

World

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

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 7th the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature for the organization of Oklahoma were presented and referred. A memorial was also presented by Mr. Horner in favor of a bankrupt law. The bill to strengthen our coast defenses and encourage the manufacture of steel for modern army ordnance, armor, etc., was taken up and passed without division, as was also the bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern naval ordnance. After passing several other bills the Senate further debated the Eads Tehuantepec bill and then adjourned. In the House a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced when the States were called. Under suspension of the rules a bill passed establishing terms of United States courts at St. Joseph, Hannibal and Springfield, Mo., as was also the bill granting the right of way to the Chicago, Kansas, Nebraska railroad through the Indian Territory. Adjourned.

The Senate on the 8th passed several minor bills, among them a bill to prohibit any officer or agent of the Government from contracting out the labor of prisoners. The Senate bill for securing statistics to the extent and value of the vessel fisheries of the United States was passed, and the House bill relating to the importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season was taken up. Without disposing of the bill the Senate went into secret session and soon adjourned. At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Senate bill to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese Empire for losses sustained in the Rock Springs (Wyo.) riot in September, 1885. The bill appropriating \$147,748 was substituted for the Senate bill and passed. Pending consideration of the bill authorizing the President to arrange for a conference to promote arbitration between the United States and Mexico and South America, Kansas and Brazil the House took a recess. At the evening session eulogies were delivered and resolutions passed respecting the death of Messrs. Arnot, Beach and Downey, of New York, and the House adjourned.

Every seat in the Senate gallery was occupied on the 9th, the day being devoted to eulogies upon the late Senator Logan. The President and family, the diplomatic corps and other prominent people and Mrs. Logan and daughter occupied seats reserved for them. It was the anniversary of the deceased Senator's sixty-first birthday. Eulogies were delivered by Senator's Club, Morgan, Edmunds, Manderson, Hampton, Alford, Spencer, Cook, Frye, Plumb, Everts, Sabin, Palmers, Lansom and Farwell. The resolution of respect was adopted and the Senate adjourned. In the House the Senate bills making appropriations to strengthen the coast defenses and other purposes were referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A sharp colloquy took place between Messrs. Gibson, of Virginia, and Rogers, of Arkansas, during debate upon the bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the coast defenses, by salary instead of fees. No final action was reached when the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Consular bill. The committee soon rose, public business was suspended and the House proceeded to consider resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Price, of Wisconsin. Eulogies were delivered and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 10th the presiding officer presented resolutions of the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature (in joint convention) protesting against the validity of the election of David S. Turpie as United States Senator. After some debate a new conference committee was appointed on the bill regarding the pre-emption and timber-claim laws. The Senate then passed the bill relating to the importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season. The Eads Tehuantepec bill was then discussed until adjournment. The morning hour in the House was consumed in filibustering on the bill providing that in the General Land-office there shall be ten chiefs of division at a salary of \$2,000 each. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

AFTER the transaction of routine business the Senate on the 11th further considered the Eads Tehuantepec bill, which was laid aside and several bills merely of local interest, passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was then taken up and after being for a time under consideration was laid aside. A few more local bills were passed and the Senate bill for the relief of Thomas A. Osborne, formerly United States Marshal of Kansas, to repay him \$8,701, public money lost by him in 1864 through the failure of a private banking house, was passed. The House devoted most of the session to work in Committee of the Whole. A message was received from the President transmitting without his approval the Dependent Pension bill. At the evening session thirty-five pension bills passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ANNIE, the daughter of Representative Randall, was married recently at Washington to Charles C. Lancaster, who comes of an old Catholic family of Maryland.

The President has signed the Indian Land Severalty and the "Backbone" Land Grant Forfeiture bills.

The House Committee on the Civil Service has reported favorably Mr. Cox's bill to increase the salaries of the Commissioners to \$8,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Isaac W. Avery, of Georgia, chief of division, First Auditor's office.

The President has signed the bill for the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C.

The Commissioner of Pensions has started requisitions for \$18,700,000 with which to make the payment of pensions due March 1. This will be the largest payment for current pensions made in any one quarter in the history of the Government.

The President has approved the Army Appropriation bill, the Immediate Transportation bill, the act for the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Tex., and the act for the completion of the public building at Santa Fe, N. M.

The Senate Committee on Claims has reported favorably the House bill giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction over suits against the Government.

President Cleveland vetoed the Dependent Parents Pension bill.

The bill granting the Rock Island right-of-way through the Indian Territory, as it passed the House, contains some material modifications from the original route. The road will enter the Indian Territory at Caldwell, Kan., instead of Hunnewell. It will run by Memphis, Tenn., was captured in Kansas City, Mo.

Forty convicts mutilated recently near Asheville, N. C. They were reduced to submission by bird shot.

The wife of Dr. Ford, of New Orleans, has sued for divorce on the ground that he is a convicted felon. Ford killed his wife's seducer and pleaded guilty to manslaughter to save his wife being examined in court.

THE EAST.

A SPECIAL from Erie, Pa., says that Christian Schrau, who shot and killed one of his daughters and wounded another two months ago, suicided by hanging recently in the Erie jail.

The longshoremen's strike at New York was reported very much weakened on the 8th, men being offered seventy-five cents a ton by shipmasters.

A LARGE four-masted steamer struck on the bar off Key East, N. J., the other morning. Later she hauled off. The fog was very thick. She was believed to be an Italian line steamer.

O'NEIL, the convicted New York "boodle" alderman, has been sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY No. 49 declared the longshoremen's strike off at New York on the 11th.

The eighth annual convention of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association began at New York on the 8th, with President Reall in the chair.

The schooner Samuel Daly, of New London, was cut through by the ice at Saybrook Point, near Hartford, Conn., recently, and sunk. Captain Spaulding, his wife and child and three seamen got into a yawl, but before it could be freed the vessel went down. The Captain and one of the seamen was saved, but the others were lost. Mrs. Spaulding's body was found floating, being held up by its clothing.

JOHN LEIGHTON, clerk of the Boston municipal criminal court for nineteen years, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$300,000.

A CAREFUL revision of the recent railroad disaster in Vermont shows the following estimate of the number of persons on the wrecked train and how accounted for. It makes the number of killed thirty-two. There were brought to Windsor, on the Connecticut River railroad, thirty; to the White River Junction, on the Boston & Lowell road, thirty-seven; taken on at White River Junction, six; trampled, twelve; total on train, eighty-five—accounted for as follows: Injured, per surgeons' official list, thirty-six; dead bodies recovered, surgeons' count, twenty-seven; found later, five; known to have returned home, five; total, eighty-five.

The Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad Company has granted its striking yardmen the increase in wages demanded.

THE WEST.

The Western Land Association at its regular monthly meeting at Cincinnati on the 9th voted unanimously that the price of nails be advanced to \$2.70 card, an advance of ten cents.

THOUSANDS of cattle perished in the recent blizzard in Montana.

CORA LEE, accused of the murder of Sarah Graham at Springfield, Mo., has been released on \$7,000 bail.

MUCH damage has been done in Illinois by overflowing rivers and heavy rain. Two Sterling, Rock river was reported higher than for thirty years.

ABOUT six miles northwest of Jefferson, Iowa, a small farm house occupied by a man named Luckium was entirely consumed by fire recently and his aged father, wife and son were burned to death. Two neighboring women saw the flames and tried to get into the house but the doors were fastened. This, together with the fact that a gun and revolver were found near the charred remains of the old man, has given rise to suspicions of murder and arson.

RIVER Raisin at Monroe, Mich., was never so high as on the 9th. With the water came an ice gorge, which swept away the Macomb street bridge. It was an iron structure, valued at \$15,000. Many residences were flooded and several people were rescued with difficulty.

SIX men were arrested in the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, during the Patti performance. An improvised bomb had exploded in his hands, severely injuring him. It was reported that he had intended to assassinate the singer with it and burn down the house. Much alarm was caused, a panic being narrowly prevented.

The Missouri Legislature has shelved the question of submission.

The Dakota Council defeated by an emphatic majority the bill giving incorporated cities the exclusive control of the liquor traffic within their limits. The same body passed a local option bill, 33 to 1. The friends of the bill say its passage in the House is assured.

The Peoria (Ill.) grand jury has returned twenty indictments against Hoke, the embezzler.

HENRY SCHWARTZ, who is now in jail at Morris, Ill., suspected of being implicated in the Rock Island express robbery, has, it is said, made a confession to his wife. The confession would show that Schwartz did not murder the express messenger, although he was concerned in the robbery.

GEORGE W. VOICE, an East St. Louis policeman, has been arrested on the charge of having killed Ex-Mayor John B. Bowler in that city November 20, 1885. He was implicated by two young hoodlums.

A TERRIBLE winter storm prevailed in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York on the 11th. Several churches and residences were demolished. At Tyrone, Pa., four men were killed by a falling tree.

GOVERNOR Ross, of New Mexico, has signed the new cattle quarantine bill for that Territory.

The accident on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, near Cleveland, O., on the morning of the 11th was without loss of life. The engine passed safely over the bridge, which gave way, the cars that fell through having only two persons on board, who escaped without injury.

FLORENCE B. JOE Hooker and a three-year-old filly, all speedy trotters, were burned to death in a barn in Detroit, Mich., the other night.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA has been discovered in the large herd of cattle owned by Judge Foley on his farm west of Lincoln, Ill., and a State veterinary surgeon has pronounced it of bad type. Several head will be killed and the others strictly quarantined.

THE SOUTH.

TALBOTT, who recently stole Fanny Davern's diamonds, valued at \$53,000, from a hotel in Memphis, Tenn., was captured in Kansas City, Mo.

Forty convicts mutilated recently near Asheville, N. C. They were reduced to submission by bird shot.

The wife of Dr. Ford, of New Orleans, has sued for divorce on the ground that he is a convicted felon. Ford killed his wife's seducer and pleaded guilty to manslaughter to save his wife being examined in court.

GENERAL.

Two bombs were thrown against the police headquarters at Lyons, France, on the 9th. A bomb was also thrown against the police station at St. Etienne, thirty-three miles from Lyons, the same day, injuring three officers. No great harm was done at Lyons.

The Buda-Pesther Journal urges Austria to attack Russia before the latter has completed her preparations on the lower Danube. It says: "War is inevitable and it is better to begin fighting before the Balkan States have been Russified. Austria would thus secure an alliance with Servia and Bulgaria, giving her 100,000 additional troops."

It is reported that the Cumarders Beta and Alpha have been purchased by the Dominion Government for service in protecting the fisheries.

The Queen and expedition which went to New Guinea to avenge the murder by natives last October at Johannes of Captain Craig and two sailors and six Malays of the ship Emily, has returned entirely successful. The native chief, responsible for the murder, was caught and beheaded, and the village where he and his accomplices lived was burned.

A man of glass workers at St. Helens, England, the other day attacked with stones and bottles a number of newly imported Swedish workmen, injuring several of them. The police were powerless.

The Mohammedans will celebrate the Queen's jubilee in their mosques throughout India with special prayers for the stability and welfare of the Empire.

TRADERS from the interior of Africa report that the explorer, Dr. Holub and his wife, and the entire party accompanying him, have been massacred by natives.

The volcano of Mauna Loa in the Sandwich Islands was in eruption recently. The eruptions were followed by earthquakes.

FURTHER damage was reported on the 10th from the high waters prevailing in Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania.

FRENCH anarchists assert that the outrages at Lyons and Etienne are the beginning of an anarchist campaign.

FIRE in Hull, England, the other day destroyed several warehouses and oil mills, causing \$1,000,000 of damage.

PARNELL's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected by 352 to 246.

Bradstreet's Journal estimates the decrease in the value of domestic trade at New York due to strikes is, in round numbers, \$25,000,000. The striking employes have sacrificed \$2,650,000 of wages in two weeks.

THERE were 237 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ended February 10, against 242 in the preceding week and 227, 330, 337 and 336 in the corresponding weeks of 1886, 1885, 1884 and 1883, respectively.

The mine owners of Lanarkshire, Scotland, have given their men the increase in wages demanded.

FOUR hundred houses were burned in Rangoon, Burma, recently.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on the 10th. The Lieutenant Governor made a statement of measures which the Government would propose, among them one in relation to Niagara Park. Dr. Baxter was chosen Speaker.

BOLIVIA has stationed troops to prevent communication with the Argentine Republic on account of cholera. Cattle and mules have been seized on the frontier, and will probably all perish in attempting to return.

THE LATEST.

Boston, Feb. 11.—The Journal prints a statement made by John C. Leighton regarding the alleged discrepancies in his accounts. Mr. Leighton says that during the twenty years in which he served as clerk of the municipal court he paid in precisely what the law requires. He accounts for the large amount of fines, during his career of years of service (1870-75) in comparison with later years on the ground of the prohibitory law. The prisoners paid fines and made no appeal. During the next five years the license law was passed, and not a fine of any description, where liquors were concerned, was paid in the municipal court, as the same were appealed to the superior court. During this time the fines for drunkenness were reduced to one dollar without costs. Mr. Leighton admits that errors have occurred which he can not account for, amounting, he thinks, to not over \$1,000. He is prepared to make up the deficit at any time.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.—Alfred Smith, the man on trial for beating his wife and a woman named Wilson to death with a hammer, opened his mouth to-day for the first time and told his story. His wife was a medium and leader in spiritualistic circles hereabouts. Smith says that the two women schemed to get him out of the way, and that Dr. Bell, who has since disappeared, was Mrs. Wilson's lover. On the night of the murder he was awakened by some one who was in the act of cutting his throat. He sprang from his bed and was struck in the dark by a person who he says was Sell. He grappled with his assailant, and taking a hammer from the doctor's hand struck him. He then tumbled over on the bed on which were the dead bodies of the two women. Smith's story created a sensation, but it is not believed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Stanley Karl, a young lion tamer, after escaping the danger of many a wild beast's wrath, died last night in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, indirectly from a self-inflicted wound by a negro's teeth. Three weeks ago Karl, while in charge of one of the tigers belonging to Forepaugh's menagerie, became involved in a quarrel with a colored man, and struck him in the face. The negro's front teeth made a deep wound in the second joint of Karl's index finger. Inflammation set in and the wounded man entered the hospital for treatment. Yesterday afternoon the doctors determined to perform a surgical operation and it was thought necessary to put him under the influence of chloroform. From the effects of which he rapidly sank and died.

PINE HILL, Ark., Feb. 11.—Saturday night the cotton gin of a man named Allen was set on fire and burned to the ground, causing a loss of \$5,000, and Sunday night the public school house and one of the churches were destroyed by fire. Monday night a sheriff's posse started in search of the incendiaries, and found them some distance from town. They resisted arrest and the posse opened upon them, mortally wounding two. The other one of the party escaped.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature.

The Senate was not in session on the 8th. In the House bills were introduced. Mr. Fenton's resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the charges against the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering Mr. Williamson's bill relating to evidence of debt taken by traveling salesmen. The measure elicited considerable debate, but was finally recommended for passage. Adjourned.

Other bills were introduced in the Senate on the 7th, one of these being by the Temperance Committee, which provides for the suspension or removal of county, township and city officers for failure to perform the duties required by law. Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. Senator Barker's bill providing for an Assistant State Treasurer was recommended for passage. Senator Humphrey's joint resolution relating to constitutional amendment passed. The House met at four o'clock p. m. Petitions were presented and a few bills introduced. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and after a debate reported favorably on the bill amending the act to enable counties, cities and townships to issue bonds to aid railroads. The report of the committee was adopted and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 8th a bill was introduced by Mr. Bush, to make it unlawful to catch fish between April 1 and November 1. The following bills passed: Relating to the extension and construction of continuous and connected lines of railroad, and providing for the purchase of railroad property; and the purchase or guaranty of railroad securities in certain cases; to amend the act regulating crimes and punishments; Senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution by striking out the word "white" in the House forenoon was principally devoted to routine business. In the afternoon the House, in Committee of the Whole took the Murray Temperance bill. Many amendments were offered. Some adopted, but none of them the bill was finally recommended for passage and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th several local bills were introduced and many bills of a local character were recommended for passage. Appropriation bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. Senator Young's bill for the further investment of the permanent school fund, after a bitter discussion, referred to a special committee of five for further consideration. Senator Ritter's resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution preventing municipalities from voting aid to railroad corporations occupied the attention of the Senate from four until six o'clock.

