SEXTON, member of Parliament and lord mayor-elect of Dublin, who has

been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, has had a relapse and was reported in a dangerous condition. MRS. LEONORA M. BARRY, the general in-

vestigator of the Knights of Labor, has issued a circular letter to the female members of the order wherever found. It deals with the subject of the condition of work-ing women and girls, and strongly advo-John J. Ingalls, now United States Senator, cates the expenditure of money for education instead of strikes.

LORD MAYOR-ELECT of Dublin, Thomas Sexton, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is pronounced out of danger.

THE marriage of Prince Henry of Prussia and Princess Irene of Hesse, will probably take place at San Remo, during the first week in April, as the queen is to be present at the ceremony, and it would not be possible for her to attend if it were celebrated at Berlin, as was originally arranged.

THE sales of Clydesdale horses to go abroad have been unprecedentedly large during the last year. There was an increase in the exports to North and South America of about 350 head as compared with 1886.

ADMIRAL KRANTZ has been appointed Minister of Marine of France and Admiral Gervers chief of the naval staff.

Ar National League meetings throughout Ireland the reductions of judicial rents aunounced by the Land Commission have been declared insufficient.

THE vessel wrecked at the entrance of the harbor of Waterford, Ireland, the other night, was the American ship Alfred D. Snow. Ten of the bodies of the crew were recovered.

ABBE CHATBERT, charged with assaulting a fourteen-year-old girl in Montreal was, upon the advice of two physicians, sent to

an asylum by the police magistrate. GENERAL HERMANN KAMZLER, formerly commander of the Pontifical army, died in Rome recently.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the

even days ended January 5 numbered for the United States, 256; for Canada, 23; total, 279, compared with 263 the previous week and 299 the corresponding week of last year. AT Middleton, N. W. T., recently two

freight trains on the Canadian Pacific met in collision on a bridge. Four men were killed. The damage was great, being estimated at \$180,000. THE body of Archie O'Neal, the noted

English sporting authority, who disappeared while on his way to report the Smith-Kilrain fight, has been found on the BERNAL, the noted Mexican bandit, was killed recently near Cosala, Sinaloa. He and his band were attacked by Mexican

COLORED and white soldiers from the troops when a short but desperate fight fol-Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, were in a lowed. The loss was said to be heavy on THE rubber trust has advanced prices

about five per cent. The trust has a combined capital of about \$20,000,000. Sixty Montenegrin brigands have been dispersed by gendarmes with a loss of

THE "kickers" of the Knights of Labor have resolved to bring the general officers from \$343 in 1886 to \$5,642 in 1887.

of the order into court and compel them to Ax old miner at the Riverside co give an accounting of the funds.

Sam Fike, the dog catcher of Albu-querque, N. M., died in frightful agony from Valparaiso, Chili, cholera had increased at struck. New men were put in their places, that port to an alarming extent, the num- who went to work under police protection. ber of cases daily reaching 150, of which eighty to ninety proved fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The provisional dent, E. F. Ware, Fort Scott; secretary, committee of the anti-administration John W. Day, Topeka; treasurer, Daniel frauds. There were rumors that he had branch of the Knights of Labor has con- M. Valentine, Topeka; executive council, sulted eminent counsel and it has been de- John Guthrie, Topeka; S. B. Bradford, cided to begin a suit in equity against the Carbondale; George J. Barker, Lawrence general officers of the order for an account- J. W. Adv. Newton: J. H. Mahan, Abiline: ing of funds, and also to determine whether any of them have been guilty of criminal tion, S. O. Thacher, Lawrence; A. H. Horacts. The expenses of the suit will be met ton, Topeka; H. C. Sluss, Wichita. by a fund from assemblies opposed to the present administration. Friends of the administration say they are glad of this opportunity for a vindication and will con-

ribute their share of the expenses KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7 .- Annie Powell, aged fifteen years, was drowned in a cistern at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Stroh's brewery at Detroit, Mich., the She lived with her parents, at No. 1309 Union Braddock, Pa., have made a demand for a other day. They were varnishing vats avenue. In the kitchen, which is in the rear of the house, is a cistern. The girl and a companion were romping around the house. In running from the sitting room DAVID WEISBEIN, a retail dry goods into the kitchen she sought to pass over the merchant of Savannah, Ga., was closed up cistern, the cover of which had been left off unknown to her. She stepped into the hole

and was drowned. PITTSBURGE, Pa., Jan. 7 .- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company yesterday afternoon the plan of the board of directors to increase the capital a ock from \$3,000,000 \$5.000,000 was adopted. It is stated that \$1,000,000 of this increase will go to the stockholders in the shape of a divi dend and the other \$1,000,000 will be avail able for subscription at par by railroad corporations which adopted the improved

Westinghouse freight brake. YORK, Jan. 7. - The looked-for strike of cigarmakers begun to-day. Advices were received from the International Cigarmakers' Union to order a strike in the shop of D. Hirsch & Co., and twenty-seven men were ordered out to-day. The difficulty with Hirsch arose from a reduction of one dollar per thousand on cigars. It is probable that a strike will be ordered in

other shops to-morrow. FREEHOLD, N. J.. Jan.7 .- The funeral services of the late Joel Parker, an old war Governor, were held yesterday at the cld homestead. The entire town was draped in mourning and business suspended during the obsequies. Many distinguished men from all parts of the country came to pay a last tribute of respect to the dead jurist. The funeral was one of the most impressive

ever held in the State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs, of the Senate, listened to the delegation from Dakota, relative to the opening of the Sioux reservation in Dakota. It is believed the sub committee will recommend a bill opening that portion between the White and

Chevenne rivers. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 7 .- At Cambridge, O., yesterday afternoon a yard en-gine of the Cleveland & Marietta road ran into a north bound freight train and the boiler of the freight engine exploded, scald the Cincinnati Southern railway accident, ing Engineer J. B. Pack, of Marietta. The near Greenwood, Ky., died on the 6th at fireman, Charles Bennie, of New Philadelphia, was badly injured and scalded.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

JONATHAN LONG, known as "the mayor of Sumner," and one of the most peculiar characters that ever lived in Kansas, died the other morning in his cabin on the old town-site of Sumner, Atchison County. The town several years ago was destroyed by a cyclone, and when the people were deserting the ruined village they elected his city attorney. In the early days Senator Ingalls resided at Sumner and made army during the late war. He stood six feet seven inches in his stockings, but

weighed only 115 pounds. THE State Bar Association commenced evening of the 3d. Judge S. O. Thacher, of Lawrence, delivered the opening address on the subject, "Milestones of the Law," and Judge Hubbard, of Iowa, entertained the association with the 'Dramatic Side of a Jury Trial."

LETTERS lately received from Western Kansas state that the harrowing stories told of recent destitution and suffering are

UPON complaint of F. M. Lavering to the Railroad Commissioners that after applying to the St. Joseph & Grand Island road for a ticket without success, he boarded the train and was charged the excess fare, the board decided that the excess was wrongfully collected.

AT the late meeting of the State Teachofficers were elected: President, H. G. Larimer, Topeka; vice-president, B. T. Davis, Anthony; secretary, A. P. Warrington, Minneapolis; executive committee, L. H. Dinsmore, Emporia; H. G. Wilson, Topeka; State superintendent, J. H. Lawhead, Topeka. The convention will

meet in Topeka in December, 1888. THE State treasury contained \$703,079.24 in bard cash on the first of the year. A LETTER was recently received at Leavenworth inquiring the whereabouts of

James A. Woolner. It was from Nova Scotia and contained the information that an uncle of Woolner had died and left him \$3,000 in cash. The matter was investigated, when it was found that in the fall of 1886 the man had been arrested and convicted of forging the name of a farmer to a check and obtaining money thereon. He was sent to the penitentiary, where he now is. The news of his good fortune was communicated to him, and he expressed much regret that he was not free. He has about

two years yet to serve. THE Supreme Court during the year just closed handed down 416 opinions and 500 cases were disposed of, as compared with 300 in 1886.

THE returns of Internal Revenue Collector Acers for the district of Kansas show an aggregate of \$19,700,383 for the year 1887, against \$22,827,383 during 1886, a falling off cf \$3,127 for the last year. The receipts for December, 1887, would not have been half of those of December, 1886, had not the sale of oleomargarine increased

An old miner at the Riverside coal mine. near Leavenworth, was recently dis-

THE State Bar Association, recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. O. Johnson, Minneapolis; vice-presidelegates to the American Bar Association

THE St. Louis & SanoFrancisco road recently sent notice to the Southwestern Association that on January 15, it would reduce rates on corn to St. Louis five cents from all stations in Kansas. Rates to Chicago will also be reduced. The Burlington filed notice that it would retaliate with a twenty-five per cent. reduction on rates on live stock, in common cars. A rate war

seemed impending. LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Agra, Phillips County, E. Daniels, postmaster; De Munn, Thomas County, Robert W. McConnelly, postmaster; Jolma, Meade County, Nancy A. Wilkins, postmistress; Vlicts, Marshall Countv. Samuel R. Gromes, postmaster; Zoro, Linn County, Joseph Powell, postmaster. Names changed, La Grand, Seward County, to Springfield, Alonzo F. Turner, postmaster; Lone Lake, Gray County, to sign, Joseph Thyre, postmaster; Howet Vernn, Chautauqua County, to Monett, John L. Taylor, postmaster; Safford, Chase County, to Kenyon, C. M. Bayles, post-

In the Wyandotte district court the other the decidedly sensational Splitlog-Clay-Murphy cases were summarily disposed of by a verdict in each case in favor of the Splitlogs. The cases have attracted wide attention on account of their connect tion with the vast landed interests of Mathias Splitlog, the millionaire Wyandotte Indian, and also by the alleged fradulent transactions of Moses W. Clay, a French Canadian, in securing an option of seventyone acres of the Splitlog property and dis posing of it to George S. Murphy, of the the Rock Island road, by contract, and also to Colonel Fellows, upon a fraudulent power of attorney from Splitleg.

THE Union Depot at Atchison burned on the afternoon of January 6. The building was used as the depot for all the railroads centering in the city, with ticket and telegraph offices, baggage, express and waiting rooms, while the upper story was occupied as a hotel under the management of W. C. Johnston. All the hotel and depot furniture excepting the carpets was saved. The loss was about \$125,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$50,000.

CONGRESSMAN MORRILL has purchased the stock of Vice-President Rice in the Leavenworth First National Bank.

Two citizens of Perry, named Wilson and Linwood, recently became engaged in a lispute at a religious meeting over Linwood's stepping on Wilson's toe, which led to a fight. Later the two again met and Wilson attacked Linwood with a club knocking him down, and when down shot him in the abdomen. Wilson fled.

THE MAILROAD WAR.

The Cut by the Allon in IThing's Causes the War to Spread to the Missouri River. KANSAS CITY, Mos. Jan. 6.—The rail road ar inaugurated several days ago by the Wabash and Alton in I lineis has spread to the Missouri river. The Wabash yes

terday notified its representatives here that the rates on classes C, D and E would Louis. The present rates are, Chicago 20, 17% and 16 cents and the rates from St. Louis are 15, 12% and 16 cents. These classes apply to heavy contains. Long the subject of a famous sketch in the These classes apply to heavy exticles, Kansas Magazine of fifteen years ago, enti-tled "Catfish Aristocracy. Long was nearly seventy years old, was a soldier when shipped in car loads. A reduction is in the Mexican war and served in the Union | also made in the special commodity tariff for hard coal which will take a 10 cent rate from St. Louis instead of a 15 cent rate and a 15 cent rate from Chicago instead of a 1714 cent rate. The new rates take effect its fifth annual meeting at Topeka on the evening of the 3d. Judge S. O. Thacher, out notices of what it will do; but there is

if the Rock Island continues to take live stock from the Missouri river in Burton palace stock cars at the same rate as in common cars, it will reduce the rate on live stock in common cars to correspond with the twenty per cent. difference here-tofore made in favor of common car shipments. The regular rate is \$75.90 in Burton cars and \$60 in common. Burlington means to make the rates on live cars, Kaners' Association at Topeka, the following sas City to Chicago, consequently the stock in common cars \$14.10, a reduction of

nearly \$16 per car.

The reduction in corn rates made by the Frisco will have little effect in this section, because there is no corn to move. there is danger that the cut may affect the rates in Iowa, where there is a large amount of grain to move, and cause trouble in that

VIADUCT DISASTER.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured by the Fail of a Viaduct at Cieveland. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.-The new Cenral viaduct gave way yesterday and fell to the ground, over sixty feet, with a terrific crash. The huge sleeper used on top of the viaduct went down with the wreck, burying fourteen men beneath the debris. The accident came without a second's warning. Suddenly the two spans

over Central way fell, as if they were

sawed off from the structure. Two men were crushed to death instantly, and while their terribly mutilated bodies could be York, chairman; McCreary of Kentucky, Norseen they could not be taken from the wood of Georgia, Hooker of Mississippi, Rusruins by reason of the great weight piled on them. One of the spans is 150 feet in length. Assistance was soon at hand and he work of recovering the dead and wounded began. H. C. Burton and a man named Hardy were taken out dead, while R. D. Hamlin, Charles Mississippi, Maish of Pennsylvania, Spinola of Ord, John Borden and Alex Emanelson

Hazelhurst, Miss. The wounded were all taken to the hespital for an examination of their wounds. It is feared all are fatally wyoming. hurt. Several men were at work below the bridge, but all escaped. The traveler, a huge engine-like affair, runs along the ran of New York, Elliott of South Carolina, top of the structure, and by it work is Abbott of Texas, Harmer of Pennsylvania, ried out in advance of the cantilever blan. Just in front of the traveler

s a smaller car which holds water the engine in the traveler and is used by the workmen as a tool box. The cident resulted from oversight in permitting the water carrier to run too far out on and off the wooden trestle work in advance of iron work, as the carrier ran over the end of the trestle and plunged ownward, carrying the wooden supports and these in turn crashed against insecure iron work, carrying down with it the next two spans. Hardy, the first man taken from the wreck, was an awful sight. He was punned beneath a mass of beams and iron, and when lifted up his head rolled

into the gutter. ROUND VALLEY INDIANS. The President Desires Congress to Provide

For Their Protection.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The President has sent to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting the The President, in his message of transubmitted exhibit extensive and enirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian eccupation and disclose a disregard for Indian rights so long continued hat the government can not further temportze without dishonor. Efforts to disodge the trespassers upon the lands, have, | sin. n some cases, been resisted upon the ground that certain money due from the government for improvements have not been paid. So far as this claim is well founded, the sum necessary to extinguish the same should at once be appropriated and paid. In other cases the position of these intruders is one of simple and barefaced wrongdoing.

Patents—Weaver of Iowa, chairman: Tillman of South Carolina, Cowles, of North Carolina, Greenman of New York, Lane of Illinois, Marplainly questioning the inclination of the dian wards and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection. These intruders should forthwith feel the weight

mitted careful and prompt consideration." Horrible Death. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5.-At Avery's

of the Government's power. I earnestly

commend the situation and the wrongs of

the Indians occupying the reservation

named to the early attention of the Con-

gress, and ask for the bill herewith trans-

plow factory to-day William Fehder, who was operating a large steam hammer in the blacksmith shop, climbed on his machine to fix the belting, which had become disarranged, when suddenly the belting slipped to its proper position and before he could save himself his clothing was caught by the machinery and he was whirling around the shaft. His legs were torn from is body and thrown a distance of twenty feet. Then an arm was jerked off, and every time the wheel went around the crunching of bones was heard as the body struck against the beam above. It was almost two minutes before the other emploves recovered themselves sufficiently to stop the machinery. Death was instant tancous.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

The Standing Committees of the House of

Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The leading committees as announced by the Speaker yes terday are as follows:

Ways and Means-Mills of Texas, chairman; McMillan of Tennessee, Breckinridge of Arkan sas, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Turner of Georgia, Wilson of West Virginia, Scott of

chairman; Forney of Alabama, Barnes of Missouri, Foran of Ohio, Sayerr of Texas, Clemerts of Georgia, Felix Campbell of New York; Guy of Louisiana, Rice of Minnesota, Cannon of Illinois; Ryan of Kansas, Butterworth of Ohio, Long of Massachusetts, McCon as of Maryland, D. B. Henderson of Iowa.

Judiciary—Cuberson of Texas, shairman; Collias of Massachusetts, Seney of Ohio, Oatesof Alabama, Rodgers of Arkansas, Glov-January 9. The Alton has not as yet sent out notices of what it will day but there is no question but that it will meet the rates made by the Wabash and may go even lower.

The other lines in the Southwestern Association are becoming restless and will probably join in the fight to-day. The Burlington has given official notice that if the Rock Island continues to take live in the second process of Alabama. Rodgers of Arkansas, Glover of Missouri, Benderson of North-Carolina, Stewart of Georgia, E. B. Taylor of Obio, Parker of Wisconsin, Adams of Illinoisead Fuller of Iovized Chairman. Snyder of West Virginia, Howard of Indiana, Morgan of South Carolina. Hutton of Missouri, Bacon, of New York, Stewart of Christopher of Obio, Parker of New York, Stewart of Vermont, Caswell of Wisconsin, Adams of Illinoisead Fuller of Iovized Chairman. Snyder of West Virginia, Howard of Indiana, Morgan of South Carolina, Hutton of Missouri, Broderson of North-Carolina, Stewart of Georgia, E. B. Taylor of Obio, Parker of New York, Stewart of Vermont, Caswell of Wisconsin, Adams of Illinoisead Fuller of Iovized Chairman. Snyder of West Virginia, Howard of Indiana, Morgan of South Carolina, Made of Christopher of Obio, Parker of Wisconsin, Adams of Illinoisead Fuller of Iovized Chairman. Snyder of West Virginia, Howard of Indiana, Morgan of South Carolina, Made of Christopher of Obio, Parker of Obio, Parker of Christopher of Obio, Parker of Obi

nois, McKinney of New Hampshire. Dingley of Maine, Brumm of Pennsylvania, Woodburn of Nevada, Whiting of Massachusetts and Wilber of New York.

of New York.

Commerce—Clardy of Missouri, chairman;

Crisp of Georgia, Tarsney of Michigan, Rayner of Maryland; Anderson of Iowa, Logan of Louisiana, Wilson of Minnesota, Bryce of New York, Phelan of Tennessee, O Zeill of Pennsylvania, Dunham of Illinois, Davis of Massachusetts, Anderson of Kansas, Daven-port of New York and Browne of Virginia. Rivers and Harbors—Bianchard of Louisiana, chairman; Jones of Alabama, Stewart of Texas, Catchings of Mississippi, Wise of Virginia, Snyder of West Virginia, Gibson of Marshaud, Fisher of Michigan. Thompson of California, Henderson of Illinois., Bayne of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Chio., Natting of New York,

Stevenson of Wisconsin and Cogswell of Massa chusetts: Merchant Marine and Fisheries-Dunn of Arkansas, chairman; McMillin of Tennessee, Morse of Massachusetts, Springer of Illinois, Hatch of Missouri, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Cummings of New York, MacDonald of Minne-sota, Dingley of Maine, Hopkins of Illinois, Felton of California, Farquhar of New York and Clarke of Wisconsin.

Agriculture—Hatch. of Missouri, chairman;

York Morgan of Mississippi, Giass of Tennes-see, Burnett of Massachusetts, McCammy of North Carolina, Biggs of California, Whiting of Michigan, Funston of Kansas, Hires of New Jersey, Laird of Nebraska, Conger of Iowa. Pugsley of Ohio, Patton of Pennsylvania and Dubeis of Idaho. Foreign Affairs-Perry Belmont of New wood of Georgia, Hooker of Mississippi, Rus-sell of Massachusetts, Rayner of Maryland, Chipman of Michigan, Chehran of South Caro-

Davidson of Alabama, Stahlnecker of New

lina, Ketchum of New York, Phelps of New Jersey, Hitt of Illinois, Rockwell of Massa-chusetts, Morrow, of California. New York, Ford of Michigan, Robertson of were more or less injured. Burton lives at Hazelhurst, Miss. The wounded were all Laurd of Nebraska, Catcheon of Michigan,

Naval Affairs-Herber of Alabama, chairman; Wise of Virginia, McAdoo of New Jersey, Whitthorne of Tennessee, Rusk of Maryland, Cocheran of New York, Elliott of South Carolina, Thomas of Illinois, Goff of West Virginia, Bou-elle of Maine, and Hayden of Massachusetts. Post-offices and Post-roads - Blount Georgia, chairman; Dockery of Missouri, Mer-riman of New York, Exmentrout of Pennsylania, Enloe of Tennessee, Anderson of Missisppi, Montgomery of Kentucky, Rowland of orth Carolina, Bingham of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Bingham of Guenther of Wisconsin, Peters of Kansas, Allen of Massachusetts, White of New York, Lind of

Minnesota, and Caine of Utah. Public Lands-Holman of Indiana, chairman; Laffoon of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, McRea of Arkansas, Wheeler of Alabama, Washington Tennessee, Stockdale of Mississippi, Payson of Illinois, Jackson of Penusylvania, McKenna of California, Holmann of Oregon, Turner of Kansas, Voorhees of Washington Territory and

I. L. McDonald of Minnesota.

Indian Affairs—Peel of Arkansas, chairman; Allen of Mississippi, Shively of Indiana, Perry of South Carolina, Hudd of Wisconsin, McShane of Nebraska, Cobb of Alabama, Hare of Texas, Perkins of Kansas, Nelson of Minnesota, La Follete of Wisconsin, Darlington of Pennsylvania, Allen of Michigan and Gifford of Dakota. Pacific Railroads-Outhwaite of Ohio, chairman; Crain of Texas, Richardson of Tennessee. draft of a bill to provide for the protection | Barnes of Georgia, Collins of Massachussetts, of the Round Valley Indians in California. Caruth of Kentucky, Tracy of New York, Granger of Connecticut, Weber of New York said: "The documents thus Holmes of lowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Ho vew of Indiana and Mason of Illinois:

> Candler of Georgia, French of Connecticut, Turner of Kansas, Buchanan of New Jersey, Bound of Pennsylvania, Plumb of Illinois Nichols of North Carolina, Haugen of Wiscon Pensions-Bliss of New York, chairman; Hutton of Missouri, Dougherty of Florida, Henderson of North Carolina. Barry of Mississippi, Bankhead of Alabama, Cariton of Georgia, Rus-

Labor-O'Neill of Missouri, chairman; Tars-

ney of Michigan, Felix Campbell of New York,

Davidson of Alabama, Compton of Maryland,

sell of Massachusetts, Struble of Iowa, Butler of Tennessee, Finley of Kentucky, Scull of Pennvlyania, Delano of New York. Patents-Weaver of Iowa, chairman; Tillman of South Carolina, Cowles, of North Carolina, tin of Texas, Vance of Connecticut, West of Government to protect the dependent In- New York, Osborne of Pennsylvania, Smith of

Wisconsin, Thomas of Kentucky, Arnold of Rhode Island. Invalid Pensions-Marson of Indiana, chair man: Pidcock of New Jersey, Chipman of Michigan, Yoder of Ohio, Lang of Illinois, Lynch of Pennsylvania, French of Connecticut, Walker of Missouri, Thompson of California, Morrill of Kansas, Sawyer of New York, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Spooner of Rhode Island, Thompson of Ohio, Hunter of Ken-

tucky. Reform in the Civil-Service-Clements of Georgia, chairman; Dargan of South Carolina, Stone of Missouri, Bryce of New York, Rush of Maryland, Phelan of Tennessee, Abbott o Texas, Anderson of Iowa, Bayne of Penn-sylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Spooner of Rhode Island, Fitch of New York, Thomas of

Indian Depredations Claims-Whitthorne of Tennessee, chairman; Dunn of Arkansas, Howard of Indiana, Allen of Mississippi, Shively of Indiana, Hare of Texas, Biggs of California, Buchagan of New Jersey, Symes of Colorade, Buanell of Pennsylvania, Brown of Virginia, Hopkins of New York and Wil-

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic-J. E. Campbell of Ohio, chalrigan; Bland of Missouri, Merriman of New York, McRea of Arkansas, Anderson of Illinots, McCammy of North Carolina, Hunter of Kentucky, Cheadle of Indiana, Mois at of New York, Yost of Virginia.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

DOTTONWOOD FALLS . XANSAS

A CHANCE FOR THIEVES.

