# Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1887.

NUMBER 17.

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 17th the select com mittee reported a resolution in favor of cele-brating the centennial of the adoption of the brating the centennial of the adoption of the constitution in April, 1889. After the offering of a number of resolutions the Senate passed forty pension bills (mostly House bills), and then took up and passed the Pension Appropriation bill. It appropriates \$75,000,000. The Army Appropriation bill was then also passed. The Senate took up the bill to establish agricultural experiment stations, and pending debate adjourned....In the House a number of bills were introduced under the call of States, among them a bill by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, calling upon the Attorney-General for information as to the legal authority under which the directors of the Union Pacific railroad consolidated with the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific under the name of the Union Pacific. The bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support, was then passed under a suspension of the rules. Under a suspension of the rules the House took up and concurred in the Senate amendments to the Mexican Pension bill by a vote of 243 to 5. The bill now goes to the President. It provides a pension of \$18 per month to all soldiers, ma-rines or militia who served sixty days in the Mexican war and were honorably discharged, and the widows of such who have not again

In the Senate on the 18th the bill passed amending the act of June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain volunteer officers and men. The Senate took up the House bill forfeiting lands to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railroad, which after debate was amended and passed. Adjourned... In the House the Committee on Invalid Pensions re-ported a bill increasing from \$72 to \$100 per month pensions to soldiers who have lost both month pensions to soldiers who have lost both arms. The Committee on Foreign Affairs report-ed a bill for investigating losses inflicted since December 31, 1885, upon United States citizens engaged in the North Atlantic fisheries. The House resumed consideration of the resolution for an investigation into the accounts of the Pa-cific railroads, which was amended and passed. The conference report on the Interstate Commerce bill was then taken up and debated until

In the Senate on the 19th Mr. Edmunds. from the Foreign Relations Committee, re-ported a bill to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels. The House bill for the relief of de-pendent parents and honorably discharged disabled soldiers was favorably reported. The St. Louis Bridge bill passed. The bill appropriat-ing \$300,000 to complete the Charleston (S. C.) jetties also passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned ...In the House, at the expiration of the morning hour, debate was resumed upon the Interstate Commerce bill but no vote reached. The St. Louis Bridge bill Mr. Outhwaite offered a resolution asking for information as to the indebtedness of Pacific railroads to the Government. Ad-

In the Senate on the 20th but little business of importance was transacted, that body being most of the time in executive session. The conference report on the Electoral Count bill was agreed to and after executive session the Senate adjourned.... In the House the Pacific Railroads committee reported favorably the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information of money owing by the adopted. The Senate bill amending the patent law in relation to trade marks passed. The House then resumed consideration of the con-ference report on the Interstate Commerce bill, and debate continued until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 21st a petition was presented and read from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia charging that gambling, drinking and immorality were permitted by the Commissioners. After quite a talk on the subject the petition was referred to the District Committee. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of all correspondence with Mexico in re-gard to the seizure and sale of the schooner Rebecca in the port of Tampico. After an execu-tive session the Senate adjourned until Mon-day....The House took up and further debated the conference report on the Interstate Com-merce bill and finally adopted it by a vote of 219 to 41. The House also agreed to the conference report on the Allotment bill and at the evening session passed twenty pension bills.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BISHOP CAIN, of the African Methodist Church, died in Washington on the 18th. He was a member of the Forty-third Congress. THE remains of the late General Hazen were interred at Oakhill Cemetery, Washington, on the 19th.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has modified the existing regulations so as to allow free entry of naturally frozen fish, imported in the condition in which they are caught, without having been salted or otherwise preserved.

THE Senate, after an all-day executive session on the 20th, agreed to extend the Hawaiian treaty for seven years.

MRS. VOORHEES, the wife of Senator Voorhees, died at their residence in Washington on the 21st.

THE EAST.

## MAINE has re-elected Eugene Hale to the

Senate. CHARLES BURKE, of Hunter's Point, L. I. aged fifty, who was bitten by a dog a year ago, died recently of hydrophobia.

PRESIDENT WHITE, of Cornell, has given the University his historical library, which he has been collecting for twenty-five years. In New England on the morning of the 19th the thermometer ranged from 15 to 40 degrees below zero.

A GRIPSACK containing dynamite exploded in a baggage car near Altoona, Pa., recently blowing the roof off. The baggage man was quite seriously injured. The owner of

the gripsack was arrested. New York chose Representative Hiscock to succeed Warner Miller as United States

ASTROLOGER DE LEON has been convicted at New York of sending girls to Panama the miners would be increased March 1. for immoral purposes. The case excited The amount of the increase is not stated, considerable interest some time ago on its

THE New York Herald announces that Dr. McGlynn has not only been suspended from exercising his priestly function but has by a special order from Rome been "un-frocked" and deprived of all priestly office.

AT a meeting of district assembly No. 1, at Philadelphia on the 20th, it was decided to place a boycott on all beer manufactured at breweries in the city where there was a McRae, fireman, was terribly scalded, and strike in progress.

THE boiler of the tug Theodore Bierly blew up off Fall River, Mass., recently, killing the engineer and wounding the

Two heavy ice gorges, each two miles long and from five to twelve feet high, were recently reported on the Monongahela river, between Monongahela City and Elizabeth, Pa. The water had backed up, and for a time the bottom lands in the surrounding country were threatened with in-

"Doc" Levi Wilson (Moen's tormentor) was arrested at Providence, R. I., the other day on complaint of his father-in-law, Mr. Caleb Farnum. Mr. Farnum was Wilson's bondsman in a suit brought against him for seduction, the case being an old one. Mr. Farnum believed that he had found out the true character of Wilson, and that he was ntending to leave the State.

Much uneasiness is expressed over the appearance of small-pox in New York.

The Goodyear rubber glove factory at
Waterbury, Conn., has closed down for
want of coal. One thousand hands are

thrown out. REPORTS show that all the missing fishermen who were supposed to have been lost by the break-up of lake ice near Buffalo, N. Y., recently reached shore in safety. Some had very narrow escapes.

JAMES BURKE, a roller employed at the Columbia rolling-mill, Lancaster, Pa., fell into the rolls the other day and was drawn through twice. He received terrible injuries and died soon afterwards.

Four hundred employes of the Universal

Rubber Company at Jersey City, N. J., struck on the 21st. Four Pinkerton detectives have been arrested for killing a boy named Hogan at Jersey City, N. J., recently. The detectives

fired into a crowd who were jeering them. THE WEST. THE boiler that supplied the dry house of Preston Rider's stave factory at Crothersville, Ind., blew up the other day, killing Henry Millin and Archie Warner. Another employe had his foot broken to pieces. The

boiler, weighing 5,000 pounds, was hurled 125 feet THE Minnesota Legislature elected C. K. Davis United States Senator to succeed Mr

A FIRE which started in Evans & Co.'s shoe store burned six blocks at Alliance, O. recently. Loss, \$110,000; fairly insured. GEORGE KIEFER, of Milwaukee, has been

acquitted of murder in killing a rough who beat him and his wife. FIRE in Jerseyville, Ill., recently de stroyed seven brick buildings and their contents, causing a loss of \$70,000 on which the insurance was \$30,000.

SHANNON'S Bank, Terre Haute, Ind., established in 1839, closed its doors on the 19th. Its liabilities aggregated \$39,000 and its assets \$10,000.

An abortive attempt to rob a train on the Chicago & Alton near Independence, Mo., took place on the night of the 19th.

Dr. John Ritter, wholesale manufacturer of drugs and chemicals, Chicago, has been temporarily restrained from using the Carlsbad mineral spring trade mark at the suit of the Austrian Government, THE chairmakers were in convention in

Chicago recently.

NINE wolves were killed recently in a grand hunt in Douglas County, Ill.

The citizenship court at Tahlequah, I. T.,

has cited quite a lot of persons claiming rights in the Nation to answer to the otherwise secured their rights contrary to law. It is the general talk that some, in order to get their claims through former commissions and courts, paid as high as \$3,000. Several cattlemen are on the black list, and some interesting developments are

HEARST has been elected United States Senator for California.

The dressed-beef shippers of Chicago

have demanded a classified rate east. THE lower house of the Illinois Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a monument to General John A. Logan at Chicago.

A. S. PADDOCK has been chosen United States Senator by the Nebraska Legisla-ture, defeating Van Wyck. The final ballot stood: Paddock, Republican, 94; McShane, Democrat, 32; Van Wyck, 4.

J. B. Button, postmaster of Augusta, Wis., has been arrested for short accounts. THE dead body of a man named Brown, a ogger, was found under the ice in the slough, at Alton, Ill., recently. He had been

missed for two or three days.

JUDGE SCOTT, of St. Clair County, Mo., the fugitive from United States court pro cess servers, has been captured by Deputy Marshal Willis. The judge had been in hiding several months, the people being in hearty sympathy with him in his refusal to make a tax levy to satisfy the fraudulent Tebo & Neosho railway bonds issued in

THREE men were seriously scalded at Lincoln, Ill., recently by a vat of hot soapgrease suddenly opening upon them

## THE SOUTH.

THE bodies of four tramps, burned to death, were found in the debris of a box

car at Paducah, Ky., recently. LUKE ANDERSON, the notorious desperado and firebug, was recently captured in a cave near Anderson Station, Tenn., by Detective Elliott, aided by a posse. The desperado's brother, Tom Anderson, was shot in the melee that ensued. Luke Anderson had killed three men, and there was a big reward for his arrest.

THE Texas Senate passed a joint resolution from the House requesting the Texas Congressmen to use every endeavor to repeal the high tariff laws.

Fire at Union Springs, Ala., the other day destroyed the hotel, post-office and three stores, causing a loss of \$40,000.

SENATOR CAMDEN has been re-elected from The presidents of the nine coal compa-nies in the George's creek and Cumberland (Md.) coal regions have posted at the mines a notice stating that the wages of

the miners would be increased March 1. and it will depend on the success of the efforts of the soft coal pool to advance prices. The advance was granted to head off a strike which would otherwise have taken place in the spring. ONE of the large grain elevator boilers of

the Chespeake & Ohio railway at Newport News, Va., exploded recently, tearing the brick boiler-house to pieces. Samuel Robinson, assistant fireman, was killed; W. David Scott, Richard Jordan and William Narcese, colored laborers, were badly

THE Dry Run Lumber Company, at Pine Bluff, Ark., has failed. Liabilities, \$68,000.

GENERAL. LORD COLIN CAMPBELL has given up his intention of seeking a new trial of his di-

vorce suit against his wife. THE French Chamber of Deputies has refused to abolish the indemnity for defraying the expenses of religious worship in

THREE thousand Albanians have attacked a military depot near Mitrouitza and the Turkish Minister of War has ordered out troops to quell the trouble

THE recent elections in Greece gave the Government a majority of 100. HENRY M. STANLEY was entertained at a banquet in London on the 19th. He was a

guest of the Prince of Wales. Two German spies were arrested in Lyons recently for attempting to bribe French soldiers in obtaining from them one of the new repeating rifles with which the Gov-ernment is about to equip the army. The spies mingled with the soldiers and after they had became somewhat intimate with them they offered one over 800 francs for his rifle. The soldier pretended to accept the offer and immediately arranged for the arrest of the spies, which was effected

without difficulty.

A special from Ottawa, Can., says: "Officials of the Fisheries Department look on the Fisheries bill as a game of bluff. They say it is a poor return for six months' free use of the Canadian fisheries under a promise of the President of the United States that the fisheries commission would be appointed at the next meeting of Congress, which promise has not been carried out."

It is reported that the German Government confiscates the property of and con-demns to prison by default all the residents of Alsace-Lorraine who evade the conscription by emigrating.

Notices publicly posted, inviting persons qualified to act as overseers of military transports to offer themselves for employment by the Government in that capacity. caused quite a scare on the Vienna Bourse ecently.

A DISPATCH from Peniche, Spain, says that the steamer Brentford, from Newport to Malta, has been wrecked and all on THE French steamer Gironde, which ar-

rived home from Buenos Ayres on the 20th, had two cases of cholera on board. THE tenants of the Viceroy of Ireland have accepted the reduction offered them

for the present year. THE reported sale of the steamship Amerca to the Italian Government is confirmed. The terms of the sale were reported to be

\$1,500,000. With the exception of the Anchor line steamer City of Rome, the America was one of the finest craft in the Trans-Atlantic service. ANOTHER ministerial crisis was reported n France on the 21st, the budget being

rejected by the committee.

JOHN PATTON, JR., & Co., of London, wners of the Monarch line, have failed. THE New Westminster (B. C.) Hotel urned the other morning, catching fire in an unknown place. It was so quickly con-

sumed that three guests were burned to MONSIGNOR RAMPOLLA DELTINDARO, Papal

Nuncio to Madrid, has been designated to succeed Cardinal Jacobini as Papal Secre tary of State. w ZEALAND has annexed the Kermadre Islands in the South Pacific.

ORDERS have been issued in Russian Poand forbidding the exportation of horses to Austria or Prussia. HENRY M. STANLEY left London on the

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21 .- A horrible mur-

21st for Egypt. THE LATEST.

der was committed here yesterday morning. James Cabalek is a well-to-do carpenter living on Independence street, near the city limits. He has had employment all

winter, and his oldest son has worked with him. Yesterday morning he and his son went to work shortly before seven. The mother, Antoinette, had been out of temper at the breakfast table, and had refused to talk to her husband. Directly after break fast she sent Harry, her fifteen-year-old son to the milk depot. When they re turned they could not get into the house. Going into the back yard they saw James the thirteen-year-old son, in a closet bleed ing from sixteen wounds in his left side They hastened away and called their oldest brother, who had gone off with his father, and returning, the three boys forced an en trance into the house. They discovered Tony, the eight-year-old girl, bleeding from a dozen cuts in her left side. On the floor near by were Mamie, five years old; Antoinette, three years old, and Willie, three months old, all dead from dreadful stabs near the heart. A bloody pair of old shear told the story. A hunt was made for the mother. She was found in the cellar, hang ing from a rafter, dead. She had killed ner three children, mortally injured two others, and had then suicided. The two children were removed to a neighbor's house, but they will die. No cause for the terrible deed was given. The husband does not think that his wife was insane.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 21.-A gang of about 100 turbulent strikers drove the men away from the Knickerbocker Ice Company's ice houses at Rhinebeck and Turkey Point and from the Mutual Benefit Company's house at Barrytown to-day, but no blows were struck. The men at work at the places quit work to avoid trouble, but will resume to-morrow and the strikers threatened all sorts of things.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 .- The body of the third wife of Lawrence Krug, now under arrest on a charge of poisoning his step-daughter, and who is suspected of having disposed of his three wives by similar crimes, was exhumed at Graceland Cemetery to-day and the stomach given to chemists for analysis. The police intimate that they suspect Krug of having poisoned five persons within the last year.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.-The railroads extend ing west from Chicago have all discontinued making second-class passenger rates, and are also moving to abolish land tickets for the reason that the bulk of lands have been disposed of. Representatives of the lines east to-day called a meeting with a view to

taking similar action.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Attention has been called to the fact that the French Government are buying large quantities of timber in Alsace-Lorraine with the apparent purpose of building large wooden barracks at various points along the frontier. The Gerory of France's object in this work is that she wishes to facilitate an invasion of German territory.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature.

In the Senate on the 17th the President anounced that Senator Kirk would be placed on all committees upon which Senator Whitford deceased, had served. But little business of importance was transacted. Adjourned...The House convened at four o'clock. Many bills were introduced. One proposes to change and amend the franchise clause in the constitution and a resolution was introduced looking to the appointment of a special committee to investigate the school book question. The Speaker announced the standing committees. Among other bills introduced were: To protect laborers, mechanics, and others in the construction of railroads; for the relief of destitute soldiers, their wives, widows and children; to abolish the death pen-alty; to prohibit the sale of tobacco; relating to divorce; to secure uniformity of taxation, and many local bills. Mr. Carroll, of Leavenworth, under suspension of the rules, offered a concurrent resolution to amend the constitution by striking out the word "white." Sixty-three pills were read a second time. Adjourned.

THE Senate on the 18th received the usual number of petitions for woman suffrage. A bill was introduced to amend the Prohibition law requiring druggists' permits to be \*numbered and bound. At eleven o'clock the special order, being resolutions upon the death of Senator Whitford, was postponed to Thursday. Bills on the calendar were considered, and at four o'clock the Senate repaired to the hall of the House to elect State Printer, and then adjourned .... In the House a flood of petitions on various sub-jects was followed by a flood of bills. Among the latter were: To furnish text books at reduced rates; for protection against prairie fires for the protection of domestic animals; for fur nishing free text books and school supplies relating to shipment of live-stock; relating to usurious interest, and a host of local bills. A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Beattie providing for a constitutional convention. The concurrent resolution in reference to the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the school book question was adopted. At 3:45 the House received the Senate in joint convention for the election of State Printer. On joint ballot C. C. Baker received 132 and W. P. Tom-linson 25 votes. The joint convention dissolved and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 19th the Judiciary Committee, by a vote of six to three, reported in favor of municipal suffrage for women. Senator Hewins offered a resolution instructing the Kan-sas Congressional delegation to use all honor-able means to secure the passage of the Miller bill now pending in Congress providing for the extirpation of cattle disease. Several bills were introduced, and a lively discussion had in Committee of the Whole upon Senator Barker's bill for the imprisonment of anyman found drunk Senate bill to prevent insurance companies from establishing pooling rates on property, and rat ing boards, and providing punishment therefor, was passed. Adjourned...In the House about fifty petitions were presented, and a long list of bills introduced. The concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact laws to pro tect settlers on railroad lands was adopted. Also the resolution in regard to the right of way of the St. Louis, Baxter Springs & Mexican railroad, a Kansas corporation. The concurrent resolution in relation to a joint committee for the consideration of silk culture was

More petitions for woman suffrage wer presented in the Senate on the 20th. Senator Kelley introduced a bill creating a new judicial district composed of the counties of Chase Butler and Greenwood. A bill was introduced by Senator Bawden granting a bounty of two cents a pound on all sugar manufactured in Kansas. A bill was also introduced appropriatdustrial school for boys and girls. Senato Barker's Imprisonment for Drunkenness bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole but no action reached. Resolutions on the death of Senator Whitford were adopted and the Senat adjourned.... In the House many bills were in troduced, among them one by Mr. Hatfield mak ing eight hours a legal day's work. The bill provides, however, that a contract by a laborer o work more than eight hours shall be legal A bill was also introduced to prohibit the issuing of scrip as an evidence of debt in paymen of laborers or employes. This is a strike at coal mining and other corporations that issue trading scrip to their employes. A number of

resolutions were introduced and laid over. Ad But little business was transacted in th Senate on the 21st. Senator Young introduce Senate on the 21st. Senator voting introduced a bill providing for the annual levy of a tax of one mill upon all property in the State for the support of schools. A bill passed relating to grand juries, which amends certain sections of the present laws. Senator Redden's bill relating to garnishments was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned until Monday afternoon....In the House Mr. Glass' bill forfeiting the right to do business in the State of any insurance company that is sued in the State courts and removes the case to the Federal courts was favorably reported. The Committee on Elections in the Jones-Myton contest reported that they had gleaned enough information to ascertain that gross frauds had been per petrated at the late election, and they therefore leemed it abvisable for the committee to pro eeed to Garden City and to Lakin precinct where it was alleged that the frauds were per petrated, for the purpose of taking testimony. A resolution was introduced to investigate the affairs of the public printing office. At the afternoon session a memorial to Congress was adopted asking for such legislation as will se cure pensions to all ex-soldiers dependent for their labor for a living; also requesting Congress to increase the railway mail facilities of the State. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Tilton's bill for the sale of school lands was favor ably reported, also Mr. Simpson's Railroad Commissioner bill, giving the appointment of Commissioners to the Governor. Adjourned.

THE Senate on the 20th confirmed the fol lowing Kansas postnesters: C. G. Moore, Pleasanton; John J. Poston, New Kiowa; B. L. Cline, Coldwater; W. W. Dill, Cimar ron; L. W. Lee, Neodesha, and G. H. Tit comb, Waterville.

PENSIONS were allowed on the 17th to the following Kansans: Francis R. Pendleburg f Solomon City; Squire S. Lovering, o Washington: Preston Martin, of Winfield William J. Donovan, of Peabody; George W. Plunkett, of Pleasant Plains; William J. Hawkins, of Quincy; George W. Turner. of Belpre; DeWitt C. Weaver, of Silver Lake; Freeman P. Bashford, of Concordia; George W. Johnson, of Manhattan; Edwir R. Churchill, of Mankato; William H. Har-ris, of North Cedar; William Gardner, of Garfield; John H. Hayes, of Stockton David A. Bartlett, of Salem, and George W. Rosecrans, of Leavenworth.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Colokan, Greeley County, Mrs. Angie Morgan, postmistress; Mayetta Jackson County, William L. Mann, post Ruble, Leavenworth County master; Claude Lucand, postmaster. Name change Gopher, St. John County, to Winona.

TOPEKA coal dealers are boasting of fur nishing 2,000 pounds for a ton. GOVERNOR MOONLIGHT was feasted and

toasted at Leavenworth on the 22d.

## THE COMMITTEES.

The Men Who Will Shape Legislation For Kansas Following are the standing committees of

the Kansas Legislature. The first named on each committee is chairman: SEXATE.

Judiciary—Blue, Green, Redden, Bawden, Ritter, White, Kellogg, Harkness, Pickler.
Ways and Means—Buchan, Crane, Smith, Kelly, of Sedgwick: Harwi, Jennings, Young.
Elections—Kelly, of McPherson; Miller, Kirk,

Ritter, Shean.
Federal Relations—Humphrey, Congdon Green, Codding, Edmonds. Railroads—Case, Kelley, of Crawford; Barter Loyd, Kohler, Kelly, of McPherson; Buchan Hewins, Miller.

Assessment and Taxation—Redden, Granger Allen, Humphrey, Rush. Fees and Salaries-Granger, Kimball, Shear

Municipal Indebtedness-Ritter, Shean, Gran get, Congdon, Humphrey.
Corporations—Bawden, Humphrey, Congdon Jennings, Kellogg. State Affairs-Smith, Young, Donnell, Was

son, Crane. Roads and Bridges—Jennings, Edmonds, Kim ball, Kohler, Blue. County Seats and County Lines—Hewins, Redden, Edmonds, Kelly, of McPherson; Hark-

ness. Military Affaics—Donnell, Harwi, Codding Smith, Barker. Claims—Congdon, Marshall, Kohler, Harw Kelley, of Crawford.

Public Health-Kirk, Harkness, Kelly, of Mc Pherson; Shean, Smith. Temperance-Barker, Allen, Blue, Lowe Immigration-Kohler, Ritter, Pickler, Miller

Bawden. Agriculture—Edmonds, Kelly, of Sedgwick Lloyd, Granger, Hewins. Interstate Commerce-Rush, Hewins, Marshall, Edmonds, Kelly, of Sedgwick.

Manufactures and Industrial Pursuits—Lowe

White, Wasson, Crane, Granger.