It was finally defeated by a vote of 17 to 19. An evening session was held for the consideration of local bills. In the House bills were introduced for the purpose of providing for the purchase of stocks, grain, etc., affording relief to the Supreme Court; relating to railroads, and several local bills. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mr. Myton, of Finney county, for Justice of the Peace. The bill was adopted. Several bills passed at the evening session. The Murray Temperance bill came up for third reading and after some talk was finally passed by a vote of 92 yeas to 19 nays. It being absent. Counties and county lines occupied the attention of the House until adjournment. At the evening session bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate on the 10th the Temperance Committee introduced a new temperance bill. A long list of bills passed, among them the appropriation bills for the Agricultural College, State Normal School, Blind Institute, the Soldiers' Orphan's Home, the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Reform School, Feeble Minded Institute; changing the name of St. John county to Logan; regulating the fees of county treasurers, county clerks, etc., and many bills of a private or local character. In the House Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to prevent unjust discrimination against employes of corporations, companies and individuals. Several other bills were introduced. The Senate bill relating to suffrage upon the petition came up as the special order and brought out a lively debate, at the conclusion of which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed by a vote of 92 yeas to 19 nays, there being thirty absent.

The Senate on the 11th decided to accept the invitation to visit Wichita and fixed upon February 18 as the day. A few bills were introduced and bills considered in Committee of the Whole. In the House, after routine business, the county line bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and after it became known that a compromise had been made by which Lane county should retain its present boundaries, the bill was recommended for passage. Out of what are now Ford, Hodgeman, Finney and Hamilton counties are created the counties of Garfield, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Harvey, Kearney, Hamilton, Stockwell, of Hodgeman and Ford counties. In all six new counties are created. A number of bills passed, none of them of general interest, however. Resolutions of sympathy to Representative Boyd on the death of his son were adopted by the Senate and Mr. Edwards offered a preamble and resolution reciting that Topeka failed to furnish a proper water supply to insure the safety of State buildings, and requesting the city to take immediate steps to remedy the defect. One memorializing Congress to remove the Pottawatomie Indians from their reservation in Jackson County. Adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventors: Skillman H. Caldwell, of Moine, safety platform for cars; Thomas E. Chamberlin, of Arkansas City, combination tool; William Fitzpatrick, of Girard, washing machine; John J. Hahn, of Oxford, tight coupling; Newton E. Emery, of Brazleton, washing machine; John O. Stockwell, of Burlington, telephone system; John W. Lisdall, of Winfield, rope measuring device.

A PETITION was recently in circulation in Topeka addressed to the General Land Commissioner of the United States, asking that a land office be established at Voorhes, a small city in Stevens County, in the southwest corner of the State, and within three miles of the southern boundary line of Kansas. The object seemed to be to provide for the contingency of the passage by Congress of a bill opening up for settlement the strip known as "No Man's Land," upon which some 5,000 squatters have already located.

The work on the branches of the Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad, the Atchison and Topeka, is progressing rapidly in all parts of the State. The Great Bend extension, which is already being operated to Ness City, has been contracted for to the west line of Scott County, only sixty miles from the State line. The Rock Island and Union Pacific roads are equally active, and it is thought that the railroad construction in Kansas this year will surpass the record of 1885.

The receipts of the penitentiary for the month of January were \$11,000.80, and the expenditures \$10,830.50, leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$272.31, which does not include the coal furnished State institutions, which probably amounts to over \$4,000.

GENERAL LOGAN.

Eulogistic Remarks On the Life and Character of General Logan on the Floor of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The galleries of the Senate chamber were densely crowded with spectators at the opening of proceedings this morning, the occasion being the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Logan, for which to-day had been assigned. Mrs. Logan, with her son and daughter and friends occupied seats in the private gallery.

The Chaplain in his prayer paid a graceful tribute to the deceased.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution as soon as the journal was read, that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Logan, business be now suspended in order that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay fitting tribute to his public and private services.

Mr. Cullom then addressed the Senate, and said that to-day they had met to lay the tribute of their love on the tomb of Logan. But yesterday, it seemed Logan had stood among them in the full flush of manhood, a giant in strength and endurance, with a will of iron and a constitution as tough as the sturdy oak.

After sketching the principal events in Mr. Logan's life, Mr. Cullom spoke of his probity and integrity, and said that in the last Presidential campaign, no ghost of dishonor in his past life had arisen and stood in his path. The eulogy closed with a quotation ending as follows:

"Rest, soldier, statesman, rest, that he had not hated anybody; that he was strong in the field of battle as in the field of politics; that he had always wanted something, and wanted it very much in earnest, and had a creed and purpose on every imaginable subject."

Mr. Spooner spoke of General Logan's magnetism and daring; that he was by common consent the ideal soldier of the war; that among a million brave men there was but one John A. Logan. That he was too proud to claim a pension due him for his wounds, but that he had an abiding faith that should be called away before his wife the people he had served so long would cheerfully pay their debt of honor to her.

Mr. Cockrell said that although he had differed with General Logan, he loved and honored him for his noble and magnanimous qualities of head and heart—the attributes of the true soldier and great man among all nations.

Mr. Frye said that the Senators had to-day brought garlands and wreaths to decorate the dead soldier's grave. He would offer but a single flower; Logan was an honest man. Logan. That he was too proud to claim a pension due him for his wounds, but that he had an abiding faith that should be called away before his wife the people he had served so long would cheerfully pay their debt of honor to her.

Mr. Palmer said that if Logan had been a Frenchman during the revolution he would have been that day's Danton, and his motto, like Danton's would have been "To dare."

The proceedings having extended beyond the hour expected, Mr. Ransom gave way to Mr. Farwell, who moved the adoption of the resolution. This was done, and the Senate, at our o'clock, adjourned.

WE CAN NOT DENY IT.

American Legal Methods Given a Little Air in England.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Next Tuesday, in Lancashire, a man will be hung for a murder committed shortly after New Year's. A paper speaking of the event, compares the speedy justice of England with the laxity of America in executing condemned murderers. It cites the Maxwell case in St. Louis, Spies in Chicago, and other cases in America, and closes with this little stab of irony, which is timely, to say the least:

"After sentences have been passed in America the law of the Republic holds as a first principle that every possible chance should be given to a suspect to prove his innocence. The law will not take a mean advantage of a suspect simply because circumstances are cruel toward him. In a few years the witnesses might forget the points of their evidence, or die, or become aldermen, or in some other way make themselves unworthy of trust. The prisoner himself, in the interval, might succumb to high living or old age, but that would be his own lookout, and the law would only pity his misfortune in thus untimely dropping off when there was good prospect of a flaw being discovered in the Supreme Court to favor an entire retrial. In no part of the world has crime a better chance of escaping with impunity than in the great Republic. It is rampant and defiant. The knowledge of it is no barrier to acceptance in business circles, and a known criminal is apt to be regarded as a little above the rest. The bail system, and the theory that a suspected man should be provided with facilities for proving his possible or impossible innocence, are at the bottom of this state of things."

INTERSTATE TRAFFIC.

The Central Traffic Association Passes Important Resolutions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The executive committee of the Central Traffic Association met yesterday at the office of President Newell, of the Lake Shore, and adopted a very important series of resolutions. The meeting had been called for the purpose of deciding the fate of the organization, whether under the Interstate Commerce act it could maintain an existence; if so, in what form and what its relations to this recent national legislation were. There were present John Newell, president; Addison Hills, assistant president, and J. T. R. McKay, general freight agent of the Lake Shore; J. N. McCullough, first vice president; W. H. Stewart, general freight agent, and D. S. Gray, of the Pennsylvania Company; J. S. Buckley, president; G. M. Beach, general manager, and Edgar Hill, general freight agent of the Bee Line; George H. Blanchard, commissioner of the Central Traffic Association; George C. Cochran, general freight agent of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio; Orland Smith, second vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and W. J. Spierer, general manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk. Mr. Newell was chairman of the meeting. Commissioner Blanchard delivered an address to the committee outlining what he thought should be the policy of the association in respect to the Interstate Commerce act. Other addresses followed from the various members and the following resolutions, which embody the sentiment and opinions expressed, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee recommends that the Central Traffic Association be continued, with the understanding that its methods, statistical statements, etc., be revised to conform to such railway action under the Interstate law as shall be finally decided upon.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee the law should be accepted, interpreted with just regard for the great mutual commercial, railway and public interests involved, generally in conformity with the definitions of the law as explained by Senator Cullom in the Senate debate thereon, and this association will co-operate with the Commissioners under the Interstate Commerce law in securing, as far as possible, the benefits of that bill and in the faithful observance of all its provisions.

Resolved, That this committee meet with the trunk line executive committee on call of the latter, and that a joint executive committee be constituted for that purpose, to make further agreement and recommendations of detail as may be required by the interpretation of the act agreed upon by such executive committee, and then submit the same to a meeting of the association for its final action.

Resolved, That copies hereof be transmitted by the secretary of this meeting to the trunk lines, through their commissioner, and to the managers of this association, together with the full minutes of this meeting; and the managers of this association are requested to convey to the commissioner, prior to such joint executive committee, such queries or views as they desire considered thereat.

A reporter met Commissioner Blanchard after the meeting had adjourned, and inquired whether, in his opinion, an efficient association could be maintained in the face of the strictures as to pooling which the Interstate Commerce act presented.

"There is no doubt of it," replied Mr. Blanchard. "There is a very erroneous impression with a great many people that the object of the Central Traffic Association is to pool the business of its members. The real purpose of the association is to maintain rates, and the pooling of business is only one of the means adopted to attain this object. We don't need that means under the act for the law itself provides that rates must be maintained. There is, however, great necessity for an agreement among the roads as to just what their rates shall be. The law does not prohibit that. The local rates on the West Shore here will affect the through rates from Chicago and through rates from Chicago, made by the Lake Shore, will affect the rates of all other lines from Chicago. Then the rates at Chicago will affect the rates at Peoria, St. Louis and everywhere else."

"And can rates be maintained without some means of apportioning the business from common points among the competitive lines?"

"Undoubtedly. Some members believe that, under the Interstate Commerce act, means can be devised whereby the business may be apportioned without violating the clause prohibiting pooling, but the general feeling is not to attempt any thing of this kind just now, but to allow each line to keep all the business it gets."

UNSETTLED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Members of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association met yesterday, and had a long discussion as to whether special rates could be granted under the Interstate Commerce law. A resolution was offered abrogating all special rates heretofore granted, and refusing to grant any more until the law be correctly interpreted and the information obtained by commissioners. The object was, it was claimed, to make the law as obnoxious as possible, but the resolution was adopted. It was afterwards reconsidered, the officials coming to the conclusion that their proposed action was foolish and unwise. Debate on the question occupied the entire day and no action was taken on other matters. Another session will be held.

MAMMOTH STEAL.

The Clerk of the Boston Criminal Court, Embezzles \$500,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—John C. Leighton, for nineteen years clerk of the municipal criminal court in this city, is short, in his accounts to a large amount. The exact sum of the defalcation can not be known until the expert now engaged on the books completes his work. It is stated, however, by City Auditor Dodge, that the total will be perhaps \$300,000. Leighton was appointed in 1867, and held office for twenty years, and in that time he has served thousands of criminal cases were tried annually, and money received for fines and costs was all turned over to the clerk, who is supposed to deposit it with the city treasurer of Boston, who is also county treasurer in Kansas. It is said the present auditor's predecessors have not audited the accounts of this clerk for years; as implicit confidence seems to have been placed in Clerk Leighton. For many years he has been known only as an honored and respected citizen, and the blow will be a severe one. What he did with all the money has been a mystery to his friends. His habits of life were not extravagant and he had a family.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THREE LITTLE WORDS.

Three little words were all he said;
Three little words, but they turned the head
Of a certain maid, who imagined all
Life's sweetness lay in that sentence small.
Never did language hold such bliss;
Never was song so sweet as this
That rang through her heart so merrily
Over and over, it's three times three.
She saw the letters wherever she went;
To dreams and duties their glow they lent;
And sweeter than any song of birds
Was the song made up of three little words.

Three little words of wondrous power
Changed the world in a single hour!
Three little words, of letters eight,
All in a moment fixed her fate!
Clear as the tones of a silver bell
Into her ear the message fell.
Filling her heart with a strange content,
And echoing every where she went.
Oh, 'twas no wonder her eyes shone bright!
Oh, 'twas no wonder her heart was light.
And her joy so great! for those words so few,
Those three little words were—*I love you!*
—Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

WICKED "RED DAN."

His Bold Escapade and Its Good Consequences.

"Oh, my bird! my poor Danny, come back to me!"

The appeal is made by a young girl who stands in the open window of a four-story building overlooking a narrow court. A flax-haired beauty she is, with large, lustrous gray eyes, frank, somewhat childish countenance that bears the mark of close confinement and unceasing toil. A white apron covers the front of a neat-fitting print dress, with no ornament at throat or wrists, since Susan Slayne is only a sewing girl, and it requires all her capabilities to make both ends meet without indulging herself in luxuries that most women's hearts regard as necessities of life. Day in and day out Little Susie toils at her machine for the great firm of Grind & Keep, shirt-makers and furnishing goods manufacturers. Not a companion has Susie save Red Dan, the wild robin her brother Jack gave her two years before she left her country home to seek her fortune in the great city. Orphaned at sixteen; driven from home by adverse circumstances, with brother Jack at sea, Susie sought employment and found it where, by practicing the utmost economy, she manages to keep soul and body together and retain Red Dan by her for company. By accident the door of the cage falls open and Red Dan takes advantage of the situation to hop to the window-sill. Susie sees the movement and springs from her chair in alarm.

"No, no; Danny must not go out there."

But the robin, with a glad chirp, spreads his wings and is gone out into the sunny air that is fast becoming crisp with the near close of the autumn day. And there in the window stood poor Susie, wringing her pink hands, in an attitude of complete despair. Below sounded a step. The girl does not heed the sound. She is oblivious to every thing but the bird, which has found a perch across the court, on the roof of a sharp gable at least sixty feet distant.

"Hello! What's the trouble, Susie?"

At sound of this voice the girl glances downward to see a stalwart youth crossing the court. He has passed under her window and is looking upward.

"My bird, Danny," articulates she, pointing across the way and upward.

The young man seems to understand. He disappears, and in a little time stands beside Susie, who is calling to the bird in a vain effort to attract the feathered songster's attention; but master robin refuses to be beguiled back to his prison. He is now free. He plumes himself, and gazes about with the air of one fully aware of the truth. Poor Susie calls in vain. Ah! poor heart! she will be indeed lonely without Red Dan for a companion.

"Dear, dear, murmured the girl. How provoking you are, Danny, to leave me so. You are lost now, and will never come back!"

There is a sob in the poor girl's voice that seems to touch the heart of the strong-limbed youth at her side.

"Wait," he says, "Permit me to try my persuasive powers on Red Dan. I think he remembers my voice."

Leaning far out and forming a tunnel of his hands, he calls gently, coaxingly, the name of the obstinate robin. First low and soft, then, perceiving that this has no effect, raising his voice to a higher, less musical key. The bird is not to be coaxed or wheedled. He hops along the ridge of the steep slate roof, and seems to mock at the grief of his poor little mistress.

"Oh, Dan, Dan, my poor fellow!" moans the girl, still wringing her pretty, pink hands.

Her companion starts, and a bit of red steals into his smooth, sun-browned cheeks. His brown eyes, honest and full of frank light, regard the bowed little figure, and his broad chest heaves.

"Poor Dan!"

Once that expression had been uttered regarding himself, and then it sounded so strange, coming from the lips of sweet Susie Slayne.

Dan Hurlock straightens his rather slender form, and bending low, says suddenly: "Don't cry for the naughty robin, Susie, I will get him for you."

He waits not for further converse but speeds from the room. Dan is a skillful climber, and he has formed a desperate resolve. Brushing aside her tears Susie leans her pretty face on her hand and watches the movement of the

bird. Occasionally she calls his name, but he continued to remain oblivious of the girl's presence, cunning fellow. The roof opposite is after the gothic, and very steep, much higher than the block that Susie occupies. It covers the main building of a boys' school, and the sewing girl has often watched the movements in the rooms opposite and wondered if she would ever be able to complete the education begun in the village school years before.

Suddenly she starts and lifts her pretty chin from her palm. She sees the bare head of a man; it is not thrown to her vision from the school-room, but from one of the many rooms to the left of the sharp, slate covering of the seminary. She watches the moving man with an intensity that is absolutely painful. He is now crossing the roof of a large block that is only separated from the seminary building by a narrow lane. In his hand is a coiled rope. What will he do with this? Susie is not held long in suspense.