My neighbor's house was robbed last night, I wish it had been mine; Should thieves break in a dozen times, Be sure I'd not repine

From top to toe my wife has stored The house with bric-a-brac;
The balls are filled with China jars, The walls with tile and plaque

I scarce have room to turn around, So many statues stand In bisque and marble, bronze and brass, About on every hand.

But then, of course, I do not want I'd like to give a hint as to

Just what I want to lose First, just let them take that monster vase Which stands there by the door; I'm tired of tripping over it

Without a single pang I'd part
With seven China pugs,
With goggling eyes, that take their ease

On seven Smyrna rugs And should I lose that tapestry, I wouldn't care a rush; Nor this monstrosity in silk,

And falling on the floor.

That other one in plush. And cheerfully I'd say "Good-bye" To those bronze knights and lords Who fiercely frown and threaten me

And if the thieves would clear my walls Of card and screen and plaque, The obligation would be one I never could pay back.

The peacock feathers, match-safes, fans, All real Japanese; And suits of armor, I wish those Obliging thieves would sieze.

A simpering shepherdess or two, Their grinning shepherd mates, And fifty other things in bisque, With scores of metal plates

And let them take the new guitar On which no one can play; The banio, too, be-ribboned in The most æsthetic way.

The painted candles and the lamps, Which never save me gas, The thousand hammered ornaments, The latest things in brass.

So thieves, come on, here is your chance— Come, and be rich for life! I'll even leave the door unlocked, But—do not tell my wife.

—J. Campbell, in Puck.

MY NEIGHBOR.

How the End to Her Mischief-Making Came About.

Me and Seth hed bin married goin' on ten year. Our married life was about the average, that is, 'twas nuther happier nor more onfortunit than other folkses. We hed our rightful share o' worldly blessins an' our proper measure o' trouble, or leastways we thort so; ontil our new neighbors moved into the house acrost the way. Arter that, me an' my man wus purty well agreed that our measure o' trouble wus more'n rightly orter fall to our share, that it wus heaped up an' runnin' over.

Mind now, when I say our neighbors, I don't mean the hull on 'em, not him nor the young ones, they wus well enough in their way; but her, Mrs. Pos-

The Possumnoses hed lived near neighbors to us nigh onto a year before we got properly acquainted with them. That is to say, I'd called there when they fust come an' she'd bin to our house; but 'twan't no reg'lar visitin' acquaintance. I'd kind o' fit agin Seth goin' there overly much of evenin's, not that I knowed enny thing agin her, bless ver heart, no! But 'twas as ef I hed a sort ov a oncumfertable feelin', or a warnin' voice like, that kep' a tellin' me inwardly that the less we hed to do with her the better 'twould be fer us in the end.

Wall, by-'n-by ('twill be a year come the middle o' next July), my little boy wus took sick with the scarlet fever. About the same time Seth broke his

arm a tippin' over with a load of hay. I felt dretful worretted about both on 'em, and what with all the work to do, an' them to take care on, I hed my hands an' heart full enough.

The neighbors came in an' offered a helpin' hand an' wus kind as could be. all on 'em, but noboddy wus more ready an' willin' to share my burden o' trouble an' set up nights an' give help an' advice, than Mrs. Possumnose.

I wus tetched by her goodness an' took the help she gave willin'ly, 'cause I knowded I'd be on hand to do the same by her if enny sickness should turn up to her house.

By the littles my neighbor worked herself into my confidence, so's to mostly overcome my inward dislike and fear I had agin her. She was so kind an' willin' to do an' help, seemed as ef no sort o' weather could keep her to hum fer a day, while we wus undergoin' our affliction, an' as ef settin' up nights to spell me in nussin' the sick

ones wus only play to her.

It's true, I begin to disciver afore a great while that Mrs. Possumnose made our bizness her own more'n wus necessary, nor agreeable to me, strictly speakin', an' I hed good reason to mistrust that all the doin's and sayin's in our fam'ly was kerrid off to the neighbors and talked over, an' more put with 'em an' changed 'round till 'twould make yer eyes stick out 'o yer

head to hear 'em told over. 'Twan't long afore little things I'd said to Mrs. Possumnose wus brung back to me, twisted into such a shape that I couldn't hardly tell they wus my

I begun to wish I'd never giv' her no chance to come among us, but seein' she'd bin so kind an' helpful when whichever way she might in other to feel oneasy an' nervous like; 'cause things, I shall alwa's stick up for her I see what she was a drivin' at.

there; she's a fustrate hand in sick-

It seemed hard to turn agin her an' break her o' comin' to our house an' nosin' 'round what didn't consarn her. Twould ha' seemed so much like as ef I'd hed a ongrateful dispersishun an' wusn't no hand to rec'llect past favers; an' of all failin's, preserve me from

Wall, as time went by, Mrs. Possumnose worked herself into our family consarns more an' more, an' it seemed like as ef I wus entirely helpless to prevent it. 'Cause why? She couldn't take no slight hint, an' to come right out an' tell her in plain talk that I could see through her game an' that her company wus a gettin' to be disagreeable to me, I hedn't the grit.

Seth said to me, ses he: "Why on airth don't you put a stop to her peekin' an' sneakin' an' askin' questions an' makin' ye tell what ye don't want her to know? Ye might's I do.' well do it now, afore she's got ye into some trouble or other, 'cause she's a mischief-maker that's plain to be seen, an' the only reason that she was so sick is that she wanted a chance to tion,' ses old Filkins. make ye beholden to her so that ye

couldn't throw her off." I could see all that without Seth's pintin' it out to me, but as I said afore, couldn't muster up the spunk to let her know it. Ef ever a wumman paid dearly fer neighborly help an' sympa- more fer it. But it must be hard fer thy that's been give her, that wumman wus me. Ef there wus onexpectid comp'ny come upon me, Mrs. Possumnose must pop in along about supper time to see how the tea-table was got up; ef me an' Seth hed bin to town a tradin', she must come in the fust thing | gnawin' into yer vitals, when yer wumnext mornin' to find out all about what we'd bin buyin' an' how much we'd years an' has got her fam'ly mostly paid fer it. Ef I hired a wumman to raised--' do a day's washin', my neighbor would be sure to be on hand in the even'n, to see ef the clothes looked clear an' clean

and ask how much wages I paid her. Then she seemed to be mighty keen on turnin' my friends agin me an' me agin them. She'd pint out their faults and failin's to me an' warn me agin mad an' take their part, she'd make some sech speech as this:

"Wall, now, Mis' Rawlins, ef ye aint techy! who'd a thort it! I wus only tellin' ye as a true friend what I'd considered it my duty fer to open yer eyes

To my old friends she'd say:

"'Twould be doin' Mrs. Rawlins a kindness not to do no visitin' to her the churnin's an' every thing to do, she fied ef she's ketched when her table ain't in apple pie order."

As her underhanded ways an' tricks fetch deep sighs whenever I see her a to yer house. comin' towards the house. Seemed as of I'd give worlds to shake her off an' be free from her sneakin an' peakin' an' tattlin', but 'twas as ef I couldn't never find the right way nor time, bein natterally ov a timid dispersishun an' afraid to stand up fer myself.

But as the old savin' is, there's a end all things: an' the end to Mrs. Pos sumnose's mischief makin' to our

house warn't fur off. A friend o' Seth's from the city came relation, but Seth hed knowed him for comflustered an' acted as ef she'd bin last he'd gin him a invite to come an' stay for a few days.

This Mr. Reynolds wus a tol'able fine-lookin' man, 'though not by enny better nor ye, 'cause he is smart an' means what ye'd call han'sum an' hed city breedin' about him, that is, a kind o' easy polished way that sot natteral upon him an' showed off to good adbook larnin,' Mr. Reynolds hed, an' a amazin' pleasin' way o' talkin'.

Me an' Seth enjoyed his company an' done all we could to make his stay agree'ble to him.

The very night he got here Mrs. Possumnose popped in purtendin' to be in hum to us." a dretful hurry; she hed come to borrow my rollin' pin, she said, 'cause she'd broke the handle off'n hern. She see what I'd baked up, stopped to look warn't a speck o' dust to be seen, an' out she scooted in hot haste, 'cause

she said. very arternoon o' the day he left us, ship off'n her shoulders fer good an'

"I want ye to tell me jest what kind ov a lookin' man Mr. Reynolds is," ses she, the fust thing arter I'd took her things off to the bed-room an' she'd I ken read his natterel dispersishun got her log-cabin patchwork a-goin'.

"Wall," ses I, so kinder sly, 'cause I loved to set her curiosity on edge, "he's much the same lookin' as other men, only he's got a sight smarter look about him than some on 'em."

"I s'pose ye mean that he's smarter lookin' than yer man an' mine," ses she.
"Mebbe I do, an' mebbe I don't,"

"I should think ye'd like him better than yer own man, seein' ye take so much stock in smart men," ses she. "Yer gettin' off the straight track.

ses I, "I never meant to say that." "Wall," ses she, "but ye know his hands is white an' soft an' he's so kind o' diff'runt behavin' from the men 'round these parts, an' he wears a hed to be said, wuss'n a boy dreads a white stovepipe hat; that makes him lickin'. look kind o' stylish, ye know."

"Yes," ses I, "but that's no sign we'd hed sickness, ('cause, let her be I must go to lovin' him," an' I began

"Oh, well," ses she, "yer a good ways from lovin' him, I ain't a feard to bet. You hadn't orter be so tetchy. cause ye know, we are sech friends. home a brustlin' with madness. He'd on a sudden he blurted out: bin down to the post-office arter the

stock o' righteous anger.
"Look here, Melviny," ses he to me "ef ye don't make that possum over there keep her nose out o' this here took off'n me, an' I wus on hand quick place, I will; hang me ef I don't!"

"What's happened," ses I, "what makes ye so riled up? Why, ye're as red in the face as a turkey gobbler!"
"Who wouldn't be red," ses, Seth, a-slingin' himself onto the settee, an' snortin' powerfully.

"I hedn't no more'n set foot into the office, when up comes old man Filkins."

"What fer?" " ses I. "'Don't purtend ye don't know what I'm drivin' at; why, it's all over this 'ere community an' ye've got most neighborly when me an' Johnny was folkse's sympathy in yer heavy afflic-

> "'Pity! sympathy!" ses I, 'I don't stand in need on't, as I know on. Can't

ve say what's up?" "Boy," ses he, 'ye're actin' like a man, bearin' yer trouble without flinchin' nor no whinin,' I respect ye all the ye, what's thort the world an' all o' yer wumman, to see her head turned by that city chap. Yes, it must be a bitter pill, to see the mother ov yer childrin set ye aside fer t'other. An' it must be a agonizin' an' grindin' worm that's man what's been yer pardner so menny

"By Jehosophat! old man, ef it warn't fer yer gray hairs, I'd knock ye clean into the middle o' next week. Seein' yer plenty old enough to be my father, I won't tech ye, but see that ye prove yer words, or I'll give ye law to yer heart's satisfaction!'

"I expect I beliered them words loud their doublefacedness. Ef I'd fly up enough fer everybody to hear, 'cause I warn't in the right sort o' mood to be soft an' sweet-spoken, just then.

"Boy,' ses Filkins, 'I wouldn't say nothin' fer ter harm ye or Melviny, no, not fer the world, ye know that, an' when I sed what I did jest now, it was 'cause I b'lieved it; though I'm thankful enough fer yer sake that there ain't no truth in it. But it's the community talk. My wumman brung the news house. What with her big fam'ly an' home from the sewin' society yistiddy. She hedn't been out o' the house fer can't keep baked up and she's so morti- more'n a week, seein' she'd hed the inflaoenzy bad, an' to the society the wimmin talked it over as ef it was a old story, that ye an' Melviny air livin' showed plainer to my sight, I got so I a perfect cat-an'-dog life on account o' disliked her more an' more. I used to that 'ere city chap what's been visitin'

"'Uncle Filkins,' ses I, 'ef I've bin too hasty, I'm sorry, but 'twas enough to rile up enny man. But it beats me who could ha' hatched out that piece o' slander an' how it could ha' started without nothin' but that innercent visit to build on.

"That ain't hard to account fer,' says Filkins. 'It leaked out in the f place that Mrs. Possumnose told her man that she'd bin botherin' Melviny some about her city visiter, just to hev visitin' to our house. He warn't no a little fun, that Melviny got badly some time, an' when he was to the city ketched stealin' sheep, that she pinned her right down to it, and sure enough. before she come away, Melviny as good as owned up that she did like Reynolds city bred in his ways. Possumnose must ha' told his hired man on it, 'cause Betsy Sykes, that works to Mrs. Starkweather's, told it 'round to the vantage. Besides he hed a sight o' neighbors. Possumnose's hired man is Betsy's feller, ye know, and its natterel he should tell her every thing he hears.'

" 'In that way it's found its way into the sewin' society an' that's where my wumman got hold on it an' brung it

"An', now, Melviny," ses Seth, with that detarmined kind ov a look that always comes onto his face when he's followed me into the buttery, so's to made his mind up that he's got to go ahead with something that goes agin into the front room to see ef there him, an' still he's got to be done, "next time Mrs. Possumnose comes in here I want ye to tell her that she's jest then Seth drew up; he'd bin to the kerr ed her friendship just a leetle too deepo arter Mr. Reynolds. She fur, an' that she's goin' to too much wouldn't hev him see her for the world, trouble a tryin' fer to be a true friend to you, an' that ye mean to take the Wall, his visit come to a end an' the heavy an' pressin' duties of her friend-Mrs. Possumnose come a visitin' to our always. An' ef ye won't tell her, I

I could tell by Seth's looks that ten yokes o' oxen couldn't ha' pulled him out o' his detarmination, and I calc'late middlin' straight. Besides, I wus worked up myself, which ain't to be

wondered at. Howsumever, 'twas goin' to come ough fer me to tell my neighbor to keep outside my door; yes, tough. Seemed as ef I should never find the right words to tell her in, not hevin' no grit materrally.

But I was helped out o' my diffikilty sooner'n I hed expectid, fer, jest as Seth hed got through talkin', who should pop in, but Mrs. Possumnose. "Be ye most dead?" ses she, the fust

thing, 'cause that's what she most always said, when she'd find me to work. "N-o-o-o," ses I, in a kinder hesitatin' sort o' way, fer I dreaded what

night?' ses she. "Ye ain't yerself, that I ken see."

"What's happened old gal, to-

bein' sech a coward. I don't b'leive. to this day, sure as I set livin' afore ye, that I could ever ha' told her what I knowed it my duty to be told, an' I A fortni't or so arter that, Seth came reckon Seth thort the same, 'cause all

"Nothin' much has happened, did ye mail an' there's where he laid in his say, Melviny? Ef that's nothin' much.

what on the Lord's footstool is?' I see then that the hard piece o' work that I'd bin dreadin' wus a goin' to be

enough to shirk it off onto Seth. I turned an' cleared out, scampering off up stairs fast as ever my feet could carry me. Down stairs they wus havin' it hot an' heavy, as I could hear without tryin' to listen, and afore long I heerd the kitchen door slam. I looked through the winder jest in time to see Mrs. Possumnose makin' tracks hum, "Wall, Seth, my boy,' ses he, he al- lively as could be. Her striped shawl ways calls me that, seein' he knowed an' blue gingham apron wus a flyin' me from a baby, 'I pity ye, indeed that in the wind, like the star-spangled banner to the battle o' Bull's Run, when the Southerners was arter our boys.

She needn' ha' run so, fer there warn't nobody a pursuin' her, but I reckon the state o' her feelin's wus sech that she couldn't go slow nohow. An' from that day to this I've never

hed no occasion to fetch a sigh, 'cause my kitchen door wus opened by My NEIGHBOR. - A. Ceres Fritsch, in Yankee

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

Fresh Paragraphs on Interesting Topics from the World of Fashion.

A pretty rest for a basque is formed of many rows of picot-edged ribbon, with the edges lapping over each other.

Some of the new silk stockings for wear at balls and operas are open worked and embroidered with tinsel. The newest gloves are all shades of red, from deep sang de boeuf to Charles

X pink, and the backs are always embroidered with heavy silk stitching one shade lighter than the glove. All street jackets have some sort of braiding. The handsomest show tinsel braiding on the waist coats, but very

popular are those of dark blue, edged all around with a cording of black astrakhan and black braiding of rich and heavy design. A street costume worn by a pretty brunette was a tailor gown of light gray cloth of very rough finish. It was trimmed only with many rows of gray

silk stitching. The coat was of gray

astrakhan; a small, gray velvet toque, with two gray tinsel sprinkled quills, completed the very becoming costume. A very pretty and simple dress is of Gobelin blue cashmere, the plain skirt trimmed with a deep row of brown braiding of the sort that comes in patterns ready to be appliqued. The long curtain draperies are of the untrimmed cashmere, and the plain basque bodice has the brown braid appliqued back and front in V shape, the collar and

cuffs being also braided. Bridesmaids' dresses are of white satin. An overdress of some light material, point d'esprit or embroidered silk muff, is usually worn. The corsages are in best taste when high, but V-cut bodices are not infrequent. They

are never very decollete. Wedding parties all in white are at present preferred, but at a recent one where the bride and all her maiden train were brunettes, all but she were in pale pink. The plain waists and Vcut bodices were of pink moire, and these were draped and trimmed with the softest and palest of pink silk mull. Each bridesmaid carried a huge bunch of American Beauty roses, tied with floating moire ribbons of the prevailing

There is a strenuous effort being made by the milliners to introduce large bonnets and hats made of shirred and plaited velvet. All these hats and bonnets are of eccentric shape, and a few with bizarre tastes are encouraging the attempt to popularize them, but they are not neat and trim enough to suit the tastes of those who dress with care, and they are not likely to have a

long lease of favor. Coachman coats of tan-colored livery cloth and large black felt hats are prettily worn together by blonde girls of eight or ten years, while for petite brunettes are long red coats, with towering high red felt hats with black ostrich plumes and black watered ribbon loops. Some of the newest large hats have the sides tied down over the ears by a ribbon passing over the crown.

The coachman cloaks so much worn by the children are long enough to conceal the dress beneath, and are made double-breasted, with two large double box plaits in the back, with square pocket-flaps on the side and a deep cape-like collar, or else they have separate collars of fur, which may be black with either tan or red coats, or

may be of beaver. Children who take part in church weddings wear smocked gowns of white India silk, with high neck, leg o' mutton sleeves and accordion-plaited skirt, trimmed only with feather stitching about the deep hem. For parties cashmeres and serges are made up for the little people in bright poppy red, pink, copper-colored and Gobelin blue, trimmed with braid, or else velvet of a contrasting shade, and they usually have white guimpes of embroidered muslin. _N. Y. World.

-A General of the Russian army quitted the service nearly forty years ago and had ever since been occupying some very poorly furnished rooms. nephew of his, also an army officer, visited the old man frequently, taking the remnants of his meals to feed the dog, for whom his uncle was loath to buy food, Imagine the young officer's astonishment when his uncle, whom he "Oh. nothin' much." ses I, though will made his ner hew heir to a fortune inwardly I could ha' boxed my ears fer of nearly 3,000,000 rubles.

MARYLAND TERRAPIN.

They Are Caught and Cooked-Tricks of Caterers.

Baltimore is the leading market in the world for terrapin. The finest species are probably found in Chester river, although it requires a connoisseur of considerable ability to discriminate between those caught in Chester river and those taken from other waters and marshes along the Chesapeake. The implements for catching terrapin are very simple. They are often taken by dragging in waters where they are hibernating, or the terrapin hunter, armed with a stick on one end of which is a hook, will walk around the marshes inserting it into holes made by muskrats and other animals, and if the stick comes in contact with a terrapin the hook end is inserted and his terrapinship is brought forth. Several are often taken from one bed. They are in a state of lethargy when caught in the winter season. In very cold weather they will often freeze, and, though heroically tested, they show no evidence of life. If submitted to warmth they will most likely die when in this condition, though if placed in a vessel of cold water they will generally thaw

Although Maryland has the reputation for serving terrapin, it is not always that one even here can purchase a plate of real diamond-back at hotels or restaurants, while in other States it is next to impossible to purchase it prepared. The cost of real terrapinand the fact that sliders, a cheaper species, can be easily worked in when preparing the dish-offers an inducement to caterers to mislead. But in many cities outside of Battimore where the palate of the connoiseur is less cultivated, an analysis of a dish of terrapin, which was billed on the menus as "Terrapin, Maryland Style," would disclose a hash wherein the slider has supplanted the diamond-back, and veal and chicken are thrown in for bulk, with eggs manufactured for the purpose, the whole flavored with sherry wine and spices. It is not surprising that people who eat this dish at diamond-back prices go off wondering why people rave about terrapin.

