

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met on the 4th, after the holiday recess, when many petitions were presented. 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 his 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 Interstate Commerce law; by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, for a postal telegraph; to reduce postage, and a number of other bills; by Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, several pensions and other bills. Messrs. Stone, Warner and Heard, of Missouri, introduced a number of bills. Before the conclusion of the call of 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 committee. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the facts touching the imprisonment of Judge Isaac C. Mackay, of Missouri, by the State of Missouri, 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 concludes that it is impossible, without a change of the present conditions, for our navigation to retain 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 Washington, 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.

It was appointed Minister to Hayti by President Arthur in the closing days of his Administration, but he was superseded before 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 Legion 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 Theobald-Carlisle contested election case on the 6th. Theobald was represented by counsel. Speaker Carlisle was not formally represented.

THE EAST.

The Pennsylvania railroad miners' train, carrying 500 men returning from work, was wrecked at Shamokin in the night. A sill being wedged in the road bed. The miners were very angry and threatened vengeance. No person was seriously injured.

The next Pennsylvania Republican convention will be held at Harrisburg, April 25.

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 run by the officers of the company.

The Shoemakers' Union, of Newark, N. J., numbering several thousand members, recently decided to withdraw from the Knights of Labor. The reason assigned is bad management on the part of the National and local leaders.

The employees of the seven furnaces owned by Carnegie, Phillips & Co., at Braddock, Pa., have made a demand for a 50 per cent advance in wages. The firm claims that the condition of the steel market 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, liabilities, \$1,691,427 nominal assets and \$1,030,728 actual assets.

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

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 Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day.

Great destruction was reported by an oil fire at Etta, 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 axle works, Pittsburgh, have been closed because of the strike of the men against lower wages.

The Massachusetts Legislature met at noon on the 6th and Governor Ames and Lieutenant-Governor Brackett were sworn in.

The Brooklyn navy yard was reported on fire on the morning of the 6th. Loss, \$200,000.

The funeral of ex-Governor Joel Parker, was executive of New Jersey, occurred at Freehold, N. J., on the 6th with many noted men and political orators as mourners.

YOUNG Walter Phelps Dodge, who became notorious by publishing an announcement of marriage with his cousin, has left Yale College, New Haven, Conn. He was conditionally 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 31st a general strike would be inaugurated.

HAMERICK & Co. jewelers, No. 834 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are embarrassed, with liabilities estimated at \$93,000.

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 Thorquist 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 mounted 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 engine, not 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 overcrowded with patients owing to the recent influx 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.

JAMES VINTON, of Lafayette, Ind., has decided that telephone companies must furnish instruments to any persons demanding them at legal rates.

The four Chinese highlanders were released 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 business.

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 train was regular and extra, both going north. The engine of the extra was badly wrecked. The caboose of the extra was smashed into splinters. Several other cars were wrecked. No one was hurt.

COLORADO and white soldiers from the Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, were in a fight on the night of the 3d. The trouble 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 Springfield, Ill., recently turned out to be only a slight eruption on a man's skin.

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

SAM PIKE, the dog catcher of Albuquerque, N. M., died in frightful agony from hydrophobia recently.

The cut in rates started in Illinois some time ago by the Chicago & Alton was extended to the Missouri river on the 5th.

AMMI BALDWIN died suddenly at Cincinnati on the 5th. Baldwin was under indictment for complicity in the Fidelity Bank frauds. There were rumors that he had 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. Insured.

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 6th. The building was a handsome structure. The loss, including furniture, etc., amounted to \$125,000; insured, \$50,000.

THREE men were horribly burned in Stroh's brewery at Detroit, Mich., the other day. They were vanishing vats when an explosion occurred.

DAVID WEISBERG, a retail dry goods merchant of Savannah, Ga., was closed up on the 2d. Attachments were levied on his property on the ground that Weisberg 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 America.

W. 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 disposing of land in the disputed territory known as Green 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 number 980.

ANARCHY was reported in Madison County, 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 Wagoner & Co.'s mill at Jonesboro, N. Y., had exploded, instantly killing Henry McJury, the colored fireman, and seriously injuring Henry Dark and Peter Melver.

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

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 the Cincinnati Southern railway accident, near Greenwood, Ky., died on the 6th at 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 to be in a dangerous condition.

Mrs. LEONORA M. BARRY, the general investigator 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 working women and girls, and strongly advocates their 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 1887.

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

At National League meetings throughout Ireland the reductions of judicial rents announced 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 magistrat.

GENERAL HERMAN KAMLEK, formerly commander of the Pontifical army, died in Rome recently.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 5 numbered for the United States, 256; for Canada, 23; total, 279, compared with 293 the previous week and 299 the corresponding week of last year.

A 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 \$150,000.

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 beach at Boulogne, France. There were many evidences that he had been murdered.

BERNAL, the noted Mexican bandit, was killed recently near Cosala, Sinaloa. He and his band were attacked by Mexican troops when on a short but desperate fight followed. The loss was said to be heavy on both sides.

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 ten killed.

THE "Kickers" of the Knights of Labor have been notified by the general officers of the order to court and compel them to give an accounting of the funds.

ACCORDING to a private dispatch from Valparaiso, Chili, cholera had increased at that port to an alarming extent, the number of cases daily reaching 150, of which eighty to ninety proved fatal.

THE LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The provisional committee of the anti-administration branch of the Knights of Labor has consulted eminent counsel and it has been decided to begin a suit in equity against the general stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company yesterday afternoon the plan of the board of directors to increase the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$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 dividend and the other \$4,000,000 will be available for the subscription of preferred stock corporations which adopted the improved Westinghouse freight brake.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The looked-for strike of cigarmakers began to-day. Advances 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.

FREEDOM, N. J., Jan. 7.—The funeral services of the late Joel Parker, an old war Governor, were held yesterday at the old 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 Cheyenne rivers.

WASHINGTON, Va., Jan. 7.—At Cambridge, O., yesterday afternoon a yard engine of the Cleveland & Marietta road ran into a north bound freight train and the boiler of the freight engine exploded, scalding Engineer J. B. Peck, of Marietta. The 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 Long mayor as a joke, and he appointed John J. Ingalls, now United States Senator, his city attorney. In the early days Senator Ingalls resided in Sumner and made Long the subject of a famous sketch in the Kansas Magazine of fifteen years ago, entitled "Cathish Aristocracy." Long was nearly seventy years old, was a soldier in the Mexican war and served in the Union army during the late war. He stood six feet seven inches in his stockings, but weighed only 115 pounds.

The State Bar Association commenced its fifth annual meeting at Topeka on the evening of the 3d. Judge S. O. Thatcher, of Lawrence, delivered the opening address on the subject, "Milestones of the Law." The subject of the address was "The Dramatic Side of a Jury Trial."

LETTERS lately received from Western Kansas state that the harvesting stories told of recent destitution and suffering are pure fabrications.

A POX complaint of F. M. Lavering to the Railroad Commission was 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 Teachers' association at Topeka, the following officers were elected: President, U. T. Larimer, Topeka; vice-president, B. T. Davis, Anthony; secretary, A. P. Warrenton, 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 \$703,679.24 in hard 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 \$100,000. 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 of \$3,127 for the last year. The receipts for December, 1887, would have been half of those of December, 1886, had not the sale of oleomargarine increased from \$125,000 in 1886 to \$1,250,000 in 1887.

An old miner at the Riverside coal mine, near Leavenworth, was recently discharged, whereupon half the other miners struck. New men were put in their places, who went to work under police protection.