Once, twice, thrice he hurls a noose at one of the great chimneys. The third throw secures a hold, and then he is climbing, going up, up until the roof and chimney hide him from view. No one seems to see the daring youth save the girl at the window—she watches and waits with an intensity of feeling that is painful, wondering and alarmed at the sight. After a minute a curly brown head comes to view above the ridge of the seminary roof. Susie stands breathless as a brown hand moves along toward the fugitive robin, and then—the bird is gone! With a defiant, wicked little twitter, master robin spreads his wings and alights on the peak of a narrow gable far out of the climber's reach.

"Oh, dear!" It was a natural exclamation of girlish petulance and disappointment. Dan Hurlock does not mean to give up so. He draws himself to the ridgepole, and with startling suddenness rises to his feet. A thrill shoots through his breast as he towers thus above all the buildings in the vicinity; a vast, airy expanse about him, the world in miniature below. That thrill of conscious danger sends the blood from the brown cheek, and fills the frank brown eyes with a scared look not pleasant to see.

"Go back, Dan, you can not get the bird!"

But Hurlock heeds not the warning voice of Susie. He means to capture his obstinate namesake if possible. Sinking back the youth calls gently the name of the robin. The bird darts into the air, flutters a moment over the young man's head, then settles within six feet of him on the slate below—just beyond reach. Hurlock lies flat and begins to slide down the steep descent. At length he clings to the ridge with one hand above, while with the other he reaches down after the bird.

The provoking little redbreast is just beyond his grasp. It, too, is clinging for a foothold. Again Hurlock calls, but Red Dan only tips his head with an expression of extreme wisdom, seems to listen a moment, then hops just a little farther away.

The young climber makes one more supreme effort to seize the bird, and then his hold on the ridge relaxes—he is lost! A cry of horror falls from the lips of Susie, who has watched every movement of the daring youth. She closes her eyes as the sound of a sliding body grates on her senses—the next sound will be that awful thud one hundred feet below! A moment thus, then a dead, awful silence that is more terrible than the crash of ten thousand cannon.

Susie ventures to look. Half way down the steep roof of the seminary is Dan Hurlock, lying flat, clinging, yet moving slowly, an inch a second to the awful doom that awaits him below! The horrors of that moment no pen can describe. She can not see his face, consequently is spared the ghastly horror depicted there. And then, with a meek and humble twitter, as if penitent for a sin, Red Dan flies in at the window and perches on his mistress's shoulder. But the bird is nothing now. With dilating eyes, heaving bosom and almost pulseless heart, Susie watches the man who is slowly yet surely sliding to an awful doom. Far out she leans, as if by inspiration, as she sees a man's face at the window opposite, she screams loudly:

"Help! Help! Help!"

Each cry is louder than the preceding one. The opposite window opens, and one of the teachers looks over at the wild-eyed, white-faced girl, who seems in such sore distress.

"He is on the roof! Quick! The rope is on the other side! Go up that way and save him!" screams Susie in a voice husky with the horror that consumes her.

"On the roof? The rope? I do not understand," says the man.

Susie realizes that it will soon be too late—that any movement to save Dan Hurlock must be made at once. This thought cools her blood like ice, and she tells the trouble in swift, calm words that can not be mistaken. The man leaves the window, and once more the eyes of Susie are fixed on the clinging youth opposite.

"Courage, Dan. Cling! Cling! Help is coming!"

The voice of the girl reaches his ear, but he can say nothing; even speech he feels will loosen his cling to the slates.

His clothes are coarse and rough, his feet are shoeless, and this fact alone has thus far deferred his doom; but he feels all support giving away, slowly yet surely he is going to the verge of an awful abyss. It is a hundred feet from the projecting eaves to the court below. Red Dan, the cause of all the mischief, is forgotten now. There is no help, no hope. Such is the pale

youth's thought, yet he hugs that expanse of slate with the desperate energy of despair. A vast, spouted expanse stretches under his blurred vision, as his face is pressed against the cold slate. His hands are downward, pressing against the steep with such force as to almost burst the skin; and yet, inch by inch he is moving downward!

How soon he will reach the verge he has no means of knowing, but even at the present rate of progress it can be but a matter of a few minutes only. At any moment, too, he may touch upon a smooth surface (the slates have thus far been rough) and find himself precipitated suddenly into the abyss below. Awful moment! Awful thought! To the bursting brain of Dan Hurlock it seems as though all the world is dancing a mad jig about his perch on that broad expanse of roof.

"Cling, Dan, cling!" The voice of Susie is wafted to the strained senses of the slipping victim of his own rashness. There is nothing musical in her voice, but rather the wail of one in despair. Dan does cling, but his arms ache, his limbs are racked, tremulous and sore—the roar of some invisible storm penetrates his brain. Slowly he moves. Ha! a smooth spot! He is going down, down to his doom! Susie utters a wild cry and sinks to her knees, with an awful sense of horror in her heart. Even then a noosed rope is flung over the sharp roof, but it comes too late, too late! Susie's blue eyes are covered—she waits the awful sound of the death-fall, waits and still waits. It does not come.

Once more she dares to look. On the verge, his feet dangling above the awful abyss, is the doomed youth. A man's face appears above the ridge full thirty feet distant, and his hand clutches a rope, at one end of which is a large noose. This goes down, down, with slow precision, and finally touches the brown curls of Hurlock. His hands clinch the last row of slate; he hangs half over the eaves, clinging with deathlike tenacity.

That moment Dan Hurlock suffe. A ten thousand deaths. An awful sense of the great height masters him, and drops of sweat almost like heart's blood ooze from his clammy face. And then the touch of the rope thrills to his marrow. He realizes that one is above, come to his rescue, and yet it can be of no avail.

If he releases one hand to seize the rope, that instant he will go over into space. He is barely able with both hands to cling to his perch, and oh, how weak and faint he feels in that terrible moment of bitter suspense.

"The rope—can you not grasp it? No? Well, raise your head, and I will drop it over."

Dan Hurlock hears the words, but he can not obey. He dare not utter a word, even to attempt it would hurl him to eternity he believes. The rope slides against the youth's head as the man above urges action. Ah! to lift his face an inch would seal Dan Hurlock's fate. How tired his arms, his limbs. His hands are blistered; they are becoming moist, and begin to lose their tenacious grip—they are slipping! He moves! he is going over; he is lost! A touch against his cheek. He opens his lips to utter a gasping cry; something fills them—the rope! His teeth close about the hempen cord; his jaws have not been weakened. As the weak, moist hand slip away, Dan Hurlock hangs swaying, with a firm clasp of the teeth in the rope, and this alone saves him. Not long thus, then he thrusts an arm through the noose that quickly closes about it at the shoulder, tightening with a biting grip; then all strength forsakes the young climber; the world is swept away in black unconsciousness. A long quivering cry from across the court.

Susie Slayne has witnessed all, and when she realizes that Dan Hurlock is safe, she sinks speechless to a low chair. The touch of a tiny point against her cheek rouses her. Susie turns her face, and there, on the back of her chair, sits Red Dan, his head bent aside, one eye half closed, looking as wise and solemn as an owl.

"Oh, you wicked bird!" Up springs Susie, abustle with new life and activity, although it will be many days before she recovers from the shock of that ten minutes awful experience. Red Dan goes back into his cage, and an hour later, when the teacher from the opposite window assures her that Dan is alive and doing well, though yet very weak, Susie smiles and assures herself that she is happy. It was an awful experience, however, one that will always be remembered with a shudder. The lover's quarrel that had separated Dan Hurlock and Susie weeks before, happily terminated with Red Dan's escapade, and the reader may be sure the quarrel was never renewed.—*Milford J. Merrill, in Inter-Ocean.*

Paper bottles were patented in America in 1883. Their sale was not extensive at first; but now that European patents have been secured, covering nearly all fields of probable competition, the controllers of the patents, we are informed, intend to manufacture the bottles in large quantities. Paper being an excellent non-conductor, fluids stored in air-tight paper bottles will withstand a more intense degree of heat or cold than they could endure without injury in bottles of any other material.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

At a sale of unclaimed articles at a Pennsylvania railroad office, one bidder bought a good sewing machine for four dollars and a quarter. A man bought a good overcoat for twenty-five cents. One package was found to be full of baby mittens.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

TAKEN FROM LIFE.

Every-Day Dialogues Between a Railway Ticket Agent and His Customers.

If you have ever been in a railroad depot, you have, doubtless, overheard a dialogue something like the following. The chances are that you have taken an active part in one yourself.

Traveler—When does the next train for Podunk start? (Painful silence. Ticket-seller turns his back to his interlocutor and pretends to be busy at his desk.) When does the accommodation for Podunk leave? (Ticket-seller apparently unconscious of the presence of Traveler, who becomes excited, and speaks louder.) When will there be another train for Podunk?

Ticket-seller (fiercely)—W'at?

T.—For the fourth time, when does the next train for Podunk start?

T. S. (glaring at Traveler)—See here, young feller, don't yer give me no back talk, y'understand? Where d'ye wantter go?

T.—To Podunk. When—

T. S. (energetically stamping ticket)—One dollar sixty-eight.

T. (pale but determined)—When does the train—

T. L.—Sa-ay, d'ye want this ticket 'r not? Ef yer do gim me one sixty-eight, an' make room for that lady.

T. (quailing before the Ticket-seller's fiery glance, but resolved not yield his points)—At what time does the train start?

T. S.—W'at train?

T.—The train for Podunk.

T. S.—Four fifty-six.

T.—(startled)—W—w—what time is it now?

T. S. (with diabolical merriment)—Four fifty-seven. That's yer train just turnin' that corner. You'd a got it if yer had run for it instid o' standin' here shootin' off yer chin at me.

But don't be too harsh in your judgment of the T. S., for the following conversation is not an exaggeration of the sort of thing he has to undergo daily, and it is but natural that his temper should be soured:

Elderly Lady.—Is this the ticket office?

Ticket Seller (who has seen her before and knows what is coming, with the calmness of despair)—Yes, ma'am.

E. L.—The reason I asked is the last time I was down here I made a mistake an' went tow the telegraph-office, an'—

T. S.—Just so, ma'am. Where to?

E. L.—Hay?

T. S.—Where d'ye want a ticket to?

E. L.—Wa—al, that's what I wanted ter see you about. You see I live up in South Windboro'—

T. S.—South Windboro'? Two ten. (Produces ticket.)

E. L.—Wait a minute. My husband's sister lives up tew Wayback Junction. I got a letter from her this mornin' sayin' that she's been ailin' fer some time, an' askin' me if I wouldn't come an' stop with her a day or tew. Naow, ef I buy a ticket from you tew South Windboro', can I git off at Wayback Junction an'—

T. S.—No stop-overs allowed.

E. L.—Hay?

T. S.—You can't do it. You'd have to pay again to get from Wayback Junction to South Windboro'.

E. L. (indignantly)—How's that?

T. S. (wearily)—Compny's rules. Make haste, ma'am, there's others waitin'. Ticket for South Windboro'?

E. L. (very deliberately)—Wa—al, I dunno. It's a mighty queer rule. Looks tew me as ef there's a screw loose somewhere. You're sure you ain't made no mistake, young man?

T. S.—If you don't hurry up you'll lose the train.

E. L. (in frightful excitement)—Lord o' massy! How soon does the thing start?

T. S.—Eight minutes.

E. L. (with a sigh of relief)—Oh, then, I've got time enough. Young man you give me an awful turn. My heart's been affected ever since tew years ago Thanksgivin', when I—

T. S. (addressing the next person on the line)—Where to?

E. L.—Massy sakes, young man, don't you see I ain't got my ticket yet? How much to Wayback Junction?

T. S. (producing ticket)—One eighty-six.

E. L.—Kin you change a ten-dollar bill?

T. S.—Change anything. (Takes bill.)

E. L. (in sudden excitement)—Wait! wait! Gim me back that bill! I kin get along without changin' that bill, jest as well as not, 'n' I'd rither not, for my 'xperience is that after you once break a ten-dollar bill it ain't no time afore its all gone. Here's your money. (Produces an assortment of copper, nickel and silver coins. Ticket Seller counts them.)

T. S.—There's only one eighty-one here. Five cents more, please.

E. L.—I'm sure I counted it right. Hain't you dropped a nickel? (After a two-minutes' ineffectual search for the coin, the Elderly Lady produces another, and departs, firmly convinced that she has been robbed.—*E. A. Stearns, in Puck.*)

A True Recollection.

Judge—Was it in the day-time or at night that you heard the noise made by some one trying to enter the house?

Witness—It was in the night.

"Are you positive?"

"Yes; it must have been after dark, for, you see, I've only got a dim recollection of it."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—A farmer in Delaware County, N. Y., has a pork barrel that has been in constant use for 160 years.—*Buffalo Express.*

MEXICAN VANILLA.

How the Beans Are Cultivated and Prepared for the Market.

The vanilla bean (usually called vainilla) is the produce of an orchid creeper which, although growing from the root, is a parasite, as it will grow even when cut from the root; for it takes its substance from the tree, around which it clings by means of its thousands of fine tendrils. Like all parasites, there are trees which are particularly adapted to its support. They are planted about ten feet apart, in rows, at the foot of small trees which are left in clearing the land. They begin to bear the third year, and in favorable years give from \$400 to \$1,000 per acre. No cultivation is needed, but to cut down the grass and weeds, no plowing or digging being necessary. The bean is often gathered in September and October, but if left till the end of November or December it comes to perfection. It is then gathered carefully and spread out in the sun on mats, if the weather be favorable, but if otherwise, it is placed in ovens; which processes change the color from a pale green to a rich brownish or purple, and at the same time develop the oil, which on pressure, exudes from the bean. They are then packed in blankets while warm, and put into large tin cases to go through a sweating process; again put in the sun, and again in the blankets, until they attain the proper color. They are then placed in a dry room upon shelves made of some open material, so that the air can circulate around and under them. This evaporates all the watery part of the bean. When sufficiently dried, they are put into large cases ready to be assorted into sizes and qualities. The person that raises the bean seldom cures them, for that requires a good deal of care and special attention. There are about fifteen different classes, but they are sold by the packers at one round price. The people will work only about one hundred days in the year, which provides them with all they need; and as they will do no more, there is very little increase in the production of any thing. When the beans are assorted, they are tied up neatly in bunches of fifty beans each, and packed in cases often holding from two to three thousand. These tin cases are lined with tin foil, and a ticket placed on the lid giving the quality, size and quantity. Some five or six of these tin cases are put into a neatly-made cedar-chest, which is sometimes lined with zinc and hermetically sealed, so as to prevent moisture from getting to the vanilla in transport, which would ruin it. These cedar cases are then sewed in mats and covered with a coarse bagging, to avoid the danger of transportation on mules.

In this manner all the Mexican vanilla goes to places of sale in Europe and the United States. Formerly France was the great market for Mexican vanilla, but the enterprise of some of the American merchants has diverted the trade to New York, which is now the great depot of vanilla.—*Druggists' Circular.*

LIFE'S MILESTONES.

Some Thoughts Suggested by the Frequent Recurrence of Birthdays.

I have just succeeded in passing another birthday. It was not a counterfeit birthday, therefore I had no trouble in passing it. It was the first birthday I had seen for a year, but it looked so natural that I knew it the minute I saw it. I have seen so many of them, you know, and they have been coming so infernally regular of late, that I would know one if I didn't see it. In the calm, still night, when nothing can be heard save the mercury sliding down into the bulb of the thermometer, my birthday comes up the back stairs, crawls through the keyhole, and in less than a minute I have another year added to my age. This has been kept up until it has grown monotonous, but what am I to do about it?

When a man is a boy, or rather before the boy becomes a man, his birthdays come around so slowly that he fears he will die of old age before he will see the next one, and in some cases it is a pity he doesn't. He wants to be a man and spit tobacco juice over the surrounding scenery, or put his eighteen karat name on a promissory note. He wants to be his own boss. But too soon the day comes when he would rather be a boy than Jim Cummings. You see, I've had experience. When a man hasn't time to recover from a rough and tumble with one birthday before another one grabs him and whirled him around a few times, he may well remark: "Here's a pretty state of things!"

A birthday is something that we have all had more or less experience with, I think. Some of us, especially the old maid portion of us, have learned how to handle it carefully and conceal its blemishes, or sequester it entirely. They think old Father Time is rather fast for one of his age, and I don't blame 'em. What right has he to jumble one's birthdays together like dice in a box until you don't know which will come out first?

Twenty-five or thirty years ago these things did not weigh on my mind as they do now. Then I sat on the fence and whistled a gladsome refrain as I swung a sore toe athwart the glorious sunlight, or tried to penetrate two acres of unsympathetic ice with my fertile brain. I have long since turned my back upon the past, but the past don't care for that. The present, with its corns and toothaches, engrosses a large portion of my time, and I am willing to let the past go. If I had it to do over again, I believe I'd be an old maid from the start, and then I could get along without any birthdays.—*M. B. White, in Goodall's Sun.*

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—The New England Farmer suggests that winter is a good time for harvesting ideas.