Mines and Mining—Marshal, Lloyd, Kelley, o
of Crawford; Kimball, Lowe. Banks and Banking-Kimball, Rush, Crane up about thirteen miles, and many men Case, Marshall. Internal Improvements-Lingenfelter, Baw den, Lowe, Marshal, Buchan,

-Miller, Barker, Buchan, Aller

Kelly, of McPherson. Insurance-Wasson, Sheldon, White, Codding Humphrey. Education - Young, Kellogg, Lingenfelter Donnell, Kirk. State Library-Kelogg, Buchan, Codding, Blue

Donnell. Public Buildings-Sheldon, Kirk, Harwi Smith, Pickler.
Charitable Institutions—Shean, Donnell,

Sheldon, Kelley, of Crawford. Educational Institutions—Crane, Blue, Allen Barker, White. Public Lands-Green, Lingenfelter, Kelley,

Fublic Lands—Green, Lingenfelter, Kelley, of Sedgwich; Rush, Young.
Cities of the First Class—Harwi, Lowe, Bawden, Green, Kellogg, Sheldon, Barker.
Cities of the Second Class—Harkness, Wasson, Jennings, Kirk, Kimball, Lingenfelter, Cities of the Third Class-Codding, Pickler

Rush, Young, Allen.

Legislative Apportionment—Kelly, of Sedgwick; Kelly, of McPherson; Harkness, Redden. Miller, Donnell, Kelley, of Crawford; Crane Bawden.
Judicial Apportionment—White, Jennings

Ritter, Pickler, Case, Green, Kirk, Marshall. Congressional Apportionment—Lloyd, Smith Young, Buchan, Wasson, Miller, Sheldon.

Hewins, Congdon. Engrossed Bills-Kelley, of Crawford; Kohler

Enrolled Bills-Pickler, Codding, Case, Lin genfelter, Redden. HOUSE. On Judiciary-Gillette, Hurd, Slavens, Clogs

ton, Hatfield, McCammon, Ziegler, Walron Morrison, Coleman, Goodsoe, Glass, Hann. On Ways and Means-T. Taylor, Turner, Veale, Cooper, Carroll, Lawrence, Blaker, Benning, Chambers, Kirtland, Eaton. On Municipal Indebtedness—Hatfield, F. Cox, Hostetter, Bond, Hubbard, Flora, Hunter

On Cities of the First Class—Veale, Benning Carpenter, Sherman, Hurd, Maurer, Wallace. On Assessment and Taxation-Admire. Blak er, J. W. Arnold, Coleman, McNeal, Tilton, Trov On Banks and Banking-Carroll Bowersock

On Banks and Banking—Carroll, Bowersock, Bard, F. Cox, Bollinger, Ream, Johnston. On Railroads—Simpson, Rhodes, Matlock, Cook, Crew, Amos, Currier, Edwards Gillette, Hargrave, Leach, Elliott, Beattie, Brown, Conrad, Justus, Doty. On Senate Affairs-J. J. Cox, Price, Bolm

On Senate Affairs—J. J. Cox, Price, Bolmar, Boies, Morton, Corbett, Thrailkill.
On Federal Relations—Johnston, Bowersock, Knapp, Wilson, West, Polinger, William Miller.
On Private Corporations—Price, Brown, Glass, Lacey, Rogers, King, Myton.
On Municipal Corporations—Butin, McAffee, Tilton, Sawhill, Hostetter, Timmons, McCall.
On Internal Improvements—King, Poc. Comp.

On Internal Improvements-King, Poe, Campbell, Martin, Arnold, McGregor, Gable.
On Charitable Institutions—Rhodes, Butin Bowman, Hazen, Sawhill, Donahue, McTaggart On Educational Institutions-Wil Ziegler, Young, Johnson, Jacobs, C. Taylor, Boyd On Public Lands-Wallace, Hargrave, Yorl

West, Bard, Lewis, Fockele.
On Public Buildings—Benning, Beattie, Reitz,
Knapp, F. Cox, Roetzel, Price.
On Elections—Slavens, Buttorf, Stratford, J. J. Cox, Potter, E. J. Arnold, Doty, On Militia-McGregor, Cook, Cooper, York, West, Skinner.

On Education—Corbett, Leach, Sherr On Education—Corbett, Leach, Sherman, Buttorf, McCall, Bond, Lybarger.
On Roads and Highways—Matlock, Campbell, Chadsey, Earlywine, Maurer, Price.
On Printing—McNeal, Admire, Buttorf, Thompson, Carroll, McAffee, Currier On Fees and Salaries—Reitz, J. G. Miller, Trovinger, Calderhead, J. J. Cox, Lewis,

Hunter. On County and County Lines-Edwards, Simpson, Brown, Morrison, Admire, Kirtland. O'Meara, Johnston, T. T. Taylor.
On Agriculture and Horticulture—Lewis, Lawrence, Bollinger, Williamson, Kirkman

Fryhofer, Gable. On Manufactures—Lawrence, Jacobs, Pollinger, W. Miller, McGreger, Bowersock, Gable.
On Penal Institutions—McTaggart, McNeal Wilhoite, Boies, Roetzel, Kuney, Flora, Butin, Martin, Bollinger, Slavens, Turner, Fryhofer, On Claims and Accounts—Clogston, Wallace Lacey, Henshaw, Chambers, Morse, Fryhofer On Engrossed Bills—Justus, Bolmar, Kirt-land, Calderhead, C. Taylor, King, Rogers. On Enrolled Bills—Hargrave, Edwards, O'Meara.J. D. Miller, Potter, Trovinger, S

On State Library—Davies, Cooper, E. J. Ar nold, Wilson, Boyd, Reitz, Timmons. On Immigration-Conrad, Banner, Bond, Boies, Kuney, Maurer, Ream. On Insurance—McCammon, Simpson, Cook, Hurd, Conrad, Doty, Rhodes. On Legislative Apportionment—Poe, Hostet-tler, Flora, Jacobs, Calderhead, Wilson, Young,

Myton, Earlywine.
On Judicial Apportionments—Morrison, Bow nan, Clogston, Chambers, McCammon, Strat ford, Simpson, Edwards, Price, Benning, Morse, Hostettler, Currier, Lewis, York, Elliott. Mur-ray, Eaton, Bolmar, Beattie, Hazen, Skinner, Martin, Earlywine

On Mines and Mining-Brown, Davies, Chadsey, Hubbard, Berry, Lybarger, Henshaw. On Cities of the Second Class—Amos, Myton, Clogston, McTaggart, Poe, Eaton, Murray.

## FEARS OF A DISASTER.

The Sudden Breaking of the Ise on Lake

Eris Causes Apprehension of a Disaster—Other Casualties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—"The ice is-breaking, look out," was the terrible warning echoed by nearly 500 fishermen on this end of Lake Erie yesterday. A stiff southwester prevailing seemed to have blown the water down the lake and packing the ice, up-heaved it. The older men sead in the words a terrible fate, and made their way to land, and taking the cue, the others followed. The ice at the entrance of the harbor and along the south shore drifted down the river, leaving large spaces of open water between the harbor fishermen and and. A large number reached shore in safety, but many are believed to have per-ished. All of the afternoon anxious watchers scanned the lake and river, trying to discern some signs of life on the many floating cakes of ice. From the Board of Trade building early in the afternoon several figures were seen running along the ice, and a sigh of re-lief escaped the watchers when the menwere seen to gain the breakwater. By dark. fully a dozen men could be seen on that refuge. Lower down the river watcherssaw dogs with sleighs, but without owners, floating down on large cakes of ice to the sure death that awaited them at Niagara-Falls. Two fishermen who made their way to land reported having passed a man several miles out who was seemingly injured. They attempted to bring him with them, but failed and were obliged to abandon him in order to save themselves. A telegram from Darby, N. Y., to the chief of police states that two men and a team engaged in ice cutting at Sturgeon Point, twelve miles from here, are missing. This is the earliest break up ever had on this end of the lake, and was a surprise to everybody. All sorts of rumors are rife, and it is not believed that the total loss of life will be known for

were at the upper end. It is believed, how-ever, that they escaped to the Canada shore. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 21.—One of the large grain elevator boilers of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway exploded about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, tearing the brick boiler house to pieces. At the time of the explosion five men were within the building. Samuel Robinson, assistant fireman, was killed; W. McRae, fireman, was terribly scalded; David Scott, Richard Jordan and William Narcese, colored laborers, were badly burned. The damage to the elevator is \$8,000.

several days. The fishing grounds extend

DRAGGED TO DEATH. SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 21.—Charles F. Meyers, aged seventeen, was dismounting from his horse in front of Meyers Bros' store last evening when his left foot became fastened in the stirrup and he fell to the earth. The nimal ran 200 yards, dragging young Meyers along the frozen streets and mangling him in a frightful manner. He was bruised from head to foot, receiving several vicious kicks on the head and face, and sustained nternal injuries which caused death.

ICE GORGES. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 21.—Two heavy ice gorges, each two miles long and from 5 to 12 feet high, are reported on the Monongahela river, between Monongahela City and Elizabeth. The water backed up, and for a time the bottom lands in the surrounding country were threatened with inundation.

## MISS VAN ZANDT.

Sheriff Matson Spoils the Anarchist Ros mance—A Masquerader.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Sheriff Matson posi-

tively refuses to allow the marriage of Spies, the condemned anarchist, and Nina Van Zandt to take place. He says: "I am surprised that her parents even allowed the girl to visit the jail, and much more that they would consent to let her wed in prison and that they will not attempt to save their own child from never-ending shame and disgrace. I will see that she is at least given a chance to look before she leaps. I have consulted with a good many persons during the past few days and I find that public opinion is almost unanimously against the marriage. It is so strong, in with State's Attorney Grinnell I am firmly resolved that the marriage should be indefinitely postponed. I hope Miss Van Zandt and her friends will be reconciled to wait. I believe that my views are right, but, whether they are or not I am confident that the people of Chicago will applaud my course. It is not necessary to ask how I shall prevent it. Spies is my prisoner, and as such is entitled only to such privileges or liberties as I may think proper to give him. The only person I am obliged to allow access to him is his lawyer." Miss Van Zandt appeared quite indifferent when told of the sheriff's decision, but refused to be interviewed on the subject. She went to the jail about ten o'clock this morning and sought an interview with Spies, but the jail officials, in obedience to the sheriff's

Last evening a statement gained credence in some quarters that a very effeminate looking, small and slightly built young man, smooth face, had presented himself at the jail door and asked to be admitted to see Spies. He was refused, but continued to plead and finally made the admission that he was a woman. It is stated she was given the alternative of quietly returning home or at once incurring arrest for masquerading in masculine apparel. The former was quickly chosen. Jail Clerk Price denies the occurrence absolutely. The sheriff's deputies are, however, said to be taking measures to checkmate a ruse to smuggle a justice of the peace into the inside of the jail, and while Miss Van Zandt is present during the hours when the condemned anarchists are allowed out of their cells for exercise, have the ceremony performed through the wire screen separating the visitors' cage from the jail proper. The idea is that a number of other visitors would be crowding around them to hide Spies and Miss Van Zandt from the officials during the minute c.
the ceremony.
THE LADY'S AUNT.
Jan. 20.—M the minute or two necessary to complete

orders, refused to allow her to enter.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.-Mrs. Arthurs, aunt of Miss Van Zandt, said this afternoon that she had just half an hour previously received advices from Chicago of the sheriff's action, and highly commended the firmness and manhood of the Chicago official, adding that even for Miss Van Zandt she thought it was the kindest and most considerate thing that could have been done, "as," she continued, "the young lady herself will no doubt acknowledge in the vears to come."

### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### AT HOME.

At Home we keep our treasures, the precious ones of life; . Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Children, Hus-

band. Wife: At Home we lay foundations for coming good or

And start out on our journey up life's uneven

At Home we build heart temples wherein we may enshrine
The altars and the tables where our olive

branches twine; At Home we ask and answer the questionings of

And seek to find the narrow path up to the gate that's straight,

At Home we shun the broader way to gates that open wide,
And hold the path of rectitude when opening

paths divide: At Home we trace the chart of Time, with mingled hopes and fears,
Find pain and pleasure, sun and storm mid

At Home

treasured smiles and tears:

At Home, where loved ones gather, the purest joys we know, While holding closely in embrace our own, for weal or woe;
At Home we drink of sorrow's cup when falls

affliction's tear, And greetings and farewells are said by these we hold most dear,

At Home. At Home we tire and wander, but though we roam afar, We keep the range and reckoning of our mag

At Home, the dearest spot on earth, where deftly and with zest We weave life's web to lay it down and seek

eternal rest,

At Home.

-Clark W. Bryan.

### GUARDING WINDSOR.

How This is Accomplished, Day and Night.

The Guard's Round of Duty-Their Commissary Department—An Eerie Quarter in the "Small Hours"-The Inspecting

Though the honor implied in the protection of the principal residence of the sovereign is considerable, military duty at Windsor is not by any means held in high estimation by soldiers, that is to say by those whose lot it is to perform the ordinary functions of "sentry-go" around the castle. In a word, the duty is "hard." This term, applied to peacetime soldiering, means that the men have few "nights in bed"-the criterion by which such service is invariably judged. At some stations the rank and file have as many as twenty of these coveted consecutive nights in barracks; but at Windsor the present writer has at times enjoyed the honor of passing every third night on the exposed terraces of the castle; and as the"Queen's Regulations" lay particular stress on each soldier having at least one "night in bed" before going on guard, it will be granted that the Windsor duty is not unjustly considered somewhat trying. Perhaps a glimpse at the inner life of the Cas-

tle-guard may interest some readers. The armed party, which consists of some fifty soldiers, is under command of an officer, assisted by two sergeants, together with as many corporals, and ascending the stair warn the Captain of it enters upon its twenty-four hours' the guard that the hour approaches for tour of duty in the afternoon. A him to march off the "second relief." drummer-boy also "mounts;" his chief | The "posts" are numerous. One senemployment being to go messages and tinel paces about in front of the guardto carry the lantern used in making the room, much of his attention being denocturnal "rounds." . When the guard voted to saluting the Knights Pensionmarches into the lower ward of the castle, after having in its progress con- lower ward of the castle. Ansiderably enlivened the quiet streets of other soldier has ample leisure to Windsor, the "old" guard is formally examine the architectural features of relieved, and the men not immediately required as sentinels take possession of base of which he is stationed. A third the guard-room-a large. compara- takes post on the North Terrace, where tively modern building, in the vicinity of the antique Curfew Tower. With a view, probably, to the preservation of discipline, the two sergeants are provided with a "bunk," a small portion of the area of the apartment partitioned off, and fitted with a minature ically inclined, he may recollect that guardbed. Here they often employ their the North Terrace was once the favortime in the making up of pay-lists, duty- ite promenade, for an hour before dinrosters, and the like. On entering the guardroom, the privates quickly divest | alleged the English soldier was originthemselves of their valises and folded greatcoats; for it is now admitted by beef. Then there are two sentries on the authorities that a sentry may march the eastern facade of the castle. These about quite "steadily" without being men are in close proximity to the royal constantly burdened with his kit. The apartments. By night, they do not turn voyage was made with extraordinvalises are suspended from rows of challenge in the ordinary manner, but pegs furnished for this purpose; and— by two stamps with the right foot; and what in fine weather might seem sur-prising—the greatcoats set free from the words "All's well" in an untheir tightly-buckled straps. Ostensibly, the "loose" coats are necessary to upper ward of the castle is in the keepspread out on the guard-bed, so as to ing of a "double" sentry, as is also a slightly soften that uneasy couch, as gate near at hand; and there are sevwell as to prevent dust, which may eral other sentry-posts which it would there have lodged, from adhering to the be tedious to visit in detail. In each tunics of recumbent guardsmen. But sentry-box hangs a heavy watch-coat, the real reason for shaking out these garments frequently is to allow them to dry, because in many cases they have this cloak he is expected to take sedubeen liberally sprinkled with water be- lous care. fore being buckled up, to insure a more compact "fold."

A stranger to things military, on surreptitiously glancing in at the guard- here to notice one night-post, the cloisroom door early in the day, and while ters of St. George's Chapel. This is the sentry's back was turned, would notice a large number of white basins hours. There is a military tradition drawn up on the tables and "dressed" with extraordinary precision. These sionally visited by shadowy and unvessels are placed in position for the earthly forms, to the perturbation of reception of the soup, which is served young soldiers. The writer has had no shortly before mid-day, and they bring experience of these supernatural visus to the important subject of the culin- itants; but he has noticed, when marchary department. There are four cooks | ing round the relief, an unusual alacconnected with the castle guard. One rity on the part of some men to quit is "corporal of the cooks;" another is the cloisters. "standing" (or permanent) cook; and | While the men on guard are engaged the remaining two are merely sent daily in their usual routine, the officer is not on "fatigue" from the barracks. The altogether idle; he inspects and whereupon she exclaimed: "I have lost provisions are conveyed to the castle in marches off the relieving detachments seven! Where are the other two?"

ing ancient strongholds. In this dismal one of which soup, beef, vegetables or tea can be prepared.

To return, however, to the proceed-When they have satisfactorily arranged | night. their equipments and, above all, thoroughly repolished their boots, a corporal calls for silence. This obtained, he begins to make out the duty-roll, or "detail" as it is usually termed, of the sentries; and when the detail is completed, he affixes to the wall in a primitive fashion-with pieces of damp rathe men are represented by figures. To this might be rather puzzling. After a geant is engaged on the "guard report." particular numeral, for example, is inscribed the word "cocoa." The soldier the task of preparing the beverage named, which is issued to the guard at the privilege of every night in bed. the men, who sometimes take private memoranda of the parts of its contents that apply to them individually. Not unfrequently this is done with a pencil a position as not to be apparent to the inspecting officer. As soon as every one has mastered

the corporal's hieroglyphics, a sergeant issues from the bunk already alluded to, bearing the "order-board," which is of rather portentous dimensions. As the great majority of the men know the regulations off by heart, they are read in a slightly hasty and perfunctory manner; though, with true military exactness, not a word is omitted. There is little in the list of orders that calls for special remark; but one paragraph is, we imagine, almost, if not quite unknown elsewhere; it relates to the conduct of the corporals when marching round the "relief." If, when so marching along with his men, Her Majesty the Queen should meet or pass the party, the non-commissioned officer is directed to halt his subordinates, draw them up in "open order," and see that the appropriate salute is rendered. The curious order which prohibits soldiers from "working at their trade while on guard" is of course represented on the board; but as a matter of fact, some men pass a good deal of their spare time in the not very martial occupation of making beadwork pincushions. These articles, however, command somewhat tempting prices, especially in the metropolis.

While the men of the guard have thus been engaged, the commandant has from his dignity. But his blood was taken over his quarters, adjacent to the guardroom, and reached by a pretty long stone stair, well worn by the iron-shod heels of many generations of corporals and drummer-boys. Soon after mounting duty, the officer is joined by his servant, who brings with him a portmanteau containing various comforts. A cooking department is also required in the case of the officer, whose meals, however, are conveyed to brought her Highness safe out in his him by the messmen from barracks. arms! but the Sanish etiquette was here Before long, the steps of a corporal wofully broken into! The loyal soldier

ers of Windsor, who reside in the the celebrated Round Tower, at the a splendid prospect enlivens the monotony of his vigil, and whence, if of philological turn, he can contemplate the windings of the river which are said to have given the place the name Wind-shore or Windsor. Or, if historner, of Queen Elizabeth, to whom it is ally indebted for his daily ration of dertone. The grand entrance to the which the soldier may put on when he thinks fit, and of the large buttons on

By night, the sentinels around Windsor Castle are slightly augmented in number; but it will only be necessary the management of the institution has a somewhat eerie quarter in the small to the effect that the cloisters are occa-

a barrow of peculiar construction and | at intervals of two hours; and in the deposited in the cook house—a place afternoon visits the sentries, taking not at all resembling a conventional pains to ascertain that they are familiar kitchen, but both in situation and appearance very like the dungeons one is o'clock at night he makes his "rounds," occasionally introduced to when visit- preceded by the drummer-boy with his lantern, as well as by a corporal bearregion are capacious "coppers," in any ing a bunch of keys, wherewith to open a number of iron gates in and near the castle; and when the rounds return to the lower ward, the Captain of the ings of the members of the guard. guard is at liberty to retire for the

In the morning, such members of the guard as may be slumbering are roused by the arrival of the cooking-party; and soon afterwards the officer's man, with his portmanteau, appears on the scene-Before long, a sergeant comes forth from the "bunk," uttering the mantion bread-a short abstract, in which | date: "Get these coats folded." During the period when the equipments are the unitiated observer, the purport of being operated upon, the senior ser-One important part of this is already in print upon the form, and it comto whom it refers has assigned to him mences by saying that "Nothing extraordinary has occurred during my tour of duty." When the sergeant has midnight-the "standing" cook having carefully finished the report, he takes it to the officer for signature, and on The abstract is attentively perused by his return calls out: "Fall-in the guard." The men who are already accoutered, promptly form-up outside the guard-room; and the commandant is seen descending the stair from his on their pipe-clayed gun-slings in such quarters. Then the "new" guard arrives. In the course of half an hour, the first stroke bestowed by the bigdrummer on his instrument announces to the "old" guard that their tour of duty is at an end .- Chamber's Journal.

### SPANISH ETIQUETTE.

a Loyal Soldier Was Punished for Saving a Princess' Life.

The etiquette or rules to be observed in royal palaces is necessary for keeping order at court. In Spain it was carried to such lengths as to make martyrs of their Kings. Here is an instance at which, in spite of the fatal consequences it produced, one can not refrain from smiling.

Philip the Third was gravely seated by the fireside; the fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment because it was against the etiquette. At length the Marquis de Potat appeared, and the King ordered him to damp the fire; but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Usseda ought to be called upon as it was his business. The Duke was gone out; the fire burnt fiercer; and the King endured it, rather than derogate heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas of the head appeared the next day, which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign.

The palace was once on fire; a soldier who knew the King's sister was in her apartment, and must have been consumed in a few minutes by the flames, at the risk of his life rushed in, and was brought to trial; and as it was impossible to deny that he had entered her apartment, the judges condemned him to die! The Spanish Princess, however, condescended, in consideration of the circumstances, to pardon the soldier, and very benevolently saved his life.—Curiosities of Literature, Disraeli.

## The Pears Expedition.

News has reached Copenhagen that an American naval engineer, Mr. Pears, in company with another American and a Dane, has made an excursion during the summer into the interior of Greenland. They began the excursion from the Pakitsokfiord; 16 miles further north than the point of departure of Prof. Nordenskjold, when he prnetrated 84 miles further into the interior, and two Laplanders in his troop went 120 miles further east, not, however, confirming the professor's theory of oases. Mr. Pears went 130 miles into the interior, not meeting with protruding mountain peaks or any thing remarkable; all was one pretty even surface of ice. The journey was made for the most part on sledges, and the reary speed before a southeast gale. The little party were about three weeks on the ice, and were warmly welcomed back by the Greenlanders, who had feared they were lost. Mr. Pears also thoroughly examined the frozen Torsuketafiord, formerly mapped out by Stenstrupp and Hammar .- Cor. N. Y.

## An Arabian Quack.

An Arabian "doctor" by the name of Golam Khader has been permitted to experiment on six of the inmates of the Institution for the Blind at Genoa, and as the newspapers published reports of the wonderful effects of his treatment, stated that while it is true that one of the patients has shown a slight improvement the other five have so fat not been benefited by the Arabian oculist. His treatment consists in the application of a white powder, and he insists in all cases on the patient's declaration that his affliction had been pronounced incurable.-N.Y. Post.

-At Montreal recently, a woman rushed into the police station and asked if any stray children had been found by the police, and was informed that there were five in the different stations,

### THE NEW SOUTH.

Mr. Grady's Grand Oration and "Harper's The new South has found a striking and significant expression in the appearance of Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, the Comptroller of the Currency, and Mr. Grady, of Georgia, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, as guests at the annual dinner of the New England Society, in Philadelphia and New York respectively. The strain of remark at these noted dinners is always patriotic, and the speeches naturally teem with glowing and tender allusions to the civil war and the Union soldiers. It was a signal sign, therefore, of the actual situation that two of the strongest Confederates should rise in the midst of such a Northern company as gather at these dinners, and by their personal bearing no less than by the earnestness and eloquence of their speeches should show to the most skeptical what worthy foes they had been, and what sincere friends they are.