The true way of preparing terrapin is simplicity itself, and the requisites for enjoying the dish are first, a purse that will stand the expense, and secondly, an appreciative palate. fact that simplicity in preparing terrapins is the best method was preved some years ago at a large charitable fair given in this city. The widow of a politician from one of the lower counties had charge of the lunch department, and as she was well versed in the preparation of delicacies, the lunch department was a success, notably the terrapin, for which, from the first to the close of the fair, there was a rush that nearly depleted the market, and the terrapins alone netted several thousand dollars to the fair, for more were eaten during that month than

ever before in the same time. As the preparation was the secret of the demand, it may prove of interest to give the recipe. It was as follows: After killing the terrapin by cutting off his head and allowing him to bleed, boil him until the shell can be removed; then remove the liver and carefully cut the gall bladder, which is embedded therein, then pick the terrapin into small pieces, reserving every portion exadd a little salt and pepper, and if desirable, a small piece of butter. No water need be added, as sufficient juices will have accumulated during the picking operation. Then stew over a coal fire or chafing dish and serve in hot plates. Prepared thus, you will have a dish that will at all times stand fore-

most in the list of delicacies. Dealers say that the supply of terrapin has not deteriorated of late years in Maryland waters, though but little has been done in the direction of terrapin farming or pounding. The cost of terrapin varies according to the supply and the size and condition. For the finest terrapin, under ordinary conditions, \$50 to \$60 per dozen is paid, though good terrapin can be purchased for considerable less money. - Batimore

-It seemed at one time as though the construction of the Panama Ship Canal would have to be abandoned by M. De Lesseps because it was impossible to procure laborers to carry on the work, inasmuch as the climate is so deadly that a man who worked in the very long before the last John Jacobtrenches was almost sure to die within will be gathered to his fathers, and then a few months. But scientific invention has come to the relief of De Lesseps, and steam excavators and dredges of estate-will fall to his only son, Wilit is said: "They do not mind malaria; lated to add to the amount rather toan. they are not poisoned by marshy wa- to diminish it. ter; they thrive on the black vomit; and, what is more, they are never tired, N. Y. Ledger.

-Marie Roze addressed the pupils at the Royal Academy of Music at Liverhad presented certificates to those who to be buried .- N. Y. Graphic. had passed the examination for entrance, and said that no one better than an artist knew the value of early train- log on his "pony" mill near Lubeck, ing, and that in looking into the past Wood County, W. Va., Friday, It was of her life she recalled with the great- a white-oak log, four feet and eightest gratitude the efforts of those who inches in diameter, and the wood was first molded her voice.

among railroad engineers is increasing. tion which had grown at right angles on account of the rapidity with which with the length of the tree. The tree trains are run nowadays, the constant belonged to John Fries, and was blown motion and nervous strain breaking a into three pieces with blasts before it

THE ASTOR FAMILY.

Interesting Reminiscences of Its Founder and His Descendants

The death of Mrs. John Jacob Astor brings up some reminiscences of her husband's family and of its early his-

On the north side of Ann street, betweed William and Nassau, near the center of the block, is the little alley that for years was the entrance to the fur factory of the John Jacob Astor who founded the family in the United States. It was in 1783 that John Jacob turned his face toward America and sailed in the steerage of an emigrant ship from Liverpool to Baltimore. His. father was a butcher in the little village of Waldorf, in Germany, and John Jacob had spent his early years in chopping sausage meat for the thrifty burghers of the little hamlet.

He meant to do the same thing in America, and to add to his income by peddling musical instruments. A. lucky acquaintance made on ship-board changed the current of his life and pointed out to him the way to the wealth he afterward acquired.

He met a furrier in the steerage whotold him all about the money that was to be gained by the purchase of furs. from the Indians and the frontiersmen. and their sale to the large dealers. Perhaps the knowledge that in those days, as in our own times, the poor Indians and frontiersmen usually got: the worst of any bargain had no very deterrent effect on the thrifty, moneyhunting progenitor of the rich family

of to-day. Any how, he started in the business. in a small way when he got to this side of the ocean, and as he kept carefully every shilling he earned, and never spent any thing needlessly, John Jacob in a few years had a little money laid

He kept his business in musical instruments still in existence, and if half the stories about him are true many a cracked fiddle or wheezy accordion was turned over by the economical John tothe innocent aboriginal in return for a portion of the valuable pelts they

brought him. He was married in New York, and, though it took him long to decide, when he did choose a wife she was one who resembled the tight-fisted trader in frugality and business judgment. Besides, she brought him a few hundred dollars in dowry, and the bridegroom insisted that the money should be counted down before the ceremony took place. He was accommodated, and the Astor family started fairly off on its career of money-getting and

money-keeping. John Jacob did a good deal of histrading with the Indians himself. Henever trusted much to his agents, and could drive a better bargain with the red men than most people of his day. He kept his engagements faithfully with them, and though he would haggle half an hour for a sixpence or try to throw in some of his high-priced peddler's stuff upon them in place of money, the Indians were sure they would receive

what was finally agreed upon. So the years went on and the former German butcher boy grew wealthy and old. He still lived in a few poorlylighted, narrow rooms over the store on Water street where he had piled up hisfurs for sale at home or for shipment. cept the shells and gall bladder. To this abroad. He sickened one day there, and the doctors told him that it meantdeath if he remained among the nastiness and hundred smells of the street.

> by the riverside. He moved away, got well again, and resumed the piling up of wealth in trade and real estate until when hedied, forty years ago, he was worth more than \$20,000,000. In his latter days the old man grew mellow-hearted and kindly, and some of the great fortune he had gathered went to help the little viilage where he was born, and \$400,000 of it staid with us to build the

> Astor library. He left the bulk of his estate to his son, William B. Astor, who went on in the steady, sure path that his father had followed, and more than trebled the wealth that had been willed to him. Twelve years ago, when he was alsocarried to his grave, no one knew just how great a fortune he left to his son. John Jacob, who stood the other day, wailing and weeping, and with the weight of his seventy years upon him,

by the bedside of his dying wife. It will not in the course of nature bethe wealth that is now easily \$300,000 -000-and the bulk of it in paying real vast power have been devised to take liam Waldorf Astor, who seems by edthe place of men. Of these inventions ucation and temperament well calcu-

The Astors never sell real estate, but they have no fear of chills or sunstrokes; scarcely a month passes that some f their surplus is not, so to speak, going and will work all the days and nights into the ground. They are buying conof their natural lives without interrup- tinually, and only themselves or their tion, if pr perly fed and cared for."- trusted agents have any idea of the vast blocks of buildings in their posession.

They have been a wonderful wealth. getting, money holding family, but pool a few days ago, after the mayor they die like the poorest of us and have:

-A. J. Hecht sawed a remarkable as carly as an African's wool. About twelve feet from the ground a phenom--A scientist states that paralysis enon was found in the shape of a secwas hauled to the mill.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE SILENT HOME.

The house that crowns the hill Is desolate to-night; The clock upon the shelf is still, The window has no light.

That well-worn path I trod 1 watered with my tears,

Till by the door I stood, With knocker in my hand, And lifted it, as if it could Make silence understand.

No answering voice I heard; No eager step grew near; No open door, no welcome word, No "Is it you my dear?"

Adown the path uneven I turn, and cease to weep, While thinking of the house in Heave That she has gone to keep. -Julia M. Hay, in Congregationalist.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

Do So-Called Dumb Creatures Talk to One Another?

In face of the numberless anecdotes and proofs that close observers of animals can bring forward, it seems impossible to deny that so-called dumb creatures have a means by which they communicate their wishes and thoughts to one another. Whether each species has a separate language, or whether a universal tongue is understood by all, is an open question. There are many striking narratives told by the supporters of either idea, and although I can proofs of the latter, many instances have come before me which make it hardly possible to doubt the former.

We had two pugs, Nixey and Joe, who were unusually clever little dogs, and inseparable in all their ways. When they were about a year old their chief amusement was to sit side by side at the back gate and watch the milk- store. carts go by to the station. After a time they began to run after the carts, for somehow that it aroused suspicion for them to be seen watching together, and having no intention of giving up their pleasure, they evidently settled that one should watch at a time, and we have ofpatiently for the first sight of the milkcarts, and then, when they appeared in the distance, dash off to call his comafter the carts, and no calling or whistling would stay them. After running sometimes a mile or farther they would return to the house by different en-

Another instance is as follows: Some years ago we bought a large brown retriever, who was very troublesome during the journey home, and was therefore shut up in the stable as soon as he arrived. The next morning, kitchen, and lay down underneath a a month old, flew one morning through table placed against a wall. After a a hole in its cage, out of the window, contest was a beautiful specimen of his ance. It is a blind father who does not When we got him we put a rope round time a servant came to say that the and on to a large tree in the garden. race, black, agile, savage and wild; he see his counterpart developing in his new dog could not be got out of the There he hopped from bough to bough kitchen, and every time any one passed and tree to tree, chirping and pluming for battle. After he had been per- oddities, every thing are copied, and it the table he growled, so that they were himself, and so greatly enjoying his all afraid to remain in the same room with him. On going into the deserted induce him to return inkitchen I found the dog as she had described, and no coaxing or threats fresh grunsel was being given to the would persuade him to move. At last other three, another little bird flew out he became so ferocious that I was in the afternoon, and escaping through obliged to leave him in possession of the open window, joined his brother in the room, and, being called away, was the garden. Here they stayed for about absent for about an hour. During this an hour, when the second little fellow time a favorite little toy pug dog of flew back and per hed upon the sill of mine had gone into the kitchen, where one of the open windows, where he rehe remained with the retriever till my mained chirping, and turning his head return. After taking the former into from side to side for a few minutes. another room, I went back, and again | Finding that his brother did not folcalled the disobedient dog to come out, when, to my surprise, he got up at tree, and in a short time returned to once and followed me into the yard, waiting quietly for me to chain him to his kennel, and he was always afterwards good and gentle. I can only suppose that the little pug had explained to him that it would "be better

One more incident about dogs will be sufficient to demonstrate my theory about them.

When a child, my brother and I, after seeing some performing dogs, took two young setters from their kennel in order to amuse ourselves by length he became so angry, and strugwe were obliged to give up the attempt, upon which he ran to a little distance, where he stood barking at us. Meanwhile, the second dog had remained quietly beside us, and when we began to dress him, made no objection to our doing so. After his toilet was completed he went slowly off to his comfew minutes. The result was that the first dog came back wagging his tail quite recovered his temper, and

were not so bad as they seemed.

will be sufficient.

soon as she came to do any thing in the beside the other along the inside of a coom the cat would walk out of it. After a time she had some kittens, only one of which lived, and the mother and child used to lie in a basket by the fire. Whenever this particular servant appeared the cat got out of her basket and carried the little one in her mouth to some other room. Later on the kitten was left alone, and she exhibited exactly the same dislike to the house-

maid. One can only conclude that the mother instilled her ideas into the child, and prejudiced her against this particular person, as she was friendly with every one else in the house, and other cats did not dislike this servant. Among birds there is a universally understood signal of danger. In some

cases it is the shrill scream of the swallow and swift; in others the repeated despairing cry of the thrush and blackbird; or it may be the hiss of the tomtit and wryneck; the "pink, pink" of the chaffinch; the "cluck, cluck" of the farm-yard hen; but wherever or whenever it is heard, all the feathered tribe instantly seek some place of refuge. But quite apart from this wellknown warning, there are numerous instances which seem to be conclusive that birds also communicate their ideas

to each other. A hen of ours was fond of laying away, and one day I saw her come stealthily from a place in the hedge, where I had found a bird's nest about an hour before. She went up to her sister, and the two remained with their heads close together for a little time, and then the latter walked quietly off hole in the hedge, from which she reappeared after about an hour. During this time the original hen had gone to some of the others, one of whom went also to the hedge and did not renot bring forward from experience any turn till after another one appeared. I could not remain to see how the affair went on, but late in the afternoon found five eggs in a newly scraped hollow, where none had been when I discovered the bird's nest; so my conclusion was, not without reason, that the first hen had asked all her friends to contribute what they could to her

Another day, while sitting hidden in the garden, I observed a crow fly to a which they were always scolded, and wood-pigeon's nest, which was in a sometimes punished. Understanding tree close above me, and bring from it one of their eggs which was hard set. Carrying it in its beak, he flew to a neighboring tree, and proceeded to pull out the young one from the shell and eat it slowly. Presently, another ten seen either one or the other wait crow came sailing along on leisurely wing, and seeing what was happening. he alighted beside the thief, who must have explained every thing very clearly, panion, when both would tear barking as, after a minute or two, the new comer flew staight to the wood-pigeon's nest, which was well hidden in the tree, and, notwithstanding the cries and resistance of the parent birds, he soon appeared with the second egg, which he ate with much relish on the grass a short distance from me. The first crow

together. Upon another occasion one of four when let loose, he rushed into the young canaries of mine, who was only him. freedom, that no enticements would

doors. By an accident, while some low him, he went back to the beechthe window-sill with the truant, and both flew into the room, where they were soon so busy eating seed placed for them that they did not stir when

I came and shut the window. One more record will finish the personal experiences that space will permit me to relate.

We had one year succeeded in rearing twenty ducklings, for whose safety we were always afraid, on account of the number of rats with which our stable was infested. Nothing was safe from them, and owing to the fact that dressing them up. The dogs were as a miller lived outside one of our garfond of us as we were of them, but den walls, these unpleasant creatures nothing would induce the larger one to | collected from all parts. One morning allow us to put the things on, and at we went before breakfast to let out from out rat-proof coops the party of gled and fought so desperately, that ducklings, who were then about four weeks old. As we went along an old rat was watching us through a hole in | without moving from her position, she the stable door, but as this was nothing place one foot upon the neck of her uncommon it did not seem to me to be worth mentioning. After giving the little ones food and water, we went indoors, and in less than half an hour came back to see how they were getpanion, and stood close to him for a ting on. Not a sign of them remained. Not one of the twenty was to be seen. As if by magic, all had been spirited happily, as if to assure us that he had away. We hunted high and low, searching every nook and cranny, in waited patiently till we had dressed vain. Suddenly I remembered the old rat that had been watching us Surely, here again the two dogs must as we crossed the yard to let have discussed the matter, and one the ducklings out. On hearing three hams stolen from his store wrote amused half a dozen generations of must have told the other that things this, it was decided that the stable and pasted up a paper which read as children and had varied experiences, should be examined more closely. Un- follows: "I know who stole the three among which was interment in a gar-I could mention several examples in der the manger we saw traces of freshly hams from in front of my store. They den for seven years and resurrection which cats bear out my theory, but one disturbed earth, and calling to the gar- are worthless to any one but myself. dener to bring a pickaxe, we made him If returned in twenty-four hours no We had a tabby cat who was very remove the bricks that ran along the arrest." When his clerk opened the decided in her likes and dislikes, and upper part of the floor. There we store the next morning the hams hung who, for no apparent reason, had such found the little bodies of our baby outside. They were made of sawdust an aversion to the housemaid, that as ducks, still warm, closely packed one and were only for show.

drain. All were there, and all were dead.

It can not be doubted that the old rat acted the part of scout, and that when his fellows together and told them of the fortunate chance that had befallen them. All must have worked well in order to have so speedily completed

their task. Naturalists and observers in all ages and countries can relate countless anecdotes in support of the belief that creatures have a means of imparting their ideas to each other. With insects this is done probably entirely through their touch, although we must always remember that there are in nature some sounds so shrill, and others so deep, that our human ears are incapable of hearing them .- Little Folks.

SENORITA HERNANDEZ.

The Wonderfully Self-Possessed Girl Bull-Fighter of Mexico.

It was my fortune some time ago to see Senorita Hernandez, the most famons female bull-fighter in the world. So fearfully exciting was the so-called "sport" that the five thousand people in the Plazza de Torros were upon their feet in a state of wildest confusion, men yelled themselves hoarse and women fainted, all because a slender young girl had nerve enough to throw herself in the path of a fierce bull and pierce him to the heart by a single thrust. It was her farewell performance, and the strongest and fiercest torrors in the country had been adverby a round-about way, to the same tised for. To make the novelty greater, it was announced that Senorita Hernandez would fight upon stilts, armed with only a short sword, and with none of the usual defenses and loop-holes of escape; so that in every case it was victory or death to the small, active and wholly untamed, and the horns of each were trimmed and polished till the points were bright as did veteran picador perform more expert work than was coolly executed by the youthful senorita. As the bull, mad with rage, would make his furious charge, she stood perfectly still until he had approached within three feet, when, suddenly springing aside as the animal rushed by, with one hand she would slap him in the face with the scarlet cloak which had first aroused his anger, and with the other hand dexterously thrust into his neck a gaudy banderilla, whose sharp barb, as it pierced his flesh, caused him to roar with rage and pain. Thus charge after charge was made by the maddened brute, only to be always evaded by the active girl. She played him, plagued him and tortured, as a cat would a mouse, until at last, bleeding, sore and completely exhausted with fatigue and pain, the animal would fight no more. Three wild bulls were worn out in this way by the fair Castilian; and then, wearied as she must have been, came remained waiting on the tree till the meal was finished, when both flew off vertised obligation, to kill a bull, with a sword scarcely two feet long, while standing on stilts directly in front of

The animal selected for this deadly was no sooner in the arena than ready child. His speech, walk, sentiment, mitted to make two or three charges to is just a perfect wonder that mankind warm him for his work, the governor is as noble as it is when we consider of the district (who presided on the occasion) gave a signal, and the bugle sounded the "death call." Even habitues of the bull ring turned pale, toward each other and overbearing toand the silence of the grave reigned throughout the vast amphitheater. The slight young girl, with stilts securely fastened to her limbs, received neering toward the younger children, the short sword, saluted the governor and turned toward her enemy with a little shout of defiance, waving her scarlet cloak to excite his anger. At this moment the distance between them | it will spank the doll and kick the cat; was about two hundred feet. The torro, quivering with excitement and pawing the earth in the fierceness of his rage, needed no second invitation. With gleaming eyes and head lowered to the ground, he started at full speed for the object of his hate. She calmly waited until he was within twenty feet, when, bracing herself firmly on her short stilts, she held the little sword at shoulder height, ready for his coming. Whatever may have been her thoughts in that supreme moment, it was a fearful time for the spectators. When the huge brute was within four feet, she threw herself suddenly forward, gave one quick thrust with the sword, and, withblow, swung herself around on her stilts, and again saluted the governor. In the twinkling of an eye she turned to face the bull, and just as she did so he dropped dead, so close to her that, now prostrate foe. The sharp blade, directed by the skillful hand of this wonderfully self-possessed girl, had severed the spinal cord, and death was instantaneous. For a moment the great and then such a shower of gold and silver coins fell around the victorious torradora as must have enriched her for life. - Fannie B. Ward, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.

LIFE'S LITTLE THINGS.

Their Influence Upon the General Develop-The average man fails in life because he neglects what seem to him to be the we had left the yard he must, without little things, but which are really imany loss of time, have called a band of | portant, not only in themselves, but in

their influence upon the general devel-opment of his character. This is often especially noticeable in home life. If many a man who is regarded by the public at large as a gentleman, should act half as ungentlemanly outside of his home as he does inside of it, he would be utterly despised. It is unaccountable that people should so frequently forget the most common civilities in home life. Words are spoken to wife, children and husband which the one who speaks them would no sooner utter to a business friend or social acquaintance than he or she would cut off the right hand. The effort made to please each other in the home circle is often even less than a man makes to please his horse or his dog, and when such conduct is analyzed it is not only found to be ungentlemanly but absolutely cowardly. The reason that an ungentlemanly man at home is not ungentlemanly in his intercourse with the world, is because he does not dare to be so with strangers. He is restrained by the fear of making enemies and thus injuring his business, or from the fear of getting himself knocked down. If some men acted in their intercourse with men as they act in their own family, they would get thrashed forty times a day. But they are safe in the family. There is nobody there to thrash them. The child must bear their harsh words and perhaps their

man, or that he has the least conception of the fact that he is cowardly. He is thoughtless; but close analysis brave girl. The animals provided were of his conduct will reveal a state of things that will be horrible to him. In the family relation every one should always be at his best. The home needles, and almost as sharp. Never ought to be a haven. It ought to be as nearly a heaven as is possible on earth. There should be no purposely withered flowers about the hearthstone, and no purposely clouded sunbeams. Selfishness alone ought to be sufficient to make home conduct exemplary. Certainly all want smiles instead of frowns. Home should be just one continual blaze of sunshine. But it can not be while some member of the family circle is snapping and fault-finding and selfish. Do people ever go more deliberately and insanely to work to make themselves miserable than they do when they deliberately cloud the lights of the only place on earth where they have any reason to expect any thing like perfect happiness? But a man who is a man at home is a better man outside of his home. We can not let ourselves loose twelve

hours a day, and run wild, and not be more or less loose and wild the other twelve hours. We are too much the creatures of habit for that; and though we may pass for gentlemen in the world, we should be much more gentlemanly and considerate if we were gentlemanly and considerate at the widespread thoughtlessness, to call it by no worse name, in our homes. The father and mother may be crabbed ward the children. The oldest child will be a faithful reproduction of that wretched picture. It will be domiand the exhibition will go down through the line until it reaches the youngest child, and in absence of anything else that it dare boss and abuse, and altogether it is a nice lot of human nature to launch upon the world, but it is the legitimate product of such home training .- Farmers' Friend. What Push Can Accomplish. The first experience of a millionaire

merchant of Philadelphia on his arrival in this country aptly illustrates what push can accomplish. He said: "I was without money or friends. I spoke to a man on the wharf, and asked him what to do. He replied: 'Work, young man. Have you any motto?" I said; 'what do you mean?' He said: Every man must have a motto. Now, think of one. Go out and hunt for out waiting to note the effect of her work.' I started, thinking of a motto. As I walked along the street I saw painted on a door the word 'Push.' I said: 'That shall be my motto.' I did push at that door and entered an office. I was asked what I wanted. I said: Work, and the word on your door gave me not only a motto, but confidence,' My manner pleased the man. He asked me many questions, all of which were answered promptly. He said at last: 'I want a boy of "push," and as you have adopted that for your motto, I audience sat breathless, as if paralyzed. | will try you.' He did. My success fol- soon reduce me to a shirtless condilowed, and the motto that made my tion. fortune will make that of others."-N. Y. Ledger.