—A new variety of apple pie has a hole cut out of the center, which is filled in with jelly.

—Frozen apples may be utilized by being made into cider. Some varieties will yield more juice after being frozen than before.—*Troy Times.*

—It is the appearance of goods that sells them. Nice, large, fat, plump white turkeys, ducks, chickens or geese always bring outside prices.—*The Caterer.*

—It is said that wool grows more rapidly in the fall than at any other season. The reason for this is that sheep are usually in better condition every way at that season.—*Chicago Times.*

—The farmer who permits his chickens to roost in the stables does not deserve to have a horse. It generally requires but little effort to keep them out, and it should be done by all means.—*Western Rural.*

—Light Buns: One-half teaspoonful tartaric acid, one-half teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda, one pound flour, two ounces butter, two ounces granulated sugar, one-quarter pound currants, one-half pint cold milk, one egg.—*Toledo Blade.*

—There is no way in which one can do the horse more service, in the way of keeping him healthy, than by washing his skin with water as hot as the hand will bear. Use a large sponge and piece of good soap; wash him well and rub him dry.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—In 3,158 pounds of the straw of wheat, there are 290 ounces of potash, 37 ounces of soda, 145 ounces of lime, 64 ounces of magnesia, 132 ounces of phosphoric acid, 81 ounces of sulphur, 23 ounces of chlorine, 1,765 ounces of silica and 192 ounces of nitrogen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Beef sausages: Chop a tough or coarse "steak-piece" fine, or get your butcher to do it for you; season with a little powdered thyme, salt, pepper, a very little mustard, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a pinch of grated onion peel; make into round, flat cakes, roll in flour and fry in a little hot dripping of butter, turning as they brown. Drain and serve hot.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "I have often noticed with regret the valuable time wasted by farmers around the stove in the village store. In some cases every stove in the town has a dozen or more patrons who spend nearly all their spare time hugging it. As a rule the topics discussed at these gatherings are unprofitable if not altogether damaging."

—Boiled Apples with Rice: Scoop out the cores and peel some fine russet apples and stew them in clarified sugar. Boil some rice in milk with a pinch of salt, and sugar enough to sweeten it. Leave on the fire until the rice is quite soft and has absorbed nearly all the milk; place in a dish; arrange the stewed apples on the rice and put in the oven to remain until they are of a golden color.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—There seems to be nothing under the sun, however valueless it may appear to be, that can not be put to some good use if it can only be discovered what that use is. Even that intolerable pest to the general farmer, the Canada thistle, is found by vinyardists to be an excellent green manure if ploughed under at the right time. It supplies vegetable matter to the soil, and renders it more friable.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

FRUIT-GROWING.

Plain Facts for Those Who Have Lost Faith in Its Profitableness.

Keep up with the times. This advice is fully as applicable to fruit-growers as to other men of business. To be successful in the race for independence requires a sharp eye and steady, progressive hand. Sub rosa, we know of some fruit-growers who are bemoaning their condition (and well they may), which is solely the result of a lack of progression. These are the men who see a mountain in a mole-hill, and tell us that fruit-growing as a business is played out. These are the men who send berries to market grown on plants and bushes aged beyond usefulness. These are the men who speak of new varieties disparagingly, and say: "Oh! the old Colonel Cheney strawberry, Clarke raspberry and Isabella grape are good enough for me." They do not seem to realize that nine-tenths of the newer varieties are far superior to those named, even in their palmy days. Add to this indifferent packing, dirty packages and short measure and is it any wonder that they consider the business going to the dogs? So it is, with them; sub rosa, yes, and public, we insist that it is the croakers as described who are helping to ruin the small-fruit business, if it is being ruined, which is a mooted point. That it is under a cloud we admit, but, if present indications count for nought, new life will be infused into the industry. If low prices, poor crops and overproduction (?) are driving men out of the business, well and good; sub rosa, we are glad to see them go, for they have done more harm than good. As for the housetop, we say, the future of small-fruit growing depends on the men who will keep up with the times, labor early and late, confident in their ability and strength, and murmur not. Instead of educating the taste of the public to a higher standard, as has been suggested to counteract the apparent bugbear, overproduction, give them (the public) a taste of good, clean, wholesome fruit, the best on the vines, attractively packed. Then shall the fruit-grower live long and prosper.—*American Gardener.*

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OLD SAWS IN RHYME.

A stone that is rolling will gather no moss.
What's sauce for the goose, for the gander is sauce.

Each cloud in the sky has a silvery lining.
First capture the hare, before on it you are dining.

Don't leave till to-morrow what now can be done,
And always make hay while the sun is shining.

Never count up your chickens before they are hatched.
When horses are stolen the barn door is latched.

There are fish in the ocean as good as are caught.
A child never departs from right ways that are taught.

As a twig is first bent so the tree is inclined.
For sheep that are shorn God doth temper the wind.

Save not the spigot and lose at the bung.
A man born for drowning will never be hung.

Never borrow nor lend, if you would keep a friend.
The sword is less mighty than words that are penned.

A stitch done in time will save ninety and nine.
Fine feathers, they say, will make birds that are fine.

A bird in the hand is, in the bushes, worth two.
Don't ever bite more than you are able to chew.

Take care of the penny—of themselves pounds take care.
A child will (won't) spoil if the rod you should spare.

The truth is but spoken by children and fools.
And children are cut when they handle edged tools.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
A stone wears away by continuous drip.

A fool and his money will certainly part.
And never fair lady is won by faint heart.

Who'er sows the wind will a whirlwind soon reap.
Don't buy what's not needed because it is cheap.

Fools rush in where angels are fearful to tread.
And o'er us a sword often hangs by a thread.

In every closet do skeletons hide.
If wishes were horses a beggar might ride.

—H. C. Dodge, in *Detroit Free Press*.

GRAY PARROTS.

Their Habits, When Wild and in Captivity.

How to Treat Them to Get the Most "Talk" Out of Them—A Naturalist's Experiments and Advice.

Parrots are very long-lived birds, and there are well authenticated instances of their living to seventy and eighty years. In the Zoological Garden of London there is a parrot called Vasa, which has been there since the year 1830, and is still lively and active. The people who keep parrots as pets have many mistaken notions as regards their treatment. Parrots are vegetable feeders, and yet people give them bits from the table, butter, hard-boiled eggs, and the like, and wonder that their birds do not thrive. Then there is an impression that they do not need water, and would not drink it if it was supplied.

There can be no greater mistake, for all animals and birds need water. Parrots do not require so much, but it should be pure. Some parrots like a little salt, and, if they do, it should be given them. Then, too, they must have gravel for triturating the food in their crops, and this is seldom supplied. As a constant food for parrots in captivity, there should be an alternation of Indian corn (boiled), Brazil nuts, or peanuts, dry biscuit and fruit. The latter, as well as sugar, must be given in moderation. Hempseed is also an excellent food for parrots.

Then the parrot must be kept clean. Often, if they have a bath large enough, they will bathe and preen their feathers of their own accord; but if they will not wash, they must be bathed by means of a syringe, or put out in a mild shower. No parrot can keep his feathers in good order in a small cage, and especially one of the usual circular ones. They are best on a cross-bar stand; but the wood should not be covered with tin or zinc, for reasons given further on. But parrots differ in disposition and habits as much as human beings, and should be watched and treated accordingly. Feather eating is quite a common vice of pet parrots—making perfect scare-crows of them. One of the best remedies is to turn them loose in a room, with plenty of sticks and logs to bite; but sometimes oiling the feathers, or putting a large tin collar on, will break up the habit. But it must be remembered that they are very active, busy birds, and must have employment for their beaks, as well as amusement. So they should always have sticks to bite or reels to play with.

The gray, or African, parrot is certainly the best talker—excelling, in that respect the green Amazon parrot. They are of a fine pearl gray color, with a short tail of bright vermillion, a black beak, with the membrane round its base covered with a mealy powder. On handling a healthy bird, it always leaves a chalky powder upon the hands. The iris is black in the young, and red or yellow in the grown ones. The feet are ash-colored.

The male and female birds are exactly alike, and the males are the best talkers, while the females are the most distinct in utterance. Some of them have two distinct tones of voice. An African parrot the writer knew would call a dog named Sam in the tones of its master, and when the dog came up, would cry out in a very gruff voice: "What do you want? Get out!" As the dog retreated the parrot would laugh exactly like an old woman. Gray parrots differ from most others in not being fond of strangers, or of being much noticed, except by the person

who feeds them, or those they see every day. Often they become silent and sulky when strangers are looking at them, but when they go away, talk all the faster, as if to make up for lost time. The one which used to call the dog would also call the hens, and amuse himself by breaking up bread and dropping the crumbs for them, but invariably ending by a sudden, gruff "Get out!"

Another gray parrot, which belonged to the writer, distinguished persons, and would bid "Good-morning!" when it first saw them, adding the names in at least three instances. This bird also sang a part of two or three tunes. But much learning was fatal to him, for one day he suddenly fell dead in the middle of his antics.

It would appear that talking parrots attach meaning to the sentences they use, while the different words convey no meaning to their minds. For instance, there was one in England, belonging to a doctor, which called out, when he heard a knock: "Open the door and call the doctor." But just as often he said: "Open the doctor and call the door."

Gray parrots have very little fear of any domestic animals, and will hold their own against dogs and cats. Mr. Buxton gives an account of a pair of gray parrots belonging to him which were always at war with his cat, but when she had kittens, took every opportunity to get into the box and sit with them, evidently obtaining great satisfaction thereby.

It is always better to get a very young parrot to rear as a pet. These can not feed themselves, and the way to do with them is to boil corn until it is quite soft, then chew it, and let them feed by taking it from the mouth, just as they would from the parent bird.

The Gold Coast, in Africa, is the home of the gray parrot; but they are very abundant, also, in Prince's Island, to the south, while they are never seen on St. Thomas, another island close by. This is said to be on account of the number of hawks there. A naturalist named Keulemans, who lived for a long time at Prince's Island, says that the gray parrots are supreme there, and drive all other birds, great and small, from their immediate range. They even combine against the kite, and kill him or drive him away. He says they are very suspicious and alert, and always roost on huge trees far up on a high peak. They all gather there at sunset, whistling loudly as they approach in flocks of thirty or forty, and then chatter and whistle for a long time, especially if any belated birds try to force their way into a roost.

He visited their ground to observe their habits, having hard work to do so from the steepness of the climb and the great density of the vegetation. Many parrots were in the trees when he reached them, but he could not see them for the foliage, and only knew of their presence from the falling to the ground of pits and kernels and fruit-stones, and an occasional whistle. After a long search, his guide discovered a nest in a large and tall tree, very hard to climb. They always build in a hole in such trees, which they sometimes enlarge, but never make any nest, laying their eggs on the bare wood. From one nest he got two young ones, apparently about two weeks old, which were tied in a handkerchief and lowered down. They readily took banana from him. In another nest he found three eggs, in size, shape and color like those of the wood-pigeon, perhaps rather more pinkish, from the thinness of the shell.

Both birds sit upon the nest by turns, and the free one comes and feeds its partner from its crop, and the young are fed in the same way. They defend their young vigorously, and, if necessary, the whole colony come to their assistance, with tremendous fuss and chatter. The young were covered with a long, fluffy down, and their first plumage is quite dark. They leave the nest about a month old, but for some days before they do so, may be seen, with their queer, droll-looking little heads, observing the outer world from the hole where they were hatched.

Keulemans recommends hempseed and boiled rice, boiled Indian corn and ripe fruit as food for parrots in captivity; but he says they should not have too much fruit.

As regards talking, any untaught parrot is uncertain, but a gray parrot is most likely to learn. Rev. Mr. Dutton, a great authority on caged parrots, thinks it is always the male which talks best, just as with other birds, the male is the best singer. He says that all good talkers have small heads, neatly arched, and small beaks, while flat heads, with big beaks, never make good talkers; and that this rule holds good with all varieties of parrots, no matter where they come from.—*Dr. E. Shippen, in Golden Days*.

An Artistic Crook.

He (at a ball)—How gracefully that foreign-looking gentleman dances, and how genteelly he crooks his little finger in the air.

He—Yes, he gets that crook from his profession.

She—Is he an artist?

He—Yes, a vonsorial artist.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A curious sight illustrated the poverty of some of the London population. A boy of about sixteen years of age offered to swim in the mud for a sixpence and lay flat on his stomach in the middle of the muddy street, while making motions with his arms and legs to represent a man swimming. A couple of well-dressed young men stood on the sidewalk amused at the exhibition which their pennies produced.

OLD FAITHFUL.

The Regularity with Which Yellowstone's Most Famous Geyser Asserts Itself.

Old Faithful, the pet geyser of the upper basin, is situated only a few rods from the hotel. You hear it splashing in the night, and, if you have kept your reckoning, can actually tell the hour—he is so regular in his action. Never was a geyser better named, once every sixty minutes, without fail, he asserts himself. The mouth of Old Faithful protrudes somewhat, as if he were always ready to spout. His is a generous mouth, six feet by two, and twelve feet above the level of the plateau; but the face of him is also distended, as if fixed in the act of blowing, and the slope to the lips covers an area of 145 by 215 feet. You may walk up to the mouth of Old Faithful and look down his throat if you like. There is nothing visible but a passage full of water. You may drop in a handkerchief or any bit of cloth and watch it become saturated and sink from view; then you can walk a few rods away and sit down under the bushes, and, if it is near the hour of eruption, your wisest way is to do this immediately. Not that there is any particular danger in delay, for even had Old Faithful begun operations there would be time to run out of reach—but it is so pretty to watch him at a safe distance, and then it is only from a distance that one gets any idea of the height of the geyser column. Now by looking at your watch you will note that it is time for the old fellow to begin; he does not vary ten minutes one way or the other during the four and twenty hours. With watch in hand you listen for the preliminary rumble. There it is! A kind of choking sound in his throat and a moaning as of intestinal disturbances; this is followed by a splutter and a slopping over that is like a fuse attempt.

For a moment you lose confidence; you begin to fear that his day is over—for every geyser has his day, and sooner or later that day comes to an end—and this eruption is bound to be a failure. His reputation is at stake, and he knows it, for after a half-dozen abortive discharges—abortive, when compared to what he has done and can do when he is in good form, but such as would make fame and fortune for a spring outside of the Yellowstone region—after fuming and fretting and catching his breath and retching for three or four minutes he gets mad, and bang! he is off, with a column of water that curls outward on every side in a magnificent capital and veils itself in clouds of whirling vapor. Higher and higher it climbs, as if endeavoring to outdo himself. You see he is redeeming his reputation, until at last its topmost wave seems actually to catch an azure beauty from the sky and to leave part of its diamond dust aloft, there to be absorbed by the sunshine. In five minutes he is satisfied; he has exhausted his enthusiasm and his resources at the same moment, and he quietly, but majestically, and with great dignity subsides with an audible sigh. He steams vigorously for a little while and pants as from sheer fatigue, but shortly he is as quiet as if he had never done any thing out of the common, and he does it so easily and so naturally that it is hard to believe that he has.

Just before the eruption the water in Old Faithful's throat stood at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit. Now it is down to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. That little freshest yonder is the surplus, the overflow from this small mouth, now hastening to the river in the head of the valley. Here is the handkerchief who dropped into the geyser before the eruption. It has been thrown thirty feet from the lips of the crater; had the wind been blowing it might have lodged fifty or a hundred feet farther yet away; it looks a tangled skein; but for the knot you thoughtfully tied in it perhaps there would not have been threads enough of it left together to warrant identification. Notwithstanding the regularity with which Old Faithful attends to his duties he is seldom twice the same in appearance. The slightest wind sweeps the descending water to a considerable distance and spreads it in many a graceful and beautiful pattern, sometimes he resembles a colossal ostrich plume of the most dazzling whiteness. The real feather is not lighter or more susceptible to the influence of the winds. There are many geysers within range of Old Faithful. Sometimes it seems almost as if a rivalry must exist among them, for one will start off with a grand flourish, and no sooner has it got under good headway than another, which perhaps has been anxiously watching for some hours and seems to be obstinately refusing to do its duty—no sooner does the one call for admiration than the other bursts magnificently upon the sight and fairly outdoes itself in the brilliancy of its action.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle*.

The Queen of Roumania, known in literature as "Carmen Sylva," has recently undertaken to deliver a course of lectures on national literature at the high school for girls in Bucharest. Her Majesty has been for some time accustomed to give lectures privately in her palace to the young women of the leading families of Roumania. These literary assemblies proved so attractive that the demands for admission grow inconvenient, and the Queen therefore resolved to deliver her lectures in the high school to all pupils who wished to attend.