The State Bar Association, recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. O. Johnson, Minneapolis; vice-president, E. F. Ware, Fort Scott; secretary, John W. Day, Topeka; treasurer, Daniel M. Valentine, Topeka; executive council, John Guthrie, Topeka; S. B. Bradford, Carbondale; George J. Barker, Lawrence; J. V. Ayley, Newton; J. H. Mahan, Abilene; delegates to the American Bar Association, S. O. Thatcher, Lawrence; A. H. Horton, Topeka; H. C. Stuss, Wichita.

The St. Louis & San Francisco 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. This notice also was reduced. The Burlington line noticed that it would retiate 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; J. M. Meady, County, N. A. Wilkins, postmaster; Vliet, Marshall County, Samuel R. Gromes, postmaster; Zoro, Lin County, Joseph Powell, postmaster. Names changed, La Grand, Sevier County, to Springfield, Alonzo F. Turner, postmaster; Lone Lake, Gray County, to Engle, Joseph Tryon, postmaster; Hornet Vermn, Chautauque County, to Moccet, John L. Taylor, postmaster; Caffery, Chase County, to Kenyon, C. M. Bayles, postmaster.

In the Wyandotte district court the other day the decidedly sensational Splitlog-Clay property 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 connection with the vast landed interests of Matthias Splitlog, the millionaire Wyandotte Indian, and also by the alleged fraudulent transactions of Moses W. Clay, a French Canadian, in securing an action of seventy-one acres of the Splitlog property and disposing of it to George S. Murphy, of the Rock Island road, by contract, and also to Colonel Fellows, upon a fraudulent power of attorney from Splitlog.

The Union Depot at Atchison burned on the afternoon of January 6. The building was used as a 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 dispute 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 RAILROAD WAR.

The Cut by the Alton in Illinois Causes the War to Spread to the Missouri River. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—The railroad war inaugurated several days ago by the Wabash and Alton in Illinois has spread to the Missouri river. The Wabash yesterday notified its representatives, whom it rates on classes C, D and E would be reduced to 15 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago and to 10 cents per 100 from St. Louis. The present rates are, Chicago to St. Louis, 15¢ and 16 cents and the rates from St. Louis are 15¢, 15¢ and 15 cents. These classes apply to heavy articles, such as iron or steel rails, cast iron yokes for cable lines, cast iron pipe, when shipped in car loads. A reduction is 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 17 1/2 cent rate. The new rates take effect January 9. The Alton has not as yet sent out notices of what it will do, 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 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 heretofore made in favor of common car shipments. The regular rate is \$3.50 in Burton cars and \$6 in common. Burlington means to make the rates on live cars, Kansas City to Chicago, consequently the stock in common cars \$4.10, a reduction of nearly \$10 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. But 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 section.

VIADUCT INJURED.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured by the Fall of a Viaduct at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.—The new Central 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 saved off from the structure. Two men were crushed to death instantly, and while their terribly mutilated bodies could be seen they could not be taken from the top of the structure, and by the weight piled on them. One of the spans is 150 feet in length. Assistance was soon at hand and the 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 Orel, John Burden and Alex. Emanuel were more or less injured. Burton lives at Hazelhurst, Miss. The wounded were all taken to the hospital for an examination of their wounds. It is feared all are fatally hurt. Several men were at work below the bridge, but all escaped. The traveler, a huge engine-like affair, runs along the top of the structure, and by it work is carried out in advance of the cantilever span. Just in front of the traveler is a smaller car which holds water for the engine in the traveler and is used by the workmen as a tool box. The accident resulted from oversight in putting 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 downward, carrying the wooden supports and these in turn crashed against insecure iron work, carrying down with it the next two spans. Hardly the first man taken from the wreck, was an awful sight. He was pinned 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 draft of a bill to provide for the protection of the Round Valley Indians in California. The President, in his message of transmittal, said: "The documents thus submitted exhibit extensive and entirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian occupation and disclose a disregard for Indian rights so long continued that the government can not further temporize without dishonor. Efforts to dislodge the trespassers upon the lands, have, in 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 wrongdoer. Plainly questioning the inclination of the Government to protect the dependent Indian wards and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection. These intruders should forthwith feel the weight 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 Congress, and ask for the bill herewith transmitted careful and prompt consideration."

Horrible Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—At Avery's place factory to-day, William Feder, who was operating a large steam hammer in the blacksmith shop, climbed on his machine to fix the belt, which had become disarranged, when suddenly the belt 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 his 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 employees recovered themselves sufficiently to stop the machinery. Death was instantaneous.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the 50th of Congress are as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The leading committees are announced by the Speaker yesterday, are as follows:

Ways and Means—Miller of Texas, chairman; McMillan of Tennessee, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Turner of Georgia, Wilson of West Virginia, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Bynum of Indiana, Reed of Maine, McKinley of Ohio, Burrows of Michigan.

Appropriations—Randall of Pennsylvania, chairman; Forney of Alabama, Barnes of Missouri, Fourn of Ohio, Sawyer of Texas, Clemens of Georgia, Felix Campbell of New York, Gary of Louisiana, Rice of Minnesota, Cannon of Illinois, Ryan of Kansas, Butterworth of Ohio, Long of Massachusetts, McCone of Maryland, D. B. Henderson of Iowa.

Judiciary—Johnson of Texas, chairman; Coltart of Massachusetts, Secney of Ohio, Oates of Alabama, Rodgers of Arkansas, Glover of Missouri, Henderson of North Carolina, Buckle of Pennsylvania, Stewart of Georgia, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Parkes of New York, Stewart of Vermont, Caswell of Wisconsin, Adams of Illinois and Fuller of Iowa.

Banking and Currency—Wilkins of Ohio, chairman; Snyder of West Virginia, Howard of Indiana, Morgan of South Carolina, Huston of Missouri, Bacon of New York, Landis of Illinois, McKinney of New Hampshire, Whitley of Maine, Brown of Pennsylvania, Woodworth of Nevada, Whiting of Massachusetts and Wilber 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 Mississippi, Hays of New York, Pichan of Tennessee, O'Sell of Pennsylvania, Dunham of Illinois, Davis of Massachusetts, Anderson of Kansas, Davenport of New York and Browne of Virginia.

Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard of Louisiana, chairman; Jones of Alabama, Stewart of Texas, Catchings of Mississippi, Wise of Virginia, Snyder of West Virginia, Gibson of Maryland, Fisher of Michigan, Thompson of California, Henderson of Illinois, Bayne of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio, Stetson of New York, Stevenson of Wisconsin and Cogswell of Massachusetts.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Dunn of Arkansas, chairman; McMillan of Tennessee, Morse of Massachusetts, Springer of Illinois, Hitchcock of Missouri, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Cummings of New York, MacDonald of Minnesota, Dingy of Maine, Hopkins of Illinois, Felton of California, Flaggar of New York and Clarke of Wisconsin.

Agriculture—Hatch of Missouri, chairman; Davidson of Alabama, Schaeffer of Kentucky, New York, Morgan of Mississippi, Glass of Tennessee, Burnett of Massachusetts, McCamy of North Carolina, Biggs of California, Whiting of Michigan, Fuston of Kansas, Hires of New Jersey, Harman of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio, Stetson of New York, Stevenson of Wisconsin and Cogswell of Massachusetts.

Military Affairs—Townsend of Illinois, chairman; Tillman of South Carolina, Hooker of Mississippi, Yaloch of Michigan, Spinola of New York, Ford of Maryland, Pennington of Louisiana, Yoder of Ohio, Steele of Indiana, Laird of Nebraska, Catcheon of Michigan, Gair of Iowa, Pich of New York Carey of Wisconsin.

Naval Affairs—Herber of Alabama, chairman; Wise of Virginia, McAdoo of New Jersey, Whitcomb of Tennessee, Rusik of Maryland, Cochran of New York, Elliott of South Carolina, Abbott of Texas, Harner of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Illinois, Goff of West Virginia, Boutwell of Maine, and Hayden of Massachusetts.