-One of the attractions at a Philadelphia fair is a doll said to be 250 by a farmer's plow.

-An electric street railway company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, has been organized at Little Rock,

AN OVERLAND SKETCH.

Country Where Vigilance Committees are Preferred to Courts of Law.

One day while we were in Northern Nebraska, near the Ponca Indian Reservation, we were constantly meeting members of a farmers' vigilance committee looking for a man who had the night before stolen a "leetle sor'l mare with a bob-tail an' white for'ard foot." The members of the committee went on horseback in twos, and about every half hour we would meet a couple. One pair stopped us, and the older of the men borrowed a dozen 44-caliber cartridges of us.

"Don't the courts give you enough protection?" asked Brier.

"No, sir," promptly replied the man. 'All law, no justice. Lots o' protec-

tion for hoss-thieves, but none for

"Well, I suppose they want to be very careful that no innocent man is

punished." "There 'pears to be some such notion a-stickin' into 'em. A year ago a man stole a hoss an' we chased him up into Dakota, caught him an' brought him back, an' give him up to the 'thorities. Trial come on an' we swore to ev'ry thing we 'lowed was nec'sary. We reckoned we had him when the Jedge, a big, fat old cuss, woke up, snorted 'round in his chair a few minutes, wiped his specs, an' said we hadn't proved that the pris'ner ever saw a hoss an' that mebbe he was canvassin' the country for Sunday-school books, an' the jury of co'n stalk dry goods clerks brought in a verdick of not guilty."

blows, because it is perfectly safe to "That was certainly discouraging." indulge in them. Now it does not "Yes, some. They turned the feller necessarily follow that a man who is unkind to his family is really a bad loose, an' a month after he got another hoss an' lit out for Iowa. We followed an' caught him an' brought him back an' s'rendered him. Trial come right on an' we prepared to sw'ar worse 'n' before, when what 'd he do but claim we didn't have no requisition, or something, an' wa'n't no officers no how, an' got a writ of herbs corpuss or some such bus'ness, an' scooted away agin; only first he talked foud 'bout havin' us all 'rested for kidnapin' him, an' scart us so we used to go out an' sleep in the c'rnfields nights so if the sheriff

come he couldn't find us. "Well, the same feller six weeks after rode away one hoss an' led two others. We caught him 'fore he got out o' the county an' turned him over to the sheriff. The day of the trial we all went an' swore to all we knowed an' a heap more. The jedge woke up agin, rubbed his bald head awhile, an said mebby the feller was guilty, but the witnesses was the biggest pack o' liars he ever saw, an' advised the jury, made up o' 'bout the same crowd o' yeller dry-goods clerks, to take into consideration what a gang o' perj'ers we was. Well, that night in they come with a verdick of 'not guilty,' an' the same evenin' 'bout half of us was rested for perj'ry an' the other half was shot all to pieces by the sheriff while tryin' to git at the thief in the jail. That's the way it went lettin' the law take its cou'se! That's justice! while the same cuss got another hoss. the fireside. Then the influence upon We run him clear 'crost the children is a matter of great import- State to Kansas 'fore we caught him. his neck, stood him on a bar'l, an' tied the rope to the cross-piece of : telegraph pole. Then we held a good, square trial an' give him more show than he was really entitled to, an' started back home, of course movin' the bar'l away mighty keerful 'fore we went. That's the way it goes when we 'tend to things ourselves! That's bus'ness! There's your anti-hoss-thief sociation! We've fixed sev'ral the same way since. That old snoozer of a jedge is snortin' round on the bench vet, but he's 'bout out 'o bus'ness an' I bet 'fore next spring he'll lose his job entirely. Jes' linger 'round these parts twenty-four hours, stranger, an' you'll see this sneak that stole the sor'l mare dancin' high or I'll lose my guess!"-F. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.

TERRIBLE IGNORANCE.

A Colored Washlady Explains the Effect of Rain-Water on Shirts.

Man (to colored washerwoman)-Look here, Aunt Millie, I gave you ten white shirts but you have only brought back eight.

Aunt Millie-Dat so, honey? W'y, how come dat?

Man-You are the one to give the explanation.

Aunt Millie-Yas, an' it's' plain ernuff, too, sah. I washed de shirts dis week in rain-water. Man-But why should the rain-water

cause two shirts to be missing? Aunt Millie-W'y, de shirts shrunk, dat's why. Ain't yer got gogerfy an' rifmertic an' edycation ernuff ter know dat de shirts shrink awful w'en yer washes 'em in rain water? Since I come ter think erbout it I'se thankful dat da didn't shrink wus'n dat. Got yer under shirts done up?

Man-You needn't take them this week. This shrinking process might

Aunt Millie-Oh, it rests wid yerse'f. sah, but ez fur me I'se tired o' washin' fur folks dat is ignunt. My 'vice ter you is ter study an' edycate erwhile 'fo' tryin' ter carry on de fight wid dis yere worl'. I couldn' he'p de shirts shrinkin'. Good day, sah."—Arkansaw Traveler.

-Have courage enough to review your own conduct, to condemn it where you detect faults, to amend it to the best of your ability, to make good re-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-No place for butter or milk-the

-Take your choice: kill the lice or let them kill the calves.

-To remove soreness from the feet try bathing them at night in pure alco-

-What goes to waste in many kinds of business is far more than what goes to profit, and this will be so until men learn that waste is irreparable loss.

-When the rubber rollers of your wringers become sticky, as they very often do after wringing flannel, rub with kerosene and wipe dry and they will be nice and smooth.

-If you want your pigs to thrive, feed well and at regular intervals, not more than can be eaten at one time, but always as near the same time as possible. "There is more in the trough than in the breed." - Home and Farm.

-It is becoming clear to the least observant farmer that not only must be mix his crops, but become a stock farmer, if he would maintain the fertility of his land and lessen the drudgery of his occupation.

-Fried Parsnips: Scrape and leave in cold water for an hour, then cook half an hour in hot salted water, wipe, slice lengthwise, dip in melted butter, then in flour, season with salt and pepper, and fry in boiling dripping. Drain free of fat and dish .- Boston Budget.

-To wash old flannel dresses, put two tablespoonfuls of spirits of ammonia (common hartshorn) into the boiling soap suds as they are dipped in; riuse the soap well out in another bucket of boiling water; pull into shape with the hands until half-dry, and iron while still damp. This will make them resemble cloth.

-The first thing the owner of a rundown farm should do, says the American Cultivator, is to stock up with the best obtainable animals he can afford. With the Eastern farmer, especially on exhausted land, the breeding of his farm stock, and its capacity for rapid increase in value, are the factors most essential to success.

-Souffle: Four eggs to three cups chopped meat; equal amount of white sauce as meat. Chop meat fine, add yolks and white sauce and cook one minute. When somewhat cool, add beaten whites and pour into buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes. Let the dish baked in be hot before the mixture is poured in .- Good Cheer.

-A painless method of treating an ingrowing nail is to draw a woolen yarn under the corner of the nail, leaving both ends projecting, and let it remain thus until the nail has grown free from the flesh. A little mutton tallow may be used to soften the flesh about the nail, and in trimming the nail allow the corners to project a little beyond the flesh.

- For a cake pudding sprinkle lightly with water any kind of cake you may happen to have and put in a hot oven for ten minutes; if the cake be stale it will bear more wetting. While it is in the oven make a clear sauce, as fol-There's your cou'ts! Well, in a little lows: One cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, creamed together in a bowl. Pour on a pint of boiling water and beat hard Serve hot .- Indi

apolis Journal. -Cranberry Sauce: Take one quart of cranberries, one pound of granulated sugar, and a half pint of cold water. Boil fifteen minutes. Far superior is cranberry jelly, in making which cook the sauce as for jelly, but omitting the sugar. Strain and mash so as to get all the juice, with which proceed as in making any jelly. Use moulds of porcelain and not of tin. What is prettier than an ornamental mould of cranberry jelly, solid and translucent -Christian Union.

FAST WALKING HORSES.

Why Farmers Should Raise None But Spirited, Energetic Animals,

Profits are small on the farm and all waste must be prevented "to make both ends meet." Waste of time is one of the things to be looked after as closely as any thing else, and with it the kind of horses that are kept has considerable to do. Compare the distance traveled in a day by a strong, sturdy, fastwalking team, with that which a slow, creeping team will travel, and the difference will be surprising. If this difference of a day is so noticeable, what must that of a year or the average lifetime of a horse be? If the slow team pulls a plow or draws a load but twenty miles per day, while the other covers twenty-five miles with as little fatigue, it is easy to calculate what the difference would be in a year, and how long it would take to gain a whole year's time by using the active in-stead of the slothful horses. As the most of farm work is done at the walking gait, it is then the duty of the farmer to look after the walking qualities of the horses he breeds as much as it is for those who breed fast horses to look after the speed producing qualities of the horses ther rear. While much depends upon the training of a horse as to whether he is a fast walker or not, there is a great deal in the breeding. Some horses are naturally fast walkers, and, like natural fast trotters or pacers, can stand to work at their natural gait much better than those which acquired the habit of walking fast by being pushed. Active, energetic horses, with an inclination for getting over the ground with a strong, square walk, will be more apt to produce colts that will be a success in this direction than clumsy horses with sleepy dispositions, and these points should be consolves for future guidance, and to keep sidered when selecting for breeding purposes .- Agricultural Gazette.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The Kansas City Star says: "Mr. Ryan of Kansas, has introduced a bill in Congress to so amend the interstate commerce law as to prohibit the bringing into a state any article of commerce, the manufacture of which is prohibited within the state. This measure, of course, is intended to bar the importation of intoxicating lipuors into Kansas, and to render sobriety come the cheery holidays and Vick's in that state as near cumpulsory as it is possible to make it, by calling in the aid of the general government. It will now be in order for some Kansas statesman to implore the aid of Congress for the building of a Chinese wall around the Sunflower state in the interest of prohibition."

Among the exchanges that come to our table, weekly, brim full of pithy and interesting home news, general and foreign news, we must mention the Chase County Couranf, whose editor is W. E. Timmons, an old and experienced newspaper man. Ed. is one of those persistent editors who at all times is working to build up his town and furnish his readers with the latest and most legitimate news. The latest and most legitimate news. The businessmen of Cottonwood Falls should see to it that he has no lack ef patronage, and we notice that our old friend and fellew townsman, T. M. Gruwell, who is now engaged in a thriving business at that place, comes before the people with a mammouth and is adapted to the wants of all who have interested in the garden or house plants. It describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the garden, see Vick's Floral Guide, price only 10 cents, including a Certificate before the people with a mammouth of the wants of all who have a plants. It describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the garden or house plants. It describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the garden or house plants. before the people with a mammouth advertisement in the Courant, which shows he recognizes the true worth of an enterprising journal.—Kansas Peo-

One of the best evidence of progress among the people is the constant inctease in the use of non-poisonous medicines. Not only has the old faith in poisonous compounds declined but people have less faith in health disturbing articles. They don't like to vomit or physic or salivate themselves as formerly; experience has taught them better. They have learned that it is not necessary to kindle one fire in order to extinguish another; or to produce a medicinal disease with poisonous drugs, in order to cure a natural one. They see every day not only how fruitless drugging is, but how completely cures are made and health perfectly restored by the mildest of doses and remedies. For thir ty years Dr. Humphreys has been proclaiming "The Mild Powder Cures" and his Specifics, have not only been scattered everywhere but have come into daily use in tens of thousands of families all over the land. For the young, the feeble, the ailing, to the wise and observing, they are a conor animals even, but has its sure antidote and cure, among his Specifics. The suffering relieved, the health restored and the lives prolonged and usefulness extended by these simple inexpensive Humphreys' Specifics is simply incalculable,

THREE MACNIFICENT PREMI-UMS!

The choice of which every subscriber may have, are offered with the old of learning. Banner of Liberty for 1888-beautiful "The work contains a vast amount engravings of President and Mrs. of useful knowledge, presented in a ring the Treasurer to deposit the pub-Cleveland twenty-seven packets of popular and convenient form, and at lie money daily, commencing April 1. tested garden seeds, and a durable moderate price. pocket knife-each worth more than cost of paper and premiums. Best dent of Yale College; Noah Porter, Democratic home journal-eight pages, 40 columns, weekly-\$1.00 per Trowbridge, Prof. of Dynamical Enyear; with peemiums, \$1.10 and \$1.20 gineering. Yale College; W. A. Norton, Send your name on postal card for Prof. of Civil Engineering, Yale Colsample copy and full particulars. Banner of Liberty, Ellenville, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.

New Music Publishing House. New Music. Send to the Arkansas City Music Pub. Co., P. O. Box 178. Arkansas City, Kansas, for the following choice pieces of new music by the popular author and composer, Prof. Henry B. Funk:

"Bright Dreams of the Future." With Solos, Duets and Chorus, 50c

"Darling Magdalena." Sentimental Solo and Chorus, 35c "Rockey my Soul in de Cradle."

Charming Solo and Quartet, 35c, "Happy Laughin' Darkey."

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Very fine, for Piano or Organ, 50c Sent post-paid to any address. Lowest rates and easiest terms ever made. to reliable Teachers and Dealers. Write for free Circulars. We want the address of every Teacher and Dealer in the United States.

A HINT TO THE WISE IS SUFFI-CIENT.

Council Grove Repuil can.

Charles Kear, of the firm of D. C ditor of the highest scholarly standing J. M. Tuttle, W. M. Harris and C. S. Webb & Co., walked into our office on for each-viz: Public Law, etc., Pres. Ford, being present, and organized by last Friday, planked down a check for T. D. Woolsey, LL.D., Civil Law, etc., electing Mr. Tuttle as Chairman. **Shools of any ordinary family. Our barks of the barks of any ordinary family. Our barks of the barks of th first thought was that Charlie was Schools, etc., Hon. John D. Philbrick, equally divided between the remain-

The Chase County Convant, about to be married, and like all new- LL.D., etc., etc. It is "The Best," ary to the 1st of April, 1888. Look out read the whole article, as in Apple for their proclamation next week.

VICK'S FLORAL CUIDE.

A silver lining to every cloud! With the short dull days of early winter beautiful annual, and lo! spring already appears not far distant. We can almost see the greening grass and the blooming flowers. In the way of Catalogue, Vick's Floral Guide is unequaled in artistic appearance, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed the next. New and beautiful engravings, and

FROM THE FACULTY OF YALE AND OTHER DISTINCUISHED CENTLEMEN OF NEW HAVEN

"Johnston's Universal Cyclopædia, work of eight volumes, of about 6800 closely-printed pages, presents

the following important features: "It is convenient for ready reference; its most important articles are original productions, prepared for this work by men who are well known to distinguished in several departments of learning which they represent, each article being signed by the writer; if embraces a wide range of subjectsabout 20,000 in each volume-and is especially adapted to the needs of American readers.

"An examination must convince nomes of the people, and for the use of professional men, merchants and manufacturers, it will prove to be a work of great usefullness.

"It is practically a geographical gazetteer, a biographical dictionary, a medical and legal manual, and a stant source of refuge and reovery. of the subjects is thorough and com- his as prehensive, and at the same time simple and judiciously adapted to the requirements of general readers.

> "A fortunate combination of circumstances has, under the enerjetic and persevering efforts of the chief editors, contributed to the securing of the co-operation of a large number of eminent writers, whose names will be recognized as among the best in the country in their respective branches

"Theodore D. Woolsey, Ex-Presi-President of Yale College; Wm. P. lege; Leonard Bacon Kent, Prof. Yale College: Samuel W. Johnson, Prof. of and W. B. Gibson as school examin-Theoretical and Agricultural Chemis- ers was confirmed. try, Yale College; A. E. Verrill, Prof. of Zoology, Yale College; Johnson T. Platt, Prof. of Pleading and Equity All proceedings on the Walter R Jurisprudence, Yale College; James James county-line road were stopped ticut; B. G. Northrop, Secy., Conn. petitioner to notify the land owners. Board of Education; B. Silliman, Prof. of Chemistry, Yale College, J. H. was rejected. Hoppin, Prof. of Homileties, Yale The Caleb Baldwin road, Diamond College; George P. Fisher, Prof. of Ecclesiastical History, Yale College; Stephen G. Hubbard, Prof. of Obstet rics, Yale College; Thomas A. Thateh er, Prof. of Latin, Yale College; Leon- ship. ard J. Sanford, Prof. of Anotomy and Physiology, Yale College; H. A. Newton, Prof. of Mathematics, Yale College; Henry B. Harrison, Fellow of Yale College; Chas. R. Ingersoll. Cov- bridge, was granted, and road estabernor of Connceticut; Rev. S. R. Den- lished. nin, Pastor Third Cong'l Church."

JOHNSON'S UNIVERSAL CYCLG-REVISED EDITION.

("I much prefer Johnston's to Appletons',
—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.)

It has 33 departments, with an ed

y-married men, when ordering house- and the only original, American Cyhold articles, was a little extravagant clopædia. Illustrated with maps, or wild, but we recovered our equili-brim when he explained that D. C. kind. More condensed than the Bri-Webb & Co. were about to commence tanica, and more accurate than Appleaspecial sale the first of January, in tons'. Contains more subjects, is later order to reduce the stock before in- than either Appletons' or the Britanvoicing, and they proposed to give a nica, and costs less than half as much. copy of the Republican free for one It is truly the buisy man's Cyclopædia, year to everyone who will pay the the articles being divided and subcash for \$10 worth of goods purchased divided, so that any point may be at their store, from the 1st of Janutons'. Thousands of our greatest scholars have declared it to be "The Best." It is not only the Best Cyclopædia, but it is a whole library of "universal knowledge," from the pens of the greatest schollars on earth. Two thousand of the most emment scholars living have become responsible for the accuracy and thoroughness of the work by signing their names to the articles.- It has what no other work can claim-viz: Forty of America's Greatest Scholars as Editors, who are Cottonwood Fall responsible for the whole work. Its thoroughness and accuracy have never been questioned.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PRO-CEEDINGS.

The old Board of County Commissioners were in session, January 2, 3 4 and 5, 1887, and transacted the following business:

Mrs. Agnes Blades, of Diamond Creek township, was allowed a rebate of \$267.50 off hor assessment for 1887. The appeal of School Dist. No. 53, from the decision of the County Su-

perintendent, was sustained. It was ordered that the County Surreyor set the first road stone northwest of the 8th mile stone on the Sam. uel Johnson road; also, to set road stones on the Wm. Smith road, up Fox creek, through sec. 5, tp. 18, r. 8,

known as road No. 9. It was ordered that Cottonwood township be divided into two municipal township, as follows: All land in said township lying south of a line running east and west, between sections 12 an 13, township 21, range 5 east, and sections 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14 and 12 and 13, townsip 21, range 7 east, should be set off as as a new township, to be called Cedar township, and that all land north of the before mentioned line shall be known as Cottonwood township, or, in other words, retain the old name; and it was further ormy one that as a table-book for the dered, in this matter, that an election shall be held at Wonsevu shool-house, on Tuesday, February 7, 1888, for the purpose of election of township officers for said new township. See the Sheriff's election proclamation in another

> column. John Bookstore, of Bazaar townsament for 1887.

> J. S. Wheeler, of Falls township, was allowed a rebate of \$165 off his assessment for 1887.

> J. S. Stout, of Falls township, was allowed a rebate of \$299 off his assessment for 1887.

It was ordered that the Chase County National Bank be designated as the depository of the county money of Chase county, Kansas, and that the County Treasurer and the County Clerk prepare and be ready to comply with the law of 1876 and 1887, requi-1888, in accordance with the offer of said bank, as follows: Said Bank to pay to the county 6 per cent. interest on time deposits, and 2} per cent. interest on the average daily balances, and to give a proper bond in accord-

ance with the law. The appointment of J. W. Wilson

The road change petitioned for by W. R. Terwilliger was granted.

E. English, Ex-Governor of Connec- because of the failure of the principal

The R. C. Campbell road petition

Creek township, was established. Viewers were appointed on the J. C. Farrington road, Bazaar township, and on the B. F. Riggs road, Cedar town-

The J. B. Clark road, Falls township, was rejected.

The Louis Duehn petition for change in the John Patton road, for The official bonds of Geo. W. Crum,

Register of Deeds, and E. A. Kinne, Sheriff, were approved. THE NEW BOARD.

On afternoon, January 9th, instant, the new Board met, all the members.

SETH J. EVANS,

OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF

Broadway,

PROPRIETOR



PROMPT AT FENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs,

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGORS ARD BAKER BARBED WIE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

BROWN & ROBERTS **NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!**

most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county, AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros,, New Building and Ferry & atson's Old Furniture Establishment.

They are now ready to sell Furniture and do Undertaking at the very lowest prices,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Their line of goods is no old stock, but the best the eastern markets can supply. They buy in

large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it. Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself. Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about it.

They have the finest hearse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their custo-

mers. Call and see them, and examinr their stock of goods. and they will use every effort to please you. scientific repertory. The treatment ship, was allowed a rebate of \$99 off COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

countrymen and countrywomen of Burns, together with a host of nativeborn admirers, loyally celebrate yearly, without fail, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, a poet claimed at first by Ayrshire, then by Scotland.

ing two papers, and the Courant is to be the official paper of the county for the year.