To these distinguished orators who in the two great cities spoke for the new South must be added Mr. James Phelan, of Tennessee, who is just elected to Congress in the Memphis district, and who in his own district and among his own Southern fellowcitizens proved himself to be, with Mr. Trenholm and Mr. Grady, a man of broad comprehension and sagacious views. All of these gentlemen, it must be understood, speak as men who, without renunciation of their local feeling, of their State pride or of their honor and affection for the men with whom they stood fast for what they held to be a true cause, own without reservation its defeat and the consequent total change of conditions in the life around them. Thus Mr. Phelan

"Bitter to my taste as were the results of the civil war, day after day has reconciled me to them, and convinced me of the wisdom of cheerful submission to the will of Him who brought them about. The union of these States has been preserved and declared indissoluble. A great and disturbing constitutional question has been finally and forever settled, and slavery has been forever abolished; it no longer tar-ishes the fair fame of a great and free Republic. Because it was involved in the question of constitutional right I fought four years in its defense. I tell you now, upon the honor of my manhood, that I would fight eight years, though my hairs are white, against any attempt to reinstate it in any portion of this continent.'

Mr. Grady's speech was one of the most striking that have been delivered by any citizen of a Southern State since the war. It was very eloquent. His tribute to Abraham Lincoln was very impressive, and the effect of his address delivered to that New England company will be most serviceable to the country:

"Great types, like valuable plants, are slow colonies came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and greatness, all the majesty and grace, of this Republic-Abraham coln. He was the sum of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost; but he was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was American, and in that in his homely form were first gathered the vast and ster-ling forces of this Republic, charging it with such tremendous meaning and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though in consecrated from the cradle to human liberty."

Mr. Grady said also: "The relations of the Southern people with the negro are close and cordial. We remember with what fidelity he guarded our defenceless eternal credit be it said that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent might be struck off, those hands were innocent of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. Ruf-fians have maltreated him, rascals have misled him, but his treatment in the South to-day is an honorable protest against injustice to this simple and sincere people. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future if the South holds her reason and integrity. The new South is enamored of her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of new life. As she stands, full-statured and equal among the people of the earth, breathing the keen air and looking out upon the limitless horizon, she understands that her emancipation came because, in the in-scrutable wisdom of God, her honest purpose was crossed and her brave armies beaten. This is said in no spirit of time-serving and apology. I should be unjust to the South if I did not make this plain in this presence."

His closing appeal to New England whether she will "permit the prejudice of the war to remain in the hearts of the conquerors when it has died in the hearts of the conquered" was most touching and impressive. New England certainly would be recreant to her own best impulses if the appeal were not answered in the same manly and friendly spirit in which it is made. - Harper's Weekly.

-Instead of an injury to reform, the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law is a signal service. It goes far to place the responsibility for nominations where it belongs-upon the President. But it does not accomplish that result entirely so long as "Senatorial courtesy" gives the practical power of confirmation in each State to one or two Senators, whose ascendancy in determining nominations becomes consequently very great. The repeal of the law should be followed by open sessions to consider Executive nominations, and by a statement of reasons for removal, which must be a voluntary Executive act, and then some of the worst evils of the spoils system would be swept away .- Harper's Weekly.

-It is not strange that Mr. Blaine is suffering from the nervous shock experienced when the "Boston Burchard" declared, in his presence, at the New England dinner, that "the Boston of Winthrop and the Puritans was not the Boston of Collins and O'Brien." That this should come just as Mr. Blaine had perfected new plans for capturing the Providence.-N. Y. World.

### BELONGS TO RAILROADS.

The Republican Party Comes to Realize That Its Members Have Turned the Cold Shoulder to the Union Soldier in

the Halls of Congress. Now and then the esteemed Register gets to be an extremely interesting organ. This is more apt to be the case when it strikes at somebody else's party and hits its own. It does so in the following editorial, which we copy entire, except the headline, and which betrays in a striking way the Republican party's overweening love for the soldier. Please remember, in reading it, that the Republicans have a majority in the United States Senate, and have had nearly all the time since the war: The Iowa Staats Zeitung well says: "Colonel

D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, is the heir to Joh A. Logan's fame as invincible champion of the soldiers' interests in Washington. The man-tle falls on worthy shoulders, and will be worn by a man whose heart is as true as steel." This is well said. General Hawley will soon be the only Union General left in the Senate, if Gen-eral Harrison is not re-elected, and Colonel Henderson will stand first in the new Congress as the stronger and most devoted champion of the Union soldiers. He has the strength of heart and ability for the trust. The South keeps its great rebel Generals in Congress. Let it be hoped that the people of the North, in their election of United States Senators this winter, will reinforce the strength of the Union soldiers in Congress. Not even one of the States of the great West has a Union soldier in the Senate now-or will not have after Gen-eral Harrison retires. In this keeping the faith of the West with the half million of its sons who went into the Union army? Is this the color of union blue to be retired from Congress, when the color of the rebel gray is constantly being increased there? Will not some Western State, this winter, send a Union soldier to stand in the United States Senate for the Union

Think of it. Forty Republicans in the United States Senate and only two of them Union soldiers. And these two from States that go Democratic in Presidential elections. Oh, how the dear old party does love the dear soldier. Soon there will be only one soldier Senator out of thirty-eight Republicans. Ah, what devoted affection this is. The soldiers do the voting. but the railroads get the Senators. And it has just dawned on our esteemed contemporary. How deeply interested in the soldier's welfare it must be not to have noticed so striking a fact long ago.

We are glad to help our esteemed contemporary to place itself and its party on record. It offers no excuse for its party's neglect of the soldier. It simply states the fact. We quoted all its words. Not even one of the great Western States has a Union soldier in the Senate. The Senate is recognized by the Republican party as belonging to the railroads, not to the soldiers .- Des Moines Leader.

### The Partisan's Answer.

"What answer has New England to this message?" asked Henry W. Grady in his "New South" address. "Will she permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hearts of the conqueror when it has died in the hearts of the conquered? Will she withold save in strained courtesy the hand which straight from his soldier's heart Grant offered to Lee at Appomattox?" We do not know what New England's answer will be; but we are inclined to believe that it will not permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hearts of the conqueror when it has died in the hearts of the conquered. That portion women and children, whose husbands and fath- of New England that fought in the war certainly will not; and the same is true of the soldier element everywhere. It is the non-combatants, the Tribunes of New York and of this city, the petty partisans here and elsewhere which prefer to keep up the prejudice. It is they that meet the frank, free, full surrender of prejudice in men like Grady and the representatives of the "New South" with sneers like this: "If it is really to be a 'New South' the Republicans of the country will sing the loudest hallelujahs. The dirges for the 'Old South' will be gladly put away when the new era is fully dawned. But it must dawn-it must be something more than mere moonshine."-Detroit Free Press.

## NEWSPAPER DRIFT.

-Civil-Service reform commends itself to the appointing officers, as well as to the uninterested reformer. It secures better service. But that is only the smallest part of the reform. The only men now who denounce Civil-Service reform are those who want to make something out of politics, and fear the test of merit.—Boston Herald.

-Senator John Sherman may not be indulging his well-known antipathy to the South in recommending an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for coast defense which he proposes to restrict to the Northern cities of New York. Boston and San Francisco, but the people of that section have excellent reason to construe it in that way. - Buffalo Times.

-A Republican organ says: "Mr. Cleveland could not have a better opportunity to show his vaunted qualities as a reformer than in dealing with the Pacific roads." This organ's candidate for Mr. Cleveland's place is a man named Blaine, who voted against the Thurman bills and, while in Congress, did every thing in his power to prevent the Government from bringing the Pacific roads to book .- Chicago Times.

---The Republicans of Minnesota think they know how it came about that their candidate for Governor ran about seven thousand behind the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. They think that Mr. Charles A. Gilman, who was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination and failed to get it, not only sulked in his tent but sent out word to his friends to oppose the head of the ticket. This belief is strengthened by the fact that in those counties Irish vote will be looked upon by the where Gilman was expected to be the Mugwumps as a second interposition of strongest Mr. McGill got the smallest vote. - Chicago News.

#### NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Elegant Winter Dresses in Camel's-Hair Cloths and Other Materials. Modistes who copy French designs use camel's-hair and other soft twilled wool fabrics for winter dresses in preference to the smooth-faced cloths used by English tailors. These are in solid colors for dressy costumes, and in fine stripes or checks for morning wear. The camel's-hair cloths at three and four dollars a yard make very rich dresses when combined with velvet or plush, or with all the accessories, such as vest and panels, made of fur; indeed, the entire lower skirt, or all that is visible of it, is sometimes made of fur, sothat the dress is a combination of wool and fur. A skirt of seal-skin is a luxury for midwinter, and is worn under a short polonaise of camel's-hair of the same shade, or else of dark blue or mossy green. A brown camel's-hair dress has all the lower skirt that is visible in the front and up the right side covered with dark brown mink fur, and another of drab wool is bordered all around with natural beaver, and there is a vest of the beaver in the short coat. made to wear in the street. Leopardskin is used as a vest and on the lower skirt of brown velveteen suits for young ladies, and there is a sling-sleeve cape, with a turban and muff of the same spotted skins. The long-maned black Russian lamb-skin is liked with blue toilettes, and is prettily used as a border on a skirt of blue wool striped around with black bands that gradually become narrower at the top; the drapery is plain blue camel's-hair.

Plaid velvet and plain plush lower skirts have found great favor this winter, and instead of appearing only as a panel on one side, they may be made quite full, and show on both sides of the apron drapery and up the middle of the back. The amateur dress-maker will find this design easily carried out, and can feel assured that her simple dress is a stylish one. The wool overskirt may be made all in one piece, with the selvage at the bottom, simply caught up in folds far back on each hip, and draped to fall in two points behind; or else it may be of two shaped breadths, with two rows of stitching on the hem, and soft Arab folds dropping from the back of the belt, where the great full-

ness is massed.

The home dress-maker who asks for details of basques may choose between the plain fronts, the vest front, and the full pleated front. Thus a plain front is liked for stylish camel's-hair basques that have trimming of passementerie, such as dark blue wool with black passementerie in points on one edge, and and with tiny balls or buttons on the other straight edge. The basque ispointed in front, short on the hips, and has two box pleats ending the middle form. The pointed passementerie extends down each side of the small crocheted buttons that fasten the front (the points nearly meeting in the middle), and also along the hips and back next to the box pleats behind. The collar and small cuffs are covered with the passementerie, and inside the neck and sleeves is white feather-edged ribbon with a small bow and ends. The fine checked camel's-hair and the hairstriped wools are sometimes cut biasboth in front and back of the basque. These are then tastefully trimmed with rows of the wool pinked in points alternating with plain points, laid together in a band, and passed around the neck and down the front, lapping to the left side like a fichu. Inside this band is a V-shaped vest of velvet of the same shade as the plain wool, or in contrast. Thus gray and blue checked camel's-hair has plain grayish-blue velvet and grayish-blue wool with it, and the pretty finish to the neck and sleeves is loops of white satin ribbon only a fourth of an inch wide, set on in three rows.

Instead of folds or frills in the neck or sleeves, modistes now send homeeach dress waist finished off with ribbons, which may be white or in direct contrast with the dress material, asrose-pink ribbons are in mossy green silk basques, and red or orange in those of dark blue. The gauze ribbons with looped or tasselled or feathered edges are used for this purpose. They are folded over not quite double, so that both of the fancy edges will show jus above the collar of the dress. A tiny bow is added in front, or stands up on the left side, and similar bows are onthe back seams of the sleeves just inside the cuff.

Plaited fronts of basques are liked for slender figures, and are seen even in the heaviest velvets. They have two plaits at the top of the shoulders next the collar, and are then drawn to the middle, becoming plain at the wair line. Thus a black velvet basque for a trained dress to be worn at receptionshas the shoulder plaits folded toward the front, leaving a V-shaped place on the lining, which is filled in with jetbeaded velves, and the whole is fastened by small flat velvet buttons that are studded with fine jet beads. A dark blue velvet with demi-train has blue iridescent beads eovering the open V-shaped plastron, and loops of the same trim the edge of the basque. Some of the striped silks and velvets are made with these full fronts, giving a pretty effect of a fan waist; the back has the stripes slightly tapering, and instead of a postilion basque, a smooth point not very sharp is continued over the full gathers at the top of the train .- Harper's Bazar.

-The most beautiful Christmas cards imported from England are printed in Germany. The cards are designed in England, but they are sent for printing to Germany, where the climate is better suited for delicate color-printing, and where more time is expended on their production.

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

O'TTONWOOD PALLE . XINDA.

#### "IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?"

Yes, yes, we say, our lives are worth All that they cost, whate'er befall, And if the round, unresting earth And these poor mortal days were all; Faced all the time by pain and death, 'Tis worth our while to draw our breath.

If only once we saw the sun March like a god across the sky, And only once when day was done We watched the fires of sunset die; These hints of other worlds would be Worth all the years to you and me.

But once to see the stars at night, And once the roses by the door; To see but once the oceans smite
With awful might the quiv'ring shore—
These, these alone, would make our breath Worth all the pangs of birth and death.

Is life worth living? Dearest eyes, That look to ours in weal or woe, How would ye flash in pained surprise If false to you we answered "No."—
By all that we can know or guess
Of earth or Heaven, we answer—Yes.
—Ellen M. H. Gates, in N. Y. Examiner.

### STORY OF "TWO BITS."

### An Old Horse Who Died For His Country.

In June, 1864, I was made Postquartermaster of a command consisting of one company of the Fifth United States Infantry, and a troop of California Cavalry, under orders to build and occupy a fort near the town of some, soldierly man, of good height prise at this unexpected movement, he Prescott, Ariz., recently established as and undoubted courage. the capital of the Territory. This command had in possession at the time I mention some three hundred head of not subject to such service." cattle, eight hundred head of sheep, and, counting the draught animals and cavalry horses, one hundred mules and fleet, he will not whinny or do any forty horses. The presence of these thing to attract attention in an Indian animals, grazing on the plains and hillsides about our garrison, was a special if he gets loose, or be stampeded if his temptation to the marauding Navajos rider goes to sleep while he grazes." and Apaches, and we were forced into many fights and skirmishes in the defense of our stock. About six months after our arrival at Fort Whipple, the California Cavalry was ordered away, and a troop of New Mexican Cavalry carried a mail pouch weighing twenty took its place. Two days after the ar- pounds, an overcoat and three blankets, rival of the new troop, its captain turned over to me sixteen worn-out, broken-down, sick and generally de--crepit horses. I receipted for them, and, according to custom in such cases, ordered a public sale of them by

On the morning of the sale the fifer of the infantry company, a neat Irish soldier, known among his comrades as on the fourth day he found himself ged and hilly country, and it was al-Joe Cain, who acted as my servant, descending from a range of hills to a ready growing towards twilight. The paused in the doorway, and asked permission to speak to me. Consent hav- trail being stony, he dismounted, and not dare to dismount for rest, for rest ing been given, he said:

"Would the Liftinent like to buy a fine horse?"

"No. Cain," I replied. "I have one plain. horse, which is sufficient for my use, and I can not afford the expense of an-

or nothing, sor."

"How much?"

dollars, I'll buy him the bist horse in the post.'

"The best horse in the post for five dollars! Cain, you are talking nonsense!" I replied and turned with some among the rocks, watching for the mail- might be that of an enemy. But even impatience to my table, where some writing demanded my attention.

"If the Liftinent will buy the horse I spake of, he'll niver repint of his bargain. I've known the baste for tin years, sor; from the the time I jined as a music-b'y at Craig, sor."

I thought I detected the least tinge of feeling in the old soldier's voice. Evidently this was no idle whim with him. More to please a valued and trustworthy attendant than with the expectation of obtaining a good horse, I gave Cain the five dollars to enable him to attend the auction and "buy the finest horse in the post."

Cain bought the animal, a large, fine bay horse, and proceeded to tell me how he came to ask me to buy him. He was at the corral one day to bring me my horse for a ride, when he saw one of the stablemen kicking an old horse to make him rise to his feet. The beast made repeated efforts to stand, but each time fell back through weakness. Cain approached, and recognized in the animal an old acquaintance from certain saddle-marks and a peculiar star in the forehead. He had known the horse while in service at another post, where the name of Two-Bits had been given him.

Cain insisted that the old horse knew him, and placed his muzzle in his hand in an appealing way. Cain began his care of the horse at once, and as soon as the auction was ordered, he determined to ask me to buy him; with what their cover and hurry to their horses. success I have already related. From this time on I had many long rides on Two-Bits in the weary and tiresome pursuit of the Indians, who never neglected to take advantage of the unpro- pursuing him at the top of their ponies' tected state of the Territory. I grew very much attached to him, and often the task of running away from the wondered at his intelligence and al- mustangs with all the elasticity and most human discernment. He would never desert, his rider in danger, no matter what the temptation.

In the fall of 1865 the Indian troubles became so serious that it was with great | gait. difficulty that we could maintain our communications with the outer world. and scalped, and the contents of the

for nearly a month. On the 20th of October a dispatch was received from San Francisco, with not considered to be as dangerous as that lying to the south and west.

of asking for a military detail for the service, when a proposition came from an unexpected quarter.

A man who had been wounded, and brought back to the fort on the back of Two-Bits from an Indian expedition, came into my office and offered to ride the express, provided I would let him use Two-Bits for the purpose.

His name was Porter. He was a Infantry, and a Londonderry Irishman by birth. Years afterward, when he had won a Lieutenant's commission in the army, we knew that he was of uate of a university. He was a hand-

"But Two-Bits is my private property, sergeant," I said to him, "and is

"I know that, sir; but he has many qualities which fit him for it. He is country. He will not desert his rider

On the 25th of October Sergeant Porter rode out of Fort Whipple, mounted on Two-Bits, after having received hearty good wishes and handshakes from both men and officers. He ten days' rations, a carbine and two revolvers, with plenty of ammunition. The adventures of horse and rider, after we saw them disappear behind the rocks three miles below the fort, were related to me in 1867 at Fort Sumner,

N. M., by Lieutenant Porter. The ride for four days was without plain about ten miles in width. The miles stretched wearily out. He did walked along behind his horse, leaving for the horse would unfit the animal for the animal to choose his own gait. A further effort, and without a horse he low ridge rose on the edge of the felt that he could not make the rest of

Two-Bits walked slowly up the ridge, raising his head high as he ap- into the darkness. At last he reached proaches it. Suddenly he stopped, per-fectly rigid—his ears set forward and and on the other side saw a bright fire his eyes fixed upon some object, evidently in alarm. Porter crept carefully for-"If the Liftinent will let me have five ward and looked over the ridge. Behind a mass of bowlders which skirted the road, just where it touched the plain, four Indian ponies could be seen. Evidently their riders were hidden carrier who, they supposed, would pass

along the usually traveled route. The sergeant backed Two-Bits far arough to get him out of sight of the Indians, should any one of them glance in his direction. He then carefully examined and moved his ammunition pouch where it would be more convenient. He also examined the saddlegirths and every strap about the housings. When all was ready he patted the old horse affectionately on the neck

and sprang into the saddle. Porter always insists that Two-Bits un derstood what was coming as well as he did. During the tightening of the straps he turned his head and watched every motion of the man as if he had a personal interest in the security of his equipments and rider. Porter advanced cautiously over the ridge and went slowly down the other side. He was anxious to prevent the Indians from discovering him until he should be well past the gullies in the road. These he passed safely, and, as he rose to the one of the mustangs in the bowlders and watching his movements.

He immediately halted, thinking that if he killed a pony he should certainly have one less pursuer. Aiming carefully, he fired and the mustang fell. Putting spurs to his horse he reloaded his carbine as he flew along, and glancing back saw the Indians leap from

Soon after the shrill staccato of the Navajo war-whoop showed that they were in pursuit, and looking back, he saw three Indians in the saddle and speed. Two-Bits threw himself into grace which had distinguished him for years in the field and on the racecourse, and had always led to victory He settled down to a long and steady

The soldier was beginning to congratulate himself upon his wisdom in Express riders were frequently killed Insisting upon having Two-Bits for his service. With every spring the old express pouches were scattered for horse seemed to be leaving his pursuers yards around their dead bodies; all let- farther behind, and this continued for ters were opened, and the papers torn several miles, when Porter began to see that no further change was evident; The danger from the Indians became and after a little longer time he had -Boston Post.

at last so great that no citizen could be reluctantly to admit that the Navajos hired to take the mail over the route were slowly but surely gaining upon between Fort Whipple and Yuma at him. At length an arrow flew between any price I was authorized to pay. The Porter's shoulder and ear. This was only way to get it carried was by detail the first intimation he had that the savof soldiers in sufficient numbers to in- ages were within shooting distance. sure their safety. One of the results of Turning in his saddle he raised his cara capture of the mail was that a requisi- bine and fired, breaking an Indian's tion for supplies did not reach the sub- arm and causing him to fall into the sistence depot on the Pacific coast, and road, while the riderless pony stopped we were on half-rations in consequence by the wayside and began at once to

graze. As Porter brought his carbine forward, to place a new cartridge in the accompanying instructions that it breech, an arrow struck his right hand. should be at once forwarded to Sante his fingers relaxed, and his precious Fe. Accordingly I advertised for an carbine fell to the ground. Sergeant express rider, offering the highest pay Porter hastily bound his handkerchief allowed for the service. As the road to about his wounded hand and drew a the northeast was out of the mining re- revolver with his left. Turning, he gion, and for a long portion of the way fired several shots, without effect, exover a tract of country lying between cept to keep the Indians hanging over the Navajo and Apache ranges, it was the sides of their ponies; but after a while, finding his left-handed aiming was perfectly wild, they conceived Still I had no response to my offer, and began to consider the expediency right and shot arrow after arrow to such a contempt for it that they sat upwards him.

Two arrows pierced his shoulders, and the shafts of three could be seen sticking in the quarters of Two-Bits, switching up and down with each bound. At last a lucky shot caused one of the Navajos to pull up suddenly, dismount, and sit down by the roadside. The other kept on, however, the eagerness with which he began the sergeant in F. Company of the Fifth chase apparently unabated, and soon wounded Porter again, this time along the ribs. In very desperation the sergeant then suddenly turned his horse to the right about, bore quickly down gentle descent, and that he was a grad- upon the Indian pony, and before his rider had time to recover from his sursent two bullets into the body of the mustang. The little horse swerved out of the track and fell headlong into a cactus, and before the Indian could extricate himself Two-Bits and his rider were out of arrow-shot range. Porter dismounted to examine into his own and Two-Bits' injuries. No arrows were left in his own flesh, but he was fearfully lacerated, and had bled so profusely as to be scarcely able to stand. The horse had received seven wounds, and three arrows were still sticking in his body. These were removed; but the wounds bled freely. The horse refused a ration of bread offered him and there remained nothing to be done but for Porter to drag himself into the saddle and resume the journey. Speed was out of the question, and the horse limped along at a

feeble walk. The excitement of the chase was over and the nerves of both man and beast had lost their tension. When the pursuit ended they were near the border the journey.

This caused the soldier to press on on the other side saw a bright fire burning, which occasionally disappeared and reappeared as if persons were passing before it. The hopes of the sergeant were at once revived at the prospect of reaching friends and assistance; but the hopes were as quickly suppressed by the fear that the fire an enemy might prove a friend to one in his plight, so he pressed on.