Post-offices and Post-roads—Blount of Georgia, chairman; Dockery of Missouri, Merriman of New York, Eastman of Tennessee, Enloe of Tennessee, Anderson of Mississippi, Montgomery of Kentucky, Rowland of North Carolina, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Guenther of Wisconsin, French of Connecticut, Miller of Massachusetts, White of New York, Lind of Minnesota, and Calne of Utah.

Public Lands—Holman of Indiana, chairman; Luffon of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, McRea of Arkansas, Wheeler of Michigan, Pennington of Tennessee, Stockdale of Mississippi, Payson of Illinois, Jackson of Pennsylvania, McKenna of California, Holman of Oregon, Turner of Kansas, Voorhees of Washington Territory and L. McDonald of Minnesota.

Indian Affairs—Peel of Arkansas, chairman; Allen of Mississippi, Shively of Indiana, Perry of South Carolina, Hlad of Wisconsin, McShane of Nebraska, Cobb of Alabama, Pen of Texas, Perkins of Kansas, Nelson of Minnesota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Darling

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.

MY NEIGHBOR.

How the End to Her Mischief-Making Came About.

Me and Seth had bin married goin' on ten year. Our married life was about the average, that is, 'twas nuther happier nor more unfortunate than other folks.

there; she's a frustrate hand in sickness. It seemed hard to turn agin her an' break her o' comin' to our house an' nosin' 'round what didn't consum her.

"Oh, well," ses she, "yer a good ways from lovin' him. I ain't a feard to bet. You hadn't order be so tetchy, 'cause ye know, we are sech Filkins."

bein' sech a coward. I don't b'leave, 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 reckon Seth thort the same, 'cause all on a sudden he blurted out:

MARYLAND TERRAPIN. How 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 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 history.

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 tread
To-day, as in the years
When life was there, the sacred sod
I 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 Heaven,
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 not bring forward from experience any 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-carts go by to the station. After a time they began to run after the carts, for which they were always scolded, and sometimes punished. Understanding 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 often seen either one or the other wait patiently for the first sight of the milk-cart, and then, when they appeared in the distance, dash off to call his companion, when both would bark barking at the cart, and no calling or whistling would stay them. After running sometimes a mile or farther they would return to the house by different entrances.

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, when let loose, he rushed into the kitchen, and lay down underneath a table placed against a wall. After a time a servant came to say that the new dog could not be got out of the kitchen, and every time any one passed the table he growled, so that they were all afraid to remain in the same room with him. On going into the deserted kitchen I found the dog as she had described, and no coaxing or threats would persuade him to move. At last he became so ferocious that I was obliged to leave him in possession of the room, and, being called away, was absent for about an hour. During this time a favorite little pug dog of mine had gone into the kitchen, where he remained with the retriever till my return. After taking the former into another room, I went back, and again called the disobedient dog to come out, when, to my surprise, he got up at 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 to obey."

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 dressing them up. The dogs were as fond of us as we were of them, but nothing would induce the larger one to allow us to put the things on, and at length he became so angry, and struggled and fought so desperately, that we 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 companion, and stood close to him for a few minutes. The result was that the first dog came back wagging his tail happily, as if to assure us that he had quite recovered his temper, and waited patiently till we had dressed him also.

Surely, here again the two dogs must have discussed the matter, and one must have told the other that things were not so bad as they seemed.

I could mention several examples in which cats bear out my theory, but one will be sufficient. We had a tabby cat who was very decided in her likes and dislikes, and who, for no apparent reason, had such an aversion to the housemaid, that as

soon as she came to do any thing in the room 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 housemaid.

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 black-bird; or it may be the hiss of the tontit and wrenneck; 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 well-known 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 by a round-about way, to the same 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 return 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 store.

Another day, while sitting hidden in the garden, I observed a crow fly to a wood-pigeon's nest, which was in a 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 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, as, after a minute or two, the new comer flew straight 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 remained waiting on the tree till the meal was finished, when both flew off together.

Upon another occasion one of four young canaries of mine, who was only a month old, flew one morning through a hole in its cage, out of the window, and on to a large tree in the garden. There he hopped from bough to bough and tree to tree, chirping and pluming himself, and so greatly enjoying his freedom, that no enticements would induce him to return indoors. By an accident, while some fresh grusnel was being given to the other three, another little bird flew out in the afternoon, and escaping through the open window, joined his brother in the garden. Here they stayed for about an hour, when the second little fellow flew back and perched upon the sill of one of the open windows, where he remained chirping, and turning his head from side to side for a few minutes. Finding that his brother did not follow him, he went back to the beech-tree, and in a short time returned to the 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 a miller lived outside one of our garden walls, these unpleasant creatures collected from all parts. One morning we went before breakfast to let out from our rat-proof coops the party of ducklings, who were then about four weeks old. As we went along an old rat was watching us through a hole in the stable door, but as this was nothing 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 getting on. Not a sign of them remained. Not one of the twenty was to be seen. As if by magic, all had been spirited away. We hunted high and low, searching every nook and cranny, in vain. Suddenly I remembered the old rat that had been watching us as we crossed the yard to let the ducklings out. On hearing this, it was decided that the stable should be examined more closely. Under the manger we saw traces of freshly disturbed earth, and calling to the gardener to bring a pickaxe, we made him remove the bricks that ran along the upper part of the floor. There we found the little bodies of our baby ducks, still warm, closely packed one

beside the other along the inside of a 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 we had left the yard he must, without any loss of time, have called a band of 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-Fighter of Mexico.

It was my fortune some time ago to see Senorita Hernandez, the most famous female bull-fighter in the world. So fearfully exciting was the so-called "sport" that the five thousand people in the Plaza de Toros 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 toreros in the country had been advertised 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 brave girl. The animals provided were small, active and wholly untamed, and the horns of each were trimmed and polished till the points were bright as needles, and almost as sharp. Never 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, plucked 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 the climax in the fulfillment of her advertised obligation, to kill a bull, with a sword scarcely two feet long, while standing on stilts directly in front of him.

The animal selected for this deadly contest was a beautiful specimen of his race, black, agile, savage and wild; he was no sooner in the arena than ready for battle. After he had been permitted to make two or three charges to warm him for his work, the governor of the district (who presided on the occasion) gave a signal, and the bugle sounded the "death call." Even *habitués* of the bull ring turned pale, and the silence of the grave reigned throughout the vast amphitheater. The slight young girl, with stilts securely fastened to her limbs, received 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 was about two hundred feet. The torero, quivering with excitement and paving 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, without waiting to note the effect of her blow, 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, without moving from her position, she placed one foot upon the neck of her 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 audience sat breathless, as if paralyzed, 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.*

A Philadelphia grocer who had three hams stolen from his store wrote and pasted up a paper which read as follows: "I know who stole the three hams from in front of my store. They are worthless to any one but myself. If returned in twenty-four hours no arrest." When his clerk opened the store the next morning the hams hung outside. They were made of sawdust and were only for show.

LIFE'S LITTLE THINGS.

Their Influence Upon the General Development of Human Character.