M. F. Tupper says: "Our ancestors had clocks put on the outside of churches, that they might not be late in getting to service. We put the clocks inside the churches, least we be late in getting out."

IMPROVED STOCK.

Some Points Which the Average Farmer Should Take Into Consideration.

While the great value of pure-bred stock is being strongly insisted on, and while the best evidence of this purity of blood is ordinarily to be found in the recorded or registered pedigrees of the animals, it does not follow that all farmers should keep only pure-bred stock. Well-bred animals are comparatively costly. Many farmers can not afford to stock their farms with such. It is also true that for any purpose, except breeding, animals with two or three crosses of improved blood are often nearly or quite equal to the pure bred ones. This fact makes it possible for the great mass of farmers to secure much of the merit of the best stock without extravagant expenditure. The persistent use of well-bred and good sires is a ready means of improving stock, and open to almost all. The smaller and lower-priced stock, as pigs and sheep, the extra cost of a pure bred sire is not a serious obstacle. With horses and cattle the sires may be owned by two or more, or their services may be hired.

In multitudes of cases it is advisable to purchase at least one or two pure-bred females as well as a sire. With average good fortune a herd or flock can soon be built up in this way. On the farms of the University of Illinois we have a dozen descendants of a Short-horn cow, which gave her first heifer calf in 1881, the sale of bull calves having nearly or quite paid the cost of keeping in the interval.

It is not advisable that the farmer of moderate means should purchase even a single animal at a high price, or attempt to start with a large herd or flock. Accidents may happen. The results may be unsatisfactory from any one of many causes. The estimate in which the breed selected is held may change for the worse. There may be deaths or failures to breed among the stock. The purchaser may prove to be unsuited to the work. On the other hand, it is a great mistake to delay year after year any attempt to improve the stock on the farm. In ten years a fair-sized herd of cattle, and in less than half that time a good flock of sheep or herd of hogs, can be had as the progeny of only two or three pounds.

The great increase in number of well-bred stock of the various classes and of many breeds may prevent the recurrence of extremely high prices—and it is not certain this will be a misfortune—but there is no reason to believe that good stock will ever sell as low as poor stock. The present depression in prices seems a good season for investing rather than a cause for discouragement. The prices for animals of some breeds may fall still lower but in the case of a number of others—of breeds well established and the value of which has been abundantly proven—there is good reason to believe the lowest point has been reached.

I have known of serious losses, many absolutely failures, by those who have engaged in fine stock breeding, but these were always when there were speculation and purchases in great numbers or at a high price. I do not recall one case of failure or serious loss from a carefully considered investment in a well tested breed at moderate prices.—*Prof. E. G. Morrow, in Rural New Yorker*.

Proper Care of Fowls.

Success with fowls kept conclusively for their eggs, is gained only by constant care for their cleanliness and comfort. They must have a variety of food, a good, large run, with opportunity to exercise, or be forced to take exercise in scratching for their feed, as upon a floor covered with chaffed straw. They may be kept safely in flocks of seventy to one hundred; but the larger the flock the more danger there is from disease and from thieves. The free use of carbolic acid is a great safeguard. It may be applied in saw-dust or clay, the dry material being moistened by the carbolic acid thoroughly stirred into it. The less carbolic acid that is used the better, provided every particle of sawdust or of dry clay has its quota. This disinfectant thus prepared may be used in the nests, in the dusting-box, upon the floor, under the roosts, etc. It is fatal alike to parasites and to tendency to disease in most cases.—*N. W. Christian Advocate*.

The Schaffhausen Falls.

The nearest thing we have in Europe to the Niagara Falls, the Rhine Falls at Schaffhausen, has just been threatened in exactly the same way as the great American spectacle. A short time ago it was announced that Messrs. Neher & Sons, of Laufen, were making arrangements to construct a huge dam, by means of which they hoped to subside the Rhine to the degree of 15,000 horse-power for the service of their factories. There was at once a loud outcry in the Swiss papers. A protest was raised against the project, and an appeal sent to the Great Council of Schaffhausen, in which the two pleas of beauty and business were made on behalf of letting the Rhine continue on its present course. The Schaffhausen Government has accordingly forbidden the scheme on the twofold ground of "ideal interests" and "the interests of the Fremdenindustrie"—that is to say, of the present value of the Rhine Falls as a spectacle attracting the foreigner.—*Pail Mall Gazette*.

An effort is being made to have the capital of Arizona moved from Prescott to Phoenix. Prescott, once the most populous and thrifty town in the Territory, has deteriorated so that it is little more than a country village.—*Chicago Times*.

CORN FOR FOOD.

The Enormous Prejudice Existing Against Its Use in England.

It is really surprising that the prejudice against what we call "corn" as a food-product among the people of England and Ireland should be so general and so strong as it is. It is all the more surprising because the potato has been adopted by the English, and still more by the Irish people; and little repugnance is manifested towards American tobacco anywhere in the United Kingdom. In a recent issue, the London Telegraph calls the attention of the public to this strange distaste for corn.

There is said to be but one dealer in London from whom corn-meal can be obtained, and this dealer keeps it only for American customers. Reference is made to the potato famine of 1845-6 in Ireland, and it is said that the cargo of corn which was sent over there from this country was wasted charity. "Rather than eat maize in the form of bread or of cakes, the Irish poor preferred to starve for want of the far less sustaining potato." Efforts made since that time to teach the Irish how to cook and serve this article of food are reported as without effect.

The writer from whom we quote admits that "unless corn becomes fashionable among the richer classes, it were vain to hope that it will ever seem palatable to the poor." This reminds us that it was precisely in that way that antipathy to corn was overcome in these colonies. When the aristocracy breakfasted on corn-bread, and went out to work all day on the thin soil of New England, trying to make a crop of corn for the next season, with nothing to support them in their labor through the day but a few kernels of parched corn and a tightened belt, then this grain became "palatable to the poor." All nonsensical prejudice against this rich blessing was then weeded out of the American mind.

Our exports of corn to Great Britain amount to more than thirty millions of bushels a year. They have been as high as sixty-five millions. If the London Telegraph is well informed, most of this corn must be fed to stock. In that case, it is to be feared that many an Irish pig fares better than his owner's children. It may be said that the corn goes to make meat, and that the meat is an essential article of food. This argument might be admitted in parts of this country where corn is thought a proper article of fuel even, but in a country where corn is an importation, any such direct conversion of it into food is extravagant wastefulness. Mr. Kemble concludes that the bread of Saxon England was made largely of rye. He shows that very little of it was made of white, sifted flour. Since 1250, as appears from the researches of Prof. Thorold Rogers, wheat has been the grain which has furnished England with bread.

"I can not but think," he says, "in the provident care which the Legislature took at so early an epoch of the interests of the consumers, attention would have been given to rye, oat or barley bread, if these had been in early times the food of the people."

This long-continued acquaintance with wheat loaves has matured the British tastes for that variety of food. That it can yield to a liking for corn-bread is made certain by the fact that in this country it is the white people of the South, the most thoroughly English in their nature, who show the keenest appreciation of the merits of the hoe-cake, Johnny-cake and pone bread. What our British cousins need in this matter is to learn how to prepare corn for food in the ways with which any plantation aunt is familiar, and then it will be both easy and agreeable to discover the good qualities of this grain.—*Youth's Companion*.

A COSTLY PLAYTHING.

How a Famous Paris Critic Came Near Losing a Precious Diamond.

Prospers of precious stones, I will relate a curious story told by the celebrated Jules Janin. It appears that he once came near losing the celebrated Sancy diamond, said to be worth 1,500,000 francs. It appears that he was one day visiting the Louvre in company with the Princess Demidoff. The latter, as the weather was warm, took off her shawl on which was her diamond brooch. This she handed to the author, and asked him to keep it for her.

Janin, of course, consented, and slipped it into the pocket of his white vest, and thought no more about it; neither did the Princess. The next day, however, she asked her husband whether M. Janin had returned the pin.

"No," replied the Prince.

"They sent in haste to Janin's lodgings.

"You don't mean to say it was the Sancy diamond?" cried the bewildered critic. "What can I have done with it?"

He searched through his wardrobe without success. Suddenly a thought struck him.

"I put it in the pocket of my vest," he cried.

"In that case" said the servant, "it has gone to the washerwoman."

Every body ran to the washerwoman's. The good soul was cautiously questioned. She must not be exposed to too great a temptation.

"Oh! yes, a breastpin," she replied, carelessly. "I remember. I didn't suppose you cared about it, so I gave it to my youngest to play with."

Fortunately, the child was not far off. He did not suspect that his plaything was worth a million and a half, but it was quite safe. Janin, however, never told the story without a shudder.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Graphic*.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Put a piece of charcoal in the pot when boiling cabbage, to prevent it filling the house with the smell.—*The Household*.

Tiles of deep color are used to border book cases, the smaller plain tile being placed in bands of color between the shelves.—*American Art*.

A good cement to fasten on lamp tops is melted alum; use as soon as melted, and lamp is ready for use as soon as the cement is cold.—*Exchange*.

Lamp chimneys may be annealed, it is said, so that they will not crack, by placing them in cold water, gradually bringing the water to the boiling point, and then allowing it to cool slowly, the operation to be repeated several times.—*N. Y. Examiner*.

Prof. Morrow, of Illinois University, has convinced himself by numerous experiments that corn should have only shallow cultivation, especially after it gets fairly under way, say eight or ten inches high. Deeper cultivation than two or three inches cuts the surface-roots and retards growth.

An oblong figure, so long again as wide, is the most profitable shape for a garden, as the rows are equally long and less time is taken up in turning the horse. The size of the same should be in proportion to the number of the family, bearing in mind the fact that one-fourth of an acre, well-manured and cultivated, will produce more and better vegetables than a whole acre not so well attended to.—*Chicago Journal*.

Snow cake is very pretty to mix with any dark cake by way of contrast. Take one tumblerful of flour, one and one-half tumblerfuls of sugar, the whites of ten eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Stir into the flour one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Stir the sugar, which must be well rolled, into the whites of the eggs, adding lastly the flour. Flavor with lemons or bitter almonds. Bake in a quick oven.—*Detroit Tribune*.

The currant, like the raspberry, is willing to keep shady, but only because it is modest. It is one of the fruits that thrive better among trees than in too dry and sunny exposures. Therefore, in economizing space of the home acre, it may be grown among smaller trees, or, better still, on the northern or eastern side of a wall or hedge. In giving this and kindred fruits partial shades, the bush should not be compelled to contend to any extent with the roots of trees.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Butternut Cake.—Prepare one teacup of butternut meats, then take one cup of good molasses and half a cup of lard, or any other shortening desired; pour over the two ingredients one cup of boiling water, then put in the nut meats and add one teaspoonful of soda, a pint of sifted flour and a teaspoonful of salt; beat well and bake in a moderate oven in one-loaf cake-dish. If liked, the nuts may be omitted and a tablespoon of ginger substituted. Bake from half to three-quarters of an hour. Try with a broom splint.—*The Household*.

THE BEST MEAT.

Feeding Too Much One of the Most Common Mistakes Made by Farmers.

The butcher says the oxen sold from Kirby Homestead a short time ago "were very nicely marbled, and cut up finely." This testimony goes to show that there is a great deal in the manner of feeding to make the best meat. These cattle had very little corn. Their food was wheat bran and rye, ground entire, with some variations of fine wheat middlings. They had only four quarts at a time, and were fed twice a day. Half of the bulk of the ground feed was bran. They each had a peck of common flat turnips with the meal. At noon they had hay, also morning and night. They were watered before eating the meal. I never fattened a pair of cattle on so little meal. The ration would have been improved by the addition of a pint of oil meal at each feeding, mixed with the rest. They stood in their stalls for just three months, and were only out of them morning and night, when led to the watering trough.

There was no waste in the feeding. Many farmers would have fed eighteen quarts of clear corn meal in the three feedings and more than half of it would have been wasted. Three quarts of clear corn meal at one feeding is all, in my judgment, an ox or a steer can possibly digest. They will digest this better when as much bulk of bran is added to it. Much is to be learned with the average farmer about cheapness to save; and to make meat at cheapest cost. These cattle weighed about three hundred pounds more than they were estimated to. They were not in the least bunched, but the fat was all through them, and this made them cut up so fine. Every part of the body was fed. This made them solid, and the flesh fine and tender. Feeding too much of one thing is a common mistake, and corn puts the fat too much in bunches or lumps.—*F. D. Curtis, in N. Y. Tribune*.

Trees Fed by Fungi.

Among the numerous forms of fungus which live upon higher plants (many of which are so detrimental to their hosts) are some, it is now believed, which live with these on terms of mutual assistance. Frank found that the young root-points of some English forest trees, as the beech and the oak, are covered with a coating of fungus (probably belonging to the truffle or allied family), which seems to help in the nutrition of those trees. Another interesting case is that of fungi which live with orchids, and whose mode of propagation has lately been established by Herr Wahrlich.—*N. Y. Post*.

Governor Martin has signed the woman suffrage bill.

On our eighth page, this week, will be found the full text of the Murray temperance bill which passed the House on the 9th instant.

General suffrage would have been much more acceptable to the suffrage advocates than municipal suffrage. Then why did not they persuade the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment for general suffrage? The reason is evident. In that case the people would have had a voice in the matter, and would have sat down upon it with such force it would not have been heard of again in the next twenty years.—Emporia Republican.

It is estimated that three-fourths of the human body is composed of water, and that a man weighing 154 pounds has 111 pounds of water, or about 14 gallons. Food can only afford nourishment by being dissolved in water. Some of our people, however, appear to have quit the use of water, and think that a like quantity of drug-store whisky will do this important work as well.—Strong City Independent.

While yet others think that gas is the great panacea. The Kansas City Times, which very sensibly opposes woman suffrage on general principles, charge that the Republican party of Kansas, although not believing that women ought to vote, yet grants them municipal suffrage to aid the prohibition law. The Times mistakes the cause for the effect. It was not the temperance advocates working the suffrage racket, but the suffrage advocates working the temperance racket. Under the cunning pretext of helping prohibition, the woman suffragists have obtained a victory they otherwise could not have procured.—Emporia Republican.

The last time the people of Kansas spoke on woman suffrage they rejected it by a decisive majority. The question was not an issue in the last campaign, and there was not a Senator or Representative who was instructed by his constituents to vote for it. Yet the Legislature, without any reason to believe that the sentiments of the people had changed since they were last publicly expressed, passed a bill of doubtful constitutionality to grant municipal suffrage to women. This action was entirely unwarranted and will meet with the severe disapproval of the people.—Emporia Republican.

That measles is not a disease which children "ought to have" is conclusively shown in Dr. Chapin's important article on "Measles and its Complications," in the February number of Babyhood, which no mother of young children can afford to overlook. Equally valuable articles in the same issue are "Scrofulous Tendencies," Dr. L. M. Yale, and "Treatment of Diarrhoea," by Dr. Jerome Walker. And many others equally interesting. \$1.50 a year; 15 cents a number. Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beckman Street, New York.

The Louisville Courier-Journal brings fourth figures to prove that the steel rail business is a real steel business, or at least the biggest monopoly in the country. The tariff on steel rails amounts to \$1,500 per mile. The tariff is \$17 per ton, or more than 100 per cent. ad valorem. A few months ago the price of steel rails touched \$27 per ton. Since then the advance has been very steady, and the market price is now \$36 and \$37, with the expectation that it will soon be \$40. There is absolutely no conception of the wealth accumulated by the owners of steel rail mills. They have formed a combination that gives them entire control of the market. It is the most gigantic monopoly in this country, yielding greater returns to its owners than any other corporation in the country.

Exchange: No one who has a home of his own need ever be idle. There is always something to be done to promote the comfort of the home. If one can-not get a chance to work for money, let his idle time be employed in making the home more comfortable and pleasant. It is a true sign of shiftlessness, if not worse, to see a man idling his time away in town when a day's work might well be expended in making the doors and windows tight to keep out the cold winter winds, or in providing some simple article for the house, needed by the patient house-wife to lighten her work or make the home more cheerful. Industry always finds work to do, and it pays in increased value of the property, besides the convenience of its use and the appearance of the house and surroundings.