Two-Bits was so weak that he traveled very slowly, and hours elapsed before the valley was crossed and he had brought his rider near the fire. He was ascending the hillside on which the fire was burning, when the rattle of halterchains over feed-boxes-a sound familiar to soldier-ears-came plainly through the evening air, and the sergeant knew that he was near a Government train. With the welcome assurance of help he grew faint and fell from his saddle to the earth senseless. Two-bits kept on into camp, approached the camp-fire, looked into the faces of the guard which sat about its cheerful blaze, turned as if to retrace his steps, staggered, fell, and never rose again. The appearance of a horse, saddled and bridled, a mail-bag strapped on his back, his saddle covered with blood, his body wounded in half a dozen places, his sudden fall, startled the whole camp into activity. The military level ground beyond, he noticed that escort was soon under arms, horses and mules were quickly saddled, and lanwas holding its head high in the air terns were soon hurrying down the road. The men soon found Sergeant Porter, lying apparently dead beside the road. He was taken into camp, tenderly cared for, and in two days arrived at Fort Wingate, the place for which the train was bound .- Youth's Companion.

## Workers in Petroleum Wells.

Dr. Bielczyk publishes in a Polish nedical journal the result of his experiences among the workers in petroleum wells. Very violent mental symptoms are produced by acute poisoning by the gaseous exhalations existing in the shafts of the wells, amounting to delirium of a maniacal character. These, however, always quickly cease when the patient is brought up to the earth's surface. Speaking generally. the mortality among the workmen is not particularly high; they seem to be remarkably free from diseases of the respiratory organs, both of an inflammatory and a tubercular character, and also from infectious diseases .-Science.

-A South End dentist in Boston had to pay \$150 for pulling the wrong tooth.

#### FOR LION-HUNTERS.

ow American Snobocracy Can Keep Itsel Posted Concerning Titled Foreigners. American society is to have its long felt and never-satisfied want taken care of by a company which has just been incorporated. The title of this humane organization is, "The International Social Lion Furnishing Company, Limited." The object of the concern, as set forth in its prospectus, is to supply American social circles with British lions, whose history shall be known. The company guarantees that each person is a real, live nobleman, and, in order that there can be no possible mistake, produces his entire personal his-

The company has a branch office in London, and it is there that its chief work is done. A large force of exper detectives and searchers is employed, and it is their business to look up the record of every scion of the British nobility. When a detective has thoroughly sifted the facts, he reports them at ture reference.

with copies of these records for exhibi-English aristocrats as husbands for -Toledo Blade. their daughters, and to all persons who

Of course, the advantages of such a less observer. The personal history of a man is a guarantee of his character and social standing, and, armed with will repay it .- Prairie Farme. such documents, Americans can invite existence. Some of the papers on file houses. in the safes of the corporation are extremely well gotten up, and we take which the work is done.

which the work is done.

BEAUPERE, Lord Arthur (Seventh), born at Chiswick Pudding, Yorkshire, November 21, 1855. Father, Lord Henry Beaupere. Mother, Miss Earlescombe-Harcourt, of the Scrubs, Warwickshire. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, graduating last in class from Trinity College in 1876. Owns seven race horses, on which he annually loses £40,000. Owns, subject to first, second and third mortgages, Chiswick Pudding Manor, 197 acres in extent, and townhouse in Riddlecombe street. Owns, subject to mortgage in hands of builder, schooner-yacht Kestrel, 120 tons, out of commission at present for want of funds to run her. Has been expelled from the Sugbury Club for cheating at cearte. Was horsewhipped last winter by Lord Beanswick, for trying, while intoxicated, to kiss the latter's grandmother in Hyde Park. Income, £30,000 per annum. Very'popular.

Scrumore. Albert Henry William. George Peter Beers, Lord of, (fifth.) born at Scrubmore Grange, Northumberland, Janurry 4, 1857. Father, sixth Lord Scrubmore. Mother, Dolly Widgeon, prima donna soprano at Vauxhall Garden, Educated at Rughy and Oriel College.

Grange, Northumberland, Janurry 4, 1837.
Father, sixth Lord Scrubmore. Mother, Dolly Widgeon, prima donna soprano at Vauxhall Garden. Educated at Rugby and Oriel College. Oxford, being expelled from latter in second year for winking at the Vice-Chancellor's niece in St. Mary's during a University sermon. Owns several square miles of grouse-moors in Scotland, a town house in Belgravia, and a toy-villa at Kensington. Does not own Scrubmore Grange, owing to his father having cut off the entail three years ago, and incontinently bounced him. Has been prominent as a musical patron in England for several years, and would be a good catch for musically-inclined girl. Began as part owner of the Whitechapel Varlety Palace. This having burst up, he became lessee and manager of the Blackfriars Opera House, but this falled on account of internal dissensions in the company, brought on by his lordship's making love to the leading ballerina instead of to the prima donna soprano. Next entered into partnership with Mile. Sally Salter to run the Chelsea Garden. It was on account of this that his father disinherited him. Recently became part owner in an international variety show, and lost £20,000. This young man who is a prime Al receiving can be bed cheare.

part owner in an international variety snow, and lost £20,000. This young man who is a prime Al specimen, can be had cheap.

CARROLLIMES, Godfrey McKenzie Mulcahy Pschtdefkrzx, ninth Earl of, born May 8, 1838, at Stwdaniphsk, Wales. Father, eighth Earl of Carrollimes. Mother, Lady Bridget Elaine Mulcahy, of Maginnis-on-the-Shannon, Ireland. at Stwdaniphsk, Wales. Father, eighth Earl of Carrollimes. Mother, Lady Bridget Elaine Mulcahy, of Maginnis-on-the-Shannon, Ireland. Educated at St. Winifred's and in Paris. Has been out of society in Great Britain, and traveling on continent since shortly affer his majority, owing to his having forged his father's name to pay racing-debts contracted at Ascot Heath. Is in a tolerably good state of preservation, but, owing to the ravages of early dissipation, can not last more than five or six years more. Estates all intact, and wealth large. Best catch on our books.

It will be seen at once that these records are a propriet labyly those of Fardish.

ords are unmistakably those of English noblemen. No other persons of distinction could so comport themselves. With such records, verified by the researches of first-class detectives, and sworn to before notaries public, American society can be sure of getting genuine articles in the way of British lions. -Puck.

## Medicine for the Mind.

It is sometimes difficult to say which works more mischief, enemies with th worst, or friends with the best inten-

plants can be adduced only by distillation, so our good qualities can only be proven by trials.

Life at the greatest and best is but a forward child that must be humored and coaxed a little till it falls asleep and then all is over.

Apathy is one of the worst moral diseases; it incapacitates us from combatting the encroachment of vice and closes every avenue of our souls to the approach of virtue. When we are laboring under a phy-

sical malady we see every thing through a distorted medium; we are no longer masters of ourselves, but the victims of a distempered imagination .- Good House-

## A Striking Resemblance.

"Alderman McBoodle is a fine-looking man, ain't he?" said a friend of ours the other day. "Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why, you are as ugly as sin. "I don't care for that, I was taken for him. I went on his bail bond and was taken for him-by the sheriff."

## It Wouldn't Pay the Bill.

"Mr. Black, I've called to see why you haven't taken any notice of my repeated duns?" "Silence is golden,' you know, Mr.

White." "Well, now, it seems to me a durned sight more like brass. It won't pay any bills."-Philadelphia Call.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-There are lots of fools who drive horses, and one of the biggest is the one who makes the horse trot down hill .- Farm Journal.

-Prof. Detmers, of the Ohio University, says the greatest favor a hog once infected with hog cholera can confer upon its owner is to die at once.

-To pour boiling hot water into a glass jar or tumbler, put a spoon in the dish before you pour. You can then pour without much risk of breaking.— Exchange.

-Corn Bread: Two cupfuls of sour milk, two of meal, one scant teaspoonful of soda, one egg. Bake either in pan or muffin rings, as preferred .-Toledo Blade.

-The experiment is being tried of giving vicious and restive horses a graduated shock of electricity when being shod. It is said to quiet the worst cases. - Chicago Journal.

-Hoe Cake: Add one pint of meal the main office, where they are written a little salt and water enough to make up by the clerks and filed away for fu- a stiff batter; have your griddle very hot so as to brown immediately the The office in this city is furnished meal with which it must be thickly sprinkled; after turning and baking s tion to mothers who are in search of while place inside of an oven and toast.

-Horses kept in stables will be all wish to bask in the sunshine of titled the better for a run in the barnyard ar hour every day, where they will not only exercise, but roll in the straw and concern are apparent to the most care-less observer. The personal history of some extra grooming, but their improved condition under this me agement

-J. M. Stahl says Illinois has better English noblemen to their houses with- farm dwellings than New York or Pennout any danger of being imposed upon sylvania, but that the Eastern farmers by sham Dukes or Lords. The new are far ahead of the Western so far as company has already gone into opera- barns and out buildings are concerned. tion, and we feel that we are only doing In some places he believes the barns our duty in informing the public of its are neater and better kept than the

-An Eastern exchange says the raising of sweet corn, to those farmers repleasure in submitting some of them as siding near corn canning factories, is examples of the admirable manner in much more profitable than the culture of ordinary yellow corn. Some of them average from \$50 to \$75 per acre, while instances are reported where profits have reached \$90 and \$100 per

-A Minnesota apiarian reports in the Bee Journal that his bees gathered last summer over 3,000 pounds of honey from acorns alone. It has a slight taste of tannin, and the color is bluish white, though the honey is clear. Prof. Cook says the acorns are pierced by an insect whose saliva changes the starch of the acorn into honey, which flows freely from the acorns, and is scattered on branches and leaves.

### RAISING TURKEYS.

mation Which May Prove Useful an Valuable to Poultry Keepers.

As to varieties, the bronze is now, in point of numbers, as twenty to one, taking into account the whole area of our country. The Narragansetts, too, are beautiful birds, and are purely bred, mainly in sections of a few New England States, while vet in some localities it is mainly the common black turkey which is raised. By the introduction into such a flock of a bronze gobbler. the average size of the progeny is greatly increased. Eggs from late hatched birds of the preceding year will not hatch as fine birds as eggs from stock raised earlier in the season. Again, birds hatched from hens two or three years old are stronger and more apt to live than those hatched from the eggs of pullets. It is better to have the gobbler two or three years old or even older.

It is customary to set the first clutches of eggs under common hens. Those who own their own turkeys place the latter, when broody, for three or four days in a coop. They will then mate again, and these eggs being removed daily, are saved until she becomes broody a second time, when she should be allowed to hatch and rear the young herself. Those reared by common hens, when weaned, will run with the latter, thus making one flock in the

A common hen that has proved her self good at raising chickens is not necessarily good with young turkeys. A dull hen and a fussy one are both to be avoided for this use. Give preference to one who seems to know her own mind and which has some plan about the care of the young brood, not giving to uncertain useless mothers. Chickens can stand a good deal of incompetency in a hen, but young turkeys are more imitative, and have a much more nervous temperament.

For setting a hen turkey, nothing is better than a deep roomy manger such as has been fitted up for cows in the light basement under a large barn, but not in use for the cows during the summer. The writer has a long row of such mangers with windows above facing west. He usually tacks cloth or paper across the lower part of any window that is near where any turkey is setting to favor the feeling of seclusion. To prepare a nest in the center of one of these mangers, lay sticks of wood so as to form a circle which shall keep the nest in shape within due limits. Next place about one inch in depth of fresh earth, on which place damp leaves, a greater depth nearer the outer part. Upon these put a little soft hay, making a roomy nest. Do not have the shape too hollow, for then the eggs will be on top of each other, which at the time of hatching would be the means of killing some of the young

It is safe for the third and fourth week to sprinkle the eggs with water about blood warm twice a week, watching the opportunity when the setter, either turkey or common hen, comes off to feed. Do not touch nor handle the eggs, nor jar them in any way .--

## A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

nestion has probably been asked thousands. "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every-Well, it does not any disease in a reputable physician would prescribe 1809 as recognize Iron as the best restorative nown to the prefession, and inquiry of any chemical firm will substantiate the assertion reare more preparations of iron than of any important factor in successful medical practice. It is however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfect ory of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfect BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure neadache, or produce constipation—all other from medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Billousness, Wentiness cures indigestion, Billousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chilis and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neural-gia-for all these allments Iron is prescribed daily, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it as slowly. When taken by men the first symptom benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then beconfirmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are actinuously the state of the state of

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and Best Weekly in the World," 8 pages, 48 to 56 columns, 16 years old. For One Bollar you have one

Meial Paper of Chase Convey OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY. # TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher.

The Kansas Prohibionist published "inocuous deusentude," owing to a Leader Jan 20th. lack of financial support.

Ev ry dead soldier, is by an act of Congress entitled to a neat marble slab or head stone to his grave. Wherever there are any without such headstone, if the nearest G. A. R post will bearable and so wrankled in the bossend the name of the deceased to Washington, a neat headstone, properly lettered, will be sent for that place.

body, and all merchants are not so energetic as Peabody merchants. Our columns are always full of advertisements, and still there is more to come. printer's ink, and are not slow to take advantane of their knowledge. Peabody Graphic.

An inquisitive reader asks the Kansas City Times how many cities, towns and villages there are in Kansas and is thus cutely answered: "This question can only be answered in the census of 1890. Cities, towns and villages in Kansas are springing up and growing at so rapid a rate that it is impossible to keep track of them. One might as well try to tell how many young pumpkins there will be in a tween those two editors has broken field of healthy vines in a given week in a fruitful season as to keep up with, suited in their being placed under the growth of Kansas."

rich and the climate unsurpassed. Fuel and water abundant and neesstries not high. Orchards thrive, gardens prosper, cattle cover the meadows, and hogs grow fat on corn, where thirty years ago the coyote and prairie dog dickered in the sun for the best buffalo wallo . Once called a desert, the State is now a garden. The buffalo has turned over the prairie to the Durham. Corn tassels wave where the osage danced. The wheat crop frows over the prairie dog village. The sun which crept over wigwam and cottonwood, shines on orchard and meadow."

that it will not sell in competition keep the peace. goods is of the regular, legitimate dealers who are in your community, who are responsible. If there are articles you want, which are not to be found in the market, the best way is A HUNDRED FAMOUS AUTHORS to let your own merchants order them. Your own merchants and trading men help you by building up your town. They are consumers of your own commodities, and hire help in your communities. They distribute the thousands of dollars annually in your town, and you get the benefit. The more you build up at home the stronger all are and the more money you keep at home. Encourage every legitimate enterprise that comes among cluding the names of S. L. Clements you, but give every "catch penny" scheme of sharpers and irrepressible strangers a wide berth. - Eldorado Coaxe, F. S. Cozzens (author of Spar-Lepublican.

Mrs. Nellie Butterfield, formerly represented by Cousin and Compte, Miss Nellie Turner, a teacher in the Chinese by Confucius, Italian by Col-Newton schools, and now the wife of Hon. J. Ware Butterfield. of Florence, said in her address before the Woman brought under tribute. The Record Suffrage Convention in Topeka, that of Philadelphia says: "The plan of weather. "there is not a country on the face of the work is certainly original, and exthe globe where the women do not cellent judgement has been shown outsumber the men. Whatever may both in the choice of authors and of tree be the cause the fact remains the same. In the middle and eastern states there subjects." The Christian Union prois a surplus of 500,000 women. They nounces it "excellent" The Argus and of man and beast. cannot marry because there are not enough husbands for them. These of necessity help to fill the ranks of the 4.000,000 working women of the United ted the student and general reader States. In Germany there are 1.500, will have a complete Cyclopedia of all and all the other metals of the earth 000 more women than men; and they are. of course largely dependent upon their own exertions for a living. In Baden 35 per cent. of the women issued is as superior as it is unique. 7th. On pretty much everything. The taxes are all too high,—New York and Wales 43 per cent. or nearly half." Newton Democrat.

Well, yes: why shouldn't there be more women than men, as, they say, it the work is its low cost—only 30 cents man, has been interviewed by the is a great deal easier to kill a boy than for paper, 50 cents for cloth, 60 cents Pittsburg Dispatch, and makes the folit is to kill a girl? from which we defor half Morocco bound volumes of lowing statement: duce the conclusion that there is one country where the boys predominate, and that is Heaven, and if the question of female suffrage were ever to be the intrinsic merits of the work the put to a vote in that celestial abode. every mother's son of said boys would vote in the negative, "for cause."

## LOOK AT THIS.

als, to make room for Democrats were applicant. Address John B. Alden, a mortgage on every township, town made on the ground of "offensive Publisher, New York or Chicago."

nortisanship," which consists of loving one's country dearly and hating its enemies heartily. On the other hand, large per cent. of Cleveland's appointees have already been detected in swindling and stealing and the latest exposure of official dishonesty is T. P. Fulton, postmaster at Eldorado. at Collumbus, has gone into a state of Turn the thieves out .- Chase County

> AND NOW AT THIS. For years there has been a very bad feeling between Mr. Sheldon, editor of the Walnut Valley Times, and Fulton, formerly editor of the El Dorado Dem. ocrat, and that fealing became so un-

oms of these two editors that Shedon some time ago published a long article in which he called Fulton a tramp from Missouri, a fraud that wore fine The majority of our exchanges are complaining about their advertising. We fall sorry for our brethern, but then, every town cannot be like Peamother in-law. This article called mother in-law. This article called fourth a libel suit and Sheldon, the next day, said he had been arrested for publishing a certain article; so that Our merchants know the value of the people might see for what he was arrested, the article was produced. In this and various other ways the article was repeated several times. The suit ended, and Sheldon was fined \$5. Ever since that time these enterprisng editors have been watching cach other with eagle eyes and in vain hope

> into troubles sometimes intrude not.' For some time things were a more peaceful aspect, but those who thought that quiet and loveliness reigned took only a surface view, for the battle beout with renewed energy and has re-\$2,000 bonds eash to keep the peace.

have searched for "That castle where-

Sheldon was recently succeeded as grant to break plains. The soil is postmaster at El Dorado by Fulton, tor found that the matter of box rent had not been properly looked after, and Fulton, the new Democratic postmaster, published an article charging Sheldon with embezzling \$75 of money belonging to the United States.

This was more than Sheldon could bear, and coming in centact with Fulton he, so says our informant, swore vengence and drew a revolver with the avowed purpose of shooting down his enemy. The constable was present and succeeded in taking the weapon away from the enraged man.

Fulton was, however, not to be outdoue, so he provided himself with a Every few das there is some sort revolver and went in search of Sheldon. of a "catch penny" arrangement intro. The officers thought that the time had duced to get the people's money, and now come when the law should step in too often they are successful. There and prevent bloodshed, and both men are all sorts of peddlers and dodges to were placed under arrest and compelsel, something that is so worthless led to give a bond of \$2,000 each to

with good and genuine goods, so it Not one of the Butler county papers requires begging from door to door, has published the facts given above, lawking on the streets or some spe- and our informant being an El Doracial process to sell it. We have always do gentleman, and thoroughly acquainmantained that the best place to buy ted with the parties, says that the good people of El Dorado now have hopes of peace once more.- Topeka

State Journal (Rep.), Jan. 22. To be exact, one hundred and two famous authors find place in the fifth volume of the "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature," now issued. The list is headed Miss Mary Cowden Clarke of England, living, and closes with Cyprian, of Carthage, A. D. 200-258. Between these appear the names of not less than thirty-two American authors (which shows the great importance of the work in this respect) in-

(Mark Twain), Robert Collyer, J. rowgrass Papers), F. M. Crawford, and poor man. Geo. Wm. Curtis, French literature is onna-and thus the whole world is Patriot of Vermont says: "The project there is valuable in the whole range Out of them are made weapons for dethat can be desired, and the binding Star. is in the very best taste. Perhaps JAY COULD TO OWN KANSAS the most remarkable feature about

nearly 5000 pages each, and even from

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Amount of stock issued and repor ted by this company to the board up to June 30, 1885, \$56,913,250. Amount issued up to June 30, 1886, \$61,445,-250. Increase during the year, \$4, 532.000

This increase was due to an exchange of that amount of stock of the Atchison company for the like amount of the capital stock of the Gulf. Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company, in Texas. The total amount of bonded debt of the company for 1885 was \$43,117,500. Amount reported for the year ending June 30, 1886, \$42,767,000.

The amount of stock and debt per mile of road for 1885, is reported at \$39,001; and for the year ending June 30, 1886, \$37, 656,38. Number of miles of road operated the past year, 1, 868. 14 miles. Aggregate lengths of tracks operated, computed as single track, 2,244 82.

Number of tons of freight hauled for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, 1,541,072,6. Number of tons hauled the past year, 2,568,943,9. Increase the past year over the year previous, 27,870.3 tons: Reduced to the one-mile unit the result is, for the year 1865, 623,585,376 tons hauled one mile.-Report of R. R. Com.

WHY PROTECTION IS WRONG. To begin with, protection is wrong because it is a fraud.

It is wrong because it is not right. It is not right because it robs the poor and makes the rich richer. is wrong because it benefits a few

while it is hurtful and burdensome to It is wrong because it does not make better wages.

That is what protectionists claim it does, yet they have never been able to prove it. for the claim is false. It is wrong because it is pretended to be for the benefit of the poor when it is realy for the benefit of the rich If it is not for the benefit of the

rich—the millionairs—why are all the millionaires in favor of it? The millionrires make great speeches in favor of protection, they contribute to great papers labored articles setting forth the benefits of protection to the laborers-the poor. Bah! They snap their fingers in the faces of the laboring men and say "you be d-d." If they realy wanted to help the poor they would not lay awake at Fenimore Cooper, Henry Clay, Bishop nights trying to concert a scheme by which they may become richer off the

> For it is off the poor man that rich people get richer.-Ex.

CONCRESS SHOULD REDUCE

1st. On coal, for we need it to cook with, and to keep us wram this winter 2d. On wool, for we must have it to clothe ourselves withal.

3d. On lumber, to build the roof

4th. On salt. to preserve the health 5th. On sugar, it sweetens, the cup of toil, and children, young and old

like candy. 6th. On iron and copper and zine of literature." The form in which it is fense, tools for labor and the engines

William Fairfield, a Montana stock-

"Jay Gould will own the whole these prices large reduction is made State of Kansas some day." "How is that possible?"

"Because he owns what is called

BY AJAX. The wind was blowing its keenest cut. The snow was falling fast; The little cabin door was shut, As I was riding past.

THE BLIZZARD

No life, no living thing was seen. Nor any chimney smoke: Something sad must be within. Though not a word was spoke

I dare not turn fliy face, And yet I felt compelled to light And investigate the case. The cow was lying, stiff and dead,

The storm upon my back was such

Beside the entry bunk; And every indication said. T'was cold and hollow trunk, The dog who heretofore was brisk

And sprightly as a lark,

Lay still upon the cabin step, Unable more to bark. The pig pen, too, gave signs of woe, As I was going past:

His case was no exception; true, The pig had squealed his last. The cabin bouse did sea n to creak Before the angry wave; Sepulchal voices aid almost speak,

Though silent as the grane The door latch string was hanging out, I pulled and ventured in; And shudered as I gazed about.

A tragic scene I there beheld. Nor want to see it more; The woman and the little child Lay dead apen the floor.

To see where death had been.

The cause of death, without mistake, Was hunger and the cold; As nothing left to cook or bak The awful tale was told

The feuel having thus run out, The bedstead had to burn: The table and the chairs, no doubt, Had each fulfilled their turn.

And when her efforts all had failed, And last resort had tried, She rant her shawl around the child. And both lay down and died.

The husband had gone off to town, The day before the storm, To have a little usual fun, The weather being warm.