The average man fails in life because he neglects what seem to him to be the little things, but which are really important, not only in themselves, but in their influence upon the general development 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 trash them. The child must bear their harsh words and perhaps their blows, because it is perfectly safe to indulge in them. Now it does not necessarily follow that a man who is unkind to his family is really a bad man, or that he has the least conception of the fact that he is cowardly. He is thoughtless; but close analysis 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 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 fireside. Then the influence upon children is a matter of great importance. It is a blind father who does not see his counterpart developing in his child. His speech, walk, sentiment, oddities, every thing are copied, and it is just a perfect wonder that mankind is as noble as it is when we consider the widespread thoughtlessness, to call it by no worse name, in our homes. The father and mother may be crabbed toward each other and overbearing toward the children. The oldest child will be a faithful reproduction of that wretched picture. It will be dominating toward the younger children, and 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, it will spank the doll and kick the cat; 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?' 'No,' I said; 'what do you mean?' He said: 'Every man must have a motto. Now, think of one. Go out and hunt for 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 will try you.' He did. My success followed, and the motto that made my fortune will make that of others."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

One of the attractions at a Philadelphia fair is a doll said to be 250 years of age. During that time it has amused half a dozen generations of children and had varied experiences, among which was interment in a garden for seven years and resurrection by a farmer's plow.

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

AN OVERLAND SKETCH.

A 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 "leete sor'l mare" with a bob-tail an' white fo'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' protection for hoss-thieves, but none for hosses."

"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 Judge, a big fat old cuss, woke up, snorted 'round in his chair a few minutes, wiped his spees, an' said we hadn't proved that the pris'n'ner ever saw a hoss an' that maybe he was canvassin' the country for Sunday-school books, an' the jury of co'n stalk dry goods clerks brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

"That was certainly discouraging."

"Yes, some. They turned the feller loose, an' a month after he got another hoss an' lit out for Iowa. We followed an' caught him an' brought him back an' rendered him. Trial come right on an' we prepared to swear 'orse '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 *habeas corpus* or some such bus'n'ess, an' scooted away agin; only first he talked loud 'bout havin' us all 'rested for kidnappin' 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 other. 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 judge woke up agin, rubbed his bald head awhile, an' said mebbe 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' yellow dry-goods clerks, to take into consideration what a gang o' perj'ers we was. Well, that night in they come with a verdict 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 own'se! That's justice! There's your cou'ts! Well, in a little while the same cuss got another hoss. We run him clear 'cross the State to Kansas 'fore we caught him. When we got him we put a rope round his neck, stood him on a bar'l, an' tied the rope to the cross-piece of a 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 keeful 'fore we went. That's the way it goes when we 'tend to things ourselves! That's bus'n'ess! There's your anti-hoss-thief 'sociation! We've fixed sev'ral the same way since. That old snoozer of a judge is snortin' 'round on the bench yet, but he's 'bout out 'o bus'n'ess 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 dance 'high or I'll lose my guess!"—*E. H. Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

TERRIBLE IGNORANCE.

A Colored Washday 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—Yes, an' it's plain enuff, 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 shrank, dat's why. Ain't yer got gogery an' rifumatic an' edycate eruff ter know dat de shirts shrink awful w'en yer washes 'em in rain water? Since I come ter think ebout it I see 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 soon reduce me to a shirtless condition.

Aunt Millie—Oh, it rests wid yersef, sah, but ez fur me I see tired o' washin' fer 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.—*Arkansas 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 resolves for future guidance, and to keep them.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—No place for butter or milk—the cellar.

—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 alcohol.

—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 he 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; rinse 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 run-down 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 follows: 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 three minutes. Serve hot.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Cranberry Sauce: Take one quart of cranberries, one pound of granulated sugar, and a half pint of cold water. Boil fifteen minutes. For 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, fast-walking 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 instead of the stolid 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 they 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 considered when selecting for breeding purposes.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

The Chase County Court.
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 amend the interstate commerce law so 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 liquors into Kansas, and to render sobriety in that state as near compulsory 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 improve 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 COURANT, whose editor is W. R. 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 businessmen of Cottonwood Falls should see to it that he has no lack of patronage, and we notice that our old friend and fellow townsman, T. M. Grunwell, who is now engaged in a thriving business at that place, comes before the people with a mammoth advertisement in the COURANT, which shows he recognizes the true worth of an enterprising journal.—Kansas People.

One of the best evidences of progress among the people is the constant increase 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 mildness of doses and remedies. For thirty 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 constant source of refuge and recovery. Scarcely a disease known among men, or 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 MAGNIFICENT PREMIUMS!

The choice of which every subscriber may have, are offered with the old Banner of Liberty for 1888—beautiful engravings of President and Mrs. Cleveland twenty-seven packets of tested garden seeds, and a durable pocket knife—each worth more than cost of paper and premiums. Best Democratic home journal—eight pages, 40 columns, weekly—\$1.00 per year; with premiums, \$1.10 and \$1.20. Send your name on postal card for sample 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 Choruses, 50c. "Darling Magdalena." Sentimental Solo and Choruses, 35c. "Rocky my Soul in do Cradle." Charming Solo and Quartet, 35c. "Happy Laughin' Darkey." Comic Solo, Choruses and waltz, 35c. "Arkansas City March." 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 SUFFICIENT.

Council Grove Rep. can.] Charles Keyser of the firm of D. C. Webb & Co., walked into our office on last Friday, plunked down a check for \$150 and almost took our breath away when he remarked that he wanted to subscribe for 100 copies of the Republican. We were at a loss to know for some time what it all meant, as one copy is generally enough to supply the wants of any ordinary family. Our first thought was that Charlie was

about to be married, and like all newly-married men, when ordering household articles, was a little extravagant or wild, but we recovered our equilibrium when he explained that D. C. Webb & Co. were about to commence a special sale the first of January, in order to reduce the stock before invoicing, and they proposed to give a copy of the Republican free for one year to everyone who will pay the cash for \$10 worth of goods purchased at their store, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, 1888. Look out for their proclamation next week.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

A silver lining to every cloud! With the short dull days of early winter come the cheery holidays and Vick's 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 unequalled in artistic appearance, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed the next. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables, and grain, are features for the issue for 1888. Its lavender tinted cover, with original designs of most pleasing effects, will ensure it a prominent place in the household and library. It is in itself a treatise on horticulture, and is adapted to the wants of all who are 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 good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

FROM THE FACULTY OF YALE AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN OF NEW HAVEN.

"Johnston's Universal Cyclopedia, a 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 be distinguished in several departments of learning which they represent, each article being signed by the writer; it embraces a wide range of subjects—about 20,000 in each volume—and is especially adapted to the needs of American readers.

"An examination must convince any one that as a table-book for the homes of the people, and for the use of professional men, merchants and manufacturers, it will prove to be a work of great usefulness.

"It is practically a geographical gazetteer, a biographical dictionary, a medical and legal manual, and a scientific repertory. The treatment of the subjects is thorough and comprehensive, and at the same time simple and judiciously adapted to the requirements of general readers.

"A fortunate combination of circumstances has, under the energetic 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 of learning.

"The work contains a vast amount of useful knowledge, presented in a popular and convenient form, and at moderate price.

"Theodore D. Woolsey, Ex-President of Yale College; Noah Porter, President of Yale College; Wm. P. Trowbridge, Prof. of Dynamical Engineering, Yale College; W. A. Norton, Prof. of Civil Engineering, Yale College; Leonard Bacon Kent, Prof. Yale College; Samuel W. Johnson, Prof. of Theoretical and Agricultural Chemistry, Yale College; A. E. Verrill, Prof. of Zoology, Yale College; Johnson T. Platt, Prof. of Pleading and Equity Jurisprudence, Yale College; James E. English, Ex-Governor of Connecticut; B. G. Northrop, Secy., Conn. Board of Education; B. Silliman, Prof. of Chemistry, Yale College; J. H. Hoppin, Prof. of Homiletics, Yale College; George P. Fisher, Prof. of Ecclesiastical History, Yale College; Stephen G. Hubbard, Prof. of Obsterics, Yale College; Thomas A. Thatchers, Prof. of Latin, Yale College; Leonard J. Sanford, Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology, Yale College; H. A. Newton, Prof. of Mathematics, Yale College; Henry B. Harrison, Fellow of Yale College; Chas. R. Ingersoll, Governor of Connecticut; Rev. S. R. Denison, Pastor Third Cong'l Church."