In speaking of the coming Burns celebration, the Newton Republican says: "The annual Burns celebration occurs at Cottonwood Falls, on Wednesday evening, January 25th. As far as we know, Cottonwood Falls is the only town in Kansas where the countrymen and countrywomen of

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least LIM 1101 half century. Not least among the wonders of Liventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their hismes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great importance to you that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Legislature, and news from the Capital. All persons subscribing at once will have the benefit of Mrs. J. K. Hudson's story, "Esther, the-Gentile," which will be continued each week for eleven weeks, commencing Nov. 17th. Competent judges, who have read this story in manuscript, pronounces to read this story in manuscript, can ying with it a powerful argument against the Norman injuity. Mrs. Hudson, who has contributed many sketches and sho to see to the Kansas Farmer in years past, and to the Capital.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL, the price of which is \$1.00 per year, and The Couran's will be seet to any address one year for \$2.00. The cash must, in all cases, accompany the order.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION -OF THE-

Time of Holding a Special Election of Township Officers in Cedar Township.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.

The State of Kansas, to all whom these presents may come. 2.eet vg:
Know ye. that i. E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virue of rutho ity in me vested, do by this pociawation give public notice that on the

7th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1888,

there will be held a special election to Cedar township, and the office saturation to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

One Trustee,
One Clerk,
One Tresurev,
Two Justices of the Peace, and
Two Corstables.

And votes of electors for said offices will be received at the holls, at the wousyn school house, in said township.

In witness whereoff have hereunto set my hand, at any office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 12th day of January. A. D. 1888

E. A. KINNY, Specific of jan 12-4

Chase County, Kansas.

T.B.JOHNSTON,

EDWIN PRATT, DRUGS, BOOKS & STATIONARY,

OLD STAND,

FULL STOCK

PATENT MEDICINES.

DRUGS, PAINTS.

GLASS E PUTTY.

OILS, VARNISH,

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FINE CIGARS, Etc. COTTONWOOD FALLS' - KANS.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

If you want money

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON. R. R.

IS THE BEST ROUT PROM

Kansas City to the East, BECAUSE:

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago. There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas C tv to St. Lovis.

The e is no change of cars of any clas from St. Louis to Chicago. So e connect ons in the Un'on Depot at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Bloom-

PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS, Elegant and comfortable, i ee of charge are

run through all trains, day and night, from Kansas City to Colcago; Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Lou s to Chicago. Th's is the only line running a sufficient number of these cars, in all trains, to accomodate all of

PULLMAN PALLACE SLEEPING CARS The newest and best, ion th ough, without change, from Kansas City to Chicago; Kan-

sas City to St. Iou's, and St. Lovis to Catcago. It is the only line running PALACE DINING CARS

To or from Kansas City in any di ection. You "don't have to" miss a meal in o der to make connections at Kansas City, it your

The Weekly Capital. THE CHEAPEST AND LEST FAMILY PAPER READ MRS. HUDSON'S STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESS Y FOR

The Weekly Capital. The Weekly Capital, printed at Topeka, Kansas, is an eight-page, 56 column, first-ciass Family Newspaper. It gives the latest Telegraphic and State news, Reports of all important meetings, political, religious and scientific conventions held at the Capital of the State. Every citizen of Kansas should take a paper giving the proceedings of the Legislature, and news from the Capital.

All persons subscribing at once will have the benefit of Mrs. J. K. Hudson's story, "Esther, the-Gentile," which will be continued each week for eleven weeks, commencing Nov. 17th. Competent judges, who have read this story in manuscript, pronounces it one of great interest and strength, callying with it a powerful argument against the Morman iniquity. Mrs. Hudson, who has contributed many sketches and sho t stoles to the Kansas Farmer in years past, and to the Capital, is not an entire stranger to Kansas readers.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	29 00	*8 00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50		2.50			18.00
weeks	1.75	2.50				15.00
weeks	2.00	H-10000 (A-2257)				17.00
months .	3.00				14.00	
months	6.50				20.00 32.50	
months .	10.00				55.00	

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

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



TIME T	ABLE	A., T.	& S. F	. R. R.
EAST.	rex. Ex.	At.EX	. E.EX.	K.C.EX.
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Elmdale				10 54
Strong			11 40	11 09
Ellinor	1 28	10 41	11 49	11 18
Safford			11 56	11 26
WEST. T	ex.Ex.	Cal.E	. Den.Ex	. Col.EX
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Ellinor	2 32	4 09	5 02	4 27
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Evans 4 42	5 50
Hilton 5 63	6 25
Diamond springs 5 19	6 50
Burdick 5 85	7 20
Lost springs 5 53	7 50

DIRECTORY.

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GovernorJohn A. Martin
Lieutenant-Gevernor A P Riddle
Secretary of State E R Allen
Autorney General B Eradford
Treasurer, J W Hamilton
Auditor Timothy McCarthy
Sup't of Pub. Instruction J H Lawhead
Chief Justices Sup. Court, { D J Brewer, A H Horton.
Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Horton.
Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
COUNTY OFFICERS.
County Commissioners J M Tuttle, W. H. Haris,
County Commissioners W. H. Hails,

COUNTY OFFICE	
County Commissioners	M Tuttle, W. H. Haris, C. S. Fo c
County Treasurer W	.P. Martin
Probata Judge	C. Whitson
County Clerk	o staged
Register of Deeds	G W Cum
County Attorney	one mad en
Clark District Court	E. W. E. 18
Caunty Surveyor	.John Frew
sheriff	L A D une
Superintendent	U. Davis
Coroner	C Conaway
CITY OFFICERS	
Mayor J. 1	. crawford
Police Judge	F. B. Hunt
City Attorney	H. Grisham
City Marshal W	H. Spencer

CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor J. K. crawford
Police Judge F. B. Hunt
City Attorney
City Marshal W. H. Spencer
Street Commissioner W. H. Spencer
(W H Holsinger
i Geo. George,
Councilmen. Geo. George, J. S. Doolittle, S. A. Perrigo, G. W. Este, E. A. Kinne.
S. A.Perrigo,
G.W.Este,
Clerk E A Kinne,
Treasurer
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. G. W. Stafford Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every siternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12. m.; service every slabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Church South.—Rev. R. M. Benton. Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamon, creek, at 11, a. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Bonlface Niehaus, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth

each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev-

ery Sunday.
United Presbyterian—Rev. W C Sommers, Pastor; service every alternate sunday, at 11, a. m.
Presbyterian-Rev. A s Dudley, Pastor, services every sunday, at 11, a m, and 7 p,

Womens Relief corps—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month. Mrs W A Morgan, President: Mrs F P cocbran,

Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, J. E. Harper. Captain; E. D, Forney, Orderly Sergeant

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, THE EXPERIENCED

AUCTIONEER, Is prepared to call sales of Real and Person al property. Will sell on per cent. or salary.

Cottonwood Falls,

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a ine, first losertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequentinsertion.

Don't fail to see the fine line of eckwear, at E. F. Holmes. A fine line of Gent's Party Ties, at

E. F. Holmes. The nobby styles in neckwear, is a E. F. Holmes.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, is in Chicago, on business. Mr. P. C. Jeffrey has moved into his new residence at Elmdale.

Miss Mary Harper returned, Sunday, from her visit at Topeka.

Dr. F. Johnson has rented the farm of Mr. Jont. Wood, near Elmdale.

Mr. Jont. Wood and wife of Elm-

dale, have returned to Herrington. Mr. George Pearcy, of Strong City, is spending the winter in Indianapolis,

Ind.

5° below zero, Friday night, and down to zero two or three nights since

The ice that is now being harvested for next summer's use is thirteen inches thick.

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, Delegate. spent the greater part of last week, in

Kansas City. Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, the fore

part of this week. Born, on Monday, January 2, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ellsworth, of Strong City, a son.

Mrs. W. C. Thomas went to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week, on a visit to Mr. Thomas's folks.

Miss Gracie Hays, daughter of Mr Geo. W. Hays, of Bazaar township, is lying very low, with pneumonia.

Miss Marion Hemphill entertained a number of her young friends at her mothers home, one night last week.

Mr. Wm. Swayze, formerly of this city, but now of Kansas City, is visiting friends in this city, having arrived here, Friday night.

Mrs. John O'Byrne, of Strong City, is visiting her daughter at Eureka, Leroy, on her return.

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, is putting a new fence around his premises in that place, and otherwise improving his property.

Master Oscar Brown, son of Capt. Milton Brown, who was spending the holidays on his father's farm, near Clements, returned home, Monday.

Mrs. Ella Hottel, who was visiting at her fathers, Mr. D. H. McGinle'y, in Strong City, during the holidays, has returned to her home in Kansas

From late papers from Colorado we this city, M. H. Pennell, Esq., is Treas- iness .- Avilene Gazeite. do City.

Miss Sands, formerly of Boston, now Superintendent of the A. T. &. S. F .-

Wm. Fritz, of Strong City, who are building section houses at Burdick, were at home on a visit, Friday and Saturday.

Attorney J. V. Sanders received word, Saturday, that the case of the State vs. John Brown, charged with being drunk, had been reversed by the Supreme Court.

Chub Gruwell, formerly of this city, now of Kansas City, passed through here last evening on a visit to his fa-ther at Cottonwood Falls.—Kansas

People (Osage City,) Jan. 4. A grand ball and supper for the benefit of the G. A. R. Post, of Strong City, will be given in that city, on the night of February 22, to which every

Clements, who has been acting as a and can only speak in this general traveling man in Colorade, has returned to Strong City, and again assumed the gentlement. The support at the the management of their Strong City the gentlemen. The supper at the Hotel Grand was excellent and reflec-

assembly No. 41 or 42, Topeka, and Treasurer of the Stone Cutters' Association, of Topeka, was in town Mon-

Col. W. S. Smith and Mr. David K. Cartter, who accompanied the mother of the latter and her two younger children and Miss Linda Hollingsworth as far as Kansas City, on their way to Mrs. Cartter's old Florida home, where she will remain during the remainder of the winter, returned home Saturday night.

Arrangements are being made for an old settlers' dance, to be held in Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, Friday evening, January 27. This is to be an old-time dance and will be participated in by those who have often tripped the light fantastic toe beneath the tallow dip to the music of one fiddle. Full particulars will appear next week.

State Delegate T. F. Scannell, of Topeka, organized a Lodge of the Independent Order of Ancient Hibernians, at Strong City, Monday night, with the following officers: John Boylan, President; James Gaynor, Vice-President; W. E. Timmons, Rec. Sec'y.; Jas. O'Byrne, Fin. Sec'y.; Wm. Martin, Div. Treas.; John Madden, County

Mr. Chas. W. White, who has been n the employ of the Osage City F.ce will be elected, and other business Press and Republican, for the past five transacted. Brief addresses, periainyears or more and who was formerly a ing to subjects of Kansas history, will typo at Strong City, and who, by the way, is a No. 1 printer, has resigned hir position and accepted the superintendency of the mechanical department of the Daily Kansas People, of the same place.

The eloquent speech of Judge C. C. Witson, delivered before the I. O. O .-F., of which we made mention last week, was delivered at Clements and not at Elmdale, there being no Lodge of Odd Fellows at the latter place. fraternity some good and wholsome truths, in a most pleasing manner, that will innure to their benefit.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the four weeks ending Dec. 28, 1887, and will visit her son, William, at reported expressly for this paper T. J. McCormack, Whiting, listing clothing. Give them a call. clothing. W. H. Rees and J. H. Mathews, Trading Post, buggy top; E. B. Webster, Clay Center, tag.

MARRIED.

GILLILAND—WIERMAN: Samuel H. Gilliland, of Strong City, and Miss Hannah Wierman, of this city, were yesterday afternoon joined in wedlock at the residence of the brides sister, Mrs. J. L. Morley, West Third street. The knot was tied by Rev. Zimmer-man, of the Methodist Church. The newly married couple leave this mor-From late papers from Colorado we ning for Strong City, to reside, and see that aur old friend, formerly of where Mr. Gilliland is engaged in bus-

It was several days after the occurrence of this important event in Sam's ife, that his most intimate friends here knew anything about it. It finally of Topeka, sister of Mr. Sands. Gen. leaked out, however, and he was treated to a serenade by the Strong City Band, which he royally entertained on R. R. is visiting with Miss Staples, of the occasion. He has the felicitations of the Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republicat.

Band, which he royally entertained on the Rord, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood the occasion. He has the felicitations of the Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republicat.

Band, which he royally entertained on Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood the occasion. He has the felicitations of the Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republications of the Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republications of the Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republications of the Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republican, and prosperous life.—Chase County Republican, and its earnest wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.—Chase County Republican, and the county Republican are considered by the county Republicant and the coun

> Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland will please to accept the heartfelt congratulations of the COURANT.

THE LEAP YEAR BALL Does the ladies proud, and is pro-nounced the most brilliant social event of the season. The leap year ball given last evening by the ladies of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, in the Opera House, is pronounced by all who participated as the most enjoyable and social event of the season. The ladies who had the management of the affair performed their parts so perfectly that every detail was a success and not a hitch occurred from the commencement to its close. Quite a number of the most prominent people night of February 22, to which every one is most cordially invited.

Mr. Al. C. Burton, of the firm of Burton Bros., of Strong City and Clements who has been eating as a decription that would do it justice. ted credit upon the taste and enter-There will be an examination of pplicants for teachers' certificates, eld in the school-house in Cotton.

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747.
meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W A Morgan, Dictator;
F B Hunt, Reporter.

Masonic.—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; T.M. Zane Master; J P Kuhl, Secretary.

Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; R.C. Johnson, N. G.; J. E. Harper, Secretary.

G A. R.—Geary Post No, 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each month, at 1 oclock, p. m.

1.O.G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hal! in the Pence Block. Cottonwood Falls, and grand-son of the late Chief! Justice D. K. Cartter, of the District of Columbia, is negotiating for the purchase of the old Congregational church building in this city, for the purchase of fitting it up for a public of the off-conditional church building in the field of the is a list of the officers of the new post: Died, at 2 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, P. C., C. I. Maule; S. V. C., Charles January 10, 1838, of pneumonia, at the Fish; J. V. C., G. W. Kilgore; Chaphome of his parents, in Bazaar town- lain, K. D. Lee; Surgeon, Charles ship, Dwight Hays, aged 18 years. Heddinger; O. D., George Newman; Q. youngest son of Mr. Geo. W. Hays M., Matt McDonald: O. G., Phil SpenCAHOLA ITEMS.

We are having lots of cold weather J. Q. Johnson takes to married life like a good boy.

"Cahola Chips" has turned up again and now he wants hogs. School opened up after the holidays

with a good attendance. Quite a number of our neighbors have the Califoania fever.

Eldred's new house got froze up hard that Osborne could not nail it. Mrs. Doyle has been very sick with typhoid fever, but is able to be about

again. Charles Wolfram made a flying trip from Kansas City, spent the holidays with his family, and has gone back. We have a lyceum organized, with Ed. Ball for president, and for order

and big speaking it will take the spots

off of anything in the county. We have preaching every two weeks by Mrs. Smith, she don't talk as plain as Sam Jones does in Kansas City, but she gives sound advice; but the wicked spite prevents us from taking it.

STRANGER.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL

SOCIETY The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1888. Members of the Board of Directors be delivered. The public are invited to attend. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day, in the rooms of the Society. All members of the Board are requested to be present, D. W. WILDER.

F. G. ADAMS. President. Secretary.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Call in at Ford,s, the jeweler's, and examine his immense stock of clocks. We have been told the Judge told the watches, jewelry, silverware and mu-froternity some good and wholsome sical instruments. It is the best place in the county to buy a holday present for a friend.

For Heating Stoyes go to Gillett. He will not be under sold of anything in his line.

One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of shelves filled with good goods that American and Foreign Patents, they are selling at bottom prices. Pacific building, Washington, D. C., They also keep a full line of cheap

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only Brown & Moderts have run it hearse in the county, and they run it dec1-tf

Bauerle's bread is kept at Mrs. M. E. Overall's and T. M. Gruwell's, in this city, and at P. J. French's, James O'Rielly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Pearcy's and Gill & McIlvane's, in Strong City, and it is always scaled one and one-half pounds to the 10 cent loaf. Give it a trial.

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

Gillett has the largest assortment of stoves in the county, at bottom prices. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. F. Oberst's bread on sale at M Lawrences.

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Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations...
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Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.....
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Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo...
Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.... Pyspepsia, Bilious Stomach...

uppressed or Painful Periods...

Vhites, too Profuse Periods...

roup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...

alt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...

theumatism, Rheumatic Pains.... ever and Ague, Chills, Malaria..... lles, Blind or Bleeding.... hthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes...

HOMEOPATHIC

PECIFICS Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receip price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Falten St. 3

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

youngest son of Mr. Geo. W. Hays and also the youngest member of the firm of Geo. W. Hays & Sons, Breeders of Hereford Cattle.

ER, Mr. T. F. Scanpell, of Topeka, State Delegate of the I. O. A. H., who organized a Division of that Order, at Strong City, Monday night, and who Kansas.

Kansas.

Kansas.

Kansas.

PHYSICIANS.

T. M.ZZANE J. W. STONE. STO N ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeons, Office in T. B. Johnstons Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase-Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALERJIN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

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BHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANDENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

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JOHN FREW SURVEYOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER. STRONG CITY; - - -





Scratchen, Sciatica.

Lumbago, Rhenmatism. Strains, Stitches. Etiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Fores, Cracks. THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

Burns,

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Corns,

Mascles Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Worms Swinney. Saddle Galle Piles.

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed forit. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustane Uniment is found halls universal applicability. Lycrybody needs such a needeina.
The Lamberman needs it in case of secident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work

The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer reedsit—can't get along without it.
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The Horse-functor needs it—it is his best control of the first and a steril needs.

riend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life.

limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keepa Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. In immediate use in case of accident saves pain and less of wages. Keep a Bottle Aiways in the Etuble for

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SUCCESS. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing (a saving of from \$3.00 to \$4.00) by subscribing for

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over three dollars.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO bollar Family Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty-third year of its publication. It is continually improved and so extensively as to place it at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, harve quarto, 8% 111% inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Junnings Demorest. New York. AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH

THE COURANT at \$3.10 Per Year.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 6734

December 30th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on March 5th, 1888,
viz H. E., No. 23900, of Henry Howe, Cahola,
Kansas, for the southwest 14, of section 2, in
township 18, of range 8 east

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz; Delbert, Eldred,
William Wolfram, Cahola, M. C. Newton,
Lawrence Wiseman, Strong City, all of Chase
county, Kansas.

S. M Palmer, Register.

S. M PALMER, Register.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. H

ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

Why Some Farmers Fall Where Others

Many persons meet with very poor success in farming, not because they do any thing that is radically wrong, but for the reason that they do scarcely any thing quite right. Most of their neighbors have good crops, while the crops they generally produce are very poor. They wonder at this, because they practice substantially the same methods. They have similar land, own the same kinds of farming implements, plow, plant and sow at about the same time, and follow the same general plan in cultivating. Still, at harvest time the crops on their neighbors' land are much better than theirs. Their potatoes are larger, much finer and more numerous. Their ears of corn are longer and better filled. Their neighbors' beans do not need to be sorted by hand before they are sent to market. They are of nearly uniform size, and a bushel of them contains scarcely any bad specimens. Their neighbors' small grain of all kinds is ordinarily good enough for seed. Their punkins are large, their squashes get ripe, their melons are sweet and their cabbageheads are firm

Close attention to all the details of preparing land, of the time and manner of planting and sowing, and of the mode of culture is the cause of the success of their neighbors who rarely ever fail to have excellent crops. Paying small attention to little things is the cause of their own failure. A break in a furrow leaves some land in so poor a condition that it will not produce grain, and the seed that is sown on it will be lost. Plowing land when it is so wet that water can be pressed out of it as from a sponge will insure a poor crop. When planted land contains so many weeds and cornstalks that they are constantly collecting before the teeth of a harrow or the points of a grain-drill these implements can not do good work. This vegetable rubbish must be burned or buried deep or the preparation of the soil for seeding will be very difficult, and the chances are that it will be imperfect. Much rubbish on the surface of the soil generally prevents it from being suitably prepared for planting and sowing, and this faulty preparation results in poor crops.

They know that a delay of a week in sowing grain will be likely to lessen the Chinasilks noted above.

the yield by several bushels to the A Paris-made reception gown exhibare careless about the number of it is too late to replant that there are not enough stalks to insure a large crop. In some hills there are none, and in others only half the number be produced in a field when the stand is uneven. Every hill should have its full quota of stalks, and no more than can mature. What are called "missing hills" reduce the corn crop, but they do not lessen the work of cultivation. Too much or too little seed may be the cause of failure in the potato West is generally small and the cause may often be found in the careless way wated. Little attention is given to the details of cutting the seed, preparing the land, dropping, covering or hoe-

ing.
If manufacturers gave no more attention to details than farmers do no one would buy the articles they turn cout. They do not expect to produce a the bargain counters marked at good article without giving very close "ruinous prices." No sooner were good article without giving very close attention to many little things. A these "job lots" fairly disposed of knife blade is not tempered by simply keeping it in a fire an indefinite time and then plunging it in water or oil still it becomes cool enough to handle. of high novelties in watered effects, Should a cabinet-maker be as careless about little things as most farmers are he would have no sale for his wares. with the new beautiful Henrietta A florist generally succeeds in producing flowers out of season because he gives great attention to details. He is more likely to have a supply of roses in January than a farmer is to have them in June, though the latter may have a large number of bushes in his garden. The florist examines every one of his bushes every week, supplies them with proper fertilizers, keeps the air of the greenhouse at the right temperature, and is able to supply orders for roses with as great certainty as the manufacturer is the articles he makes. Close attention to details enables a florist to have a crop of flowers to dispose of every week in the year.