He met his palls, in usual crank. And spent a night or so, At poker and at faro bank, And then so he must go.

Could reach his home in half a day, If 'twas a big snow squall, And not get weary on the way, To meet his nice old gal.

But when the big snow drift was gone They found where he had died; And sure enough had reached his ho me, The jug was by his side.



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1	10 00				55 00	



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am pm nn am bm am Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 03 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

### Memorial.

At the installation of the officers of the G. A. R., S. of V. and W. R. C., in this city, last Saturday afternoon, the committee, appointed for the purpose, presented the following resolutions and they were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God the time came for one of our gallant leaders to fall, not by the bullet or shell, but by the closing of his life whilst engaged in a peaceful avocation, resigning his all into the hands of the Great Governor and General of the human race. therefore be it resolved.

1. That in the demise of Gen. John. A. Logan the organization of the Grand his children in Allegheny county, N. Army has lost one of its originators as well as one of its best friends.

2. That we, as soldiers of the late war, have always looked upon our deceased killed two wild cats on South Fork, comrade as a brave advocate of such last week, one of which measured 4 making photographs. Caudle makes measures as would best exhibit the appreciation of the nation for services other measured 7 feet 9 inches from rendered by the "boys in blue" in the tip to tip. times that truly tried the souls and metal of men.

Logan this nation has lost one of its for bride stone, was assayed, the other brightest ornaments, the soldier his day, and found to contain \$40 in silverbest friend, and his family a fond and to the ton. truly loving husband and father, to Next Saturday evening the Scott

the foremost ranks ready to do and to dare for his country and flag, whatever might seem right and just, that he was ing. Miss Carrie has great natural not merely a great man, but combined talent in that direction, and, no doubt, with his greatness that true principle will, some day, make her mark as a of the Christian, meekness.

5. That John W. Geary Post room be properly draped in mourning for thirty days; and the Adjutant cause Thursday afternoon, January 20, 1887 sas, and a copy sent to the widow.

C. C. WHITSON , Committee F. P. COCHRAN,

## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents tine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line feeach subsequentinsertion.

Take the C. C. C. when in town. Mr. Geo. Kerr has returned from his visit in Iowa.

The weather was quite warm, last Friday night. Mr. J. D. Minick was down to Em

poria, Monday. Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Em-

poria, Tuesday. Mr. F. B. Shannon was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. S. A. Breese has gone to North Carolina, on business. The Hon. M. A. Campbell was at

home, last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss was down to

Emporia, last week, on business. The 4-year-old daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Harris, of Diamond creek, is quite

Messrs John Christ and J. B. Ba-

week. The District Court of this county

of town.

a breeze.

Mr. L. P. Jenson has purchased the lot on Friend street, west of his carpenter shop.

The Rettiger Bros. opened a quarry on the Asa Taylor farm on South Fork, last week The Hon. M A. Campbell and wife

came home from Topeka to attend the Burns celebration. Mr. H. S. Fritz has purchased three lots on State street, north of Mr. L. P.

Jenson's residence. Mr. J. A. Murphy and his daughter

went to Wamego, last Saturday, to vis it his mother and sister. Mr. C. C. Sharp, of Cowland, Hodgeman county, is visiting friends and

relatives in this county. The Hon. J. W. McWilliams returned home, last Sunday morning.

from a business trip east. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Ingmire, of Strong City, on Sunday, January 16, 1887, a daughter.

Born, on Tuesday, January 18, 1887. to Mr. and Mrs. George Eckert, on Sharp's creek, a daughter.

Mrs. Geo. Ferrear, of Strong City is quite sick, at the home of her father, Mr. Chas. Fish, on Diamond creek.

Mr. Frank C. Wekerlin and wife, of here, Saturday, on a visit to friends. Rev, T. J. Pearson will preach in

wood Falls, on next Sunday afternosn, will say no more about it just now. at 3 o'elcek, prompt. Mr. T. O. Kelley and family re-

turned home, last Saturday, from their visit at Lebo, where there was a re-union of the family of Mrs. Kelley's par- House, in Strong City, on Jan. 29th,

inch around one way, and 75 the other; tion on March 4th. and a 21 ounce egg, 51x63 inches, both good sized eggs. There will be a cap social at the M.

E. church in this city, next Wednesday evening, and one at the Congregational church in Strong City, on the next evening, February 3. Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, of Diamond creek,

left, last Sunday, for a visit to relatives in Harrison county, W., Va., and Y., where he will remain for some time.

Messrs. Jack Ruby and Bill Bauers

A sample, taken from a stone quarry 3. That in the death of John A. Sons, of Strong City, at Socorro, N.M.,

Miss Carrie Breese has gone to Em poria to enter the studio of Miss Bruce to continue her study of paintpainter of extraordinary ability.

Married at the residence of the bride's parents, on Buck creek, on the foregoing to be published in the country papers of Chase county, Kan-by the Rev. F. Eggert, Mr. Ludwig of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's. ter of B. F. Beach. They have gone to housekeeping in the Gottbehuet house, in this city.

Last Saturday night, the pupils of Prof. L. A. Lowther, and other young friends gathered at the residence of Mr. J. J. Massey, from whence they went, in a body, to the home of the Professor and gave him a most enjoyable surprise party, the occasion being the presentation to him and his estimable wife, each, a handsome ratan rocking chair by their young friends.

The C., K. & W. R. R. Co. has purchased of Judge D. K. Cartter 20 acres of land southeast of the German church and about 1,100 feet east of the road between Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, on which to locate a round-house with 27 stalls; also 16 acres north of the Cottonwood river, for yard and switch purposes; and the depot for this town is, so we understand, to be price of which is \$1.00 per year) located on the Cartter farm, just east whereby we can furnish the World, of the Court-house.

## COL. JENSON DEAD,

Colonel, Mr. L. P. Jenson's small dog having died, last Friday morning, from some unknown cause, and as the Colonel had previously bitten Richard ker, of Peabody, were in town, last Lloyd and Louis W. Hillert, it was de- largest newspaper in Chase county cided by Mr. Jenson that a post mortem examination of the animal should be will be in session next Monday, Janu- died from rabbies, Mr. Jenson would Son's. take the boys, that morning, to Kansas Mr. John R. Sharp has moved into City, for medical treatment, so exthe Craft house, in the southwest part | Coroner Dr. R. Walsh was called in to Mrs. Chas. M. Frey and her son

Mrs. Chas. M. Frey and her son

Perrigo, L. P. Jenson and wife, Ed.

Crogan and wife and Mrs. Wm. Hillert and Mrs. Lloyd acted as jurges

Interval Mrs. Lloyd acted as jurges

do the dissecting, while Messrs. S. A. Perrigo, L. P. Jenson and wife, Ed.

Crogan and wife and Mrs. Wm. Hillert and Mrs. Lloyd acted as jurges

Interval Mrs. Lloyd acted as jurges

do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

The weather has caught the infec. After a thorough and exhaustive extion, and began, last night, to give us amination, it was decided that the dog was not effected by rabbies, as the brain and eyes were in a healthy condition, but that the lungs and heart were badly diseased, thus showing the

animal died of pneumonia. PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansis during the week ending Jan. 1 , 1887, reparted expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American hand Foreign Patent Pacific Building Washington, D.C. F. M. Dungan, Seneca, combined cultivator, planter and harrow; C. C. Hunt, Concordia, combined garden cultivator and seed drill: J. W. Barton, Blue Rapids, combined domestic boiler and heating drum.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of uncalled for letters remaining in the Bazaar Chase county, Kansas, Post Office, January 20, 1887. Miss Ethel A. Shultz, 2 Henry Bartel, 2 Mrs. Sallie Baker, 1. Foster William-

son, 1. A. Payne Fancy, 1. Henry Stone, 1. W. Edwards, 1.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY. According to announcement, the

G. W. JACKSON, P. M.

128th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was eelebrated in this city, last Tuesday night, by speeches, songs. Coronado, Wichita county, arrived dancing and supper, under the auspices of the Burns Club of this county. As we shall publish a full account of the for the same money, at the CITY FEED the Congregational church in Cotton- affair, in next week's COURANT, we STORE than at any other place in the

EMMITT CLUB MEETING. There will be a meeting of the Emmett Club and the Emmett Branch of the National League, at the Opera 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the pur-We have a chicken that lays two pose of electing officers and making sizes of eggs, viz: A 32 ounce egg, 65 arrangements, for the coming celebra-

MATT Mc'DONALD Pres.

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP, One-fourth of a mile from Elmdale; 1.340 acres at \$13 per acre; 185 acres, best bottom, in cultiva-

90 acres, best bottom, in meadow: Two houses and a great plenty of water and timber.

Easy terms. Apply to S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Don't forget to take the C. C. C. Bother, the clouds that fly all day they haven't anything to do with

Ferry & Watson are now giving a Waterbury watch to whoever buys fifteen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices being worked by Messrs. B. Lantry & to be ten per cent. less than anywhere else in Southwestern Kansas, Cottonwood Falls not excepted. .

Those Egyptian Statuary Photoe's are fine, and are made by Caudle, "The Photographer," in the best possible

old stand) for meat, all the way from 5 to 10 cents per pound.

Flour and Feed will be double their present price, this winter, so get your supply at the CITY FEED STORE, be-fore it is all sold, adjoining Rockwood & Co.'s meat market.

A starry night for a ramble with your best girl. But any day for photographs at Caudle's, The Photograph-

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

jy22-tf There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, January 29,1887, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m. J. C. Davis,

County Supt. Bring in your Sisters, Cousins and your Aunt's and get some of those fine tions. Most complete work ever pubphotographs that Caudle makes. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. Fine watches will receive careful

attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Go to J. S. Doolittie & Son's for

bargains; and don't you forget it. We have made arrangements with the New York World, (the subscription the COURANT and a magnificent History of the United States (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.60. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extention of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers.

Subscribe for the Courant, the Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle &

The best and cheapest place in the county to buy frames, is at Caudle's, "The Photographer."

## BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

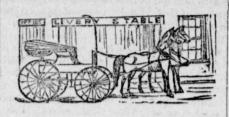
I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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PROPRIETOR OF THE .

Feed Exchange EASTSIDEOF Broadway



ALLORDERS. Good Rige

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Paid to

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to Campbell & Gillett's on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones they have.

The choicest assortment of candies and confections at L. I. Billings' bakery, Main street, west of Broadway. You can buy more Flour and Feed county.

I have just added some new and costly Backgrounds and Accesories. and am better prepared to make fine Photoes than eyer. eall and examine for yourself. A. B. Caudle the Photographer.

Campbeil & Gillett, can furinsh you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. If you want bargains in Flour and Feed, go to the CITY FEED STORE, next door to Rockwood & Co.'s meat

A farm of 80 acres to rent, on South A farm of So acres by Fork, Falls Township, by J. V. Evans.

Frames of all kinds and sizes to order, of A. B. Caudle, "The Photog-

Four span of work horses for sale. J. S. Shipman. R. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-manlike manner, without any humbug-gery 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 bishest style of the photography. highest style of the photographer's art and all his work is guaranteed.

The Heskett farm, on Diamond reek, for rent for cash, price \$550 per innum; 800 acres in all; 125 acres in cultivation; 75 acres in bottom meadow, and all under fence. Apply to J. S. SHIPMAN. Elmdale, Kans.

AWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1 Subscriber wan do not give express actice to the contrary are considered as whom the members of John W. Geary
Post No. 15, of the Department of Kansas, extend their sympathy with condence in the fullest sense of the words.

4. That in civil as well as military

The members of John W. Geary
Post No. 15, of the Department of Kansas, extend their sympathy with condence in the fullest sense of the words.

4. That in civil as well as military

The manner.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to their paper, the publisher may continue their subscribers order to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscribers order the discontinue to their paper, the publisher may continue to the contrary are considered as the proper to the contrary are continue to the contrary are considered as the proper to the contrary are continue to the pr

their paper discontinued

4. It subscribers move to other places
without informing the publisher, and the
papers are sent to the former direction.
they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing

totake a paper from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to publishers at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publishers are au thorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearress is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher lays himself iable to arrest and fine the same as for helt.

UNPARALLELED OFFER. No 1 .- CHASE COUNTY COURANT .... \$1.50

No 2 .- The American Agriculturest, English or German), 1887 ...... 150 No 3 -The A. A. New Poultry Book, for Everybody. 256 pages. 100 Illustra-

[OR, the A. A. Ristory of the United States, from Christopher Collumbus to Gen, Arthur's Death. 600 pages. Over 60 Illustrations \$1.00. No 4,-Engravings, "Homes of our

Farmer Presidents," 11x18, issued during 1887. Each worth No 5 .- The same i-saed during 1896, forwarded post-paid, in a tube prepared for the purpose. Each worth.......... 1,00

Total ... ..... \$6,00 We will furnish all the above, postsi i, fer. . ..... Send six cents to 751 Broadway, New York for mailing you specimen copy of the American Agriculturist. English or German, speci-med proofs of the Engra incs, and specimen pages of the History of United States or Foultry Book, as may be cestred.

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in my line of business, especially to ladies shampening and hair cutting. A PRIZE Send six cents for postace and receive free, a costly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist.

COTTON WOOD FALLS. KAN Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. tone & Zane's office, where you can get a nee shave, shampeo, or hair out.

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS,

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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BEAST!

Mustang Liniment

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Bunions Corns, Cracks THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody excestly what is deducted. One of the reasons for the greet popularity the Muster Lintment is found in its universe.

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The Farmer needs it in his house, his stake, and his stock yard.

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The Back-weedsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pieness.

The Morehant needs it about his stere among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at ence.

Keep a Bottic in the House. The the best of economy.

Keep a Zottle in the Factory. Its immediate

### RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. REASSURANCE.

Through scalding tears I flercely strove to see
If there was any light—a little ray—
Any poor sign that I should ever be m my dark path led to a clearer way.

For the hard yoke pressed harder- I grew sore Vith hope deferred and fruitless toil and

And, as I staggered with the weight I bore, 'It seemed I could no further bear my cross.

The faintness of the way was at my heart; "Is there aught more to live for?" now I cried.
"My hopes, my friends, my early faiths depart,
And bitter things, I would escape, abide."

And groping in my weariness for rest, I saw, mid scenes of grievous human ill, That there were some, though terribly distres

Who bore their lot with meek and cheerful

I saw the feeble ones in sorrow's flame, Walking unscathed, as with a friend unseen, And many a tender soul, through one dear In blight and storm, submissive and screne.

And to myself I said: "If these can bear

So much with patient mind, why may not I? Why should not I the blessed spirit share Of those who nobly live, yet daily die?" And a strange power possessed me-entered in

With light and balm my bruised, repinin heart; And then I knew it was the Christ within,

And so I took my burden up again, Made easy by a stronger Hand than mine, And learned that every earthly loss and sting of

By love transfigured, makes one's life divine -Dr. H. N. Powers, in Churchn

### Sunday-School Lessons.

FIRST QUARTER, 1001.	1. N. OVERN
Jan. 16.—Cain and AbelGen.	4:3-1
Jan. 23Noah and the ArkGen.	6:9-2
Jan. 30.—The Call of Abram. Gen.	12:1-19
Feb. 6Lot's Choice Gen.	13:1-13
Feb. 13.—God's Covenant with	STATE OF
AbramGen.	15:5-18
Feb. 20.—Abraham Pleading	recommendation of
for Sodom Gen.	18:23-3
Feb. 27.—Destruction of	
SodomGen.	19:15-20
Mar. 6.—Abraham Offering	5 8 MY
IsaacGen.	22:3-14
Mar. 13Jacob at BethelGen.	28:10-25
Mar. 20Jacob's New Name. Gen. 32	:9:12, 24-30
Mar. 27.—Review Temperance Lesson	i. Gen. 9:
18-27; Missionary Lesson, Gen. 18: 17	-26. Or a
Service of Song and Prayer.	V394 55 Dd

## CHILDREN OF HEAVEN.

The Significance of Their Calling: A Pray erful Desire to Be Like Their Father Rather Than to Inherit His Glory.

The central fact of this universe is love. The pursuit of a central principle in nature long exercised the astronomers. It played hide-and-seek with them a good while. Galileo thought he had discovered it, but he was only in the outer vestibule. Then Kepler by his laws drew a little nearer. But he also was talking about results. The principle back of the results he had not reached. Then came Newton and he announced the guiding law which not only holds with all present astronomical facts, but will hold to the end of all investigations. So, in our theology, we have been feeling after central thoughts and governing principles and announcing them from time to time only to discover that there was manifestly something back of the last conclusion. It was hard for the world to believe that so simple a principle as that of universal gravitation could explain all movements. It is hard for the theological world to believe that love binds God's universe into harlove as applied to the human family. That God loves us, the Bible assures us over and over. Why He should love us remains a mystery—a mystery all the same after we have been told that the love is outside of and antedates our character. He does not love us for what we are or may become. The love is from everlasting, and is the logical antecedent of all character and all service. "When we were yet enemies" He loved us.

Here is the difficulty that makes this world so slow to accept God's love. We are familiar with the relation of fatherhood and sonship along the lines of nearness or similarity. The son is not far from the father. He evidently belongs to him-form and feature-capacity and character all declare it. Even where differences of character have come in to break the force of the relation, the law of heredity yet remains and we can trace the one in the other. And when a child claims high parentage and there is not some manifest likeness we become skeptical of the

claim.

No wonder the world regards the believer's claim with some doubt. It seems to be full of audacity. Suppose the angels to be ignorant of redemption. Suppose a penitent from a low place on earth should appear in their company and claim to be a son of God, with what amazement would such a claim be regarded! We who never sinned, dare not use such a name. And if they should demand an explanation it would be in the love of God! We make a mistake when we try to explain adoption into God's family by saying: A King can adopt whom he will; when we make it to consist merely in an act of sovereign grace. It is such an act, indeed, but that is not the ultimate of it. There is a reason for it. What is that reason?

In this world the reason usually is something in the condition of those who adopt a child. Perhaps death has taken a child away. The vacant place needs to be filled. The stricken parent says: "This house is lonely. Let us adopt a child. When we come to know it we will love it. Some of that love we lavished on our darling in Heaven we will share with this new object of our care.' So human families adopt children from some need in their hearts, or some purely benevolent feeling, in the hope that their care will at last flower into love. It is adoption first. It may be love afterward.

and mivery, because Christ died; He Holland.

leves us now for Christ's sake, and by and by He will love us for our own But we dishonor God's fatherhood when we speak thus. He does not love us because Christ died. Christ died because He loves us; and loved us from of old. He did not send Christ into the world to make us better that He Thus all our human ideas of adoption fail when we speak of God's adopting

No wonder, then, that the world fails to understand, and the believer often fails to understand, the central principle that rules in redemption. The world studies the Christian to find out why he should claim to be a son of God, and as the best Christian shows little nearness and likeness to the holy God, the world soon gives it up as a mystery, or discounts it as a fanatical presumption. And all because it is studying the wrong side of the question. We may see why Pharoah's daughter should adopt Moses, for he was doubtless as beautiful as he was helpless, and made thus a double appeal to the heart of the Princess. But we will study a ragged urchin in the gutter all in vain to find a reason why a cultured and beautiful home should be opened for him. To get at that we must study the hearts in that home. And to understand the adopting grace of God we must study, not the subjects of it, but the author of not profitably be used wholly for pastit. The mystery will not be lessened till we look at God. John says very keenly, the world does not understand the sons of God because it does not understand God.

But neither do the sons of God themselves know the full meaning of their calling. They may be able to trace it backward, but they can not trace i forward. They may be able to say God's love is the ultimate of our calling. They may fall down in adoring wonder before that marvel of a past eternity. But how can they measure the scope and reach of that calling in the future? How can they realize what will be the benefits of adoption as they come out along the slow course of Divine education and discipline? A royal child in the nurse's arms is in as good condition to understand the inheritance of royalty as is the child of God to measure the final sweep of God's adopting grace and love. It is but an "infant crying in the night." It has no language but a cry, God is putting it to school. It has a hard time. It is under severe schoolmasters that give no hint of the authority that employs them. It is kept severely under masters and governors. If it studies only its surroundings it may well doubt its calling. And against all such doubts the love of God must be its guarantee.

We are far from home, and farther still from likeness to our Father. We often wonder whether we are at all under His tuition, and whether the forces that so jostle us about have any Divine superintendence. But surely its own, we will understand the meaning of discipline by and by. We will mony. It is ifficult to understand that uncertainties of our experience here, one final hope may well give us comfort and courage. The beginning is merited love, but the end will be likeness to our Father. "When He shall appear we shall be like Him." Then adopted love will stand revealed in its final consummation. Then the universe will see that that which began in marvelous love has been completed by transforming grace. The children at last shall resemble the Father. Adoption in this world often fails of its best get to be like the family that takes him spot somewhere that will not out. In spite of all that training can do, that spot betrays the difference between the child and the family and discredits the given the surroundings, but it has no is efficacious. It makes the relation-

And at this point the test of adoption be like his father. He will not be ambitious for his father's fame or possesas good a man as his father is. Reader. the Throne? Or have you a higher and terior.

## WISE SAYINGS.

-Nothing stains and nothing cleanses like blood .- Joseph Roux.

-President Mark Hopkins used to would soon lose also the spirit of prayer. -N. Y. Examiner.

it powerless .- Baptist Weekly.

-Sin is a surprise to us. Search and scented use oil of sassafras. This look as we may within, yet by mere makes a handsome white soap. - Boston self-inspection, through our own ca- Budget. pacities of self-knowledge, we should never suspect, much less discover, the We sometimes put God's adopting grace on the same level. We say God full evil to which we are perilously and the Union that has no divorce law upon pities us, and takes us in out of our sin incessantly liable.—Rev. Canon H. Scott its statute books. She does not grant a make a dinner on bread only? It's stated that he thought the child was too

### MILK-MAKING.

Abstract of R. Lespinasse's Essay Itead to the Dairymen of Illinois

Upon good milk depends the pros perity of the dairy farmer, and that of millions of auxiliaries. It is to be taken for granted that the farm is might love us. But He sent Christ to adapted to the business, that the pascall us home because He loves us. turage is good-that tame hay and other forage grows abundantly, and good cows have been secured. In spring and summer bountiful pasturage furnish material from which abundance of milk is made. In winter the animals are at the mercy of the farmer. As he deals with them, so will the re- he is obliged to take every precaution turns be profitable, indifferent or absolutely unprofitable. Gentle handling is at all times necessary. Between the secretive and the nervous systems there is such an intimate connection that all shocks ought to be avoided. Raise your own cows. Keep a milk

record, and select heifers only from your best milkers. In breeding, grade rather than cross. Use a pure-bred bull of your chosen breed on your native cows. The offspring will generally follow the prepotency of the bull. Adopt the best method of feeding with a view to keep the greatest amount of stock on the same land. Soiling must of necessity become the common practice on land of high value. Land worth more than twenty dollars per acre can uring. The words of Israel Boies were almost prophetic, when seven years ago, in addressing this association he foretold the abandonment of pasturing, and the adoption of a complete system of soiling. His dream was partially fulfilled before his death. Dairymen attribute of sovereignty, except the of to-day are advancing with more rapid strides than anticipated. One of the essential problems in dairying is to maintain an even flow of good milkto equalize irregularities of weather, flood and drouth, summer and winter, liament that are brought him after five so that cows shall have about the same quality and amount of food at all times, the same or nearly the same general his work. Maria Theresa left twelve temperature, and nearly the same flow of milk. A variety of food is necessary life as herself, have created a society -fodder, ensilage, early cut hay, grain, etc. Winter dairying is now much discussed. Its profits depend upon the tion, and who are sufficiently numerwarmth. We quote from H. C. Adams, ous to prevent his getting lonesome. of Wisconsin: "In winter save feed by They form the principal part of his sokeeping the cows warm. Give them

warm water in the barn.' A dairyman wants the fat in the milk and not in the cow's ribs. Weed out there is an aristocratic ball, at which distributed among his visitors. Cheese the cows that put the feed upon their ribs rather than into the pail. Never mind their looks, "Handsome is that handsome does."