JOHNSON'S UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA.

REVISED EDITION.
("I much prefer Johnston's to Appleton's."
—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.)

It has 33 departments, with an editor of the highest scholarly standing for each—viz: Public Law, etc., Pres. T. D. Woolsey, LL.D., Civil Law, etc., Prof. T. W. Dwight, LL.D.; American History, etc., Hon. Horace Greeley, LL.D., Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, LL.D., and Hon. A. R. Spofford, LL.D.; Botany, etc., Prof. Ass. Gray, LL.D.; Medicine, Prof. Willard Parker, M. D., LL.D.; Education, Schools, etc., Hon. John D. Philbrick,

LL.D., etc., etc. It is "The Best," and the only original, American Cyclopaedia. Illustrated with maps, plans, and engravings of the finest kind. More condensed than the Britannica, and more accurate than Appleton's. Contains more subjects, is later than either Appleton's or the Britannica, and costs less than half as much. It is truly the busy man's Cyclopaedia, the articles being divided and subdivided, so that any point may be turned to without being compelled to read the whole article, as in Appleton's. Thousands of our greatest scholars have declared it to be "The Best." It is not only the Best Cyclopaedia, but it is a whole library of "universal knowledge," from the pens of the greatest scholars on earth. Two thousand of the most eminent 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 responsible for the whole work. Its thoroughness and accuracy have never been questioned.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

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 her assessment for 1887.

The appraisal of School Dist. No. 53, from the decision of the County Superintendent, was sustained.

It was ordered that the County Surveyor set the first road stone northwest of the 8th mile stone on the Samuel 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 townships, as follows: All land in said township lying south of a line running east and west, between sections 12 and 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, township 21, range 7 east, should be set off 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 ordered, in this matter, that an election shall be held at Wonesen school-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 township, was allowed a rebate of \$99 off his assessment 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, requiring the Treasurer to deposit the public money daily, commencing April 1, 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 1/2 per cent. interest on the average daily balances, and to give a proper bond in accordance with the law.

The appointment of J. W. Wilson and W. B. Gibson as school examiners was confirmed.

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

All proceedings on the Walter R. James county-line road were stopped because of the failure of the principal petitioner to notify the land owners.

The R. C. Campbell road petition was rejected.

The Caleb Baldwin road, Diamond Creek township, was established.

Viewers were appointed on the J. C. Farrington road, Bazaar township, and on the B. F. Riggs road, Cedar township.

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

The Louis Duehn petition for change in the John Patton road, bridge, was granted, and road established.

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, J. M. Tuttle, W. M. Harris and C. S. Ford, being present, and organized by electing Mr. Tuttle as Chairman.

The county advertising for the year 1888 was let to the COURANT, the LEADER and the REPUBLICAN, at one-third of full legal rates to the publisher of each; and should any one of these papers cease to exist during the year, the full legal rates are to be equally divided between the remain-



SETH J. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR OF THE EASTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS.
Good Riggs, ALL HOUR.
Cottonwood Falls

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

BROWN & ROBERTS'
NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!
The most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county, AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros., New Building and Ferry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment.
They are now ready to sell Furniture and do Undertaking at the very lowest prices, their "Motto" being
"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 horse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their customers. Call and see them, and examine their stock of goods, and they will use every effort to please you.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-ly

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 Burns, together with a host of native-born admirers, joyfully celebrate yearly, without fail, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, a poet claimed at first by Ayrshire, then by Scotland, and now by all liberty-loving mankind. It is well worth a journey of a hundred miles or so, to attend a Burns celebration at Cottonwood Falls."
THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Adv. Agency of News, W. A. & SON, our authorized agents.

RICHLy Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work; either sex; young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address: STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outfit free. Address: TRIM & CO., Augusta, Maine. dec3-ly

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

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

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. The State of Kansas, to all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the 7th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1888, there will be held a special election in Cedar township, and the officers to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:
One Trustee, One Clerk, One Treasurer, Two Justices of the Peace, and Two Constables.
And votes of electors for said offices will be received at the polls, at the Wonesen school house, in said township.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, as my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1888.
E. A. KINNE, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Jan 12-4

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

Toilet Articles and Pettifumery,
BOOKS & STATIONARY
FINE CIGARS, Etc.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN
Has
MONEY TO LOAN
In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,
If you want money ap28-1f

MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,
Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-1f

THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

IS THE BEST ROUTE FROM
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 City to St. Louis.
There is no change of cars of any class from St. Louis to Chicago.
So a connect' on in the Union Depot at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington.
PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
Elegant and comfortable, free of charge are run through all the day and night, from Kansas City to Chicago; Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. This is the only line running a sufficient number of these cars, in all trains, to accommodate all of its patrons.
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago; Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running
PALACE DINING CARS
To or from Kansas City in any direction. You "don't have to" miss a meal in order to make connections at Kansas City, if your ticket roads via the

The Weekly Capital,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
FAMILY PAPER
READ MRS. HUDSON'S STORY,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
The Weekly Capital.

The Weekly Capital, printed at Topeka, Kansas, is an eight-page, 36 column, fringing 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 Gentle," which will be continued each week for eleven weeks, commencing Nov. 17th. Competent judges, who have read this story in manuscript, pronounce it one of the greatest interest and strength, carrying with it a powerful argument against the Mormon inquiry. Mrs. Hudson, who has contributed many sketches and stories to the Kansas Farmer in years past, and to the Capital, is not an entire stranger to Kansas readers.
THE WEEKLY CAPITAL, the price of which is \$1.00 per year, and THE COURANT will be sent to any address one year for \$2.00. The cash must, in all cases, accompany the order.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop
"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
How to the line, let he chips fall where they may."

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
1 week.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50
2 weeks.	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75	8.50	9.25	10.00
3 weeks.	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25
4 weeks.	2.75	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75
5 weeks.	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25
6 weeks.	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75
7 weeks.	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25
8 weeks.	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75
9 weeks.	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25
10 weeks.	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75
11 weeks.	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25
12 weeks.	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops." No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods, and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

Dir.	Tex. Pk.	Al. R.	Cal. R.	K.C. R.	K.C. & K.
Cedar Gr.	12 47	9 45	11 03	10 28	
Clements	12 55	10 04	11 12	10 39	
Elmdale	1 07	10 18	11 26	10 54	
Strong	1 19	10 32	11 40	1 09	
Ellison	1 28	10 41	11 49	1 18	
Safford	1 34	10 48	11 56	1 26	
WEST TEX. PK.	Cal. R.	Den. R.	Col. R.		
Safford	2 25	4 02	4 56	4 19	
Ellison	2 32	4 09	5 03	4 27	
Strong	2 40	4 17	5 10	4 37	
Elmdale	2 52	4 29	5 22	4 51	
Clements	3 05	4 43	5 36	5 05	
Cedar Gr.	3 14	4 53	5 44	5 17	

C. & W. R. R.

Dir.	Pass.	Mat. & Frt.
Baz. W.	12 10pm	
Glaustone	12 45am	
Cottonwood Falls	11 37	
Strong City	11 30	8 20pm
Evans	11 19	8 00
Hilton	10 59	7 20
Diamond Springs	10 43	6 58
Burdick	10 28	6 25
Lost Springs	10 11	5 58
WEST	Pass.	Mat. & Frt.
Baz. W.	12 30pm	
Glaustone	12 55	
Cottonwood Falls	1 08	
Strong City	4 20	5 30am
Evans	4 42	5 50
Hilton	5 03	6 23
Diamond Springs	5 19	6 50
Burdick	5 35	7 20
Lost Springs	5 53	7 50