Market gardeners seldom fail in raising good crops of vegetables, about as often as they succeed. The former are painstaking in all their gardening operations. They use the best fertilizers and employ them very liberally. They use the spade and asked old Neighbor Jones about it, and rake as well as the plow and harrow he said that it had black teeth, or the in preparing their ground. They sow holes in its legs were stopped up. You each kind of seed at the proper time. They thin the plants by hand and use it was working on a contract and was the hoe among them while they are small. They resort to transplantation when it becomes necessary, and ordienarily have no ground that is not occupied by growing plants. Farmers has the thumps, and the sooner you get often fail in producing a supply of gar- him out of the pen on to the ground den vegetables for their own families. the better. Let him run around at Only in very favorable seasons do they will, and if he wishes to drink give have a liberal quantity of the more him some milk with a few drops of common vegetables. The market carbolic acid in it. Do not disturb his gardener expresses no surprise at this. | teeth, for if you examine your hogs you farmer is in preparing his soil to pro-duce plants that are somewhat deli-ready for their rations three times a cate; how he plants the seed of onions, day. Do not give too much acid, and beets and cucumbers at the same time, the pig will get all right. I speak

learned from books and in the school of experience that success in vegetable gardening depends almost entirely on giving very close attention to little

things. A farmer is often tempted when he obtains a new variety of potatoes or corn at a high price to test what virtue there is in doing every thing as well as he knows how to do it. The result is generally a most extraordinary yield. Still he is likely to attribute his success to the improved seed and not to the improved culture. Subsequently he learns that some very old varieties will produce quite as liberally as the new ones if as much care is taken in their culture. In the West we have too much machine farming. We trust too much to the work done by implements drawn by horses. We pay too little attention to details. We have too frequent failures in producing field and garden crops. Many of the failures were preventable. The neglect to do some little necessary thing at the right time prevented the production of an excellent crop. Heavy yields will be the rule and not the exception when farmers pay as much attention to details as manufacturers, florists and market gardners are obliged to pay in order to meet with success. - Chicago Times.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Latest Noveltles in Silk Fabrics and

Parisian Reception Gowns The new "China" silks of American manufacture are soft, glossy, very pliable and of fine finish. They are sold in various shades of fashionable colors-new gold, pale golden terracotta, apple, moss and absinthe green, several distinct shades of red, bright and deep orange, golden bronze, etc. These silks are shown in plain and figured patterns, and are in special request for tea gowns, bridesmaids' dresses and for full-dress evening wear, combined with velvet or colored silk laces and nets. The silks are also in great use in fancy work and for house decorations. Exquisite qualities of China crape are also brought out among domestic silks. The latter fabric shows a most perfect luster and finish, and can be purchased in patterns embroidered in tiny set figures of blossoms or geometric Many farmers are very careless designs stamped upon the goods in about the time of planting and sowing. large rings and crescents, or in the plain unpatterned tints and dyes of

acre, but they get behind with their, ited by a Broadway importer is made work, sow their wheat and oats late, of heavy watered satin of a pale rosy expect a small crop, and are rarely lilac shade, brocaded with full-blo an disappointed. In planting corn they blush roses, surrounded by drooping buds and foliage of delicate gold. The grains in each hill. They find when embossed flowers and leaves are exquisitely tinted and blended. The pointed corsage a la Josephine is partly covered by a bertha of old point lace. The train, which is nearly three yards desired. A large crop of corn can not in length, is untrimmed, the skirt front parting over a petticoat of violet velvet, this opening in turn up the front, and faced with pale lilac satin, the parting revealing a second simulated petticoat of lace, formed by arranging a double row perpendicularly on a silk foundation skirt, the scalloped edges of the lace just meeting all the way down the field. The yield of potatoes in the front and showing from belt to skirt hem. The sleeves of the bodice are short, and are made to copy the effect in which they are planted and culti- of the front of the gown, the sleeve proper being of the satin brocade, turning back with tiny revers of velvet over an inner sleeve of lace.

Watered silks are again the rage. Late in the summer they were out of style, and cases of moire silks and satins were everywhere thrown upon than the tide turned in their favor again, and incoming steamers are now bringing to our shores large invoices these appearing in a sort of avalanche of color. Moire is admirably used cloths, Indian cashmere, vigogne, plain velvet, limousine, camels' hair and other fine wools. Watered silks and satins are among the few fabrics that are utterly worthless in low grades. A cheap watered silk is the veriest tawdry trash imaginable. But elegant qualities of moire were sold very recently for less than one-third their actual value, and those who secured these materials at far less than cost, because they were "out," now find themselves in possession of one of the most fashionable dress fabrics of the season-popular, however, as late summer blossoms before frost-for the career of watered silk is always shortlived .. - N. Y. Post.

Treatment for Thumps.

What did you do for that little pig that would not come out to the trough to eat with the rest? Yes, I know you asked old Neighbor Jones about it, and also told him that it breathed as though trying to get done. Yes, that is just the way they do, and if not attended to soon he will get through his contract and you will be minus a pig. He He notices how careless the average will find a great number of them are and how he is likely to neglect his garden from experience.—J. H. Mendenhall, in den for weeks in succession. He has Farm and Home. TAKE IN THE BOOM.

When the winter days begin, and the frost is And the air is damp and chilly, and mankind is sad with rheum;

When the ground-hog soundly snores, and pneu-mony goes out-doors; When the other tender plants are housed, take in the infant boom

Foraker's distended mouth yawps against the Solid South, Shut it, shut it, Baby Benson, feel and fear

Hear the word that Jamesy Blaine sends across the salty main, See, his big boom comes a-whizzing, best take

in your little boom Pinkston's patron, Honest John, dreadfully is taking on, And his grim and icy features are enwrapped

in deepest gloom; Mourning o'er his wretched chicks, vainly against fate he kicks. And grieves to think the time has come to house his tender boom.

Hawley, Harrison and Hoar, Allison, Evarts hear the roar Of the Blainiac movement rushing like the

water through a flume; Hope and comfort gentle spring to your seething souls may bring,
But, till the winter's past, each one had best

take in his boom!

-N. Y. Sun. A DISASTROUS OMEN.

The Selection of Chicago as the Place to At the mention of Chicago as the place where the Republican party will meet in June next, to name candidates for President and Vice-President, what a train of sad memories must be suggested to Republicans who were old enough to be active participants in political affairs in 1880. General Grant, the great Captain credited with saving the Union, was a candidate for the nomination for President. He had been eight years President. He had just returned from foreign lands, from his voyage around the world. He had been feted and toasted by Kings and Emperors, Lords and Ladies, the proud and the powerful. Ovation followed ovation in rapid succession. Cannon had boomed and flags had been unfurled in his honor, and brass bands had played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." Come he had. He was again on his native heath, and a candidate again for the highest office in the gift of his countrymen. In that august moment Blaine struck him down. How? By asserting that U. S. Grant had turned traitor to his country, and if again made President, he would destroy the Republic and upon its ruins erect an empire and establish a Grant dynasty.

Poor General Grant. He had abandoned the Democratic party when his cup of fame was full. Debauched by the corrupt Republican leaders, who wanted to use his renown-they turned him from what Ben. Harrison would call "sunlit hills of duty," to kill him in Chicago-the slaughter-pen of the world. Grant's fame culminated at Appomattox-after that there was nothing for Grant. At Chicago he met a Brutus in Blaine, and died of his wounds on Mt. McGregor. No man who reveres the memory of Grant can vote for Blaine without confessing himself a paltron, nor for any man who stood with Blaine on the oceasion when Blaine and his conspirators stabbed Grant to death.

At Chicago Blaine and Sherman and Garfield murdered Grant, politically, and the wounds they inflicted hurried him to his grave-and they accomplished their work by attacking Grant's patriotism and by intimations that he was really for treason, so black, that in comparison Arnold's is white as an angel's robe-and that is what Grant received as a reward for his abandonment of the Democratic

But it must be remembered, and it will be remembered, that James A. Garfield became the beneficiary of Grant's political assassination at Chicago-and that with his nomination began a Republican factional fight unparalleled for its murderous fierceness. In the campaign of 1880 the Republican party sunk to the lowest depths of corruption and depravity. It triumphed, but its success was the death of Garfield. Poor Garfield, the beneficiary of Grant's political death, and the beneficiary of the crimes of Dorsey, was seated in the Presidential chair to be murdered by a Republican crank who had been warmed into life in the fires of Republican factional hateand as he fired the fatal shot exclaimed: "Arthur is President!" And Arthur became at last the beneficiary of the Chicago fight. Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Guiteau are all dead. In 1884 Blaine was nominated at Chicago. It is needless to say that his assassination of Grant contributed to his defeat. Republicans remembered his implacable hostility to Grant at Chicago in 1880. Brilliant, but corrupt and depraved, thousands of honest Republicans would not vote for him, nor will they vote for any man who encompassed the downfall of Grant at Chicago by charging him with treason to the Republic. The selection of Chicago by the Republican bosses as the place to hold the nominating convention of the Republican party is an omen of disaster to the party-an instance in which coming events cast their shadows before." - Indianapolis Sentinel.

SHERIDAN AND GRESHAM. Why Neither of Them Should Be Sacr

There are occasional suggestions hither and you that Lieutenant-General Sheridan shall be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. In like manner the name of Judge Gresham is brought forward. Both are widely distin guished. Sheridan's is the more illustrious career. Gresham's is the broader and more diversified. Sheritary service, through all grades of Globe.

which he has passed, until now he is in command of the army. Gresham was bred as a lawyer. He went from the bar to the battle-field, and as an officer of Indiana volunteers made an admirable record. Resuming after the war the practice of his profession, he was soon appointed to the United States District Bench for Indiana. Thence he was invited to the Cabinet of President Arthur, where he served as Postmaster-General and for a short time as Secretary of the Treasury. Like Sheridan, he was a Stalwart. Arthur embraced the opportunity offered by the retirement of Judge Drummond to appoint Gresham United States Judge for the circuit which includes Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. Both Sheridan and Gresham enjoy, therefore, honorable life employments in the public service. Neither is rich, and both may look forward to the crowning of a life of labor with an age of ease certain that needful worldly provision is made for them. Administrations may come and go, but their tenure, unaffected by political changes, is not disturbed. General Sheridan will be retired in 1895. Judge Gresham may continue in judicial harness until the end of his days, or, if he choose, may after a certain period of service retire upon pay from the activities of his office.

Judge Gresham has the greater aptitude for political life, but neither he nor General Sheridan seems inclined to break from safe and pleasant moorings to launch upon the troubled sea of politics. There is an eminently practical side to the American character, and both Sheridan and Gresham are typical Americans. Both have seen much of the Presidency since Lincoln's day. Sheridan was an intimate of Grant, a favorite of Hayes, a companion of Arthur. Gresham had two different portfolios under one Administration and had his original judicial appointment from another. The tinsel of power deceives neither of them. know the worry and responsibility of a post which endures for eight years at best, and then terminates absolutely the active career of the incumbent. As a Presidential candidate, General Sheridan need not resign his army commission. Such a sacrifice was not required from General Hancock. There is no precedent of a judicial officer becoming the actual nominee of a party for the Executive office; but if Gresham were a candidate, he would, probably, feel impelled to withdraw from the bench. If elected President, Sheridan's resignation of his Lieutenant-Generalship would become necessary. He could not but recall the fact that General Grant, resigning under such circumstances, was driven by subsequent needs to seek Congressional action, whereby he might be placed upon the retired list of the army. and that one of the first acts of the present Administration under the law. passed just before its advent, was to ssue the commission which was a solace to the old commander in his deelining days.

However great the personal popularity of Sheridan and Gresham, neither would enter the campaign with an assurance of success. Either would be presented as the leader of a forlorn sense sentiment of the country. Neither ought to be sacrificed in such a contest. Logan, who in his own way possessed no little sagacity, foresaw and in his last illnes, declared that the chance of a Republican candidate in 1888 would necessarily be slender.

Under the leadership of Blaine National Republican ascendency was lost. Whatever perils of personal reputation. whatever trials of personal temper or health, whatever sacrifices of personal fortune are to be made in the attempt to regain it ought justly fall upon Blaine himself. The heat and burden of the next campaign ought to fall upon him. - Chicago Herald.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

-The Boston Transcript speaks of Governor Foraker, of Ohio, as "the end man of politics." This is doubtless because he plays on the bones of dead issues - Quincy Journal.

-Blaine's plea for tobacco is the tenderest thing of the kind on record since the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives pleaded with Mulligan to return his letters. -St. Louis Repub-

-Those Republican Presidential candidates whose activity has been renewed by the President's message should remember Chauncey M. Denew's remark, that the man who negects regular business to nurse a Presidential boom is a "monumental idiot." -Boston Globe.

-Will the gentlemen who urge Mr. Lamar's great age as an objection to his confirmation as a Justice of the be impossible to read Supreme Court kindly remember that, borrowed book with some as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lamar was not too old to wrest 23,000,000 restore it to the public domain. - Chicago Herald.

-This year's political contest is not going to be any child's play. It is true that Mr. Cleveland will enter the contest with the sympathies of the masses in his support; but it also must into the fight with all the wealth the world have a peculiarity-they and power and influence of the forget to return books. Let me end monopolies at his back. They are by repeating, with more emphasis, playing for big stakes, and if they what I have already suggested—that have the advantage of superb organization backed by unlimited wealth. They are in the last ditch and will day he entered West Point as a cadet lost ground. Such, in brief, is an out-his employment has been in the mili-line of the situation in 1888.—St. Paul

FACTS ABOUT BUSTLES.

an Absurd Fashion and How it Might Be

Effectually Suppressed. The highest authorities on costumes eem to have inclined to the opinion that the bustle, which undeniably came from Paris, was a reaction among the ladies of the French aristoeracy against the pseudoclassic robes of the Revolution and of the Empire. The ladies of the courts of Josephine and Marie Louise dressed much more decently than the Merveilleuses of the directory had done; still David and the artists of his school were the real arbiters of fashion until 1815; nor force." Violence is a good thing when could short waists and dresses clinging to the limbs be entirely eradicated from the female fashionable wardrobe until the Restoration was waning. Long waists and ample skirts van-

quished the exiguous robes just mentioned, precisely as the romantic school in the drama and in literature, headed by Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas the elder, vanquished the classical school, of which the chiefs were Viennett and Baour-Lormian. The battle was fought and the victory won a year or two before the deposition of Charles X., and as regards the garments of the fair sex the change almost amounted to a metamorphosis; the waist descended from its bad altitude between the shoulders to its natural position at the h ps; sleeves hitherto tight were suddenly puffed out to 80,000. portentous amplitude, and the pearshaped, balloon-shaped, or leg-of-mutton sleeve was in process of time succeeded by a wider and looser sleeve, which English dressmakers dubbed

"the bishop." Unfortunately, long waists effected the revival of the mischievous practice of tight lacing, and stays became real instruments of torture-stiff, unyielding cases, fortified with metal busks, in which the ribs of the hapless wearer were distorted and the organs of the chest squeezed out of their proper places, thus endangering health and even life. The dress improver ran its course and declined as suddenly as it had appeared. The "princess" robe banished bustles for four or five years, but the bustle came back with short walking skirts, and it thrives, and will thrive, and will die again, we suppose, no woman can tell when or how, notwithstanding all the flouts and ieers of the satirists and the solemn head-shaking and grave prolusions of to celebrate the jubilee of Congregathe moralist.

The only practicable way to suppress a fashion is to associate it with infamy. Mrs. Turner, the poisoner in James L's time, was hanged at Tybarn in a ruff stiffened with yellow starch; and yellow ruffs immediately went out of fashion. The murderess, Maria Manning, was hanged at Morsemonger lane in a black satindress: satin was out of fashion. As it happens, executions now take place in private, and nothing would be gained in the way of fashion reform by hang- place on the rush line. ing a female criminal whose garb comprised a huge dress-improver. - London Telegraph.

HOW TO BUY BOOKS.

First Get Money, Then Enthusiasm and

for the Elizabethan dramatists, is what | selves .- Somerville Journal. is especially needed for the formation of a library. The bayer, if he have a price, and who procures it at the exstrong bent in one direction, will satisfy that first. If history be his special study, the historians will figure most conspicuously; if theology, the theo heavy, but it depends a good deal on reasonable enough; but there is no branch of study that can be fitly pursued alone, and, after satisfying a ble a river." Some men do, in one respecial taste, the man who wishes to possess a good library should, in the first place, secure good copies of the greatest authors in all the prominent departments of literature which his country has produced. It is a disgrace to apply to a public library for books that deserve to be read and reread. Fancy applying to Mudie's for a Shakespeare or a Milnovel, for 'Boswell's Life of Johnson" or Lockhart's "Life of Scott." However limited the book-buyer's him, if bent on culture, to possess good library copies of the great poets and historians of this country. Petry, apart from its intrinsic value as the most elevating and delightful of in- for hours that the pursuit of happiness tellectual gifts, opens up many a fair is better then the rea ization and then path of literary study; and, without a feel disappointed because his girl reknowledge of past history, a man is fuses for the fourth time to marry him. helplessly adrift when he attempts to steer through the conflicting currents of contemporary politics. But what can the student know of history or of poetry unless he have the books at hand upon his shelves for reference as well as for study. It may with children all my life."-American vantage, but it is the pursuit of knowl-

edge under great difficulties. You are acres of land from the railroads and limited in time, and you are not privileged, as Coleridge was, to make your notes on the margin as you go on. Almost always I decline lending, even my best friends, volumes which they ought to have in their own libraries: and, if I yield in a too easy moment. the probability is I suffer for my folly be remembered that Mr. Blaine goes afterward. The most honest people in years he will gather round him a host of 'never-failing friends."—London News.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-As if God would take this for a good bill of reckoning: Item, spent upon my pleasures—forty years!— Bishop Hall.

-There are nine British missionary societies now laboring in Africa, with an aggregate annual expenditure of \$1,000,000.

-The Russian Church, which has been in process of construction during the last ten years on the Mount of Olives, is now finished.

-"The Kindom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by well applied .- Interior. -Gratitude is the homage the heart renders to God for His goodness; Chris-

tian cheerfulness is the external manifestation of the homage. -Steps are being taken in Melbourne, Australia, to effect an organic union of the Presbyterian churches

throughout the Australian colonies. -The Methodist Episcopal Church will spend for home and foreign missions the handsome sum of \$3,400 for every working day in its fiscal year .-

or over \$1,000,000 in all. -The apostolic vicariate of Dakota has at present 90 priests, 130 churches, 100 stations without churches, 20 diocesan students, 20 parochial schools, 4 convents, 3 academies, 10 Indian schools, 1 hospital and a Catholic population of

-A school in Vermont is presided over by a cross-eyed teacher. A few days ago he called out: "The boy that I am looking at will step out on the floor." Immediately twenty-seven lads walked out in front of the astonished pedagogue.

-The "marking" system has been abolished at Columbia college. Each professor is to statedly report the names of the three members of the class who have shown the most diligence and proficiency, and the best allaround students are to be known as "honor men."

-Harvard College distributes this year about \$45,000 among deserving students in the shape of scholarships. This is \$12,000 more than last year, that sum having been added to the funds by the late Ezekiel Price Greenleaf. The scholarships vary from \$50 to \$250.

-Victoria has made arrangements tionalism in October, 1888. It is expected that the churches of Australia and New Zealand will be represented. and that delegates will be sent out from the home churches.

-In a recent foot-ball game at Princeton a player was gashed by a bangle worn on the wrist of an adversary. The umpire decided that the bangle, or the player wearing it, must and for twenty years afterward black be removed. The ornament was the gift of a Boston girl, and the college man had sworn to wear it till death, but he took it off rather than forfeit his

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Adversity may try men's souls; but prosperity often grinds them to powder. - American Traveler.

-To suffer through those we love is Then a Little Learning. —To suffer through those we love is Eathusiasm, like that feit by Lamb ten times worse than to suffer our--Contentment is a pearl of great

pense of ten thousand desires makes a wise and happy purchase. -An ounce of lead isn't so very

logians; if poetry, the poets. This is how it strikes you whether you can earry it or not .- Washington Critic: -Ruskin says: "Man should resem-

spect at least. The biggest part of them is their mouth .- Hotel Gazette: -Every ultimate fact is only the first

of a new series; every general law only a particular fact of some more general law presently to disclose itself. - Emerson. -"What was Mrs. Modus dressed in,

George?" "Oh, she had on a kind of a ton, a "Don Quixote" or a Waverly mauve blue arrangement over a portiere of plush colored thingumbob." "Ah, indeed." -N. Y. Journali. -Doctors say that drinking large

taste or means, it especially behooves quantities of water will produce fat. To show its absurdity, look at a fish. It fairly lives in water, yet why is it so bony? - Binghampton Republican.

-A young college debater will argue -Merchaest Traveler.

-A strange child was introduced to four-year-old Adelaide with injunctions as to his entertainment. With a superb dignity the suggestions were checked by: "My dear, I have played Magazine.

-The pie of the season: Henor the pumpkin vine!
Long may its tendrils twine
Over the land!
Blessed be those who wear
Crisp hayseed in their hair—
Glorious band!

-Minneapolis Tribune. -It is the father of a precocious two-and-a-half-years-old who tells that the child was once watching a lady make her toilet. The old lady had removed her false hair and false teeth when the astonished small boy said: "Bet yer can't take yer neck off."-

San Francisco Chronicle. -"Here's a box addressed to you," ose this time they lose forever. They the foundation of a library should be said the wife of a prominent man. "I laid in early life. To see it grow, by don't think you'd better open it." slow but sure degrees, is a sure delight, "What shall we do with it?" "I'll tell and the boy who spends his "tips" in you; we'll take it out and get the hired dan is essentially a soldier. From the day he entered West Point as a cadet lost ground. Such, in brief, is an outspend more, until in the course of with kerosene three times this week. A Prospect That in the Future Ducks
Will Command Good Prices.

But little attention has ever been given in most parts of this country to raising any kinds of water fowls for the flesh they afford. Till mattresses filled with hair, wool and various vegetable substances took the place of ticks filled with straw and feathers, geese were raised and plucked for the purpose of supplying materials for beds and pillows. The geese that had produced several crops of feathers were not very desirable for food, and were not sought after except by boardinghouse keepers. After the plucking of live geese was classed among the cruel practices that humane people were not supposed to indulge in, fewer geese were kept than before. Very few persons have kept ducks for the purpose of producing food. Some have raised them for ornaments for streams and artificial ponds or for producing eggs early in the season. Duck-raising has never been popular in the West, because the prairie region is not well supplied with streams and small lakes. Till recently it has been believed that a place in which ducks could swim was essential to success in raising them.