Every thing about the dairy should be brought down to rule. No rule of thumb, but weights and measures. A man who does not weigh and measure every thing about a dairy can not tell of the industrial classes. Every year parcel and a very strong smell, those what he is doing. It costs more to make milk from old cows than from vited the chamberlains, the ladies of the head and frequent exclamation, young ones having the same milk producing capacity. The period of profitsomehow, somewhere, love will claim able milking varies somewhat, but as a who wear imperial orders. He gives a The beautiful portico was thronged with rule the best yield does not extend beyond the tenth year. When pastur- families of sixteen quarterings and the strengthened with every step. age is short give the cows extra feed. come back again to their milk .- Prairie

## SHELTER THE STOCK.

Acts of Inhumanity Committed by Many

Good, But Thoughtless Men. Few realize how common is the practhe church, makes long and loud be like your Father, and to accept day, but warm stables once provided Francisco Chronicle. meekly and thankfully any price, any last many years and pay many times furnace, any discipline that will form over for the one outlay. Animals were you anew to that Heavenly image! placed helplessly in man's keeping and That is at once our best ambition and he should see that they are well taken the best evidence of our calling .- In care of, and it will pay him to do it, even if obliged to sell one-half to provide means to build good quarters for the other half .- J. S. Woodward, in N. Y. Tribune.

-Toilet soap you can make yourself. teach his students that those who neg. Six pounds of washing soda; one quart lected the natural attitudes of prayer of air-slaked lime; nine pounds of grease. Boil soda and lime in seven -N.Y. Examiner.

—Men talk about what unbelief is Then pour in a tub to cool. Dip the doing to kill and destroy Christianity, top off-which is lye. Then put the but indifference is doing vastly more to grease and lye in the kettle and boil for tie its hands and smother it and make one and one-half hours, after which put in molds to cool. If you want it

divorce for any cause whatever.

### FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Somewhat Shadowy Existence of Ans

The Emperor of Austria is a shadowy personage compared with the other potentates of Europe. He is obliged to be a constitutional monarch, but in being so he is not obliged to mingle more than he pleases with his subjects. The Emperor of Germany takes pleasure in showing himself to his subjects whenever his health will permit. The Crown Prince with his family walks about the streets of Berlin. The Prince of Wales shows himself at all sorts of gatherings. Even the Emperor of Russia, though against Nihilist conspiracies, is more in the public eye than this descendant of the Hapsburg. Francis Joseph was born an absolute monarch, and with the idea that he has no equals. To what extent that idea dominated the Hapsburgs, may be inferred from an anecdote that is told of Joseph II. When this sovereign threw open the Prater and the Augarten to his people, one of his nobles remarked to him that there such an unfinished state that she used silence, and then, struck with a bright would soon be no place where he could the East room to dry her clothes in. idea, the small boy exclaimed: "I say, mingle with his Peers. "If I wished to content myself with the society of my Peers," replied the autocrat, "I what they could to smooth over his should be obliged to pass my life in the vaults of the Capuchins." It is in the ceremonies of the old Federalists, folmonastery of this order his ancestors are buried. Yet Joseph II used to walk about familiarly among his people, as married a lawyer named Todd, and did also Leopold II, while Maria Theresa then Mr. Madison. It is chronicled was a motherly Empress, whom her that under her rule a new dispensation Her soul filled with righteous indignasubjects regarded as a personal friend. The present Emperor is not lacking

in amiable qualities. The constitution of 1848 deprived him of nearly every fused to give up. He yielded gracecend his traditional rights. He is a hard worker. He signs the acts of Paro'clock in the morning, and takes his coffee at the desk where he performs sons, who, having been nearly as proof Peers whom the Emperor may associate with without a sense of degradaciety. As for the ordinary nobility, they see him rarely and under the following circumstances: Sometimes gracious familiarity, but to dazzle by his momentary presence. On these occasions he sometimes addresses a few

circle of his numerous relatives. Having been born to the rule brilliantly, he takes not unkindly to the duties that his position as a constitutional monarch imposes. He keeps himself au courant with public affairs. tice of wintering farm animals out. As he is not able to read all the newsdoors unprotected from storms, pierc- papers, there is prepared for him a ing winds or intense cold, nor how daily journal called the Review of the intense is the suffering of stock so ex- Press, made up of extracts from the posed. Many a man who belongs to journals all over the empire, and containing every thing that he cares to reward. The adopted child does not prayers and thinks himself very good know in respect to public opinion. and sure of eternal happiness, when he Personally he is popular, not alone at in. There is a degenerate inherited knocks at Heaven's gate may find his Vienna, but in the provinces. He has way barred with the skeletons of the been doing his best to Germanize the poor brutes which suffered or perished empire, by having a knowledge of the through his neglect. Besides the in- German language diffused everywhere. humanity of this practice, its cost in In his personal habits he is remarkable reality of the relation. The calling has dollars and cents to the farmers of this for sobriety. He drinks little. His country would astonish them could only diversion is the chase, to which he transforming power. But God's calling they be brought to see how vast is so devoted that he will stalk a deer the sum thus worse than thrown with the most ardent huntsman, follow away. On most farms where the the chamois to his remotest haunts, or stock so treated comes out of the win- rise at dawn to get a shot at the bird emerges. The dutiful son will want to ter "spring poor" and much of it fails to whose only appearance during the day come through at all, and the owner is at that untimely and unimperial hour. complains of "bad luck" and "hard It is not the Emperor, but his Ministers, sions-but he would like, at least, to be times," the food consumed is sufficient who are responsible for public acts, and were warm barns provided to maintain one who read the late speeches must what is your highest Christian ambi- every animal in fine condition and at a have remarked that while his words tion? Is it to have your Father's name, profit. No food is so efficient for were cool, conservative, unwarlike, so that the world may see you belong keeping up bodily heat or will do it so those of his Ministers were more sigto the family of Heaven? Is it to get cheaply as warm quarters, with walls nificant and threatening. It is probout of poverty and toil and discipline, wind and frost tight. Cold kept out able that though he is confident of his to the security and wealth and glory of side, food will be saved inside, and the army (and it is owing in a great measthe Father's house? Is it to be one of animals, spared suffering, will render a ure to his personal efforts that it has that white-robed throng that stand near paying return for what is eaten. When been brought to its present degree of we attempt to keep stock warm by extra efficiency), he wants war as little as more filial aim-a prayerful desire to food the ration must be repeated every any body in his dominion.-Cor. San

## A Frank Confession.

Merchant (to applicant for a job)-You know any thing about figures, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus-Yes, sah.

Merchant-Well, if I were to lend you five dollars, and you promised to pay me one dollar each month, how much would you owe me at the expiration of three months? Uncle Rastus-Fi' dollahs, sah.

Merchant-I'm afraid you don't know much about figures. Uncle Rastus-No, sah, but I specs I knows all 'bout Uncle Rastus .- N. Y.

## Only a Side Dish.

"Will you please give me twenty-five or fifty cents to buy bread with?" he wailed. "I'm starvin'!" "Can't you buy a loaf of bread for

less than twenty-five or fifty cents?" "Yes; but do you think a man can nothin' but a side dish."-N. Y. Sun.

### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

How It Was Observed in the White House

(Many Years Agd. In the days of Mmes. Washington, Madison, Monroe and so down to Mrs. John Quincy Adams' time the New Year's receptions witnessed the very creme de la creme of metropolitan society at the White House. Refreshments used to be served, and the receptions were decidedly flavored with courtly etiquette. When General Jackson was elected his democratic friends had, of course, to pay him a New Year's call. The refreshments, especially the punch, were absolutely fought for, until they had to be given up. Mrs. Washington assisted her hus-

band in receiving the gentlemen of New York, who called to pay their respects to the chief magistrate on Friday, January 1, 1790, at what was then the executive mansion, at No. 3 Cherry street, New York. Mrs. John Adams was at the first New Year's reception Then came President Jefferson, a widower, whose two daughters did lowed by that charming North Carolina Quakeress, Dollie Payne, who first married a lawyer named Todd, and of social life was introduced into the tion. She cried: "Oh, mamma, I don't White House, especially after the peace with England, 1816. Her receptions were gay, sparkling and delightful and her popularity was unbounded, and she we had in the social reunion of the executive mansion a happy blending of simplicity. Mrs. J. Q. Adams was the last of the school of Martha Washington, of which she was a worthy representative.

Then came another widower, President Jackson, who banished etiquette and fashion from the White House and introduced the sovereign people. I remember well one very amusing reception in Jackson's time, when a patriotic set of Democratic dairymen in New York had made and sent to him a mamhe shows himself, not to please with was "the order of the day," and the account of the scene by that fastidious writer, N. P. Willis, shows how his aristocratic senses were troubled: "Visitors condescending words to a few persons found the sidewalk, extending from the of importance. He appears also in the gateway to the White House, thronged same flitting way at the balls given by with citizens of all classes, those coming there is a court ball, to which are in- advancing manifesting by shakings of the noblesse of sixteen quarterings, the that there may be too much of a good officers of the army, and the chevaliers thing, and particularly of a cheese. second fete, to which are invited the boys and coach-drivers, and the odor exceptions he is not seen outside the the mephitic gas floating over Avernus must be faint and innocuous. On the of the General, emblazoned with eagle head and replied: and stars, forming a background to the huge tub in which the cheese had been packed, and in the center of the vestibule stood the 'fragrant gift,' sur- an' hurt me, too, he did. rounded with a dense crowd, who, without crackers or even 'malt to their cheese,' had in two hours eaten and purveyed away fourteen hundred pounds. The small segment reserved

Mrs. President Tyler, who entered the White House as a bride, was queenlike at her New Year's receptions; Mrs. Polk was dignified and somewhat quiet; Miss Lane won golden opinions while her "Uncle Buchanan" was President. and so we reach our day and generation .- Cor. Philadelphia Times.

-At Eos Angeles, Cal., recently, little Felippe Ambroda, while playing in the yard with his father's horse, tied the end of the halter around his own ankle. Then he and the horse trotted around until a jerk by the horse threw the boy under his heels and frightened him so that he set off on a run through the open gate, dragging his little playfellow after him. He ran two miles without stopping, and little Felippe was alive then, but unconscious. He died soon after.

-The following is an amusing reply which an English lady has received to an inquiry in answer to an advertisement of a cook: "Judging from the contents of your letter I do not think your situation would be to my liking in fact the accommodation of your house is not such as that to which I have been accustomed; and if your letter is an indication of your character you are most presumptiously inquisitive and have a fair share of insolence which I would not tolerate you must therefore apply elsawhere."

-Here is a marriage notice from a Quebec newspaper, which is a curiosity in its way: "D'Entremont—D'Entremont-At St. Peter's Church, West Pubnico, Dec. 24, by Rev. William M'Leod, Denis D'Entremont, the eleventh child of Dominique D'Entremont. to Sarah J. D'Entremont, also the elev- family is-er-reduced to the proper enth child of Francois J. D'Entremont "

-A colored lad, aged seventeen, who was recently arrested at Galveston, year-old-girl, confessed his guilt, but small to tell on him.

#### THE LITTLE ONES.

Good Stories of Guileless and Inno-

cent Boys and Girls. Shortly after General Grant's death a bright little boy in Bangor, Me., held the following conversation with his grandmother:

"Grandma, did General Grant go to Heaven?"

"Why, yes, dear," said grandma. "But, grandma, how could he when

they put him in the ground?" "They only put the tired, sick part of him in the ground, dear. His soul

went up to Heaven." "Yes,'m," doubtfully; and then, after serious thought, "Grandma, do you s'pose he'll make a whole angel?" The same little fellow is not very brave in the dark. One night his mother was putting him to bed, and it grew dark enough for a lamp, but our small friend made decided objections to being left alone while the lamp was found. In vain his mother protested: "But you won't be left alone, darling; silence, and then, struck with a bright

and you stay here with me.' This story suggests another of a small maiden. One Sunday morning her mother essaved to wash her before putting on her "meeting dress." Now Miss Floy strongly objected to being treated in this fashion, and, moreover, she had had a bath the night before. need to be washed, but may be I want

mother, just send God after the lamp,

rinsing a little." In a certain city in Connecticut there lived a very small boy with a liberal command of the army, which he re- reigned in Washington to the end of share of small "original sins." It her long and happy life. Under Mrs. chanced that one day he was playing fully, and now never attempts to trans- Monroe and Mrs. John Quincy Adams in front of the house and overheard some street gamins using slang expressions profusely. He ran in to his dignity, refinement, and Republican mother crying: "Mamma, mamma, what's a 'gone sucker?' " Now mamma did not in the least know, but as her son had been disobeying her that morning, she took advantage of the opportunity to point a good moral. "A gone sucker, my son? Why, it means a naughty little boy who doesn't mind his mother." That night, as Johnnie was saying his prayers, the full measure of his sin seemed to occur to him with awful significance, and stopping short in the usual petition, he cried out moth cheese, which he generously had in the abandonment of his remorse: "Oh, Lord, I'm a gone sucker!"

Sitting one Sunday in the Bible class, during a pause in the conversation there suddenly floated down to me from the infant class in the gallery the "golden text," as it was being recited by an exceedingly diminutive scrap of a boy: "Not for our shins alone, but associations of burghers, students, or away having each a small brown paper for the shins of the whole world."-Harper's Magazine.

## CHUNKED HIM AROUND.

A Venerable Colored Citizen Tells How Be Was Abused by a White Man.

"I 'spize ter see er white man make sich er fool o' hisse'f," muttered an old negro, as he shuffled along the street. "What's the matter, Dickinson?" some one asked.

He stopped, looked at the speaker took off his old cotton hat, rubbed his side of the hall hung a rough likeness forehead with it, replaced it on his

"Er white man come er chunkin' me er roun', dat's whut de matter. Hit me side de head wid er piece er coal "What did he hit you for?"

"'Case he is er fool, dat's whut fur. Come er chuckin' me er roun'. I'se tired o' sich foolishness, dat's whut I is. I'se been heah too long ter be profor the President's use counted for jicked wid dat er way. Went in his nothing in the abstractions." jicked wid dat er way. Went in his sto' 'roun' dar an' de fust thing I knowed he'd dun 'cused me er puttin' er piece o' cheese in mer pocket. Run his ole han' in dar an' hauled out de cheese. De Lawd knows I didn't put it in dar. Huh, ole cheese so straung might er hopped in dar. Den he come er chunkin' me er roun' like I wan't er citizen o' dis heah country.'

"Did he hurt you?"
"He didn't do me no good; I ken tell yer dat. I wan't put heah fur no sich er purpose ez dat, and 'sides dat I'se been heah too long. Come er chuckin' me er roun'."—Arkansaw Traveler.

## A Reckless Old Negro.

Jim Webster-I was jess sayin' de udder day, you was one ob de mos reckless men I eber seed.

"You is right. I isn't feared oh nuffin," replied Uncle Mose.

"Jess what I said. Den ob course you isn't afeared ter lend me a dollah.' "No, Jeems, I isn't afeared to lend vou a dollah.

"Jess what I said. Hand ober de dockerment." "I isn't afeared ter lend yer a dollah

but I does so hate to part with an old fren foreber. I'se got the dollah, Jeems, but I lacks conferdence."-Texas Siftings.

## The Trouble of a Father.

Real Estate Agent (to applicant for house)—Any children? Applicant-Two.

Agent-Can't let you have the house. We draw the line at one child. Applicant - Well, really, I don't

Agent-Stay! I have a plan. I have a small malarious house in the suburbs. You might take that, and when your size, I can accommodate you.-Philadelphia Call.

-Miss Blank (to her cousin, who has inadvertently admired her foot)-Yes, Tex., for a brutal assault on a four- papa thinks so muce of my foot that while we were in Italy he tried his best it.-Chicago Tribune.

A LITTLE BROTHER.

- He's only three, and I am ten, Nobody's little brother Is half so cute, 1'm sure; but, then, He's something of a bother.
- He's such a very little tot, Somebody must amuse him; He wants most all the toys I've got, And if I do refuse him,
- He goes and gets them for himself. He broke my little fiddle; He got my drum down from its shelf, And burst it through the middle
- I have to play with him, of course, Things I'm not fond of playing— Like making b'lieve that I'm his borse, And prancing round and neighing.
- And every time he goes to sleep, You wouldn't think how quiet-How very still I have to keep; Well, you just ought to try it.
- But, then, you didn't think-dear me!-I was complaining? No, sir! You didn't understand; there, see, I'll hug him all the closer.
- I wouldn't lose him, and I'd not Trade off and get another; There's no one in the world that's got So dear a little brother.

### WILLY'S ADVENTURE.

Why a Small Boy Remembered the Truth "Would you not like to see a raven's nest. Willy?"

"A what?" exclaimed Willy, in much surprise, and with his eyes wide open. "A raven's nest, stupid," repeated his companion.

"Why there are not any about here!" "Aren't there, though; that's all you know about it. I saw one yesterday." "Nonsense," said Willy.

"I tell you I did," returned the other stoutly. "I was over there at Chereham Cliffs yesterday and I saw it," he concluded, with great emphasis.

Willy's eyes opened wider still. "Oh! I should like to see it, too," he exclaimed.

"Well, come on then," said the other, Sam Heathcote by name, who lived not far from the cottage where Willy dwelt with his grandfather and grandmother. But Willy did not move.

"Come on," cried Sam, again; "what

are you waiting for?" Willy still paused. He was thinking that he had been told not to go near Chereham Cliffs. But the temptation was strong. A raven's nest is not to be seen very often, and if the news of its existence became noised abroad in the village it might not remain there much longer. Yet Willy tried to be an obedient boy, and so compromised the matter by saying to himself: "Well, I will go now, and then I will tell grandma how it was, and she will forgive me, because I should so much like to see this strange and rare thing." So he cried: "All right, Sam, here goes!" and the two boys turned away from the village, and hurried over the fields in

the direction of the famous cliffs. These were not by the seashere, as might perhaps be supposed. They form the sides of a huge rent or pass through some high hills in the west country, a wild, and, for children, somewhat dangerous spot, which visitors came from long distances to see, and against which mothers warned their boys and girls. The village was on the grassy and gently-sloping side of the hills, so Sam and his companion had not very far to go.

"What have you got that rope and pole for?" asked Willy as he and Sam trotted over the fields, which, rising rather gradually here, led toward the top of the cliffs.

"To help ourselves down by," said Sam; "the nest is half way down the cliffs, and it is too steep and rough to clamber down without a rope.'

"Oh!" said Willy, alarmed. "Why did you not say so before?" He was only a little fellow, and this seemed a dreadfully dangerous proceeding.

"What!" cried his companion, "are you going to be a coward now, eh, and "No-o," replied the other, decided-

ly, and he trotted forward again, but less quickly than before. In due time they reached the top, and

looked down the rugged cliffs. Behind them stretched the undulating summits of the range of hills, covered with short, sweet grass, which flocks of sheep were nibbling; in front was the chasm, and across the chasm the sward covered hills stretched forward again.

"Now," said Sam, "we will tie the end of the rope round this pole"which he pushed into a hole in the earth, and the other end I will fasten round me, under my arms, so-d'ye see?"-suiting the action to the word. "Then you hold the rope round the pole so that it shall keep fast, and"carefully picking his way-"I can clamber down pretty nearly all the way, only I have the rope 'case we should fall. Mind and hold to it tight. I'd like to have the raven's eggs before anybody else-or perhaps there are young ones-who knows!"

Willy clutched the rope with a desperate grasp, and watched Sam disappeared, but his heart was sorrowful, How he wished he had not come! Slowly the minutes passed. The rope gradually went out over the cliff, bit by bit. Sam seemed making his way very carefully and very slowly, and occasionally Willy heard him shouting and singing as if greatly delighted. Presently he heard him call: "Pull up the rope, Willy; I am coming."

So Willy plucked up a little courage, pulled the rope as it became slack, and 1883 the National Cotton Exchange lying full length on the grass, ventured adopted a statistical bale of 450 pounds to peep over the chasm and look at net, allowing 475 pounds gross to rep-Sam! Yes, there he was slowly making resent the net weight. Under this rule his way up the rough cliff amid the the cotton crop of the United States wilderness of grass and wild flowers was 6,575,691 bales in 1886, 5,606,165 in and thistles that adorned the side. Oh! 1885, 5,713,200 in 1884, 6,349,756 in of enjoying it at our leisure and in our how profoundly quiet it was! There 1883, 5,456,048 in 1882, 6,605,750 in 1881, own way.-C. W. Stoddard, in San was absolutely no sound now but the and 5,761,252 in 1880 .- Troy Times.

hum of the wild bee or the buzz of a fly. After all it would be jolly to go down into that wilderness of wild beauty as Sam had done, and see this wonderful and rare raven's nest. How brave and daring, too, little sister Sue would think him!

A minute more Sam was near the summit. "There's young 'uns in it," he cried; "there's young 'uns, but not old enough to take. Oh! I say, fancy taking young ravens. I shall come again." Willy fairly trembled with excitement. Then Sam reached the top, and threw himself on the grass, panting. "Oh! it is a fine nest," he said. "made of sticks and wool and reeds. You go down, Will, but mind how you

The little boy took the rope from Sam, and tied it with trembling fingers do. "Where is the nest, Sam?" he cried.

"'Bowt half way down on a little bit of a ledge. You can't mistake it. And perhaps you'll see the old bird coming to feed the young 'uns; if you do, hide, 'cos they're powerful strong and that cross! They polish off young sheep sometimes."

With fear and excitement, and pleasventure, Willy stepped forward and began his descent.

"Mind how you go," cried Sam; "look out for a good foothold."

Willy soon found it was a very difficult undertaking. The ground often crumbled and slipped from his feet or else the face of the cliff was too stony and steep to afford any resting-place for his feet.

"Hold the rope," he cried again and again as he clutched to it, and to do Sam justice, that sturdy young boy did hold it fast, twisting it around the pole, and only paying it out by slow degrees, Willy was not so old or so skillful as Sam, and his descent was longer and much more hazardous. If Sam had been no better mountaineer, Willy could not have done for him what he now did for Willy.

At last, with a throb of joy, the little lad spied, not very far below him, the long-sought nest. It was, as Sam had said, made of reeds and wool and small sticks, and Willy could see something -raw, unfledged little things-in it, that he knew were the young birds. He shouted for joy! But, just as he was carefully picking his way down to the nest, a shadow sailed over him, a harsh croak grated on his ear, and cold fear lay on his soul! He looked up. The parent bird was flying at him, and its broad wings had come between him and the sun!

The bird pecked at him, and flapped its huge black pinions, and little Willy screamed, and yet manfully defended himself as well as he could with his fists, meanwhile endeavoring to clamber up the cliff away from the nest. But alas! whether the bird had frayed the rope in pecking at Willy's breast, or whether he had not tied the knot securely, in one moment, as he stumbled over a bowlder and fell backward, it became unloosed, and the poor little boy found himself rolling over and over sideways, and bumping from stone to stone, catching at grass and roots to break his fall down, down the steep cliff slope. And when he reached the ground aching and bruised all over, he quite lost consciousness, and knew not where he was.