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor, John A. Martin
Lieutenant Governor, A. R. Riddle
Secretary of State, E. R. Allen
Attorney General, S. B. Bradford
Treasurer, W. H. Hamilton
Auditor, Timothy McCarthy
Supt. of Pub. Instruction, J. H. Lawhead
Chief Justice Sup. Court, J. D. Brewer
Justice of the Peace, J. A. Horton
Congressman, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan

COUNTY OFFICERS.
J. M. Tuttle, County Commissioner
W. H. Hais, County Treasurer
W. P. Marvin, Probate Judge
C. C. Whitson, County Clerk
J. S. Staples, Register of Deeds
G. W. Crum, County Attorney
John M. Deane, Clerk District Court
John F. Newell, County Surveyor
John F. Newell, Sheriff
J. C. Davis, Superintendent
D. C. Conway, Coroner
CITY OFFICERS.
Mayor, J. K. Crawford
Police Judge, B. Hum
City Attorney, F. H. Grisham
City Marshal, W. H. Spencer
Street Commissioner, W. H. Spencer
W. H. Holsinger, Geo. George, J. S. Doolittle, S. A. Perrigo, G. W. Este
Councilmen, E. A. Kinne, Treasurer, S. A. Breece

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 alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.
S. 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 Cove branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m.

Catholic - At Strong City, - Rev. Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday 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 Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

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

SOCIETIES.
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 - Angolia Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; R. C. Johnson, N. G.; J. E. Harper, Secretary.
G. A. B. - Gentry Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m.
L. O. G. T. - Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls, J. E. Harper, W. C. F. L. S., Haekett, W. S.

Womans Relief Corps - meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs F. P. Cochran, Secretary.
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 Personal property. Will sell on percent, or salary. ADDRESS, Cottonwood Falls, - Kansas.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
Don't fail to see the fine line of neckwear, at E. F. Holmes.
A fine line of Gent's Party Ties, at E. F. Holmes.
The nobby styles in neckwear, is at 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 Elmdale, have returned to Herrington.

Mr. George Peary, of Strong City, is spending the winter in Indianapolis, Ind.
5th below zero, Friday night, and down to zero two or three nights since then.
The ice that is now being harvested for next summer's use is thirteen inches thick.
Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, 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, and will visit her son, William, at 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. McGinley's, in Strong City, during the holidays, has returned to her home in Kansas City.
From late papers from Colorado we see that our old friend, formerly of this city, M. H. Pennell, Esq., is Treasurer of the Board of Trade, of Colorado City.

Miss Sands, formerly of Boston, now of Topeka, sister of Mr. Sands, Gen. Superintendent of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. is visiting with Miss Staples, of this city.
Mr. W. C. Handy, of Bazaar, and Wm. Friz, 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 father 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 one is most cordially invited.

Mr. Al. C. Burton, of the firm of Burton Bros., of Strong City and Clements, who has been acting as a traveling man in Colorado, has returned to Strong City, and again assumed the management of their Strong City store.
There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, January 23, 1888, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m.
J. C. Davis, County Supt.

Mr. David K. Cartter, son of Dr. W. H. Cartter, 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 purpose of fitting it up for a public gymnasium.
Died, at 2 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, January 10, 1888, of pneumonia, at the home of his parents, in Bazaar township, Dwight Hays, aged 18 years, youngest son of Mr. Geo. W. Hays and also the youngest member of the firm of Geo. W. Hays & Sons, Breeders of Hereford Cattle.

Mr. T. F. Scannell, of Topeka, State Delegate of the I. O. A. H., who organized a Division of that Order, at Strong City, Monday night, and who is Master Workman of the K. of L. assembly No. 41 or 42, Topeka, and Treasurer of the Stone Cutters' Association, of Topeka, was in town Monday.

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 Delegate.

Mr. Chas. W. White, who has been in the employ of the *Osage City Free Press and Republican*, for the past five years or more and who was formerly a tyro at Strong City, and who, by the way, is a No. 1 printer, has resigned his 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. We have been told the Judge told the fraternity some good and wholesome truths, in a most pleasing manner, that will inure to their benefit.

One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Doolittle & Son, Elmdale, Kan.
J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.
Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.
Brown & Roberts have the only harness in the county, and they run it free.
Bauer'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'Reilly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Peary's, and Gill & Melvane's, in Strong City, and it is always scaled one and one-half pounds to the 10 cent loaf. Give it a trial. - *Nov 24-18*

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.
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Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitaet. - *aug 6-17*

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CAHOLA ITEMS.

We are having lots of cold weather here.
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 California fever.
Eldred's new house got froze up so 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 apit 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 will be elected, and other business transacted. Brief addresses, pertaining to subjects of Kansas history, will 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, P. G. ADAMS,
President. Secretary.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.
Call in at Ford's, the jeweler's, and examine his immense stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, silverware and musical instruments. It is the best place in the county to buy a holiday present for a friend.
For Heating Stoves go to Gillet. He will not be under sold of anything in his line.
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PHYSICIANS.
J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE
STON ZANE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Office in T. B. Johnston's Drug Store.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,
Nov. 2-17

A. M. CONAWAY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. - *17-17*

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH C. 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. - *1623-17*

THOS. H. CRISHAM,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS - *162-17*

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
EMPOCIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Seward counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. - *1713-17*

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
-DEALER IN-
HARDWARE, STOVES AND
TIDWARE,
FARM MACHINERY, AND
MILLS.

Wood and Iron Pumps,
PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
FITTINGS,
W. H. HOLSINGER,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
162-17

NEW DRUGS,
AT
THE OLD STONE STORE.
DR. F. JOHNSON,
OF
ELMDALE, KANSAS'
HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY
New and Complete Stock
OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
AT
HIS OLD STAND,
WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS
OLD CUSTOMERS CALL
ON HIM.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE
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ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

Why Some Farmers Fail Where Others Are Remarkably Successful.

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 pumpkins are large, their squashes get ripe, their melons are sweet and their cabbage-heads 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 do no 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.

Many farmers are very careless about the time of planting and sowing. They know that a delay of a week in sowing grain will be likely to lessen the yield by several bushels to the acre, but they get behind with their work, sow their wheat and oats late, expect a small crop, and are rarely disappointed. In planting corn they are careless about the number of grains in each hill. They find when 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 desired. A large crop of corn can not 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 loss of cultivation. Too much or too little seed may be the cause of failure in the potato field. The yield of potatoes in the West is generally small and the cause may often be found in the careless way in which they are planted and cultivated. Little attention is given to the details of cutting the seed, preparing the land, dropping, covering or hoeing.

If manufacturers gave no more attention to details than farmers do no one would buy the articles they turn out. They do not expect to produce a good article without giving very close attention to many little things. A 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. Should a cabinet-maker be as careless about little things as most farmers are he would have no sale for his wares. 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, though farmers fail in producing them 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 rake as well as the plow and harrow in preparing their ground. They sow each kind of seed at the proper time. They thin the plants by hand and use the hoe among them while they are small. They resort to transplantation when it becomes necessary, and ordinarily have no ground that is not occupied by growing plants. Farmers often fail in producing a supply of garden vegetables for their own families. Only in very favorable seasons do they have a liberal quantity of the more common vegetables. The market gardener expresses no surprise at this. He notices how careless the average farmer is in preparing his soil to produce plants that are somewhat delicate; how he plants the seed of onions, peets and cucumbers at the same time, and how he is likely to neglect his garden for weeks in succession. He has

TAKE IN THE BOOM.