Our Little Men and Women, February. In this number begins a three part story, "The Discontented Children," by Sara E. Farman. The other stories are "How Pepito Cooked a Pig," "My Sweetheart Mamma"—a Valentine story—Soft-foot learns a Lesson of content," and the second instalment of Miss Butt's serial, "Little Wanderers in Bo-peep's world." "A Famous Rocking-Horse" is a story of a royal horse, with a quaint illustration. The history paper is concerning "The Man

for whom America was Named." Mrs. Dean tells many curious things about the "Ants that build Mounds," and we are introduced to "Two Little Indians," The poetry "The Blue Jay" and "My Rider and I," is by Clara Doty Bates and Sarah E. Howard. Profusely illustrated. (D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, \$1.00 per year.)

We could never see why a Democratic paper was such an objectionable advertising medium for a great many business men, especially in a county where there are very nearly as many Democrats as Republicans. Supposing the Democrats of Allen county would boycott the Iowa merchants to the extent the merchants boycott the Democratic papers, what effect do you suppose it would have on the merchants? We have been boycotted by certain individuals and merchants ever since we came to Iowa. We did not come here to be boycotted, nor did we come here to boycott any person or firm, but we insist that the only way to fight the devil is with fire, and therefore we would respectfully ask our merchants to look at this matter candidly, before we feel the sting of their boycott too seriously.—Lola Democrat.

Now is the time of the year when our citizens should begin to advertise and work up an emigration to their town. It is in the early spring before spring work commences, that people from the east seek homes in the west. Send them a few copies of your home paper and let them know what our county and town are doing. We have a county that would be liked by all who may see it, and what we want is for the people of the east to know of us, and then come and see for themselves. Let every one do their best to have Walton and vicinity brought before the minds of their eastern friends, who are thinking of locating on Kansas soil.—Walton Independent.

This applies to Newton with even more force than to our modest neighbor up the road. If the business men want to show up Newton to inquiring parties in the east and south, the Democrat is excelled by no paper in the country.—Newton Democrat.

Yes; and if the merchants of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, want to profit by this hint, the COURANT is ever ready and willing to assist them in the good work.

THE DEVILS LAKE COUNTY. Going west from Lakota, Dakota, we were surprised at the rapid growth and progress made in the past three years. Where then was the unsettled prairie, are now ploughed fields and snug home-steads. The towns, too, have made rapid growth. Lakota, not in existence in 1882, is now a thriving village, with graded schools for 200 pupils, a bank, business houses, and two large elevators, where 200,000 bushels of wheat found a market last year. Bartlett and Carry are also focal points for the trade in their vicinity. South of the former, and nine miles distant, is the famous Stump Lake, a curiously crooked lake, eighteen miles long, and a great resort for sportsmen. It is so named from the tree trunks, submerged and preserved by the salt in its waters. To the south rise the vague outlines of the Blue Hills, marking the eastern shores of Devils Lake. At Crary we are ten miles from Devils Lake, and here, as elsewhere, we note a deep, black loam with the omnipresent clay sub-soil. Quite an amount of the land in cultivation, though a large percentage remains in the original sod and is still unweeded by the plow. The country for many miles south of Bartlett and Crary is well occupied by prosperous farmers, but north of the track, settlement extends only a few miles. Beyond lies a fertile, rich country, as good as any in North Dakota, totally unoccupied and only waiting to be tickled by the plow to produce crops as fine as any on the continent. These are all Government lands, eligible for entry and settlement, and in common with others of the kind in the Grand Forks and Devils Lake land districts, are "single minimum" lands, that is, those on which after entry and residence for a term of six months, the settler, by proving continuous occupation for that length of time, can, by paying \$1.25 per acre, "prove up" and obtain a deed from the Government. "Double minimum" lands, of which however, there are none here, lie within the limits of the railroad land grants and at proving up for deed cost double the "single minimum" lands, or \$2.50 per acre.

Soon after leaving Crary heavily wooded highlands come into view, long stretches of water, brightly reflecting the sheen of the sun, appear between the breaks of the low hills, while many miles away the sharp point of the Devils Heart, a high hill and land mark for miles around, admonish us that Devils Lake is near at hand.

DR. MCGLYNN'S CASE. (Parsons Palladium). The case of Dr. McGlynn, which has excited such general attention, has nothing very remarkable in it. Dr. McGlynn is a man of recognized ability, occupying the high office of priest in the Roman Catholic Church, which demands implicit obedience from all its members of high or low station. The church has laws, doctrines and formula which all those associated with the priestly offices are obliged to accept, and with which they are required to comply. Dr. McGlynn accepted them, but he subsequently found it impossible to comply with them, and having the courage of his convictions, assumed not only an independent but antagonistic position with regard to the teachings of the Church, and, therefore, the Church disposed of him, saying that as he refused to teach its doctrines, but taught those which it held to be false doctrines, he should no longer teach as a priest. That seems a perfectly proper thing to do; within the Church it was his duty to teach its faith; outside it, he is at liberty to teach all or anything which it shall please him to teach, even doctrines so strange and forbidden as the following, which, in a letter to the Archbishop, of December 20, he strenuously defends: "My doctrine about land has been made clear in speeches, in reported interviews and in published articles, and I repeat it here. I have taught, and I shall continue to teach, in speeches and writings, as long as I live, that land is rightfully the property of the people in common, and that private ownership of land is against natural justice, no matter by what civil or ecclesiastical laws it may be sanctioned, and I would bring about instantly, if I could, such change of laws, all the world over, as would confiscate private property in land without one penny of compensation to the miscellaneous owners." This is not the doctrine of any Church; it is the doctrine of Socialism, pure and simple; it is, in effect, the Socialistic declaration, reformulating that property is robbery, which it is not. Property is in fact the reward of industry, thrift, morality, and testifies to the worth and public usefulness of the owner.

FENCE POSTS. The following is said to be a good method for preparing fence posts, which can be made of any kind of timber. It is from the German Gazette of Forestry. It says: "The soaking of the posts with blue vitrol is found to be the best test yet obtained. The mode of procedure is, indeed, very simple and easily executed. The posts must be new—that is, green; now dissolve, in a kerosene oil barrel, which is well adapted to this, four pounds of blue vitrol in 100 quarts of water; in this solution place the posts in as sunny and warm a place as possible. As early as the next day you will observe how the splint is turned green, a sign that the vitrol has fully impregnated the wood cells; in a few days the vitrol rises to the top of the posts, which thus become hardened against rot or weather. The posts should not be pointed before such soaking; a square end draws the fluid much better. This is a very simple, well tried and proven remedy, which can be safely recommended to every farmer. Posts so saturated have stood fifteen years on the first point, whereas those not so prepared, but otherwise, under like circumstances, lasted but four years."

BIRTH-DAY PARTY. Last Saturday afternoon being the eighth anniversary of the birth of Miss Nettie Holsinger, daughter of Wm. H. Holsinger, Esq., she gave a most pleasant party to her little friends. The following is a list of the presents: Book, by Ralph and Harry Zane. Book, by May Crawford. Book, by Nellie Zane. Autograph album, by Ivy Breese. Card, by Mary and Ed. Rockwood. Book, by Freddie and Eddie Hinote. Card, by Anna Morgan. Valentine, by Minnie Wishard. Picture, by Frankie Watson. Mug, by Laura Harvey. Pitcher, by Rollie Watson. Perfume, bottle each, by Lula Heck, Grace Johnston, Eva Tuttle, Anna Belle Harper, Pearl Turner, May Mad-den and Gertie and Mary Estes. Jewelry case, by Rena Hunt. Breast pin, by Willie and Jimmie Timmons. Cake, by Claude Hinote. Perfume and ribbon, by Dudley Doolittle. Book, each, by Paul and Tot Cartter. Autograph album, by Carey Pratt. Scrap book, by Geo. Biltz and Flora Hegwer.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during three weeks ending Feb. 8, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents: Pacific Building Washington, D.C., Jas. Hickey, Castleton, snap-hook; G. W. W. T. and J. W. Minor, Emporia, colter; A. F. Morey; Ashland, churn; S. H. Caldwell & Reuben Quaterman, Moline, safety platform for cars; T. E. Chamberlin, Arkansas City, combination tool; J. J. Hahn, Oxford, thill coupling; E. E. Newton & Wm. Fitzpatrick, Brazilton, washing machine, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Girard, washing machine; J. O. Stockwell, Burlington, telephone system; J. W. Tindall, Winfield, rope measuring machine; N. H. Waters, Ellis, bedstead fastening device; H. C. Hutchinson, Kingman, wind wheel; C. W. Van De Mark and Calvin Moore, Clyde, tongue support; J. M. Gilman, Lansing, washing machine.

Subscribe or the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

Any lady who would like to know all the valuable secrets of dressmaking, and to learn how to cut a dress so that it is certain to fit without trying on, should subscribe for the great home monthly, The Housekeeper, read the series of articles on home dressmaking, and get as a premium free, Moody's Perfect Taylor System of dress cutting, with diagrams, and a book which gives complete instructions on dressmaking. The retail price of the premium is \$8, the price of The Housekeeper is \$1 per year; \$9 for \$1.20; Send \$1 (and 20 cts. for postage on the premium) now as the time is limited. Address Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A GREAT PREMIUM.

Every subscriber of the old Banner of Liberty for 1887 will be presented with a packet of the very best garden seeds, containing 25 papers. The premium alone is worth \$1.75. The Banner is an 8-page, 41-column National Democrat weekly paper, giving all the news of the week, markets, political intelligence, serial and short stories, sketches, farm and household matters, etc. Terms, \$1.00 a year; with premium \$1.00 (the 10 cents to pay postage on premium). A sample copy will be sent free, containing full particulars, if your name is sent on a postal card. Address, BANNER OF LIBERTY, Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

I respectfully inform the citizens of Chase county that I have received the agency for the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and can supply all in need of a FIRST-CLASS, perfectly reliable machine, at the same price usually paid for second-class machines. The No. 8 is LIGHT RUNNING, EASILY MANAGED, DOES THE WIDEST RANGE OF WORK, simple in construction. A complete set of attachments and full instructions with every machine. A full line of spool cotton and silk in stock. Agents wanted. Call on or address C. E. DIBBLE, feb17-1f Strong City, Kansas.

C. A. R. The next regular meeting of John W. Geary Post, No. 15, will be held on Saturday, February 19th, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m. It is hoped that every member will attend. GEO. W. HILL, P. C.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 8, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Jan., 1887, a petition signed by the Western Land and Cattle Co., by H. R. Hillon, Supt., and 12 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the south west corner of section twenty-eight (28), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence east along or near section line, by the most practicable route, to a point at or near the north west corner of the east half (1/2) of north east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence south by the most practicable route along or near the center line, through the north east and south east quarters, of said section line to a point at or near the south west corner of the east half (1/2) of the south east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence east along south line of east half (1/2) of south east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east, to the south east corner of said section twenty-eight (28).

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Asa Breese, S. E. Yoeman and J. S. shipman, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road in Diamond creek township, on Monday the 7th day of March, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. [L. S.] J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 4, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of Jan., 1887, a petition signed by Joseph F. Johnson and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the north west corner of township number twenty-two (22), range section (3), running thence east on township line to the north east corner of section three (3), in said township, then connecting with a road running north and south, known as the William Morris road, said road to be fifty (50) feet wide. Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Dewight Chapel, J. O. Talbot, and Joseph Lyberger, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cottonwood township, on Thursday, the 10th day of March A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. [L. S.] J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

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MUNN & CO. PATENTS. ESTABLISHED 1854. NEW YORK. After forty years' experience in the preparation of more than one hundred thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world, have undertaken to publish a new and complete directory of all the inventors and their inventions in the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed. Drawings and specifications prepared and filed with the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noted in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice to your patent are: 1. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 2. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 3. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 4. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 5. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 6. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 7. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 8. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 9. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 10. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 11. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 12. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 13. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 14. It is published in the most prominent newspaper in the world. 15. 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The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favors sway; flow to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad length (1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 6 months, 1 year) and rates for different ad sizes (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.).

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 heading of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table showing train schedules for Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, and Safford, with columns for direction (East, West) and time.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 19 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Cloudy this week. Mr. Isaac F. Engle has gone to San Francisco, Cal. Mr. F. P. Cochran has gone to Elk county to attend Court. Mrs. T. S. Jones left, Thursday, for Larned and Dodge City. Mr. C. C. Watson made a business trip to Kingman, last week. Mr. W. H. Holsinger went to Atchison, Tuesday, on business. Mr. Paschal Hubbard, of Barbour county, is in town on business. Mr. Henry Wagoner, of Thurman, was down to Wichita, last week. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Johnston made a visit to Peabody, last Saturday. The Central Hotel is being well-casombed and put in thorough repairs. Mr. D. A. Loose came in from Denver, last week, and spent a day in town. A Kansas zephyr, this morning, overturned several out-houses in town. Mr. John McGrath died at Topeka, February 3, 1887, of softening of the brain. Born, Tuesday morning, February 15, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Yenzler, a daughter. Born, on Sunday, February 13, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norton, on Norton creek, a son. Mr. Louis Franz is enjoying a visit from a brother from Illinois, who arrived here, Tuesday. Master Talbot Swainhart, from Morgan, Kans., is visiting his little friends Harry and Ralph Zane. Born, January 14, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Belton, of Little River, Rice county, a daughter. Mr. Wm. M. Faris, of Diamond creek, a soldier in the Mexican war, has just been allowed a pension. Mr. James Grogan returned, Tuesday, from Putnam county, Ind., bringing his mother with him. Mr. Bent Cox, of Matfield Green, shipped a carload of hogs to Kansas City, last Thursday night. Col. S. N. Wood came in from the west, last Saturday, on his way to Topeka, and spent one day in town. Mr. J. W. Brown sold and shipped some furniture, last week, to parties living in Marion and Morris counties. Mr. Robert Belton, of Little River, Rice county, arrived here, last Friday, on business, and returned home, Tuesday. Mr. Chas. Winters arrived here, last Friday, from the east part of the State, on a visit at his sister's, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle's. The Presbyterian society of this city has received a very handsome communion and baptismal service from Cincinnati. Born, on Sunday, February 13, 1887, at the railroad camp, at Link's, on South Fork, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Martin, a daughter. Mr. Paris Mills, formerly of Toledo, gave this office a pleasant call, last Thursday. He talked of going into business in this city. We understand that Mr. David Rettiger intends building a residence at the Rettiger Bros. quarry on the Taylor farm and moving thereto. We still have on hand a large supply of our "boom" edition, which we

are selling at 5 cents a copy, to close out the stock to make room for another boom. On the night of January 28, a number of the citizens of Clements joined the Odd Fellows Lodge at Florence, preparatory to organizing a Lodge at Clements. Mr. and Mrs. James Gill and son, of East Liberty, Pennsylvania, are visiting at Messrs. N. M. and A. J. Penrod's, brothers of Mr. Gill, whom they had not seen for seventeen years. Wednesday, February 3, 1887, being the 62nd anniversary of the birth of "grandma" Stearns, who will soon go to California, her lady friends gave her a most enjoyable surprise tea party, that afternoon. Chas Van Meter went to Cottonwood Falls, last Friday, to stay one day, but has not been heard of since. It is feared he may have fallen a willing victim to the charms of, etc.—Marion Tribune. Mr. P. J. Norton has resigned his position as book-keeper for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, at Strong City, and entered into a co-partnership with the Rettiger Bros., in the stone business, the style of the new firm being Rettiger Bros. & Co. Last Thursday afternoon it began to rain, and about dusk it began lightning and hailing, and soon the ground was covered to the depth of two inches with fine hail which was frozen hard the next morning, affording good skating for the boys and girls. Last Friday morning, Judge C. C. Whitson was arrested on a peace warrant sworn out by Mrs. M. E. Breese, and taken before Mayor J. W. Stone, and bound over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace and to appear at the next term of the District Court. Mr. Lyman Wood and wife, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. N. W. Frisby, came here from Ohio, with Mr. Frisby, on his return from his visit back there, and have purchased lots with Mr. Frisby, in the south part of town, on which each gentleman intends erecting a residence. Our Representative, Hon. M. A. Campbell, has introduced the following bills in the House since our last report: H. B. No. 368, regulating the wages of employees, and providing for the payment of the same; H. B. No. 460, to prevent and punish gambling; H. B. No. 644, requiring railway companies operating and doing business in this State to heat their passenger cars with steam; H. B. No. 574, relating to duties of officers relating to executions. Send for the Seed Catalogues. Many of our leading seedmen publish Catalogues which send free to all who wish them. They contain much valuable information. One of the best is the illustrated Catalogue of the Joseph Harris Seed Company, Rochester, N. Y. They write us that they will be glad to send it to every reader of the COURANT, who will send them their names and address on a postal card. Send at once and see what they have to offer. We know their seeds to be good, and they sell them at unusually low prices. The man who places a ten dollar advertisement in his local paper and flatters himself that he is a liberal advertiser will be surprised to learn that a yearly advertisement, one column in length, in the Chicago Tribune costs the advertiser \$26,000. The New York Herald receives for its lowest column \$39,000, and for its highest \$48,000; the New York Tribune for its lowest, \$28,754; and these papers, it is stated, are never at a loss for advertising to fill their columns. The fact is that careful, liberal advertising pays. Mr. Osborn Boyd, an aged and highly respected colored citizen of this place, was married in Music Hall, last Thursday night, by Judge C. C. Whitson, to Miss Gracie Page, colored, before a large assemblage of our citizens. The Brass Band was out and discoursed sweet music. Mr. T. H. Grisham made an opening speech and gave the bride away. At the close of the ceremonies the happy couple were congratulated by every one present, and then driven in a hack to the home of the groom, where a most enjoyable evening was spent. There were three colored preachers in attendance, to witness the ceremonies. The Hon. M. A. Campbell, Representative from Chase, came home, Saturday, from Topeka, and returned, on Monday. He informs us that it is almost next to an impossibility for a Democrat member to get a bill through either Branch of the Legislature, no matter how important or beneficial the proposed law might be; but when a Democrat introduces a bill it is, like all other bills, referred to its proper committee, and that committee will then remodel it and introduce it as a bill coming from the committee, and Republican member will introduce a similar bill and it will be put through a whooping. He says the Democrats, however, are keeping the Republicans quite busy in this way in giving us much needed legislation; and for this reason we think it would be of great benefit to the peo-