When he came to himself, it was to find that he was being carried home by his grandfather; but the pain of his bruises and the shame of his wrong action kept him from speaking, though he could not keep from groaning now and then. When he reached home his wounds were washed, and he went to bed, but nothing was said to him for a few days, until he was recovering. Then, one afternoon when the slanting sunbeams were falling on the wall of his little room like golden glory, he himself told how sorry he was for what

he had done, and asked forgiveness.
"But how came you to go?" asked grandma. "You are generally so obedient, and when Sam Heathcote told us that you had fallen down the cliff, I could hardly believe it, because we had so strongly forbidden you to go."

Willy flushed as he heard this. It seemed hard to forfeit such a good opinion. "I-I," he stammered, "meant to tell you afterwards."

"It was wrong, my boy," said grandma, "very disobedient of you, and you see your sin has brought its punishment. Remember this: 'Be sure your sin will find you out.' It always brings its punishment. Your poor father fell a victim to his sin. He would drink till he walked unsteadily, and one terrible night, coming over the hills the worse for liquor, he fell over those same cliffs, and was found dead."

There was a solemn silence in the little room, but the words sank deep into the boy's heart. He prayed that he might always remember the truth embodied in the text: "Be sure your sin will find you out." Nor can he ever hear now of a raven's nest, or of Chereham Cliffs, without remembering the lesson they have been instrumental in teaching him .- F. M. Holmes, in Band of Hope Review.

-The weight of a bale of cotton varies according to locality, and bales have been used in all cases above without discrimination as to weight. In THE COCOA PLANT.

Its Seeds, Commonly Known as Chocolate, First Used by Spanish Monks. When Fernando Cortez went to Mexico in search of gold, the first discovery he made was chocolate. This new substance was considered a sort of wicked luxury, at least for monks, who were among the earliest to adopt it, but who were solemnly warned against its supposed peculiar effects.

Chocolate (or, as the Mexicans call it, chocolalt) is the popular name for the seeds of the cocoa plant, in a prepared state, generally with sugar and cinnamon. The Mexicans improve the Rev. Sam Jones he secured contribuflavor of the inferior sorts of cocoa seeds by burying them in the earth for Association building amounting to a month and allowing them to ferment. The nutritious quality of either cocoa or chocolate is entirely owing to the under his arms, as he had seen Sam oil or butter of cocoa which it contains. Cocoa-nibs, the best form of taking this production, are the seeds roughly crushed. When the seed is crushed between rollers, the result is flake cocoa. Common cocoa is the seed reduced to paste and pressed into cakes. The cheap kinds of chocolate are said to be largely adulterated with lard, sago and red lead-a pernicious mixture for healthy stomachs; but what must it be ure at taking part in such a daring ad- for weak stomachs craving for food at once nutritious and easy of digestion? The "patent" chocolates are nothing more than various modes of preparing the cocoa seeds.

The ladies of Mexico are so excessively fond of chocolate that they not only take it several times during the day, but they occasionally have it brought to them in church, and during the service. A cup of good chocolate may, indeed, afford the drinker strength and patience to undergo a bad sermon. The bishops opposed it for a time, but they at length closed their eyes to the practice. Spain welcomed the gift of chocolate made her by Mexico with as much enthusiasm as she did that of gold by Peru; the metal she soon squandered, but chocolate is still to be found in abundance in the Peninsula. It is an especial favorite with ladies and monks, and it always appears on occasions when courtesy requires that re-freshments should be offered. The Spanish monks' sent pesents to their orethren in French monasteries; and Anne, of Austria, on her marriage with Louis XIII, of France, brought a supply of chocolate from Spain, and it henceforth became an established cus

In the days of the Regency it was far more commonly consumed than coffee. for it was then taken as an agreeable aliment, while coffee was still looked upon as a somewhat strange beverage, but certainly akin to luxury. In the opinion of Linnæus it must have surpassed all other nutritious preparations, or that naturalists would hardly have conferred upon it, as he did, the proud name of Theobroma-"food for the gods." The favorite drink of the Emperor Napoleon was choca, a mix-ture of coffee (with milk) and choco-

Invalids will do well to remember that chocolate made with vanilla is in digestible and injurious to the nerves. Indeed, there are few stomachs at al that can bear chocolate as a daily meal It is a highly-concentrated aliment, and all such cease to act nutritiously it taken into daily use .- Housewife.

## A ROAD OF GLASS.

Some of the Grand and Unrivaled Sights o Yellowstone Park.

By and by we reached the obsidiar eliffs-a bluff from 150 to 250 feet in height and 1,000 feet in length. As it was necessary to build a carriage-way under this cliff, and indeed I may say across it, Colonel Norris accomplished it by building huge fires upon the larger masses and then dashing cold water upon the heated surface, which being suddenly cooled were shattered into fragments that were easily moved, and thus the roadbed is composed of broken obsidian or volcanic glass; but one would never imagine that he was driving over a glass highway unless he chanced to get a little beneath the surface and discovered a bit of obsidian that resembles the bottom of a bottle, as I did. The glass oozes from the rocks like gum from a tree. It is almost black, quite opaque, and the edges of it when chipped off at a proper angie are as sharp as razors. Of it the Indians fashioned arrow-heads, weapons and tools. The supply seems inexhaustible, for it is found in many parts of the National Park, and these cliffs alone as a mine, or fountain, shall I say, of glass are probably unequaled in the world.

By noon we were growing hungry, and soon we crossed a genuine rustic bridge and drove up on to a little plateau where there was a village of tents. Nothing could be more pastoral, for the village maidens looked like buxom peasants fresh from the old country, and the accommodations for man and beast were almost equally primitive. We sat on rude benchesboards braced between the trees-until we were summoned to the larger tent, where a good dinner was served, piping hot. Had we chosen to spend the night at Norris' Fork crossing-the name of this station-we could have been accommodated with one of the several tents that cluster there; but as we are only about twenty miles on our way, and one of the lions of the park is roaring just over the hill, we resolve

to press forward. Nothing can be more delightful, more varied, or more surprising than the royal trail of the Yellowstone. It is a pic-nic quite out of the ordinary, and we have the inexpressible satisfaction Francisco Chronicle.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Seven million children attend school daily in this country and about six million wish they didn't have to.

-A great religious revival is sweep ing over Northern New Brunswick. It is said to be unequaled in the history of the provinces.

-At Zurich 29 women are now pursuing the study of medicine; in London 48, and at Paris, 103. At the latter 18 have obtained their diplomas of doctor during the past seven years.

-Newspaper dispatches say that at the last meeting in Omaha, Neb., of tions for a new Young Men's Christian \$81,000. -Before sailing for home General

Booth, of the Salvation Army, claimed

that during his stay in this country he had put in 696 hours on the cars, had spoken to 180,000 American sinners at 129 meetings, and had saved 2,500 souls. -After twenty-eight miles of riding in a wagon, fourteen miles on horseback, and organizing a Sunday-school, a missionary met a dozen cowboys in

the evening, and they spent an hour in

singing gospel hymns.-Christian at -During the past year \$13,284,986 was expended for educational purposes in the State of New York. Of this amount \$9,102,268 was for teachers' wages. There are 31,325 school-teachers and 1,735,073 school children in the

State.-N. Y. Tribune. -It is reported that Mr. Moody has received from Mr. D. M. Weston, of the Shawmut Church, Boston, a donation of \$50,000, to be applied to his educational work at Northfield and Mt. Hermon, Mass. With this gift another dormitory is to be built .- Boston Jour-

-At a reception given to the Baptist Union at its late meeting in Bristol, England, by the mayor of the city, its president said that on the 4th of October, 1653, the Mayor of Bristol sent two Baptist ministers to prison for preaching, but on the 4th of October, 1886, its mayor gave a grand reception to Baptist ministers.

-The trustees of Columbia College, New York City, have voted to celebrate its centennial next April. In the various departments, literary and scientific, there are 1,514 students this year. The authorities have negatived the students' petition that Greek and Latin be made elective studies after sophomore year. -N. Y. Mail.

-Harvard University has 1,693 students. The number in the college proper is as follows: Seniors, 239; juniors, 238; sophomores, 224; freshmen, 280; special students, 96; making the total in this department of the university, 1,077. The other departments are represented as follows: Medical school, 271; law school, 180; divinity school, 20; scientific school, 14; dental school, 28; Bussey Institute of Farming and Agriculture, 8; school of veterinary medicine, 25; graduate department, 70.—Boston Herald.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-He that hath no bridle on is Jerome.

-"Walt Whitman is a flaming brand" .- N. Y. Sun. "Aw! You only say that because he's a verseafire."-Washington Critic.

-There is room for everybody in this big world. Friction comes through the fact that too many want the front room .- N. O. Picayune. -Nothing can be had for nothing.

Whatever a man achieves he must pay for it: and no favor of fortune can absolve him from duty.-Bayard Taylor. -A wise self-discipline in the matur-

est is not so easy or so common that we may reasonably expect the young to be exemplary in that respect .- N. Y. Ex-

Boston Transcript. -Impecunious lover - Be mine, Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel. Wealthy maiden—Yes, I suppose so; nothing to eat and less to ST. LOUIS. suppose so; nothing to eat and less to

that duck ought not to stand long after

| Standard | S

Tulliver?" asked one old friend of another, in reviewing the days of their youth. "Poor fellow, I hear that he came to a bad end!" "Ah, yes," replied the friend; "a very bad end. went up behind a mule."-Puck.

-Young husband-Isn't there something peculiar about the taste of these onions, my dear? Young wife (anxiously)-O, I hope not, dear. I took such pains with them. I even sprinkled them with jockey club before I put them to boil to take away the unpleasant odor .- N. Y. Sun.

-"That's a fine pet crow, Arbegast." "Yes, he's an extra fine erow, but a terrible nuisance. He wakens the whole family at daylight and frightens away all the other feathered songsters." "Ah! Arbegast, there you have a fine illustration of caws and effect."-Peck's

-Edith-"Seems to me every one of these ancient sculptures is from the nude." "Yes; how wise those old artists were!" "Wise?" "Why, yes; they had sense enough to know that the dresses of the period would go out of fashion, so they omitted them."-Omaha World.

A healthy, full-grown fur seal will eat forty pounds of fish per day. Indeed, he must have about that weight or he will begin to pine and fade. Any one desirous of having a seal for a pet can figure pretty close on the cost.

DAVID Scott, champion Australian crick-eter, says St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic. Hospitals and curative institutions successfully use Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates. Costs twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE call to arms-"John, take the baby." -Toledo Blade.

Brown's Little Joke. "Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visits—few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

WAIL of the stage carpenter-all work and no play .- Texas Siftings.

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill. If Sufferers from Consumption,

RAILROAD brakemen should emigrate to Switcherland.—St. Paul Herald.

\$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of 500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists see this Remedy together with the sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I can not be cured." You get \$500 in case of failure.

IMPRESSIONS of America-Footprints in the snow .- New Haven News.

An Expensive Delay, Is failing to provide the proper means to expel from the system those disease germs which cause scrofula, indigestion, debility, rheumatism, and sick headache. The only reliable means is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

THE trouble with a buzz-saw is that it never has false teeth.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS used in making Brown's Bronchial Troches is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

THE home-stretch-Trying to make both

LIFE is burdensome, alike to the sufferer and all around him, while dyspepsia and its attending evils holds sway. Complaints of this nature can be speedily cured by taking Prickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thousands once thus afflicted now bear cheerful testimony as to its merits.

NEVER speak to yourself when any one is near. - The Judge.

"ONE of the best friends to the Poultry yard is the very effective Bone Mill advertised by Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa. The one we have gives entire satisfaction. Grind up the offals of bone and fill the eggbasket. It will pay."

UPSIDE down-Feather bed.-N. Y. Inde-

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

It is the engaging girl that is the so HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Never attempt to handle a snow-shovel without gloves. Ir a cough disturbs your sleep take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$ 3 75 @ 4 25
Native cows....... 2 00 @ 3 00
Butchers' steers.... 3 00 @ 3 70 EOGS-Good to choice heavy. 8 50 WHEAT-No. 2 red ..... No. 2 soft ...... CORN-No. 2..... BACON-Ham ..

wear. No, I thank you.—Texas Sift-ings.

—An authority on the cuisine says

Solution in the cuisine says

Solution in the cuisine says

An authority on the cuisine says

Solution in the being roasted. Probably it would do no harm to let the duck sit up if it isn't too tired, but it shouldn t be allowed to swim in the gravy.

—"And what's become of George
Tulliver?" asked one old friend of a CATTLE-Shipping steers.... 3 30

HOGS-Packing and shipping. 4 50 SHEEP-Fair to choice...... 2 90 FLOUR-Winter wheat ...... 3 90 @ WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery.... PORK..... NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime. 4 30 @ 5 55
HOGS—Good to choice...... 5 00 @ 5 23
FLOUR—Good to choice...... 8 50 @ 4 70 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN-No. 2..... OATS-Western mixed......

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If has stood the Test of Years, BLOOD, LIVER, STOM-ACH, KIDNEYS, BOW ELS, &c. It Purifies th 2 ASH Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. BITTERS DYSPEPSIA.CONSTI-PATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BIL-CURES IOUS COMPLAINTS,& LIVER

disappear at once unde its beneficial influence Itis purely a Medicine as its cathartic proper-ties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and a easily taken by child ren as adults. ALLDRUGGISTS PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO

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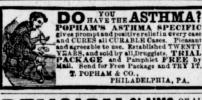


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CK'S CORN EXTRACTOR cures CORNS ONS. Druggists sell it, or by mail CORNS W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. WORK FOR ALL. \$80 a week and expense paid. Outfit worth \$5 and particular free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine TO SS A DAY. Samples worth S1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Helly, Mich.

A. N.K.-D.

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# Why did the Women

of this country use over thirteen million cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

## LYNCHERS FOILED.

An Attempt at Lynching Frustrated by a Bold Sheriff.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 18.—About three o'clock yesterday morning 200 men, well armed and determined, made an attempt to break into the jail here for the purpose of summarily disposing of Hoff-man and Bell, the men who confessed Friday that they had wrecked the Missouri Pacific express train at Dunbarlast Wednesday, and also Quinn Bohannon and Lee Shellenberger. They failed only because the sheriff had been forewarned and had strongly guarded the prison.

In the early evening all was seemingly quiet, though a large number of farmers who had, as was their custom, come to town on Saturday, were seen around the streets much later than usual. These men conversed together in small groups and were occasionally joined by townspeople, but in all this there was nothing suspicious and at the usual hour all was quiet in the

Shortly after midnight, however, men armed and equipped for desperate work began to gather in a quiet spot at the edge of town. As the time passed the crowd grew targer and by two o'clock fully 200 men

A self constituted leader, or one who seemed to have made himself the captain, gave the word, and the vigilantes started for the jail. The noise of their approach was heard, and in the interior of the prison all was made ready to resist an assault The deputies were all awakened, and with weapons ready they stood guard at each entrance to the structure.

A motion was made as though to make ar assault on the prison when one of the officers-some say it was the sheriff-appeared at an upper window and in a few words warned the would-be lynchers that the jail was in charge of thirty well armed deputies who would defend their trusts with their

The leader of the mob then called his men together and a hasty consultation was held, when it was decided that, as the sheriff was a man of his word and would not hesitate to shed blood if he deemed such an act within the scope of his duty. it was the better plan to retire quietly, with the understanding, however, that the project was merely postponed and not entirely given up.

### THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Indian Severalty Bill Thought to be Movement in the Proper Direction for a Settlement of the Indian Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The Committee of Conference has agreed upon the Indian Severalty bill and the report will be made to the House this week. The House mem-bers of the conference have made some important concessions, and the bill agreed upon will be acceptable to the friends of the Indians. Senator Dawes says that the bill, as it will eventually become a law, will be in substance the bill as it passed the Senate. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will of course endeavor to carry out this law to its letter, although the Commissioner doc not approve of some of its features. It will be a great step in advance toward the setthement of the Indian problem by the civilization of the Indians.

General Miles says that the Severalty bill will of itself settle the Indian question. According to estimates recently made at the Indian Office the are 98,809,144 acres of land on Indian reservations and 30,000 heads of families of Indians, or a population of In-dians on the reservations of 151,393. Each head of a family is to be given 160 acres, while there is to be an average of about 240 acres to a family, so that it is estimated that 12,000,000 million acres will be required for the allotments. The discretion given to the Secretary of the Interior in the matter of Indiar land would bring the amount re-quired for the Indiaus to 20,000,000. The amount of land which it would be possible for the Government to throw open to settle

#### ment would be 75,000,000 acres. FIRED ON BY TROOPS.

The Troops in the Indian Territory Having a Lively Time With Timber Thieves. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 18.—An cofficial report received here from camp J. P. Martin, Indian Territory, near Arkansas City, Kan., states that the troops in that vicinity are having quite a lively time. A

day or two since a party of wood thieves were found by a detachment on the Chickeska river but refused to surrender. The sergeant in charge of the troops ordered that if they crossed a certain line they should be shot down. This, however, no effect and the party escaped as the soldiers were in doubt about their right to fire. Since then the boomers have been more ventureseme and a large number have crossed the line and had their wagons loaded when discovered by the same party of soldiers. The sergeant ordered th wood thieves to halt, but was answered insolently and no halt was made. Seeing that prompt action was necessary, and hav ing orders to allow no one to pass out, he again ordered the party to halt, notifying then at the same time that if they disobeyed the order they would be fired upon. This order only had the effect of having the outlaws level their guns on the bearer of the order. The troops at once fired, and with the loss of one of their horses in the leading team and one man shot through the hand, they surrendered and were brought to the main camp to await the action of the United States Commissioners. The parties arrested numbered ten, while the detachment of troops consisted of only five.

## THE BRIDE OF SPIES.

Short History of Miss Nina C. Van Zandt PITTSBUGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—Miss Nina Clarke Van Zandt, of Chicago, who is soon to marry August Spies, the condemned anarchist, is well known to many Pittsburgh people, having formerly visited here. She is a granddaughter of W. B. Clarke, who was one of the most prominent people in this section and lived in Beaver. Her mother's sister is still living here. She married John Arthur, who died some years ago. He was a wealthy manufacturer and left a large fortune in real estate and personal property, which went to his widow. She resides in Oakland, and her father. William B. Clarke, resides with her. As she has no children, Miss Van Zandt has been regarded as her herress and visited her frequently. She was among the guests at the marriage of Miss Walker, the sister-in-law of Mr. George Westinghouse, and was very much

#### admired because of her beauty and accomplishments. Prohibition Wins.

DARDANELLE, Ark., Jan. 17 .- After a struggle of two weeks in the circuit court prohibition has won the day in the Dardanelle and adjacent threemile limit. by a provision of our law which says in case license is voted at a general election, whisky can be petitioned out of any three-mile circuit by the majority of the adult inhabitants, male and fe-male. This was the case in this county, the county voting license and the people peti-tioning it out. Every effort has been made on both sides, and much feeling exists between the two parties. Both sides were represented by able lawyers. It is sate to say with our present officers there will be

### RULES APPROVED.

The President Approves the New Rules of

the Civil-Service Commissioners.
Washington, Jan. 18.—The President has approved the amendment proposed by the Civil-Service Commissioners of rule 4 of the mended civil-service rules, giving them authority to appoint the following boards of tivil-service examiners: The central board composed of seven members, detailed from the departments in which they may be serving, for continuous service at the office of the Civil-Service Commission, to, under the supervision of the commission, examine and mark the papers of all examinations for entrance to the department service, and also of such of the papers of examination for entrance to either the customs or postal service, as shall be submitted to it by the commission; special boards, to mark the papers of special examinations for the classified departmental service and be composed of persons in the public service; two supplementary boards, to mark the papers of supplementary examinations of the classified departmental service and be composed of persons in public service; local departmental boards, to be organized at one or more places in each State and Territory, where examinations for the departmental services are to be held, each to be composed of persons in the public service residing in the State or Territory in which the board is to act; customs boards, one for each classified customs district, to be composed of persons in the customs service in the district, to conduct examinations for entrance to and promotions in the classified customs service, postal boards, for each classified post-office, to be composed of persons in the postal service at the local post-offices. No person is to be appointed a member of any board of examiners until after consultation by the Civil Service mission, with the head of the mission, department or office in which the person to whom it desires to appoint is serving. It is made the duty of the head of each classified customs office and classified post-office to promptly inform the Civil-Service Commission in writing of the re-moval or resignation from the public service or the death of any member of a board of examiners appointed from his office, and upon request of the commission such officer shall state to the commission which of the persons employed in his office he regards as most competent to fill the vacancy thus occurring, or any vacancy which may otherwise may occur; and in making this state ment the officer shall mention generally the qualifications of each of the persons therein named by him. The duties of a member of a special, supplementary, local departmental, customs or postal boards of examiners are to be regarded as a part of the public duties of such examiner, and each examiner shall be allowed time during office hours to perform the duties. The civil service is to have authority to draft regulations, which shall prescribe the manner of organizing the several boards of civilservice examiners, more particularly state the powers of each of the boards and specifically define the duties of the members.

## LOST HIS LAST CHANCE.

A St. Louis Murderer Loses His Appeal to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- A decision was endered in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday in the murder case of John Hayes, plaintiff in error, against the State of Missouri. He was tried in the criminal court of St. Louis in 1883 for the murder of one Mueller August 26, 1881, and sentenced to death. He brought the case to this court by a writ of error, upon the ground that the law of Missouri provided that in capital cases in cities having a population of more than 100,-000 the State should be allowed fifteen peremptory challenges to jurors; while else where in Missouri the State was allowed in such cases only eight peremptory chal-lenges. This provision of the law the prisoner maintained operated to his disadvange in the trial in St. Louis and was a denial to him of the "equal protection of the laws" enjoined by the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Suoreme Court holds that allowing the State fifteen peremptory challenges in capital cases tried in cities containing a population of more than 100,000 was simply providing against the difficulty of securing in such cases impartial juries in cities of that size, which does not exist in other portions of the State, and so far from defeating it may furnish the means of giving the "equal pro-tection of the laws" which the fourteenth amendment declares shall not be denied There is nothing in the legislation of Missouri on this point which is repugnant to that amendment and the judgment of the Supreme Court is affirmed. The opinion was by Justice Field.

## THE BILLIARD CUE.

Terrible Murder by a Desperado in a Colorado Salooi

DEL NORTE, Col., Jan. 19 .- George Fuchs, well-to-do ranchman, and John Jackson, a desperado, got into a saloon quarrel over a game of cards, when Jackson broke a billiard cue over Fuchs, and then proceeded to jam the splintered end of the cue down Fuchs' throat. The sharp points entered the mouth in all directions making a horrible wound. A portion of the splinters remained in the roof of the mouth. and the wounded man died following day in great agony. Jackson first came into general notoriety in 1880. when he and his nephew shot and killed a son of Schwanaux, the Ute Chief. Young Jackson was subsequently captured by the Utes and tortured to death. John Jackson was tried for the murder of the Indian, but was acquitted. In the following year he killed the Marshal of Del Norte, but again escaped punishment, and since that time his conduct has been such as to justify his name as a desperado. He is in jail, charged with the murder of Fuchs.

## A Fatal Stampede.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- Last evening the Heorew Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at a theater in Princess street which was attended by about five hundred persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a joke, shouted fire, when the gas was immediately turned off at the meter and a terrible panic ensued. The people rushed in a solid mass for the doors and numbers were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided it was found that twelve women and five youths had been trampled to death in the rush to escape, and many others were wounded.