Another cause has operated against raising water fowls. Wild geese, brant and ducks have been very plenty, and could be shot by any one who had a gun. Professional and amateur hunters killed very large numbers of them and sent them to market. During several months in the year wild water fowls were very cheap in all our large towns. In many cases their flesh was cheaper than beef, pork or mutton. As this was the case, there was scarcely any demand for tame ducks and geese. As a rule, only foreigners bought the latter. They were accustomed to them in their old homes and occasionally bought them for that reason. Many have observed that poor foreigners, who large cities, keep large flocks of geese. cause they see them living in gutters to the earth beneath it. and eating refuse meat and vegetables. They are prejudiced against town ducks for the same reason. They occasionally eat wild ducks and geese be- suspended in pots from drawing-room cause their habits are more cleanly, and for the additional reason that their flesh is "gamey."

During the past few years the demand for domesticated ducks and geese has greatly increased, especially grime and dust of years. - Fanny Fern, in the East, where wild water fowls in N. Y. Ledger. have become exceedingly scarce. The discovery has also been made that wellfattened ducks and geese of the improved breeds are vastly superior to geese and ducks as in beeves and sheep. Few paid attention to hastening their growth as fast as possible and thereby saving a large amount of food, and at the same time insuring flesh more tender and of a better flavor. Experiments in England and France showed that ducks of the Aylesboro and Rouen breeds, and their crosses, could be made to weigh four pounds each when they were three months old. These ducks, when hatched in February or March, brought fancy prices in the London and Paris media and paris me ducks, when hatched in February or March, brought fancy prices in the London and Paris markets, as they were in advance of either spring lamb or chickens. Many poultry-raisers ascertained that ducks at a given age could be made to weigh more than chickens, while they are much more chickens, while they are much more hardy and will eat cheaper kinds of

There is a demand on the part of epicures for young fowls to eat with the first green peas, and those who have given attention to the matter find that they can supply this demand with ducks better than with chickens. It is very difficult to raise chickens in the early spring on account of the cold and rain. With suitable protection, it is much less difficult to raise ducks. They are better supplied with feathers, and appear to be more hardy. Many ducks intended for the Easter market are now raised in England and France in the kitchens of cottages or in outhouses that are kept warm by artificial heat. Ducks commence to lay very early in the spring, and their eggs are hatched in incubators or under hens. The young ducks are first fed on cooked meal, and after they are a few days old H they are supplied with grain and coarse meal. Cheap fats are mixed with meal and fed to the ducks a few weeks before they are sent to market. Boiled pota- RYE-No. 2..... 56 @ 56% toes and roots and table scraps are also fed to them. They are allowed water only for drinking purposes.

Althou h the duck is a water fowl and much addicted to going long distances in search of food and water, it has been found that it can be raised to the best advantage in confinement, and kept from water in sufficient quantity to afford it a place to swim. All who have "followed nature" in raising ducks know that many are lost while they are out on their rambles, and that a still larger number is caught by turtles and animals while they are swim- RYE-No.2 ... ming in creeks and ponds. Ducks of BUTTER-Creamery..... the improved breeds care less about being in the water than do the mongrels that still retain their wild instincts. Wild ducks "take to the water" principally for the purpose of obtaining They may derive pleasure and their feathers are kept clean from being in the water, but they derive no other benefit from it. If sufficient and suitable food is supplied them, there is no occasion for their m king excursion on land or water, which are generally attended by danger .- Chicago Times.

-In St. Louis a fire bug is a pyromaniac.

HONEST SYMPATHY.

A Lack of It the Hardest Thing for Human

One can endure privation, poverty, disappointment, trial in almost any form, if there is only one loyal human being to whom we can turn our tearful eyes, and say: "Isn't this hard?"

Nor need there be a verbal reply: The slightest hand pressure; a quick, responsive moistening of the eye; an arm slid around the waist; an echoing sigh; a touch of the lips to the throbbing forehead. What heaven is in these mute tokens! How they bridge over the yawking gulf of despair! How fair, when the tempest lulls, do they span it with hope's rainbow! True, the clouds may return—the chill mist-the darkness; but the bright, warm tints have been there! More than angelic are these soul-responses. Eternity shall show it, when they over whom the shadows of great trouble fell, till wrong almost seemed right, shall, with these their earth-saviours, serenely untangle the life-web, every fiber of which is spun by the hand of Infinite Love.

A kind word! Don't grudge it. Don't say: "It is a sad pity, but then it is no concern of mine." A kind look even.
Don't withhold it. I remember once, when in great trouble, I was walking the crowded thoroughfare on some errand, in that state of utter hopelessness which must have told its story on my face, suddenly encountering a look from a stranger so full of npassionate tenderness that I, who had thought never again to shed a tear, so stony seemed my eyes, felt them overflowing. Oh, the hope and courage that look gave me! Some day I shall know more about it-not here.

There are those Heaven-ordained ones who shed this brightness as they glide past us, and there are others so flinty, yet so polished withal, that we generally live on the outskirts of our class our hands tightly over our heart only recognized specific, and thus remove to still its cries, whisparing. Hush!— the effects! It is established beyond a to still its cries, whispering, Hush!-They find them profitable, as they live not there-any where but there! And as largely on garbage. Most Americans have no great love for the flesh of newly-opened tomb, creeps slowly over many are traceable to diseased kidneys. For years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that geese. They often object to them be- us, and the last flower of hope drops there is no sound health when the kidneys

I suppose such people have their place in the world, but they always seem to me like those artificial plants windows; perennial stiffness, mocking our reach, incapable of growth or expansion, without moisture, without fragrance, impervious alike to dew or sunshine-fit only to accumulate the

-"Charley," said a young wife, "is there any such person as the foolkiller?" "Oh, I guess not; I don't know," said Charley, who was reading

"He gave me some pointers," said the tramp of the farmer; "he jabbed me with a pitchfork.—Drift.

Every person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is suffering from the effects of a torpid liver, we will admit that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters, use it as directed, and you will always be glad you read this item.

THE girl with the highest hat is reckoned at the lowest figure. -- New Haven News.

SUDDEN Changes of Weather cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than Brown's Brownial Troches. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

If you would secure a fresh share of life seek the fresh six.—Texas Siftings.

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CATTLE—Common to prime. 5 00 20 5 50

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WONDERFUL CHANGES.

this new and prolific field.

We have seen the grain-growing centers of this country shifted to the West. We have seen the pork-packing industry flit from Cincinnati to Chicago, and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. Southern cotton mills undersell New England and American markets, and challenge the

We have seen and are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prominent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies required an analysis of the fluids only when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. To-day no first-class company will insure any amount unless a rigid analysis is had of the fluids passed, and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their report they show that the death of sixty of every 100 people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, reports that sixty of every 100 victims of consumption also have seri-

ous disorders of the kidneys.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being dis-

cussed: "Is not this disorder the real cause of

consumption?" Ten years ago the microscope was some thing seldom found in a physician's office; now every physician of standing has one and seldom visits his patients without calling for a sample of fluids for examination.

Why is all this? Is it possible that we of

the present generation are to die of diseases caused by kidney disorders? or shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the doubt that a very large percentage of deaths in this country are traceable to diseased are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible disorder upon

public attention.
This means wonders! Cannot the proprietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its ter-mination? Arewe to hope against hope, and wait without our reward?

It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree de-

THE counterfeiter, no matter where he goes, is seldom well lodged. At least, it is believed that wherever he is he has bad quarters. - Boston Courier.

If you want to be cured of a cough, use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

An Irish wake is usually characterized by a spree de corpse, says the Washington Critic.

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

ystem, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fall to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.



A General Tie-Up

WONDERFUL CHANGES.
The Far-Seeing Take Advantage of Them in Time.

Is this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late!

Those that see the changes early avail themselves early, and thereby receive benefit.

The shrewd iron man sees the iron interest transferred from Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama, and in his far-sightedness sees the furnaces in Pennsylvania forn down and deserted for this new and prolific field.

A General Tie-Up of all the means of public conveyance in a strike of the means of public conveyance in a strike of the employes, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his, system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, maiarial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

Ir is the shop pie that often furnishes the piece that passeth understanding.—Alta California.

Nothing Without Its Sting,
And that, too, in the shape of the heartburn (most abominable of acidities!) after
eating, if indigestion, in its chronic form,
has you in its clutches. Neither, if it has, nas you in its clutches. Neither, if it has, can you long expect immunity from biliousness and constipation, its pleasing colleagues, the hideous trie vieing each with each to render your life more miserable. Get Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once—insist upon the genuine in glass—and use it with rational persistence.

THERE is a great deal of blow about the signal service officers.—Boston Post. Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

There is not much color to gin, yet it can scarcely be called a sober tint.—Eyech.



nancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girthood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, §1. J.S.MERREJL DRUGGO..SoleProp.,ST.LOUIS.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels

STRICTLY VEGETABLE. CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILLOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUN OICE, ETC. 55 cents, FACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, NO.

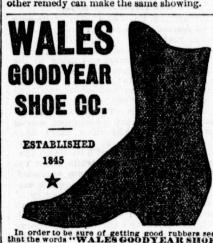


IIIS PHOTO.



The venerable bene factor of mankind, intent upon his good works, is known as we see him here. His familiar face and

form have become a trade mark, and the good he has done is illustrated in the following marvelous instance: Jan. 17, 1883, George C. Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass. wrote: "Mr. Lewis Dennis. No. 136 Moody st., desires to recommend St. Jacobs Oil to any afflicted with rheumatism, and desires especially to say that Orrin Robinson, of Grantville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house in the summer of 1881 walking upon crutches, his left leg having been bent at the knee for over two months and could not be bent back. He could not walk upon it. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home well without them, and he has been well since St. Jacobs Oil cured him." In July, 1887, inquiry was made of the Messrs. Osgood to ascertain the condition of the little cripple, which brought the following response: "Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.—The poor cripple on crutches, Orrin Robinson, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor. Dr. George C. Osgood, M. D." No other remedy can make the same showing.



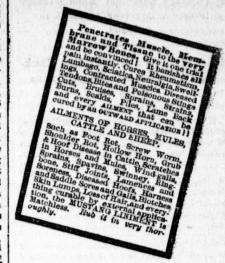
In order to be sure of getting good rubbers see that the words "WALES GOODY EAR SHOE CO." are stamped on the bottom of the rubbe shoes which you buy. They make the most elegan styles of specialties, and all their Boots, Sandals

DURANC'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

HE BEST TONIC PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR.

NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS Only.
SHUTTLES, The Trade Supplied.
REPAIRS, SWLOCUSTS, LOUIS, MO SHUTTLES,

MEXICAN MUSTANG



MEXICAN MUSTANG MEMORY



\$60.

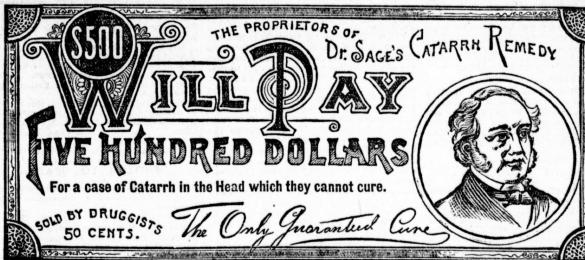
\$100 to \$300 A MONTH working for us. Agents preferred who can brunish their own horses and give their whole time to thus business. Spare moments may be profitably employed.

PER PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Seoter etc. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets, Onkes sales. Write forterms. Dr. Scott, 852 Broadway, N. Y. SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if 3/4 disabled; Officers' pay, bounty collected; Desorters relieved; 22 years' practice; success or no fee. LAWS SENT FIRES. W. Hetormick 4 80N, Cheinnath, O., 4 Washington, D.C.

\$5 TO SS A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIS HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich. HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arith-metic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free, BRYANT SCOLLEGE, Bufalo, N.Y.

PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION A. N.K.-D. No. 1168

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.



SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a "nasal twang"; the breath is offensive; smell and taste impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking oough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

TREATMENT.

If you would remove an evil, strike at its root. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a thorough and persistent internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

CHIEF
RELIANCE.

In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure it is a constant of the catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure the catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure ful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extelled. It has a specific

effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other-air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy con-dition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous mem-branes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine-is so well calculated to cure them.

As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

PERMANENT

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural. "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It. not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Discovery \$1.00, six bottles for \$5.00. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles \$2.50.

A complete Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Hanufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

BUFFALO. N. Y.



Two Freight Trains on the Canadian Pacific Meet on a High Bridge.

Four Lives Lost and Much Damage Done-A Revolver Accident in Texas.

A Lad Blown Off a Car and Killed-Shocking Affair in Datroit-Freight Engine Blown Up.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 7 .- At Middleton on the Canadian Pacific, about two o'clock Wednesday morning, two freight trains collided on a bridge eighty feet high. The freight going east was traveling twelve miles an nour and the train bound west running at a much higher rate. The engine of the west bound train became fastened in the trestle, while the tender and several cars jumped over the engine and went to the otiom. The engine coming from the east went through the trestle immediately after the collision and took down a number of cars. Two engineers, one fireman and one brakeman were killed outright. One man wedged under the wreckage was no-ticed to be alive and one of his comrades undertook to rescue him by grasping his hand. The rescuer was horrified when he broke off the man's fingers which had been frozen while he was in this deplorable condition. Another man was seen underneath the wreck, all his body being visible ex cept the head, which was horribly mangled. The trainmen think the boilers of the engine exploded when the trains struck, and that this caused the damage to the bridge. Nobody seemed to know the cause of the accident. It was thought that the four men had been too long on the train going East and had failen asleep. The damage is estimated at \$180,000.

THE PISTOL. Paris, Tex., Jan. 7 .- This morning Simon Morris and his step-brother George Affell, each about six years of age, were playing with a toy pistol with Sallie Kirkpatrick. aged about fourteen years, when George Affell secured a derringer. The girl took it from him and snapped it to see if it was loaded and as it failed to fire cocked it again and holding it herself told George to shoot. He pulled the trigger, when the pistel went off, wounding the girl in the hand and killing Simon Morris.

BLOWN FROM A TRAIN. ERIZ, Pa., Jan. 7 .- Dr. James Gassoway of Portland, Me., and his son James, eleven years old, were passing from one car to another of a west bound Lake Shore train near Westfield, N. Y., this morning while the train was running and a high gale blowing, when the lad was lifted from the car platform by the wind and hurled to the ground and his skull was crushed, and he was picked up dead. A Mr. Eaton, of Buffalo, who attempted to catch the boy, was thrown from the train, but not seriously injured.

SHOCKING MISHAP. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7 .- This morning three employes of the Stroh Brewing Company were varnishing a large iron beer vat in one of the cellars with a preparation composed largely of alcohol, being provided with candles fixed to the rims of their caps, when one of these lights was permitted to approach too near the freshly painted surface, and in a moment the whole vat was a sheet of flame. The men were horribly burned and two of them are not expected

A PREIGHT ENGINE BLOWN UP. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 7 .- At Cam bridge, O., yesterday afternoon a yard en-gine of the Cleveland & Marietta road ran into a north bound freight train and the boiler of the freight engine exploded, scalding Engineer J. B. Pack, of Marietta. The fireman, Charles Bennie, of New Philadelphia, was badly injured and scalded. FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 7 .- This morning John Neville and a companion were caught in a snow storm near here and carried down the mountain in a snow slide several hundred feet. Neville was killed, but his companion escaped with slight in-

FIRE AT ATCHISON.

The Union Depot and Hotel Destroyed— Loss, \$125,000.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 7.—Fire started yesterday afternoon in the woodwork in the kitchen of the Union Depot and crept up the lathwork to the mansard floor where the hotel apartments were located. Here it burned furiously, and although the entire fire department was called out the flames spread steadily and soon the entire roof of the building was a roaring blaze. Hundreds of men joined in the work of salvation and managed to save the depot fixtures, tickets, baggage and express and mail matter and a great part of the hotel furniture, but the entire building was ruined except one corner where the express offices were located The walls are standing but so badly injured that they will have to be taken down. The building was used as the depot for all the railroads centering in this city, with ticket and telegraph offices, baggage, express and waiting rooms, while the upper story was occupied as a hotel under the management of W. C. Johnston. All the hotel and depot furniture excepting the carpets was saved. The loss is about \$125. 000, upon which there is an insurance of

Bankrupt Railroads, Chicago, Jan. 6.—The Railway Age publishes its record of foreclosure sales and receiverships in the United States, showing that no less than thirty-one different railways, aggregating 5,478 miles, and rep-\$328,000,000 were sold in bankruptcy during 1887. The Age says: "It is remarkable that while by far the greater part of the railway building has been carried on in the wild and presumably reckless West, the old, conservative and wealthy Eastern States of New York and Pennsylvania furnished nearly one-third of the roads that had to be closed out during the year, while none of the States in the West or South make such a showing of reckless or unfertunate management."

Food for Lawyers. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The provisional commutee of the anti-administration branch of the Knights of Labor has con-

sulted eminent counsel and it has been de cided to begin a suit in equity against the general officers of the order for an accounting of funds, and also to determine whether any of them have been guilty of criminal acts. The expenses of the suit will be met by a fund from assemblies opposed to the present administration. Friends of the administration say they are glad of this opportunity for a vindication and will con-tribute their share of the expenses.

The rubber trust has advanced prices about five per cent. The trust has a combined capital of about \$20,000,000.

OIL EXCITEMENT.

An Oil Boom That Has Seldem Been

Equaled -Advance in the Article. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—There was great ex-eltement in the oil market yesterday morning, and the crowd around the cil ring was ing, and the crowd around the cil ring was one of the largest ever seen there, there being a corner of the shorts, who tried to cover with none but other shorts to buy from. The first sale was made at 90%, which was % above last Saturday's close, and the advance was accompanied with the wildest excitement, which carried the rices up to 93% before there was a reaction. Then there was a slight pause in the advance and the price fell 1/4. The range of prices was the highest for over two years. Brokers generally ascribed the advance to the manipulation of the Standard Oil Company, but one of the representatives of that company said the advance was caused simply by the success of the shutdown move ment by the Producers' Union and the facts that the stock of oil was being raduced 1,200,000 barrels per month. The Standard Oil Company, he said, was not responsible for the advance except in its position as consumer. The sales of oil made on the way up from 72 were largely of short stuff as the operators in Pittsburgh and the West were heavily short and there was also a big short interest in this market. The indications of a corner became more marked, as the morning passed, but at noon the market was quiet at 9214, but as soon as an attempt to cover was made by some of the short operators they found no oil for sale and the price advanced to 94% cents in the half hour between twelve and 12:30. Some trouble is expected to result from the rapid rise. The price advanced 4% cents since Saturday's close.

THE PITTSBURGH BOOM. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—The excitement in oil yesterday has seldom been equaled. The market opened strong at 90 cents, and in twenty minutes advanced to 93% cents. A general rush to cover was made by the shorts, but in this many of them were unsuccessful, owing to the scarcity of certificates. In the meantime prices continued to advance, and at one o'clock sales were reported at 95 cents. The news of the advance created great excitement among the speculators, and in a short time after the opening the lobby of the exchange was crowded with outsiders anx-jous to close their deals, while about the ring a scene of pandemonium prevailed. The shorts were wild and shouted themselves hoarse in their efforts to secure oil to cover. The buoyant feeling kept up all the afternoon, and in this city and Brad-ford, Titusville and Oil City the closing quotations were within a fraction of the highest points of the day and were at least five cents higher than at the opening, at which time also the lowest prices were recorded.

STANFORD'S DENIAL.

He Denies the Allegations That the Central Pacific Has Not Lived Up to Con-

NEW YORK, Jan 3 .- Senator Stanford of

California, said to-day in an interview "Attacks upon the Central Pacific people are simply ebullitions of politicians and demagogues. We have been treated most unfairly. Crocker, Huntington, Hopkins and myself conceived the idea of building a raitroad over the Sierra Nevadas. If we could do this, we hoped to secure control of not only the Nevada & Utah, but of the Montana & Idaho road. After a survey had demonstrated that the idea was practicable, the company was organized in 1861 under the laws of California, and not by act of Congress, as has been asserted. The Central Pacific differs from Union Pacific in that respect. accepting the act of Congress By in 1862 we became contractors with the Government to build a road from Sacra-mento eastward, and the Government loaned us \$27,000,000 and bonds, upon completion of the road from Sacramento to Ogden. We bound ourselves to return our obligation partly in cash and partly in service. The Supreme Court has declared this to be the contract. We have lived up to that contract; we have paid cash and the obligation has several years yet to run There has never been any question but that we have performed every obligation we owe the Government. If we have realized \$100,000,000 out of the read it is nobody's tusiness, so long as we have faithfully filled our contract. We constructed the road at more than double the cost of the bonds received from the Government. It is true that not a great deal of capital was paid in by way of subscription, but the road was built on stocks and bonds. The charge that I and Crocker, Huntington and Hopkins directed that certain bonds belonging to the company be destroyed in order that the committee might not scru tinize them, is absolutely false.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

Manufacturers Much Concerned as to the

Effect of the Reading Strike-Paupers vs. READING, Pa., Jan. 4 .- Had the strike on the Reading railroad proved successful and the traffic been entirely paralyzed, there could not have been more genuine alarm throughout the great industrial regions of the Schuylkill valley than there is to-day. The proprietors of the large furnaces and iron works in this section predict that if the mines are shut down for two weeks, that the majority of the large establish-ments will be obliged to close, owing to the luck of a supply of coal. All the industrial cities and towns in this section, such as Reading, Birdsboro, Norristown, Pottstown, Hamburg and smaller places receive their coal over the Reading railroad, and with the stoppage of work at the mines, trade will be entirely paralyzed. Reports received to-day show that of the sixty-eight collieries in the Schuylkill region, forty of the largest of which are controlled by the Reading Company, but six are at work. There is a movement on foot among the business men to hold a meeting in this city and bring such pressure to bear upon sent to an arbitration of the miners' strike, at least. The strike will not only throw 3,000 miners out, but 30,000 iron workers as

well. PAUPERS VS. STRIKERS. LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 4.-The President of the Board of Poor Directors this morning asked the tramps confined in the county workhouse, 140 in all, who were willing to go to Reading to take the strikers' places to sign a paper, but only twenty-five com-plied, the rest fearing vicience. Those who have consented will be sent there.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—H. Sellers Mc-Kee, a prominent manufacturer, states that the number of firms which would shut down their glass factories on account of trouble with employes was over fortythree, and the number of skilled workmen employed over eight thousand, to which should be added two or three thousand other workmen, whom the shut down would throw out of employment. A com-mittee from the Flint Glass Workers' Association is to solve the difficulty, and their

decision is to be final. The strike among the flint glass workers has extended to Eastern factories. Alto-gether, 15,000 men are now out, and the strike bids fair to be a long and bitter one. THREATENED COAL FAMINE

The Strike Causes Appreheusion of a Coal Famine-Stagnation in the Trade.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The strike of the PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The strike of the miners in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company and individual operators in the Schuylkill region has barely begun, but the cry of a searcity of coal is already heard here. The projected strike of the Lehigh operators and the cutting of the supply from that region had a tendency to check the output from the rest of the anthracite region so that the supplies in this part of the State have been in many instances far below the rebeen in many instances far below the requirements of the dealers. It has been known for some time past the Reading has been unable to meet the demands of its line and city trade and the suspicion has been freely expressed that coal for cus-tomers on its route has been diverted by the company to its own use. Inquiries in all quarters of the city show the retail yards are either comparatively bare of coal or their supply is below that usually carried at this season. Many dealers announce that they will not sell more than one ton of coal on each order and the price has been advanced fifty to seventy-five cents per ton. Should the strike be prolonged, it will not be long before thousands of iron workers will be thrown out of employment for want of coal. STAGNATION.