When the winter days begin, and the frost is setting in, and the air is damp and chilly, and mawkish in its breath; when the ground-box soundly snores, and pneumonia goes out doors; when the other tender plants are housed, take in the infant boom.

Foraker's distended mouth yawns against the solid south.

Shut it, shut it, Baby Benson, feel and fear the winter brume;

Hear the word that James 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 grin and icy features are wrapped in deepest gloom;

Mourning o'er his wretched chicks, vainly against fate he kicks,

And groves to think the time has come to house his tender boom.

Hawley, Harrison and Hoar, Allison, Evans and the winter brume;

Of the Blaine 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 Hold the Republican Convention.

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 health, 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 occasion 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 party.

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 hate—and as he fired the fatal shot exclaimed: "Arthur is the President!" and Arthur became at last the beneficiary of the Chicago fight. Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Guitau 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."

SHERIDAN AND GRESHAM.

Why Neither of Them Should Be Sacrificed by their Party.

There are occasional suggestions hither and yon 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 distinguished. Sheridan's is the more illustrious career. Gresham's is the broader and more diversified. Sheridan is essentially a soldier. From the day he entered West Point as a cadet his employment has been in the military service, through all grades of

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. They 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 issue the commission which was a solace to the old commander in his declining 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 hope against the rational, common-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 illness declared that the chance of a Republican candidate in 1888 would necessarily be slender.

Under the leadership of Blaine National Republican ascendancy 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.

HOW TO BUY BOOKS.

First Get Money, Then Enthusiasm and Then a Little Learning.

Enthusiasm, like that felt by Lamb for the Elizabethan dramatists, is what is especially needed for the formation of a library. The buyer, if he have a strong bent in one direction, will satisfy that first. If history be his special study, the historians will figure most conspicuously; if theology, the theologians; if poetry, the poets. This is reasonable enough; but there is no branch of study that can be fitly pursued alone, and, after satisfying a special 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 Mullie's for a Shakespeare or a Milton, a "Don Quixote" or a Waverley novel, for "Boswell's Life of Johnson" or Lockhart's "Life of Scott." However limited the book-buyer's taste or means, it especially behooves him, if bent on culture, to possess good library copies of the great poets and historians of his country. Poetry, apart from its intrinsic value as the most elevating and delightful of intellectual gifts, opens up many a fair path of literary study; and, without a knowledge of past history, a man is 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 be impossible to read a borrowed book with some advantage, but it is the pursuit of knowledge under great difficulties. You are 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 afterward. The most honest people in the world have a peculiarity—they forget to return books. Let me end by repeating, with more emphasis, what I have already suggested—that the foundation of a library should be laid in early life. To see it grow, by slow but sure degrees, is a sure delight, and the boy who spends his "tips" in this way will, as he grows to be a man, spend more, until in the course of years he will gather round him a host of "never-failing friends."—London News.

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 Melligan to return his letters.—St. Louis Republican.

Those Republican Presidential candidates whose activity has been renewed by the President's message should remember Chancey M. Dole's remark, that the man who neglects 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 Supreme Court kindly remember that, as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lamar was not too old to wrest 23,000,000 acres of land from the railroads and 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 be remembered that Mr. Blaine goes into the fight with all the wealth and power and influence of the monopolies at his back. They are playing for big stakes, and if they lose this time they lose forever. They have the advantage of superb organization backed by unlimited wealth. They are in the last ditch and will make a desperate struggle to recover lost ground. Such, in brief, is an outline of the situation in 1888.—St. Paul Globe.

FACTS ABOUT BUSTLES.

An Absurd Fashion and How it Might Be Effectually Suppressed.

The highest authorities on costumes seem to have inclined to the opinion that the bustle, which undeniably came from Paris, was a reaction among the ladies of the French aristocracy 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 Merveilles of the directory had done; still David and the artists of his school were the real arbiters of fashion until 1815; nor 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 vanquished 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 Voltaire and Boissy-Lormian. The bustle 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 attitude between the shoulders to its natural position at the hips; sleeves hitherto tight were suddenly puff'd out to portentous amplitude, and the pear-shaped, 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 jeers of the satirists and the solemn head-shaking and grave protrusions of the moralist.

The only practicable way to suppress a fashion is to associate it with infamy. Mrs. Turner, the poisoner in James I.'s time, was hanged at Tyburn in a ruff stiffened with yellow starch; and yellow ruffs immediately went out of fashion. The murderers, Maria Manning was hanged at Newgate in a black satin dress; and for twenty years afterward black 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 hanging a female criminal whose garb adorned a huge dress-improver.—London Telegraph.

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 Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." Violence is a good thing when well applied.—Interior.

Gratitude is the homage the heart renders to God for His goodness; Christian 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 80,000.

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 state the names of the three members of the class who have shown the most diligence and proficiency, and the best all-around 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 to celebrate the jubilee of Congregationalism 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 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 place on the rush line.

WIT AND WISDOM.

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

To suffer through those who love is ten times worse than to suffer ourselves.—Somerville Journal.

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and who procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires makes a wise and happy purchase.

An ounce of lead isn't so very heavy, but it depends a good deal on how it strikes you whether you can carry it or not.—Washington Critic.

Ruskin says: "Man should resemble a river." Some men do, in one respect 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 mauve blue arrangement over a portion of plush colored thingumbob." "Ah, indeed."—N. Y. Journal.

Doctors say that drinking large 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?—Binghamton Republican.

A young college debater will argue for hours that the pursuit of happiness is better than the realization and then feel disappointed because his girl refuses for the fourth time to marry him.—Merchaut 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 with children all my life."—American Magazine.

The pie of the season: Honor 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," said the wife of a prominent man. "I don't think you'd better open it." "What shall we do with it?" "I'll tell you; we'll take it out and get the hired girl to open it. She has lit the fire with kerosene three times this week, and I don't think that dynamite will hurt her."—Washington Critic.

RAISING WATER FOWLS.

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.

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.

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 clasp our hands tightly over our heart to still its cries, whispering, Hush!

During the past few years the demand for domesticated ducks and geese has greatly increased, especially in the East, where wild water fowls have become exceedingly scarce.

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.

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HONEST SYMPATHY.

A Lack of It the Hardest Thing for Human Nature to Bear.

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!

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 compassionate tenderness that I, who had thought never again to shed a tear, so stony seemed my eyes, felt them overflowing.

I suppose such people have their place in the world, but they always seem to me like those artificial plants suspended in pots from drawing-room 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 grime and dust of years.—Fanny Fern, in N. Y. Ledger.

"Charley," said a young wife, "is there any such person as the 'fool-killer'?" "Oh, I guess not; I don't know," said Charley, who was reading the morning paper. "Well, Charley, all I want to say is, please don't go out after dark any more until you find out!"—Washington Critic.

A number of Americans propose to erect a statue of General Washington in Paris.

The Coming Comet.

It is fancied by a grateful patron that the next comet will appear in the form of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters.

"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.

THE GIRL WITH THE HIGHEST HAIR 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 BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

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 torn down and deserted for 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.

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.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being discussed: "Is not this disorder the real cause of consumption?"

Ten years ago the microscope was something 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.

The counterfeiter, no matter where he goes, is seldom well lodged. At least, it is held to be where he is he has bad quarters.—Boston Courier.

Woman's Work.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first requisite is good health.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS advertisement with logo and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

WIZARD OIL advertisement for rheumatism, featuring an illustration of a wizard and text describing its effectiveness.

COCKLES PILLS advertisement for biliousness, featuring a rooster logo and text describing its use for various ailments.

A General Tie-Up

of all the means of public conveyance in a large city even for a few hours, during a strike of the employees, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community.

Nothing Without Its Sting.