ple of Kansas to have the leaven of Democracy still more diffused through her legislative halls, so that, even though the Republican did receive the glory of it, we would have more good laws and fewer bad ones. FOR SALE. Two teams of young farm horses, broke to work. For prices, apply to Geo. Drummond, four miles north of Elmdale, Kan. feb3-2w OYSTER SUPPER. The Sons of Veterans will give an oyster supper at Grand Army Hall, on the 22d of February, instant. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Don't forget to take the C. C. C. Both, the clouds that fly all day, they haven't anything to do with making photographs. Caudle makes them cloudy or clear. Those Egyptian Statuary Photos are fine, and are made by Caudle, "The Photographer," in the best possible manner. Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to Campbell & Gillett on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones they have. One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. The choicest assortment of candies and confections at L. I. Billings' bakery, Main street, west of Broadway. You can buy more Flour and Feed for the same money, at the CITY FEED STORE than at any other place in the county. dec30-4f Go to Smith's (Rockwood & Co.'s old stand) for meat, all the way from 5 to 10 cents per pound. Barbed wire, at wholesale, at Campbell & Gillett's. Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Bring in your Sisters, Cousins and your Aunt's and get some of those fine photographs that Caudle makes. We have made arrangements with the New York World, (the subscription price of which is \$1.00 per year) whereby we can furnish the World, the COURANT and a magnificent History of the United States (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.00. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extension of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers. A full-blood pup coach dog for sale. Apply at this office. feb17-1f Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. I have just added some new and costly Backgrounds and Accessories, and am better prepared to make fine Photos than ever. Call and examine for yourself. A. B. Caudle, "The Photographer." Heating stoves, glass and paint, at cost, to close them out, at Campbell & Gillett's. Campbell & Gillett, can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. A farm of 80 acres to rent, on South Fork, Falls Township, by J. V. EVANS. Frames of all kinds and sizes to order, of A. B. Caudle, "The Photographer." The best and cheapest place in the county to buy frames, is at Caudle's, "The Photographer." L. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggerly whatever. In the photograph gallery of S. H. Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, you will find photographic work made in the best possible manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art; and all his work is guaranteed. The Heskett farm, on Diamond creek, for rent for cash, price \$550 per annum; 800 acres in all; 125 acres in cultivation; 75 acres in bottom meadow, and all under fence. Apply to J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans. nov25-1f A starry night for a ramble with your best girl. But any day for photographs at Caudle's, "The Photographer." All persons wishing spaying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. SHIPMAN, feb10-1f Elmdale, Kans. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's. Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. Jy22-4f 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. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands with lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fast dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS feb7-17f

BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY Cottonwood Falls. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Ri ga ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. W. H. HINOTE, CENTRAL BARBER SHOP. EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER. STRONG CITY, KANSAS. dec3-4f MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder. Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and oak streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jans-4f

UNPARALLELED OFFER. No. 1—CHASE COUNTY COURANT... \$1.50 No. 2—The American Agriculturist, (English or German), 1887... 1.50 No. 3—The A. A. New Poultry Book, for everybody, 256 pages, 100 Illustrations. Most complete work ever published. (Old, the A. A. History of the United States, from Christopher Columbus to Gen. Arthur's Death, 600 pages. Over 60 Illustrations \$1.00. No. 4—"Homes of our Farmer Presidents," 11x15, issued during 1887. Each worth... 1.00 No. 5—The American Encyclopedia, forwarded post-paid, in a tube prepared for the purpose. Each worth... \$5.00 Total... \$20.00 We will furnish all the above, post-paid, for... \$23.00 Send six cents to 751 Broadway, New York, for mailing you a free copy of the American Agriculturist, English or German, specimen copies of the Encyclopedia, and pages of the History of United States or Poultry Book, as may be desired.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON. Desire every one to know that they have one of the Best and Largest Stocks, Of goods ever brought to this market. GODSISTING OF, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, CALASSWARE, TIN WARE.

NEEDED BY MAN. DURING HIS EXISTENCE ON EARTH. BE SURE TO GO TO FERRY & WATSON'S, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEIR BARGAINS. M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov20-1f

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE at WICHITA, KAN. February 20th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, and in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on March 18, 1887, viz: John C. Thompson D. S. No. 421, for the Lot nine (9), section six (6), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. L. Jackson, Matfield Green, Chas. Billingslie, Matfield Green, Thomas Berlin, Matfield Green, and Sam Moshart, Matfield Green, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALB, Register.

ARKANSAS. Offers superior inducements with its fine climate, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies, and pure waters; with several Railroads recently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investigate this splendid country. Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain. W. HENRY WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov13-1f W. P. PUCH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. Jyl1-1f DR. S. M. FURMA Resident Dentist, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. ject1-

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC and HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, WONSEVU, KANSAS. MISCELLANEOUS. YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anywhere else in the world. Capital not needed; you are started free, both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out, if you are who you will do so at once. H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine.

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 JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Dr. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

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 THE OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-1f

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing (a saving of from \$3.00 to \$4.00) by subscribing for THE COURANT AND Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine. With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size. BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$3.10 (THREE TEN).

DEMAREST'S THE BEST OF all the Magazines. CONTAINING STORIES, POEMS, AND OTHER LITERARY ATTRACTIONS, COMBINING ARTISTIC, SCIENTIFIC, AND HOUSEHOLD MATTERS. Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photographs, Oil Pictures and Fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America. Each Magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars. DEMAREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best Two Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty-third year of its publication. It is continually improved and so extensively so to place it at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Demarest Demorest, New York. AND BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT COMBINED WITH THE COURANT at \$3.10 Per Year. 1887

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Moore, L. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

TRUST YOUR MOTHER.

Trust your mother, little one. In life's morning, just begun. You will find some grief, some fears, Which perhaps may cause you tears; But a mother's kiss can heal Many griefs that children feel. Trust your mother; seek to prove Grateful for her thoughtful love.

A LITTLE GIRL'S MELONS.

How the "Square" Let Her Use Some of His Land and Surprised Her by Asking "Rent." Ruby Miller was the oldest of four children. She was a good girl for the eldest, too. She was quick and bright and sunny-tempered, and very fond of helping her mother. "She had some faults, of course—what little girl has not? But she was so pleasant and happy and industrious that we will not dwell upon her disagreeable traits, which are, indeed, not worth dwelling upon.

Ruby's father was a teamster. He owned two large, black horses, and two or three big wagons, of different sizes and shapes. All the Miller children knew all these wagons, even to Laureta, the little Miller baby, and as soon as they saw one of them coming along the dusty village street toward night they would run out to meet it and cry "Hello, papa!" until the neighbors thought there had been about noise enough.

Right next to the little patch of land which belonged to Mr. Miller was a long sandy strip of farm owned by "Square Billington, or, as the neighbors called him, "Square." He was the great man of the little straggling village of Nestlin, and was very rich and very stingy. You would laugh very hard if I could stop to tell you half the funny stories they relate in Nestlin about "Square" Billington's little stingy ways. But this is a story about one of them.

Young pear trees were planted thickly on the "Square's" farm, on that part of which lay along the village street and next the Millers'. But there was a portion of it, close to the Millers' yard, which had nothing within it at all excepting some straggling blades of grass.

One day Mr. Miller and Ruby were riding on the high seat of one of Mr. Miller's wagons, when he said, pointing to the empty space on the "Square's" grounds: "That would be a first-rate place to raise watermelons. I most wonder that the 'Square' hasn't planted some there. 'Tisn't good land for any thing else, but watermelons would grow there splendidly."

"Is it much work to raise watermelons, papa?" inquired Ruby.

"Oh, no. The only trouble is that you want to be watching them when they are ripe, or else mischievous boys will come and steal them."

"Aunt Mary has got some watermelon seeds," said Ruby. "I wonder if she wouldn't give me some, and then I might plant them right by the fence there."

"You would have to ask the 'Square'" remarked her father.

"Square Billington was what people called a 'pleasant-spoken' man, and Ruby did not feel in the least afraid to ask him. The next day she met him on the street. He said "Good-morning" to her, and she hastened to return his greetings and tell him about her plan.

"That's a good idea," said he. "I like to see little girls at work. Oh, yes, you can raise watermelons on that sandy knoll all you want to."

So Ruby planted six hills of watermelon seeds, and watched them come up, and blossom, and form little melons. It was great fun. Her brothers, Dorus and Sylvester, helped her hoe and weed them, and little Laureta toddled over now and then to take a hand. She generally pulled up the melon plants, though, so they did not encourage her to "help" much.

One day in September, when one melon was ripe and had been carefully cut off and carried home, and when twelve other splendid fellows were lying basking in the sunshine almost ready for eating, "Square" Billington drove up beside the fence. Ruby was sitting on the turf close by, keeping watch over her treasures.

"You have some nice melons there," said the old gentleman.

Ruby's face shone all over.

"Father says they are pretty nice," she said, modestly. "There are a good many little ones, but father don't think they will get ripe before frost."

"Well, there are a good many large ones for a little girl to raise," said the "Square," with great apparent kindness. "Let's see, how many was I going to have to pay for the use of the land?"

"What, sir?" asked Ruby, very much started.

"I said, how many are you going to

pay me for the use of the land?" repeated the "Square."

"I've promised every one of them to somebody for 25 cents apiece," stammered Ruby.

"Oh, well, the money will do just as well as the melons, of course," said the "Square, smilingly. "You can pay one-half you get for them. That's all I shall ask. I shouldn't think of charging you more than that. Some would, but I shan't. Good-by!"

Poor Ruby! She sat down and cried as hard as she could. She had planned just how to spend the money. She was going to have a nice pair of shoes, and may be she could get a canary. There was one for sale cheap up the street a little way. Oh, oh, oh! now she could not even pay for the shoes, she was afraid.

She went home and told her mother, and there was a neighbor in to call, and Ruby told her.

"It's a shame!" said the neighbor. "Square Billington has more money than he can possibly spend now. The idea of his taking your melon money. The old skeezax!"

It did look rather mean. The neighbors must have gone out and told some others, for that night something happened.

There has been some distinguished summer visitors in Nestlin, and that very evening one of them, a very famous man, of whose good opinion "Square Billington thought a good deal, had promised to give a lecture at the town hall. It was on "Free Trade and the Tariff," and, although a good many of the village people did not feel much interested in the subject, they all went because the speaker was such a great man, and they could all go in for nothing.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller went, and they took Ruby with them. Imagine their surprise when, after the lecturer had been through a long and somewhat prosy talk on rents, he said: "Why, ladies and gentlemen, I have even heard of a man so mean that he asked rent for about a square rod of ground in a country village. Not only that, but he exacted it of a little girl, not ten years old, who had already received his permission, without his naming any conditions, to raise a few melons on it. Isn't that carrying the rent business a good way, ladies and gentlemen? Did you ever hear of anything much meaner than that in your lives?"

People said that "Square Billington grew very red when this story was told. At any rate, he never said anything more to Ruby about paying rent for her little melon patch, and she bought the shoes and the canary, and by good management she saved twenty cents, with which she bought a little doll for Laureta, too.—Kate Upson Clark, in Sunshine.

A Monkey Story.

Further a good monkey story is just going the round. There lives in the south of France a man of wealth, whose chateau, or country place of residence has around it very tall trees; the cook of the chateau has a monkey, and a pert fellow who knows ever so many tricks. The monkey often helps the cook to pluck the feathers from fowls.

On the day that interests us, the cook gave the monkey two partridges to pluck, and the monkey, seating himself in an open window, went to work. He had picked the feathers from one of the partridges and placed it on the outer edge of the window, with a satisfied grunt, when, lo! all at once, a hawk flew down from one of the trees near by, and bore off the plucked bird. Master monkey was very angry. He shook his fist at the hawk, which took a seat on one of the limbs not far off, and began to eat the partridge, with great relish. The owner of the chateau saw the sport, for he was sitting in a grape arbor and crept up to watch the end of it. The monkey picked the other partridge, laid it on the ledge in the same place, and hid behind the window screen on the inside. The hawk was caught in this trap, for when it flew down after the partridge, out reached the monkey and caught the thief. In a moment, the hawk's neck was wrung, and the monkey soon had the hawk plucked. Taking the two birds to the cook, the monkey handed them to him as if to say: "Here are your two partridges, master." The cook thought that one of the birds looked queer, but he served them on the table. The owner of the house shook his head when he saw the dish, and, telling the cook of the trick, laughed heartily.—Outlook.

A man sat on a salt barrel on Michigan Grand avenue yesterday making a great display of eating a raw carrot. A small colored boy halted in front of him, watched the performance for a while, and then said: "My fadder tried dat dodge do older day." "What dodge?" "Tryin' fur to git sympathy, but it didn't work." "Why?" "Kase de whisky smells right frew de karrut. He's tryin' onions now."—Detroit Free Press.

All Europe says that the United States knows more about law than any other country. Well, it ought to. We have somebody skip off with about a million every day, either a defaulter or an attorney.—New Haven News.

Padding-eating contests for heavy stakes are the attraction in Seattle just now. The rules governing are: The man eating the most pudding in the shortest given time takes the prize.

If there is one thing a woman can not do besides throw a stone, it is to tell a commndrum without forgetting either the question or the answer.—Lowell Citizen.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Rich Toilets Whose General Effect is One of Great Elegance and Simplicity.

Brocades are much used for parts of costumes. Those whose yellowish grounds are very effective when combined with velvet or plush, in garnet, orange red, mahogany red, etc. Brocades with pale old pink or light grounds have heliotrope-colored designs. Another style of dinner dress has a plain round underskirt of light moss-green plush. A large square scarf of reddish blonde is draped over this and crossed diagonally by a garland of rose leaves dotted with glass ornaments to represent drops of water. The train of plain goods has on one side only a revers of gros grain faille in a light shade of pink. The train is mounted in gathers with a small pink heading. The waist is bordered with rose leaves placed flat one over the other. The neck is open in fichu style and draped with blonde. Beads and embroidery are indispensable with all dressy toilets. Passementeries are in course of making for collars, epaulets and panels. There is an ornament now used in Paris which is lighter than a panel. It consists of a kind of arrow of embroidery. This work is long and narrow, and is placed on a plait, which is not fastened down. There are usually three of these plaits. Arrows are also on the sleeves and on one side of the waist. Many black toilets for evening wear are combined with lace and beads. Dresses of white brocade or damask are trimmed with black fur. White toilets of light textures have bows and rosettes. Fancy waists and jackets of velvet in dark shades are worn with light skirts. They are particularly useful for transforming a ball dress into a dinner toilet. The jackets open more or less on the lower part, to show the chemisette. Oriental scarfs used with these jackets are of "crepe de chine." They are tied low on the body.

NoVELTIES are constantly brought out, particularly for dinner toilets. These dresses are more elegant from day to day, as it is now the style to have concerts, dramatic performances, or some other entertainment after dinner. The most showy fabrics and trimmings are used for this purpose, but there is always an element of simplicity about the toilet. The following description of a brocade and velvet dress will serve to illustrate this: The round skirt is of brocade with a cream ground and designs of branches of moss roses in various shades. The waist and court mantle are of plain verdigris-green velvet. This color borders on gray-green. The waist opens in front in fichu style, and is embroidered with gray and silver beads to match a rich trimming, which is applique to the side of the train over the hip. Beaded tassels fall from the latter trimming. The sleeve opens to the elbow and is embroidered. The outside of the sleeve is of lace, with a small band of brocade on the lower part. In spite of the richness of the fabrics employed in this toilet the general effect is one of great elegance and simplicity.