READING, Pa., Jan. 4 .- The fact that there is a coal miners' strike in the Schuylkill region is also perceptible all along the main line and branches of the Reading railroad, there being fearful stagnation in the coal traffic. During the twenty-four hours ending with noon to-day but 1,000 cars of coal were sent through this city in place of the accustomed 5,000 and 6,000. The discharge of 400 men employed in the coal traffic on the Reading railroad last night, it is believed, will be followed by many others in a few days. The company employed 1,800 men, made up into 400 crews in hauling coal to tidewater and interior points, but not one-fourth of these will be required if the individual operators alone continue working. It is learned at the office of the company in this city that it will furnish individual colieres for the present all the empty cars they need. The company is mining hardly enough coal for its own purposes, and all that is now sent down comes from colieries operated by private parties, but their output will not nearly supply the cities and towns and numerous establishments in the Schuylkill

GREER COUNTY, TEXAS.

The President Warns All Persons Against Purchasing Land in the Disputed Terri-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The President has WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President has issued the following proclamation:
WHEREAS. The title to all that territory lying between the north and south forks of the Red river and the 100th degree of longitude and jurisdiction over the same are vested in the United States, it being a part of the Indian Territory, as shown by surveys and investigation made on behalf of the United States, which Territory the State of Texas also claims title to and jurisdiction over, and WHEREAS. Said conflicting claim grows out

WHEREAS, Said conflicting claim grows out of a controversy existing between the United States and the State of Texas as to where the 100th degree of longitude crossed the Red river, as described in the treaty of February 22, 1819, between the United States and Spain, fixing the boundary line between these coun-

tries, and
WHEREAS. The Commissioners appointed on
the part of the United States under the act of
January 31, 1885, authorizing the appointment
of a commission by the President to run and
mark the boundary lines between a portion of
the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, in
connection with a similar commission to be an connection with a similar commission to be ap-pointed on the part of said State refusing to

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, Presi-Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, Fresident of the United States, do hereby admonshall persons, whether claiming to act as officers of the county of Greer in the State of Texas or otherwise against selling or disposing of or attempting to sell or dispose of any of said lands, or from exercising or attempting to exercise any authority over said lands.

And I also warn and admonish all persons

against purchasing any part of said territory from any person or persons whomsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1887, and of the independence of the United States the 112th. GROVER CLEVELAND. By the President:

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State. FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Notable Character of the Old Days in the Upper Missouri Valley Succumbs to Ex-

PIERRE D. T. Jan. 4 .- Proteau, the first white resident in Dakota, was found frozen to death near Fort Benton. He was ninety-three years old, and since he was eight years old had resided with the In-His home was the reservation, where he was engaged in trapping and fishing. He was well known along the Missouri slope, and many of the early pioneers of Dakota and Montana owe their lives to old Proteau's kindness. He acted as scout, interpreter and guide for Generals Custer, Harney, Sibley and Sully, and carried over twenty arrow points in his body. He made several trips into the Black Hills with Indians over fifty years ago, and on one expedition returned with over \$15,000 worth of gold nuggets, which he traded for several barrels of pork and sugar to Chouteau Brothers. He has been wealthy several times, but his money went like the wind. It is supposed Proteau was endeavwas caught in the blizzard and perished.

Dividing the Funds. Doven, N. H., Jan. 5.—The local assembly of Knights of Labor has \$4,155 in its treasury and Monday evening a meeting was held to consider the question of dividing the money among the 68 members, the assembly having dwindled to that number from 800. Most of them favored division, but Master Workman Mellen, who it, would not entertain a motion to that end, end secured an adjournment without action A special meeting was called for last night but before business began Meilen was ar-rested by two other officers on a charge of criminal libel in securing the publication of an article charging them with conspiracy to defraud the assembly. Then the as-sembly was called to order amid great excitement and a motion to divide the funds was passed. Mellen was subsequently released on bail and he and his friends are steps to take next.

Hypocrites.

NASHUA. N. H., Jan. 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day David Moody, of the Salvation Army at Manchester, was convicted of immoral conduct, several girls appearing as witnesses against him, and was sentenced to three years in the State prison. The trial of Stokes, indicted for the same offense, was begun this afternoon.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Hold Their New Year's Levee—Officials, Digultaries, Diplomats and the Common Folks At-tend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In anticipation of the reception by President and Mrs. Cleve-land yesterday, the interior of the White House was tastefully but not lavishly decorated with potted plants, flowers and vines.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock the band began to play "Hail to the Chief," and the reception party descended the staircase and entered the blue parlor.

Marshal Wilson and Lieutenant Duval, U. S. N., led, the yarty followed by the Presi dent and Miss Bayard, Secretary Fairchild and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Fairchild, Postmaster-General Vilas and Colonel Lamont. Secretary Whitney came later and joined the party in the blue

Mrs. Cleveland stood near the President and was assisted by Miss Bayard, Mrs. Fairchild and Mrs. Whitney. The space in the rear of the reception party was filled with persons prominent in Washington official society, among them being Miss Endicott, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Vilas, Miss Garland, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, Mrs. Leo Knott, Mrs. H. S. Thompson, Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Colonel Wilson, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. George Baucroft and Mrs. Stebbins.

When the party had taken up its position and exchanged greetings with the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps was received. All of the Foreign Ministers were present except the representatives from Portuga! and Italy. Senor Preston, of Hayti, the Dean of the Corps, led the party, whi h made a brilliant picture in the lav ishly embroidered diplomatic costumes. The Chinese Minister and his suite, clad in richly decorated silk Oriental garb, attracted much attention.

The Supreme Court next paid its respects to the President, all the members being present. It was followed by the Judges of the Court of Claims and the members of the District Judiciary. Then came the Senators and Representatives in Congress with their ladies, rather more in number than is usual upon New Year's day. Speaker Carlisle did not enter with the embers of the House, but came nearly haif an hour later.

The officers of the army and navy, who had assembled at their respective departments, reached the doorway just as the last of the Representatives passed through the blue room. Lieutenant General Phil Sheridan headed the army officers, while Rear Admiral Jouett led the naval contingent. All of the officers in Washington, active and retired, were in line, making a pretty picture in their dark blue uniforms, It epaulettes and side arms

Next came the regents and the secretary of the Smithsonsian Institution, the Com missioner of Agriculture, the Civil-Service Commissioners, the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Assistant Post master-General, the Solicitor-General, the Assistant Attorneys-General, the heads of the bureaus of the several departments and the President of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Blind.

It was half-past twelve before the west-ern gate was thrown open and the general public admitted. Although the were present in large numbers, the crowd was hardly equal to those of previous years. presumably for the reason that many of the citizens had been able to gratify their desire to meet the President at his weekly receptions during the fall and winter.

The reception terminated at two o'clock, having passed off successfully in every particular and without an untoward incident.

HOSTILITIES RENEWED. The Strike on the Reading Road Again

Threatens to be General-Traffic Dull, SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 3.—A meeting of nights of Labor and railroad men was held here vesterday and as a result a general strike of miners and railroad men will be made throughout the anthracite region excepting in the Mahoning valley. The miners strongly condemned the course of the railroad company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and made an appeal to men who contemplate coming to the the strike should be settled. They also advised boarding house and hotel keepers not to entertain "scabs" and declared their intention to fight to a finish. The entire coal region was represented at the meeting. The sentiment at the meeting was unanimously in favor of the lock-out. Every

thing is quiet. Advices received last night from the interior towns of the coal regions say the local miners will undoubtedly strike this evening, when all commercial traffic will

of course be suspended. A meeting embracing 1,500 represen-tatives of the miners of this region was held at Mt. Carmel to-day and it solved unanimously to strike unless the demand for the continuance of the eight per cent, advance should be conceded and even in this event to mine no coal to be handled by scab railroad employes.

At ten o'clock last night Chairman Lee

said: "The strike is on and not a company colhery will be working to-morrow. A few individuals say they have offered to give us the advance, but they dare not ship by the Reading or Lehigh roads. This only leaves them the Penusylvania, with which line, however, searcely any have connection. I leave at noon to-morrow for Scranton, to have a conference with Powderly by special arrangement. A mass meeting of 1,500 miners at Mt. Carmel today decided not to mine a pound of coal un-less we get the advance, and further no shipments in any event on scab railways."

President Anthony Talley, of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association, being interviewed yesterday at his home in Ashland respecting the miners' strike, expressed himself as heartly opposed to a strike. He did not think the miners or the companies could afford it. He desired the parties to come together and settle their differences by arbitration. If Chairman John Lee is to be believed President Tal-ley's idea is not to be followed by the

READING, Pa., Jan. 8.—Coal and freight traffic, while in full operation on the Reading railroad, is not as brisk as it was before the present labor troubles, as it is apparent the new men are not able to move trains as rapidly as the old ones. The manow in secret caucus considering what jurity of the coal mines are idle and this likewise has its effect on the traffic.

> Sr. Louis, Jan. 3.—E. F. Taylor, wife and four children arrived from North Carolina

yesterday. He had been robbed of all his noney, \$744, with which he was going to Los Angeles, Cal., and was sick. They were sent to the City Hospital, and to-morrow the mayor will decide what disposition to make of them.

Only a Christmas Joke. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 5.—The Governor General, in the case of the two Chuamen, Ah Fat and Sam Lee, under sentence of death for the murder of a Chinese woman in British Columbia, has commuted the sentence of the latter to imprisonment for late. The former will hang on the 31st inst.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Jan. 3.—Anna Finn and Ada Sutton, two girls yet in their teens, were lodged in jail here to-day on a charge of breaking into and robbing a millinery store at Sorento last night. The girls admit their guilt, but say they did it only for a Christmas joke. GREENVILLE, Ill., Jan. 3 .- Anna Finn and

VOORHEES ON SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- At the conclusion

ligarous Reply of the Indiana Senator to Sherman's Attack on the Administration.

of Senator Sherman's speech yesterday, in which he severely criticised the Presi-dent's message and the recommendation for tariff reduction, Mr. Voorhees, of In-diana, made a vigorous reply in de-fense of the President's message. He de-nounced the statements of Sherman, Teller and other Republicans in criticizing the President's message as insincere and misleading, and asserted that by way of preparation for the coming Presidential elec-tion, Republican legislators and journals were endeavoring, by gross misrepresentation, to put the Democratic party in an attitude of hostility to American manufac turing interests. He said the President's message would bear the light of discussion, analysis and debate. The frosts of next November would blight Republican misrepresentations and rebuke the Republican Senators who characterized, as a humbug, the fearless, sound and statesmanlike message of the President. Mr. Voorhees said the subject of taxation was as old as the Government itself, and yet it was as fresh and full of interest to-day to the laboring masses of mankind as ever at any former period of the world's history. The contraction of the volume of currency had always been a policy marked by dis-aster and suffering, and accursed by every friend of the general welfare of the country. But when that abominable policy was still further aided and executed by snatching, as it were, the money of the people from their very hands at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month, without necessity, excuse or pailiation, every honest mind had to revolt against such wanton robbery. It was a crime against every home, every fireside, and every living man and woman in the United States, it was a crime national in its proportions, gigantic in its strength, omnipresent in its visitations and brutal in its rapacity, and yet, the day be-fore the recess, the Senator from Colora-do (Teller) had sneered at the idea of the surplus being of any consequence, and the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had also declared (not by cable from Paris, but on the floor of the Senate.) that it was fortunate for the country that there was a surplus of \$55,000,000 in the treasury. It would be policy for that Senator, if he should be come the Republican candidate for the Presidency next summer, to explain to the people why it was fortunate that their money was gathered into the treasury in of all the uses, prescriptions excess

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

wants of the Government, instead of re-

maining in the pockets of the people.

Assessment Figures Showing the 1 rosperity

of Southern States. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 4 .- Official reports from the comptrollers of the South ern States, except Louisiana, giving the total real estate and personal property val-uation in 1885, 1886 and 1887, the railroad valuation for the years 1880, 1886 and 1887, and the tax levied in each year show that the total real and personal property valua-tions in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia were as follows: 1885, \$2,464,647,292; 1883, \$3,077,-634,451; 1887, \$3,279,848,015. The increase in the four years between 1876 and 1880 was \$41,087,437; between 1880 and 1886 \$571,899, 722, and in the year 1887 (202,213,564.

The total railroad assessment increase in the seven years has been: Alabama, \$75,000,000; Georgia, \$77,000,000; Kentucky, \$132,000,000; Maryland, \$22,000,000; Mississippi, \$30,000,000; North Carolina, \$37, 000,000; South Carolina, \$21,000 000; Tennessee, \$28,000,000; Texas, \$332,000,000; Virginia, \$18,000,000. In the past twelve months the increase in real estate and personal property assessments has been: Alabama, \$41.000,000; Georgia, \$10,000,000; Kentucky, \$97,000,000; Maryland, \$5,000, 000; Mississippi, \$16,000,000; North Carolina, \$5,000,000; Tennessee, \$15,000,000; Texas, \$20,000,000. In South Carolina there was a decrease of \$5,000,000, and in Virginia a decrease of \$400,000.

and Hopes That France Will Again Become the Head of Christendom.

ROME, Jan. 4 .- The Pope to-day granted an interview to Eugene Veuilloff, the distinguished French writer, and his son. After speaking in high praise of their efforts in behalf of the Catholic cause, his Holiness expressed regret at the present position of France, but said he was confident that she would rise again to berold place in Christendom and exercise unbounded influence in the world. The Pope then referred to the state of Europe. He lamented the revolutionary spirit fermenting in many states, and said he was preparing two encyclicals dealing with socialism, the license of the press and the great power of universal suffrage. which he considers terribly menacing. He also intends, he said, to define certain points upon which good Catholics have confused and dangerous ideas. The land and Irish questions are believed to be the subjects to which he alluded.

The Pope gives the jubilee gift money to St. Peter's treasury to be expended in progagaudism. The artistic articles will be placed in the municipal artistic articles will and the objects of worship in the vestry of St. Peter's. All the rest will be given to hospitals.

Saltpeter Explosion. Chicago, Jan. 5.—At six o'clock this norning a fire engine was called to the corner of Canalport avenue and Halstead street, to extinguish a blaze in a provision store. Across the way was a meat shop. owned by Mr. Delaney, who made a bus ness of storing meat for other people. In this business he was in the habit of using large supplies of saltpeter.

As the firemen were getting the fire under control, the saltpeter exploded, destroying the shop and severely injuring several per sons. Lieutenant Foley was severely in jured about the head, and a druggest named Franklin was also very seriously hurt. The loss caused by the fire was \$1,000. Lieutenant Foley received his injuries by falling on a pile of bricks, and Mr. Franklin was injured by flying glass that was driven through his window. lower floors were torn to pieces and the middle doors were blown out.

The Glass Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 5 .- The executive committee of the Flint Glass Manufacturers' Association held a meeting here yesterday, but nothing was done toward set tling the strike, which now extends to all

parts of the country.
Secretary Dillon, of the Flint Glass Workers' Association in speaking of the Eastern strike said: "It will have considerable to do with the strike here, and it will help us along. It is very clear now that the manufacturers are fighting our union and not the workmen. Since the employers have taken the steps we have reconsidered our action and will now demand the scale agreed to by the workmen and employers in confernce, and which they refused to accept."

STOCK ITEMS.

Mr. Hoard is convinced that there are ten good judges of a horse among the farmers where there is one who is a good judge of

dairy cow or bull. The fit of the collar and harness has much to do with the amount of work a norse can perform in a day. Ill-fitting col-

lars cause sores and galls. A cow in milk requires more water than one which is going dry. She ought to have all she will drink at least twice a day. This should be given morning and night, before foddering. If she drinks after feeding, especially if she has been given grain, much of the food will be washed through the stomach and go into the intestines un-

It is not the weight of a single fleece that adds value to a flock; it is not the premi-ums won at a single or a series of fairs by the pick of a flock, that make a substantial reputation, as many have found to their cost. It is the generally careful and ju-dicious coupling, feeding, caring for and handling that make the average flock at home the mecca of the buyer .- Western

L. S. Dunham informs the Michigan Farmer that he has made sheep-raising a study all his life, and finds in the Shropshire just what is wanted for a general pur-pose sheep. He has crossed them on grade fine wools for six years in succession, and produced lambs that would average 120 pounds at from ten to eleven months old, and which sold for six cents per pound each year at home market.

Once in a while we find a man that hangs to the old notion of carrying summer litters over winter to feed next summer, making the hogs at least one year old before they go to market. Ten months should be the limit of the age of summer pigs. Stockers that weigh 125 to 150 pounds now should be rounded up as soon as can be. In these days of disease the risk is too great to give the hogs the privilege of sun and wallow for two summers .- National Stockman.

In exhibiting their swine at stock shows failure to win the blue ribbon with some men means redoubled efforts for another year; with others a determination never to show again. The former class of men will be of value to the community and State in which they live. Their determination brings success, and this has a price that men are willing to pay, that they may eu-joy the benefit of these men's painstaking. The failure men that have always "failed to win" depicted on their countenances, and more plainly marked on their stock, have no prices on their stock, nor on their

skill.-Exchange. The miserable appearance of most year-lings in spring is due to ignorance of their requirements. The young calf has not in the first year teeth adapted to chewing dry solid food, and if fed whole grain will void a larger proportion of it than an older animal. While it has succulent grass there is no trouble, but when confined to dry cornstalks or straw it is impossible for it to get sufficient nutriment. Clover hay is best, and if to this is added a handful daily of corn and oat meal, mixed, the animal, if warmly sheltered, will keep on growing in winter nearly as well as in the summer. Give it water that has, at least, had the icy chill taken from it if you wish to see its coat continue smeoth .- American Cultivator.

FARM NOTES.

As market fowls the Plymouth Rocks are unequaled, and, if not kept too fat, are splendid layers. The color of their bodies is a grayish white, with blue bars across each feather which should be even on all parts of the plumage.

There is no reason why farmers should receive less than the regular prices for any kind of produce. If they will ship articles in good condition and allow nothing to leave the farm except that of the best quality, they can always find a ready sale

for all classes of produce. The farmer should remember that if he can plow at any time during the winter he will gain so much time for spring work. Ground that will be exposed to frost may be plowed wet, dry or in any other condition, as the expansion and contraction of heat and cold will prevent its clogging.

ost is the best pulverizer known. A Missouri grape-grower sprayed some Concord grapevines with a solution of sulphate of iron, but neglected to spray another space occupied by vines. The rot ceased on all the vines owing to the weather becoming cold and clear. He does not think the use of sulphates as efficacious as many have claimed them to be as a remedy

for rot and mildew. When the ground is hard and frozen work may be done in cutting out the surplus canes of blackberries and raspberries. The old cane is only a useless incumbrance to a vine, and should be removed while there is plenty of time for such work. A liberal application of wood ashes may be applied after removing the canes, while bone dust will also be found very beneficial.

Pasture can not be continually cropped without something being returned to pre-vent loss of fertility. Every pound of beef or milk produced from a pasture comes from the soil, and it is only a matter of time when the supply shall cease. A liberal application of stable manure in the fall or fertilizer in the spring will not only be beneficial to the soil, but will induce a more luxuriant growth of grass next season. Adding great piles of straw, leaves and

broken stalks to the manure heap will give bulk without corresponding proportion of nutritious matter. These materials serve best as absorbents and should first be made fine. They are of no service to the growing plants until decomposed, and the proper place to decompose them is the manure heap. They should never be spread upon the field for crops until the entire heap shall have been well rotted.

A writer in the Rural New-Yorker says that a great deal of corn-fodder will be run through the stalk-cutters this winter as a measure of economy. He says he has tried this practice three winters and can say that unless these cut stalks are moist-ened before being fed there will be trouble. Whenever he has fed dry stalks he has found that before spring the gums and jaws of the stock were made so sore by the sharp serrated edges of the stalks ag to become ulcerated. Of course, food could not be properly mast cated with the ani-mals' jaws in this condition, and the result was a very considerable and unprofitable loss of flesh.

Notes.

One of the most important matters for beginners in poultry-keeping is to know that a good laying hen is not a maket fowi. A plump, fat hen will lay but very few eggs, while a hen that lays regularly does not readily become fat, as she can not produce eggs and carcass at the same time. Do not keep the laying hens and fat hens

together. Just at this time, when there is a chance to do so, all the implements should be cleaned and oiled. The harness may need overhauling, and loose spokes or tires of wheels can be repaired. In the spring the use of the implements will not permit of repairs without loss of time.