There is a great deal of blow about the signal service officers.—Boston Post.

MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC advertisement featuring a woman's portrait and text describing its benefits for women's health.

PACIFIC LIVER PILLS advertisement for stomach and bowel ailments, featuring a logo and text.

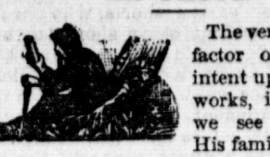
Ely's Cream Balm advertisement for colds and catarrh, featuring a logo and text.

WILL PAY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, featuring a large logo and text.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD advertisement with detailed text describing symptoms and the effectiveness of the remedy.

DR. PIERCE'S PURGATIVE advertisement for liver pills, featuring a logo and text.

HIIS PHOTO.



The venerable benefactor 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 all afflicted with rheumatism, and desires especially to say that Orrin Robinson, of Granville, 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 crutches and went home well without them, and he has been well since St. Jacobs Oil cured him."

WALE'S GOODYEAR SHOE CO. advertisement featuring a shoe illustration and text.

DURAN'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY advertisement with text describing its benefits.

THE BEST TONIC advertisement for Peruvian Strengthening Elixir.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS advertisement for sewing machines.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT advertisement with a circular logo and text.

MEXICAN MUSTANG MEMORY advertisement with a circular logo and text.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE advertisement with a circular logo and text.

JONES advertisement for paying freight.

\$100 to \$300 a MONTH advertisement for agents.

SOLDIERS all get Pensions advertisement.

HOME advertisement for book-keeping.

PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION advertisement.

LEGAL AGENT advertisement.

PERMANENT CURES advertisement.

CHIEF RELIANCE advertisement.

WIZARD OIL advertisement for rheumatism.

COCKLES PILLS advertisement for biliousness.

DR. PIERCE'S PURGATIVE advertisement for liver pills.

SICK HEADACHE advertisement with a circular logo and text.

COLLISION ON A BRIDGE.

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 Accident in Detroit—Freight Engine Blown Up.

WENIPPEE, 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 hour and the train bound west was 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 bottom. 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, and the train man weighed under the wreckage was noticed 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 except the head, which was horribly mangled. The trainmen think the boilers of the engine exploded when the train struck, and that this caused the damage to the bridge. Nobody seemed to know the cause of the accident. It is thought that the engine had become long on the train going east and had fallen steep. The damage is estimated at \$184,000.

THE FISTOL.

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

BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

ERIC, Pa., Jan. 7.—Dr. James Gansworthy of Portland, Me., and his son James, eleven years old, were passing from one car to another of a local train near Lake Shore near Westfield, N. Y., this morning when the train was running and a high gale blowing, when the lad was lifted from 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 employees 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 cans 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 to live.

A FREIGHT ENGINE BLOWN UP.

WHEATON, W. V. Jan. 7.—At Cambridge, O., yesterday afternoon a yard engine 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 injuries.

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 ladder to the main 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 \$90,000.

Bankrupt Railroads.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The *Railways Age* publishes record of foreclosure sales and receiverships in the United States, showing that no less than thirty-one different railroads, aggregating \$473,000,000 and representing an apparent capital invested of \$828,000,000 were sold in bankruptcy during 1907. The *Age* says: "It is remarkable that while by far the greater part of the railway building has been erected on the wild and presumably rich 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 unfortunary management."

Food for Lawyers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The provisional committee of the anti-administration branch of the Knights of Labor has concluded eminent counsel and it has been decided to begin a suit in equity against the general officers of the order for an accounting of funds, and also determining 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 contribute their share of the expenses.

The rubber trust has advanced prices about five per cent. The trust has a combined capital of about \$30,000,000.

OIL EXCITEMENT.

An Oil Boom That Has Seldom Been Equalled—Advance in the Article.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—There was great excitement in the oil market yesterday morning, and the crowd around the oil 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 1/2, which was 1/2 above last Saturday's close, and the advance was accompanied with the wildest excitement, which carried the prices up 100% before there was a reaction. Then there was a slight pause in the advance and the price fell 1/2. 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 shut-down movement by the Producers' Union and the facts that the stock of oil was being reduced 1,300,000 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 73 to 90 1/2 cents, and 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 92 1/2, but as soon as an attempt to cover was made by one of the short operators the market opened for sale and the price advanced to 94 1/2 cents in the half hour between twelve and 12:30. Some trouble is expected to result from the rapid rise. The price advanced 4 1/2 cents since Saturday's close.

THE PITTSBURGH CLOSURE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—The excitement in oil yesterday has seldom been equalled. The market opened strong at 90 cents, and in twenty minutes advanced to 93 1/2 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 anxious 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 at any price. The buoyant feeling kept up all the afternoon, and in this city and Bradford, 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 Contract.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Senator Stanford, of California, said today in an interview: "Attacks upon the Central Pacific people are simply ebullitions of politicians and demagogues. We have been treated most unfairly. Crocker, Huntington and myself conceived the idea of building a railroad over the Sierra Nevada. If we could do this, we hoped to secure control of not only the Nevada & Utah, but of the Montana & Idaho roads. After a survey had demonstrated that the idea was practicable, the company was organized in 1861 under the laws of California, and by an act of Congress, as has been asserted, the Central Pacific differs from the Union Pacific in that respect. By accepting the act of Congress in 1862 we became contractors with the Government to build a road from Sacramento eastward, and the company immediately 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 in obligations several years ago. 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 road it is nobody's business, so long as we have faithfully filled our contract. We constructed the road at more than double the cost of the obligations to the Government, and 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 scrutinize them, is absolutely false."

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

Manufacturers Much Concerned as to Effect of the Reading Strike—Paupers vs. Strikers.

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 today. The proprietors of the large factories and iron works in this section predict that if the mines are shut down for two weeks, that the majority of the large establishments will be obliged to close, owing to the lack of a supply of coal. All the industrial cities and towns in this section, such as Reading, Birdsboro, Norristown, Pottsville, Hamburg and smaller places, depend 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 President Corbin as to cause him to consent 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 complied, the rest fearing violence. Those who have consented will be sent there.

Flint Glass Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—H. Sellers McKee, a prominent manufacturer, states that the number of firms which would shut down their glass factories on account of trouble with employees was over forty-three, 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 committee 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. Altogether, 15,000 men are now out, and the strike bids fair to be a long and bitter one.

THREATENED COAL FAMINE.

The Strike Causes Approbation of a Coal Famine—Stagnation in the Trade.

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 scarcity 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 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 customers 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 to \$2.50 for the best quality. It is believed, it will be followed by many others in a few days. The company employed 1,500 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 tonight, it is believed, will be followed by many others in a few days. The company employed 1,500 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 tonight, it is believed, will be followed by many others in a few days. The company employed 1,500 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.

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 1,500 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 tonight, it is believed, will be followed by many others in a few days. The company employed 1,500 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.

GREER COUNTY, TEXAS.

The President Warns All Persons Against Purchasing Land in the Disputed Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President has issued the following proclamation: "WHEREAS The title to all that territory lying between the 10th degree of longitude and the 100th degree of longitude and the 33rd degree of latitude and the 34th degree of latitude, being a part of the Indian Territory, as shown by surveys and investigations, and the title to the same is claimed by the State of Texas, and also by the State of New Mexico, and also by the State of Colorado, and also by the State of Oklahoma, and also by the State of Kansas, and also by the State of Missouri, and also by the State of Arkansas, and also by the State of Louisiana, and also by the State of Mississippi, and also by the State of Alabama, and also by the State of Georgia, and also by the State of Florida, and also by the State of South Carolina, and also by the State of North Carolina, and also by the State of Virginia, and also by the State of West Virginia, and also by the State of Kentucky, and also by the State of 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