A new trimming for black evening toilets is real Chantilly lace or a handsome silk imitation, with the flowers and designs surrounded by fine gilt threads. Old lace flounces may be arranged in this way and sewed one above the other on black faille or satin. Waists with these dresses may open in the neck, and have lace sleeves. A bunch of roses or shaded pinks are on the left side of the waist. The hair can be dressed with the same flowers placed in a small lace trimming. The same gold threads are used for white laces, but with less pleasing results. Rich and dressy toilets have embroidery on smooth plush, with heliotrope, green, pink, light cherry, sky blue and sapphire grounds. Large designs of flowers are stamped on the goods in different pale tints. This work is called decorated plush, and may serve in this way for panels and aprons. But it is greatly improved by surrounding the designs with a coarse gold thread which is not too brilliant, and sewing on the flowers small cut ornaments of gold-colored crystal. This work is subtled in tone and withal very effective. The front of the skirt is thus trimmed, while the waist and train are of plain plush. The latter is lined with satin in a lighter shade.—N. Y. Times.

POWER OF MELINITE.

An Explosive With Ten Times the Destructive Force of Nitro-Glycerine.

The one subject of supreme interest among military men is the new explosive, melinite, about which little except its wonderful destructive power is known, and which is, therefore, naturally a fruitful theme for discussion. The center of French military operations is at Bourges, where the new explosive is being manufactured for experimental purposes. Bourges has taken the place of Metz and Strasburg. It is here that experiments are going on without ceasing, and a corps of distinguished officers are seeking a solution to the problem how to kill at a single stroke as many men as possible. It is a frightful problem, which science should solve as speedily as possible, for there is good reason to hope that the solution will prove the ending of all wars—wars which had some of the elements of chivalry a century ago, but have become hideous since chemistry has taken a hand in them.

The two men who discovered the principles of melinite are Captains Locard and Hironard, who are attached to the gun factory at Bourges. As a reward for their invention M. Locard has been promoted to the rank of Major and M. Hironard has been decorated.

Major Locard is regarded as a servant of the first rank. Scarcely any of his time is given to the routine of military service, but he devotes himself constantly to the technical studies of the service. He is more of a chemist and inventor than a soldier. His latest discovery, in connection with Captain Hironard, is this destructive powder, which has been christened melinite, because in color it resembles honey (miel).

Following the first experiments with the substance, which were made at La Fere, works for testing the invention have been pushed actively at Bourges. Three small forts have been constructed to try the effect of the new shells charged with melinite. The forts look like truncated pyramids. Two are of concrete and pebbles, and the third, which is the largest, is of asphalt and silex. It is 12 meters (about 39 feet) square at the base, 3 meters (nearly 10 feet) high, and cost 37,000 francs (about \$7,400). The other two cost, together, 46,000 francs, or about \$9,200. It is predicted that the melinite will destroy these works, solidly built as they are of extra-hard materials, in less time than it takes to write it. Daily experiments have been made on a small scale, and their result has been so satisfactory that wagon-loads of material for manufacturing the new explosive are arriving at Bourges daily. Ether is one of the principal ingredients of the powder, and as the production of this is only about 100,000 kilograms annually in France, Minister Boulanger has his agents out buying ether wherever they can find it, and some has been purchased in Germany for the manufacture of the shells which are expected to be some day used against the forces of that Empire.

To launch the shells charged with melinite no special design of mortar is required. General Boulanger has decided on the immediate manufacture of 210,000 melinite projectiles.

The destructive power of the new explosive is reported to be one hundred times that of ordinary gunpowder, or ten times that of nitro-glycerine. An ordinary shell, falling on the roof of a building, bursts and shatters every thing in its immediate vicinity. The melinite shell is intended to strike the ground at the foundations of the building, and once there it explodes and shoots every thing into the air, reducing beams and joists to an almost impalpable powder.

In the meantime, while the manufacture of this terrible explosive is going on, its inventors are experimenting with a new rifle powder, which explodes without making any smoke, and which will enable a body of infantry to fire on the enemy from cover without betraying their position by clouds of smoke. The chemists are developing into wholesale slaughterers of men, and when the time comes, as it apparently will come, that a General by blowing a whistle can annihilate 100,000 of the enemy, covering a line of several leagues, the theory of universal peace, founded on wholesale massacre at a distance, will be pretty nearly demonstrated.—Paris Cor. Chicago Tribune.

ARABIAN POETRY.

The Two Kinds of Oriental Verse Which Have Descended to Us.

The origin of Arabian poetry is lost in antiquity. When the verse of Arabia first comes before us it is already fully developed, and, indeed, approaching its wane. The finest period of this poetry is included in the century preceding the advent of Mohammed as a prophet, and in this century the earliest poet is the best. Imra-el-Keys lived in the first half of the sixth century of our era, and he has always been allowed to be the prince of Arab bards. When Mohammed was asked who was the best of the poets of Arabia, he replied that Imra-el-Keys would usher them to hell, and the prophet only echoed the general verdict of his countrymen as to the supremacy of this princely singer. During the sixth century most of the greatest Arab poets flourished, and in the seventh we find already the signs of decay—the tendency to the elaboration of panegyrics, and the writing of verse for reward, to which the earlier singer never condescended. No one can study this oldest poetry without perceiving that it is the result of ages of previous development. The metres of the first Arab poets are as perfect and finished as any of Horace's—the elaboration of metrical form could hardly go further. The syllables are carefully discriminated as long and short, and are as scrupulously arranged as in Latin hexameters, while deflections from the strict metre were severely criticised by the audience, whose ears were nicely trained to detect such faults.

Besides the considerations of meter, the general form of the poem was subject to rule. Two kinds of Arabian verse have descended to us: one is the well-known "kasida," or ode, of which the famous "Moudakart" are the standard examples; the other is the "fragment," or occasional piece, which is often merely a portion of a kasida, but may be a separate and complete composition. The poet proceeds upon fixed laws. The poet begins with a description of the deserted camping ground whence the cruel camels have transported the mistress of his heart, on whose beauty and grace he waxes eloquent; then he will probably speak of the horse or camel on which he will ride away from his grief, and will describe with the loving minuteness of a hunter the points of his steed; and so he will approach the main subject of his poem—the great deeds of his tribe, or some incident of war or revelry, or a satire on an obnoxious clan or person, or it may be, a lesson of warning or reproach to those who have fallen short of the desert ideal of a noble life.—N. Y. Observer.

"GAIL" VS. JAMES.

The Different Way in Which James G. Blaine and His Distinguished Cousin Treat the Wage Question.

Let us call Gail Hamilton as a witness against her distinguished cousin, James G. Blaine. She might be called also as a witness against herself, but it will suffice on this occasion to use her testimony only against the statesman from Maine. In suggesting remedies for the unhappy condition of the working-women of the metropolis, it has been found that the majority of the people who have taken an interest in the matter have inclined to the idea that if the women would more generally seek domestic employment they would be better off. Gail Hamilton holds to this view. She also has some other opinions on this subject, as she does on nearly every thing else. "Never, while the world lasts," says she, "can you expect to receive twelve dollars for work which twelve other women are willing to do for six dollars. If you were a man, if you were a millionaire, if you were a voter, it would make no difference. You can never force your employer to employ you at twelve dollars if he can hire some one else to do the same work for six dollars. You have no right to expect him to do it. It is not greed, or extortion, or inhumanity in him not to do it. It is extortion in you to ask him to do it. If he should undertake it he would fall in business and you would be worse off than before, because you would have no work at all. You would then be one of the dozens waiting at no price instead of the one employed at a low price. This law is absolute. It applies to the millionaire just as strongly as to the sewing girl."

How different would Cousin James, of Maine, talk to the half-starved sewing women of New York, to their sisters who eke out a miserable living in factories and stores, and to the dissatisfied laborer generally. Cousin James would say: "Your wages are low because you are not protected enough. You must keep the Democrats out of power. Just look at the condition that you are now in. It is the result of fear on the part of your employers that the Democrats will change the tariff laws. They have unsettled confidence all over the country. Do you observe the colored man in the South? It is the intention of the Democrats to keep him in ignorance so that they can use him as a cheap laborer. Where will you be when the South begins manufacturing, with negro labor employed at one-half what you earn? The way to regulate wages is to elect Republicans to office. Some rascals will tell you that wages are not affected by law. That is false. You may think that you have hardships, but you are mistaken. The trouble with the American working-man is that he is too well off. He is protected by the tariff, and all the money that his employers get out of that beneficent scheme goes into his pockets. Supply and demand have nothing to do with labor. Vote the Republican ticket and wages will always be high. They are high now, if you only think so."

For the last fifteen years Mr. Blaine and Gail Hamilton have been attempting to convince the American people that there is potency in law to raise wages. They have made that their stock in trade. If they were to be believed all that was necessary to make labor contented was to pass a law to that effect. Supply and demand had nothing to do with the question. By giving employers monopoly privileges the working-man was bound to be a sharer in them whether a dozen stood ready to take his place at half the wages that he wanted or not. Gail Hamilton's sudden conversion to common sense and common honesty leads one to hope that the day may not be far distant when her celebrated relative will also abandon demagoguery and surprise his fellow citizens by addressing them in words of truth and soberness.—Chicago Herald.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

How the Democracy Are Attempting to Right a Great Republican Wrong.

Soon after the war the Republican politicians, in order to show their great love for the race whom the fortunes of war had set free, got up a swindling concern called the "Freedman's Bank." It ramified into all the Southern States, and the colored people were taught to believe that the United States Government would secure all depositors. They took the bait and most of the poor deluded wretches have never seen their money since. Many of them are dead, and buried in very poor graves.

It remained for a Democratic President to recommend that some restitution be made to such of the unhappy victims of the swindle as still live. Immediately a fresh lot of swindlers started up and began buying the certificates of deposit and other evidences of the bank's indebtedness to its depositors. As soon as that was done a bill was introduced by Senator Sherman to reimburse the depositors.

But fortunately some of the Senators were aware of the attempted second swindle, and in committee incorporated the following amendment:

No part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid to any assignee of any such depositors, and the benefit and relief provided by this act shall extend only to those depositors in whose favor such balances have been properly verified, and to their heirs and legal representatives.

This is as it should be. No assignment of any deposit has been made for any except a swindler's consideration. Mr. The original depositors may have traded off their certificates for circus tickets, or some such consideration. If they and their heirs can be found and given back their money it will simply be settling up the accounts of a lot of Ro-

publican swindlers out of charity to their victims.

Shall we ever get done paying for the corruption of twenty-five years of Republican rule? It seems as if the bills come in pretty thick and pretty constantly. Let us hope they will run out some time. We should think the average Republican would blush to read such telegraphic news as that relating to the Freedman's Bank.—Des Moines Leader.

IN THEIR TOILS.

The Republican Senate Considered as a Creature of the Corporations.

The Argus has had occasion, frequently, to call attention to the decadence of the United States Senate and the enormous influence wielded in that body by corporations. The reproach, uttered two years ago, that "the Senate is merely an association of railroad attorneys and speculators, not only useless to the Nation, but positively injurious to its best interests," acquires more significance in the light of present experience. We see on every hand the power and influence of great corporations exerted to the utmost to retain control of a body which once represented the most intellectual men patriotic and most incorruptible men in the Nation. Brains are no longer considered a necessary qualification for the office, and Legislatures are besieged by moneyed influence to control their choice for men who, without money, would never be thought of for a seat in the United States Senate. The competition to such a seat is no longer open to men who can intellectually fill it. The power of the corporations is being exerted in New Jersey to deprive the people of that Democratic State of the right of being represented at Washington by a Democratic Senator. The same malign influence is felt in Indiana, and no means, revolutionary or unconstitutional, is left untried to pervert the will of the people and keep the United States Senate under the control of the corporations. The Brooklyn Citizen, that staunch Democratic newspaper, gives a solemn warning on the subject, which appeals to the earnest reflection of the American people:

With the upper House of the National Legislature in the hands of unscrupulous and banded wealth, the Administration and the popular branch are alike paralyzed, and the victories won for the plain people by the defeat of Mr. Blaine and redemption of the House from Republican control are hopelessly thrown away. By every foul means, the Democratic strength in the Legislatures is undermined by the money of the corporations, and the control is sought for them through the Republicans. There is no longer the slightest attempt at concealment. The Republican party is openly owned by the capitalists of the country, and the rights of the plain people are being stolen from them.

These corporations know too well that only through the Republican party can their interests be protected, even when they clash with those of the people. They know too well that while the Senate is in Republican hands no bill in the interests of the whole people is likely to be adopted, but an unsurmountable barrier is opposed to the just and reasonable demands of the tax-payers and of labor organizations, whose growing power they fear. They know that when they succeed, through buying up legislatures or bulldozing a Democratic Legislature by riotous methods, in putting their creatures again in control of the Senate, they will have under their thumb for a term of years a department of the Government so far beyond the reach of public opinion as to be practically unaffected by its censure.—Albany Argus.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

It is urged as an objection to Mr. Cleveland that his qualities are negative. His negative is just what the country needs.—Alla California.

When the Democratic House of Representatives passes a pension bill appropriating \$76,000,000 for the year—more than the entire expenses of the Government before the war—all for Federal soldiers and their representatives, it is high time to cease talking of Democrats as "rebels" or enemies of the Government. But that political "property" will never be served in another campaign.—Boston Herald.

Mr. Edmunds' report to the Senate on the fisheries question is politically sagacious and literally laughable. It professes to profess great indignation at Great Britain's course; and yet when you narrowly search the sentences and scan the words, there is not left one iota of responsibility that could be attached to the Republican committee of the Administration should embroil itself in war upon the subject. They make a seeming "bluff" and then ask that the President be authorized to pick a fight if he shall see fit. It is a very cunning report.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The fourth class postmasters alone number more than 51,000, and their remuneration being based on the value of the stamps they cancel, the reduction in the rate of letter postage from three to two cents cut away one-third of their incomes at a blow. None of them can earn above \$1,000 a year, and it is quite safe to say that any one of them who approaches that sum has to hire help for his office, besides paying for rent, fuel and other expenses. The postmaster of the third class has to meet still heavier expenses out of a meager salary, has to provide his own boxes, etc., while for the liberally paid postmasters of the first and second class the Government provides officers, clerks and accommodations. Mr. James, Mr. Vilas and other Postmasters-General have deprecated the continuance of such a system as unfair and illiberal, and it certainly deserves the early and earnest consideration of Congress.—N. Y. Graphic.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE END OF THE WAY.

The following beautiful lines were written by a young lady in Nova Scotia, an invalid for many years:
My life is a wearisome journey;
I'm sick with the dust and the heat;

REAL HEROISM.

Not a Mere Exhibition, Adding Nothing to the Wisdom or Virtue of Men.
Here is a sample of practical heroism; heroism certainly, practical heroism, as I hope to show.

"BETTER STILL"

The False Training Given to the Youth of the Present Day.
He is a nice young man, but he smokes." "He is a nice young man, but he drinks a little."

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Methodist Church in Canada has a permanently invested superannuated fund of \$160,000.
The net increase of the membership of the Missouri Methodist Conference the last year was 4,354.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any thing.
Don't be discouraged because you are misunderstood as to your actions and motives.

WIT AND WISDOM.

When a Scandinavian falls in love no doubt the soft words he murmurs in his native tongue are Swedes to the Sweet.
Our condition never satisfies us; the present is always the worst.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The well-known banker, August Belmont, has decided to erect a chapel in the cemetery at Newport, R. I., in the memory of a deceased daughter.
The Presbyterian Church in this city is giving up its loins for effective and aggressive work.

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Our condition never satisfies us; the present is always the worst.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphates. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested.
The rapidity with which delicate people improve with this is wonderful.

A City of Beautiful Women.

Detroit, Mich., is noted for its healthy, handsome ladies, which the leading physicians and druggists there attribute to the general use and popularity of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

How OPEX is the light of the household.

How OPEX is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies.
Yet they are not to blame for any amount of result of ailments peculiar to that sex.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

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

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIREDFEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. A Positive Cure for Female Complaints and Weakness.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

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

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

ELY'S CREAM BALM. Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER. Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

BENSON'S CAPSICINE POROUS PLASTER. HIGHEST AWARDS OF MEDALS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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