## Fatal Snow-Slide.

Ouray, Col., Jan. 18 .- A snow-slide swept down over the Sheridan, Mendota and Union mines, in Marshall Basin yesterday. At the Union mine two men, named Quinn and Donovan, were killed, and three were seriously injured, one at each of the three mines mentioned. The buildings at the Union mine are all swept away and the buildings on the other properties are more or less injured. The slide started on the mountain above the Sheridan mine, and had accumulated great force by the time it had reached the mine below. Three years ago the Sheridan and Mendota mines were visited by separate slides, and enven men were killed in Mendota and fourteen in

### ROBBERS AT WORK.

er Bold Attempt at Train Robbers

Blue Cut Again-A Fallure. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20 .- Another bold robbery was attempted on the Chicago & Alton St. Louis train about eight o'clock last night, at a point three miles east of Inde-pendence, Mo., in which the brakeman, engineer and fireman received close calls. At the point mentioned the train stopped rather suddenly and immediately after the passengers in the front car heard a report which sounded like a torpedo and supposing it to be such no alarm was felt. Just after the train stopped Conductor G. H. Tremblett, who had just started into the sleeper to take up tickets, rushed back through the chair car toward the front end.

A reporter, who boarded the train at Kan-sas City, possibly the only one in the crowded coach who expected something was wrong, saw by the conductor's actions that he was considerably excited. The reporter followed and upon reaching the smoking car the train started after a stop of about two minutes. Brakeman Painter had just en-tered the car and was pale and excited. After the excitement had subsided, Mr. Painter made the following statement:

"Arriving at Independence the engineer informed me that the pipes were losing air, and on leaving Independence I began to look up the leakage, and finally located it under the sleeper. About three miles east of Independence, while I was sitting in the smoker, the train stopped. Thinking that the stop was made on account of the air leaking, I started toward the engine after a wrench to fix the pipes. As I got off the front of the smoker a man climbed down off the front end of the baggage car and said: 'Hold up your hands, there are plenty of us here,' at the same time covering me with a large revolver in each hand. He fired at me twice and snapped the pistols several times at me, we being only a few steps apart

"While the shooting was going on the man, who appeared to be very much excited himself, commanded me to go up to the engine, and then said to go back in the car. saying: 'G- d- you, go back as I tell you,' firing the last shot, which grazed my face. The first shot passed by my left side, the powder burning my left hand. I was uparmed. I lost no time in getting on the train in compliance with his request. Just after the shots were fired the express messenger, Frank Corrilett, opened the side door partly and the robber, who was standing just opposite a few feet from the door, leveled one of the revolvers at him, and that request was also quickly complied ships, a majority of all men and women, with

"The villain was then seen to go towards the rear end of the train by a few men in the smoking car. The train started as soon as I had gotten in the car, and I went back to see that every thing was all right in the train, finding no one had been molested."

The reporter then interviewed Engineer James Hannan and Fireman W. H. Dunn, whose statements in substance are as follows: "About three miles east of Independence, near Blue Cut, the bell cord was pulled three times, the usual signal for stopping. I commenced slowing up, but could not stop the train for some little distance. A second after the signal was given we heard the report of a pistol, and immediately after the signal to stop was again rung, and just after another shot was fired. The train had come to a stop by that time, and we saw a man climb down off the front end of the baggage car, and subsequently saw him shooting at the brakemen. The first shots were evidently intended for us, and all that protected us was the huge pile of coal in the tender."

Engineer Hannon stated that just after the man passed to the rear he pulled out, lying at the point only about two minutes, however; not knowing how things were be hind. All the train men were of the opinion that the robber had boarded the head end at Independence, expecting to meet the half from the city, and there stop the train and go through the passengers and express car. He miscalculated the distance evidently, passing his men and stopping the train some distance from them.

The flagman of the train, supposing the report to be that of a torpedo, went back as the train stopped to flag the second train, and was consequently left, as the train almost immediately pulled out. He was picked up by the west-bound passenger train a half hour after all safe.

The robber wore a winter cap pulled down over his eyes and a long overcoat, with a tall collar turned up. He had short, stubby whiskers.

## SAID TO BE "UNEROCKED."

Father McGlynn Deprived of His Priestly

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- The Herald this morning announces that Dr. McGlynn has not only been suspended from exercising his priestly function but has by a special order from Rome been "unfrocked" and deprived of all priestly office. It is this fact which caused the appearance Saturday of Father Donnelly St. Stephen's as pastor. Augustine F. Costello said to a reporter yesterday: Parish of St. Stephen's will know Dr. Mc Glynn no more as its pastor. When it became known that Dr. McGlynn would not go to Rome, his friends tried to induce him to change his mind. They did not He said it was no use oing. He put his refusal in succeed. in his going. writing and sent it to Archbishop Corrigan The Archbishop forwarded it to Rome and the answer came back immediately to remove him from the priesthood. Archbishor Corrigan notified him of the order received and then put Father Donnelly in his place."

## The Lorillard Strike.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 20,-The commit tee appointed by District Assembly 49 of the Knights of Labor to adjust differences of P. Lorillard & Co. with their employes re ported to the assembly that the firm refused to treat with them. As yesterday was the day set for paying a small bal ance due the strikers for work performed last week, the assembly issued orders to the strikers to refrain from collecting their money. The order was not heeded and several of the walking delegates endeavored to persuade them to return home, but this they refused to do. The strikers received their pay and returned quietly to their homes. There are signs of discontent appearing among the strikers, and it is thought now that it will be only a short time before they will be ready to return.

American Horses Wanted. St. Louis, Jan. 20.—There has been marked demand here for fancy carriage and coach horses, to go to England and the prices on such horses have advanced very materially. The English agent represents a West London firm, which makes a busness of renting horses by the season, but never for less than six months. Blood is not ecessary in the horses wanted, though it is preferred, but action and style are essen ial, and but a small percentage out of 100 American carriage horses comes up to the English idea. A cross between the Kentucky and Missouri animal, with the front build of a trotter instead of such a strong inclination toward a draft horse, is what is characterized her strongly in her reladesirable. The prices range from \$175 to \$400 tions with her lover, the Anarchist Spies.

### TEMPERANCE TALK.

Annual Meeting of the State Temperance Union — Officers Elected — Resolution

The State Temperance Union met at Music Hall, Topeka, on the 19th and elected the following officers: President, Rev. F. S. McCabe, of Topeka; vice-president, Rev. D. C. Milner, of Atchison; secretary, James A. Troutman, of Topeka; treasurer, P. I Bonebrake, of Topeka; executive commit tee, R. Wake, of Manhattan; W. B. Slosson of Leavenworth; A. B. Campbell, of Tope-ka; S. T. Howe, of Marion; T. Dwight Thacher, of Topeka; H. D. Lewis, of Wichita; R. N. Allen, of Chanute; A. C. Pierce, of Junction City; Asa Thompson, of Howard, and Miss Olive P. Bray, of To-

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted section by section:

RESOLUTIONS. We heartily congratulate our people of all parties and shades of opinion on the fact that, as the result of the operation of the Prohibitory Liquor law now in force, the open saloon is ban ished from every county in the State but one or two, and on the further undeniable fact that the sale and use of intoxicating liquors in the State have been immensely reduced, and that our condition as to the evils growing out of the use of liquors is immeasurably superior to that

which existed prior to the enactment of the law.

Resolved, That while we, in common with all law-abiding citizens, fully recognize the great benefits conferred by the existing law on every nterest of our people, material, social and mor al, and while we are in favor of the continuance of the law in its main features, yet we believe that the law should be at once amended by the Legislature in some particulars, especially in the provisions pertaining to druggists and phar-macists—the purpose of the amendments being to render more certain and complete the enforcement of the law which the people of the State have enacted, and which since its enactment they have enforced by their votes at every op

portunity presented to them.

Resolved, That we recommend the following mendments to the law: 1. That each applicant for liquor shall be required to verify his applica-tion by affidavit—that the application shall contain the real name of the applicant, and that a false affidavit shall be declared to be perjury. 2. That the unlawful use of liquor after purchase shall be made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. 3. That permits to sell liquor shall be granted to registered pharma cists only. 4. That all sale of liquor behind screens or prescription cases shall be forbidden, and that all sales of liquor shall be required to be made in the open drug store. 5. That the number of names required upon the application for a permit be increased as follows: In cities of first and second class require the signatures of 200 freeholders to the petition, and in cities of over twenty-one years of age. All petitions with the signatures thereon shall be published in a paper of general circulation in the city or township at least two weeks before

the application is heard, the expense of such publication to be paid by the applicant. Provided, That in cities of the first and second class only one permit shall be granted to every 5,000 inhabitants, and that in cities of the third class, or in townships only one permit shall be grante to liquor sellers. 6. That no permit to sell liquor shall be granted to a druggist until he has been in business in good faith at least one year. 7. That the law itself shall specify the compen sation to which the probate judge or other office shall be entitled, and shall make the compensa tion uniform, regardless of the number of permits granted, or of sales as 8. That all blank statements be nished by official authority, consecutively numbered, and with such safeguards as were incorporated in the House bill of the last session, or the Senate bill of the present session search and seizure clause of the present law b so amended as to make its operation more such

Resolved, 1. That we favor a compulsory grand ury system. 2. That we are in favor of ring upon the Governor of the State such power consistent with the constitution, as may be necessary in order that he may remove county and city officers who neglect or refuse to enforce the law.

Resolved, That since the Prohibitory law is the product of the will of the people, and sin "gang" in Blue Cut, about two miles and a and in view of the fact that up to this time the half from the city, and there stop the train it increases the wealth and prosperity of all, of their own means to promote its enforcement we believe that the money required to secure the execution of the law should be provided by the Legislature, as in the case of other laws Resolved, That the following joint resolution be presented to the Legislature now in session with the request that the same be passed and forwarded to each of our Senators and Members of Congress; also one copy to the President of the Senate of the United States, and one to the

Speaker of the House.

[Here follows a copy of the proposed join esolution to be submitted to the Legislature memorializing Congress to so amend the revenue laws of the United States that before any per son can obtain a permit to deal in spiritous malt liquors the party applying shall first be authorized to deal in spirituous or malt liquors under the laws of the State in which such per son intends to engage in such business.

Resolved, That we favor municipal suffrage for women in this State.

Resolved, That we request Hon. J. J. Ingalls chairman of the Committee on the District o Columbia, and one of the Senators from the members of the Kansas delegation in Congress to use their influence toward the suppression of the sale and use of liquor in the said District of Columbia, and military reservations, and al territory over which the United States Govern

ment exercises control.

Resolved, That while we commend the loya efforts of officers and friends of Prohibition throughout the State who have aided in enforce ing the law, we deem it but a just recognition of faithful service to emphasize our approval of the heroic and successful efforts of Hon. J. F

Tuffts in closing the saloons in Atchison.

Resolved, That, representing the Prohibition ists of Kansas, we hereby send fraternal greet ngs to the friends of Prohibition in other States, North and South; we assure them that our experience confirms our confidence in the actical wisdom of Prohibition; that with us in Kansas anticipation and hope have ripened into glorious realization, and that w declare to them that in common efforts in be half of God and humanity they shall have ou warmest sympathy, and our steady and fearles support while the grass grows, the waters run and the stars shine.

A Gambler's Luck. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The sporting fraternity is excited over the recent winnings of Dyer Smith, a well known gambling house proprietor. Tuesday night Smith droppe into the house of Jeff Hankins and addresse himself to faro. No bets under \$100 were placed on the table and none over \$500 were eceived. After an hour's silent betting luck turned to the side of Smith and for a while he made no bet less than \$500. Not another game was going on, the big game stopped all further play for the time. This betting went on until five o'clock yesterday morning, when the proprietors closed the game, being losers to the extent of \$8,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 .- Miss Nina Clarke Van Zandt, the young lady who is to marry August Spies, the condemned Chicago Anarchist, is well remem-bered by many people in this city, where she was born and where her childhood was passed. The family resided for some years on Master street, near Eighteenth, and the neighbors who recall the little miss of ten or twelve years of age as last seen by them, de-scribe her as a child full of life, and tending toward the genus known as "Tom-

They Knew Nina.

KANSAS HISTORY.

Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the State Histori al Society was held at Topeka on the 18th at which a large number of honorary mem bers were elected, and members of the board of directors chosen. The directors presented their report of the work of the ociety for two years, as follows:

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION. Bound volumes added to the library, 2,860; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 10,008; volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 2,513; single newspapers and newspaper cuttings containing special historical material, 763; maps, atlases, etc., 81: manuscripts, 1,592; pictures 263; miscellaneous contributions, 177; scrip currency, etc., 41. Thus it will be seen that the library additions of books, pamphlets and news-paper files during the two years number 15,381 olumes. Of these 14,367 have been procured by gift and 1,014 by purchase. The total of the libary at the present time is as follows: 8,352 bound volumes, 21,103 unbound volumes, 6,248 bound newspaper files and volumes of periodi-cals; in all, 35,703 volumes.

The growth of the library during the two years has been greater than that for any stmi lar period. This has been due in part to the growth of the State in population, adding to the number of home contributors to our collecions. It has been largely due to the fact that the uninterrupted prosperity of the society for the eleven years of its existence, and the unparalleled growth of its library in that period has given the society a reputation for permanency which has attracted the attention of the older libraries and library workers of the country, inducing great liberality on their part in gifts to our library from their duplicate collec-

Of such older libraries which have contributed largely to our collections during the past two years, the Boston Public Library, the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, and the library of the American Antiquarian Worcester, Mass., have been M

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. The accession of those publications of the United States Government, which go to make up the materials of the political history of the country has been unusually large; especially of such as come under the head of Congressiona debates. Of this class our library has received during the two years, seventeen volumes of the series denominated Annals of Congress, cover ing the period from 1789 to 1824; twenty-nine volumes of the Register of Debates in Congress 1824 to 1837; seventy-four volumes of the Con ressional Globe, 1833 to 1872; forty-two volume of the Congressional Record, commencing with the year 1873; in all 162 volumes of this class. Thus with what we have otherwise secured with very little cost to the State, we have nearly complete set of these volumes which contain a connected history of the discussions in Congres and in the country, of every important subjec of public interest since the foundation of the overnment, including that decade of years in which Kansas affairs occupied so conspicuous part in Congressional proceedings.

The unusual growth of the newspaper branc of our library is a marked feature, and of the 5,570 newspaper volumes now in the litrary 1,157 have been added during the year past. There are now being published in the State 33 newspapers and periodicals, the regular is sues of which are all being preserved in the library of this society. It is the experience of historical research in these days that files of newspapers are the fountain head of all exact data and information. And when it is considered that this society has gathered very ful files of the earliest newspapers published in Kansas, and that within the last eleven years it has gathered all Kansas newspapers, and now contains nearly complete files of all the news papers published in the newer counties, it may e truly said that its work in this departmen is unparalleled in the history of library mak-ing. Our accumulation of materials of his-torical information of this class, as touching the

whole country, has become very large.

A notable portion of the gift, ninety-seven volumes of newspaper files from the Boston public library, is that of sixty-four volumes of dates from 1767 to 1830. This is a most rare and valuable contribution to our library of news paper files, and goes largely to increase the richness of our collection in earlier dates in this nost important branch of historical materials One of the largest gifts of newspaper files which the society has ever received, has come during the year from Hon. F. P. Baker, of Topeka. This gift consists of sixty-five bound volumes, almost wholly of Topeka newspapers, published between the years 1859 and 1885 many of them of the earlier years of this pe

Among the manuscript accessions of interes which have added to the very full history of thi class of historical material which the possesses may be mentioned a gift made by Mr. Edward Byram, of Atchison County, of 711 papers of his grandfather, Rev. Jotham Meeker. a missionary to Kansas Indians, and who see up the first printing press in Kansas. Mr. Meeker began printing in the spring of 1834, at the Shawnee Baptist Mission, in what is now known as Johnson County, Kansas. He did a great deal of printing, chiefly in the Indian languages, for the use of missionaries of all denom-inations in their efforts to instruct the various tribes of Indians which then occupied that portion of the Indian Territory now in the limits of Kansas. His press was used fo twenty years in this work, and up to the time when the settlement of Kansas was begun. The press was afterwards owned by the well-known Kansas editors, G. W. Brown, S. S. Prouty and S. N. Wood. The manuscript papers relate to Mr. Meeker's missionary work, to his printing and to incidents pertaining to life among the Indians in Michigan and Kansas during a period

f thirty years. The society has received large accessions of

ous contributions. The library and collections of the society have grown far beyond the accommations for room in the State-house. The board urges the impor tance of a provision in the new capital, on its completion, for suitable and ample room for the ociety for many years to come.

The new directors chosen were: A. G. Pratt, Edwardsville; J. B. Abbott, De Soto; N. A. Adams, Manhattan; J. H. Soto; N. A. Adams, Manualtan, Dowing, Hays City; George W. Krapp, Clyde; C. E. Faulkner, Salina; G W. Veale, J. B. McAffee, T. A. Osborne, A. K. Hudson, Topeka; Cyrus Leland, Troy; L. B. Kellogg, Emporia; C. H. Kimball Parsons; H. H. Williams, Ossawatomie; Dr. Charles Williamson, Washington; E. B. Crew, Delphos; A. W. Smith, McPherson; T. A. McNeal, Medicine Lodge; T. B. Murdock, El Dorado; Noble L. Prentiss, Atchison; E. B. Purcell, Manhattan; John H. Rice, Fort Scott; H. H. Kelly, McPherson; A. L. Coleman, Centralia; T. T. Taylor, Hutchinson; W. S. Tilton, Wa Keeney; T. Wane Amos, Gypsum City; T. S. Haun, Jetmore; J. R. Burton, Abilene; J. B. Clogston, Eureka; T. P. Fenlon and T. A. Hurd. Leavenworth.

A resolution was adopted that the first white man born in Kansas, Colonel A. S. Johnson, who was present, be requested to donate his portrait to the society. Colonel Johnson subsequently sent the society life-size crayon portrait of himself.

A Political Rumor From the Dominion. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—The announcement last night that Secretary of State Chapleau has resigned from the Cabinet on account of some misunderstanding with the Premier has caused considerable excitement in political circles, as through his influence in Quebec, Sir John Mac-Donald had calculated to keep the Liberals from sweeping the Province at the approaching election. Chapleau was strongly opposed to the dissolution of Parliament, and was one of the members of the Cabinet who threatened to resign some weeks ago boy," and manifesting at an early age the on account of a disagreement with Sir self-will and determination that have John. Some of Chapleau's friends dis-

### M'OUADE AT SING SING.

The Doors of the Penitentiary Close Upon Another of New York's Corrupt Alder-men—He Will be Initiated into the Mysteries of the Laundry.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- Convicted "Booder" Arthur McQuade was taken from the Tombs a few minutes after one o'clock by two deputies, who accompanied him in a coach to the Grand Central depot, where the party took the train for Sing Sing prison. Mr. McQuade's brother Barney, was one of the party.

Shortly after ten o'clock the undersheriff entered the Tombs and with the aid of the sheriff's representatives handcuffed McQuade and then gave the following receipt to Warden Walsh:

CITY PRISON, Jan. 17. Received from Thos. Walsh, warden the body of the following named prisoner to be conveyed to the State prison: Arthur J.

McQuade—bribery—seven years.
[Signed] JNO. H. SAXTON Under-sheriff.

McQuade was quickly hurried into & carriage and driven rapidly to the Grand Central depot. It had leaked out that McQuade would go on the two o'clock train, and there was a large crowd of people waiting at the depot. McQuade, who was hand-cuffed to Barny Martin on the one side and under Sheriff Barton on the other, stepped lightly from the carriage on arriving at the station, and the trio, making their way through the crowd, took seats in the smoking car of the train. The train arrived at Sing Sing at 3 p. m., and was met by a big crowd at

McQuade was at once driven to the prison and was received there by Warden Brush, Keeper Jim Connaughton and State Detective Jackson. The latter received the commitment from under Sheriff Saxton and handed it over to Chief Clerk Balcock, who immediately led the way to

the chaplain's office. McQuade, on entering the office was directed to fold his arms and face the wall. After being in this position for a few minutes, he was ordered to turn around and was asked as to his former habits of life, whether he could read and write, what his sentence was, and whether he was idle or employed at the time of his arrest. He was told that he could receive a package every two months, a visit once in two months, write a letter once a month and receive as many as were sent o him. McQuade was then cautioned as to his be-havior while in prison. He was then marched to the State shop where he was

shaved and dressed in prison garb. Dr. Barker, the prison physician, then examined him, and he was taken to his cell, which is No. 207, on the fifth gallery, and almost directly over Jaehne.

He was not put to work to-day, but tomorrow he will be given a position in the laundry and a chance to learn how to

## GENERAL HAZEN'S FUNERAL.

Disposition of the Remains Pending the Return of Mrs. Hazen from Europe Death a Surprise to Many.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- The remains of General Hazen, who died here Monday night, were taken yesterday from No. 1307 F street, where he had lived in apartments since the departure of Mrs. Hazen for Europe, to the residence of Mr. Washington McLean, on Lafayette square. Here the body lies in a cloth-covered casket, dressed in his full army uniform. A cable gram was received from Mrs. Hazen yesterday asking for full particulars concerning her husband's death, and seeking advice about returning to this country.

General Hazen will be buried with mili-

tary honors on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, from St. John's Church. His remains will be temporarily interred at Oak Hill porarily interred at Oak Hill or Rock Creek Cemetery. The final interment will be made after Mrs. Hazen's return from Europe, probably at Hiram, O., his old home. The pall-bearers will be Adjutant-General Drummond, Paymaster-General Rochester, Quartermaster-General Holabird, General Duane, Chief of Engineers and Surgeon General Moore. General Sheridan has charge of the military arrangements for the funeral.

The signal office was draped in mourning yesterday in memory of General Hazen. His death was a surprise to many in the bureau, who had not heard of his serious illness on Saturday or Sunday, and who first learned of his death in the morning journals yesterday, or were apprised of it when they reported for duty in the morning.

## IN FOR A FIGHT.

Phil Armour Inaugurates a War on the Eight-Hour System.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.-Mr. P. D. Armour, after vanquishing the Knights of Labor in their battle over the eight-hour day, has thrown down the gauntlet to the Bricklayers' Union, and an interesting struggle is now going on in consequence. trouble arose over Mr. Armour's action in regard to the bricklayers on some of his stock-yards work. After engaging Chris Garry, a member of the union, as his foreman, by year, Mr. Armour insisted on the men working ten hours. Garry endeavored to enforce the order, when the rest of the bricklayers struck. Garry's case came before the union at once, and he was fined \$700, which he has refused to pay. The bricklayers were then called off all the buildings in whose construction Mr. Armour was interested, except the Armour Mission, which the union excepted on account of its character. Since then a number of bricklayers-just how many is in question-have been imported from the country and put to work at ten hours. These men are kept secluded, and all efforts of the union to reach them to call them off the jobs have failed.

"Armour's action means simply that he is beginning the fight against the eight hours to help the contractors, who dare not do it themselves," said a member of the union yesterday. "He is going to import enough men here on his work to give the contractors a force with which start the war upon the union again, and try to best us out of our eight hours.'

Will Celebrate St. Patrick's Day. Boston, Jan. 17.-The St. Patrick's day arade, which has been abandoned during the last two or three years, was last night voted to be held this year by the meeting of the Irish societies here.

Michael Davitt Going Home.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- Michael B. Davitt, he Irish agitator, who arrived last night from Philadelphia, in an interview to-day stated that it was his intention to remain in this city until his departure for Ireland on the 25th inst. "I have been in this country," said he, "for six months, and I feel that it is my duty to hasten home. am in receipt of many letters urging my speedy return. The situation in Ireland is extremely critical, and I shall enter body and soul into the fight." He did not be neve the Tories would be successful in obtaining the passage of coercive measures for Ireland, and expressed the belief that home rule would be conceded to Ireland within twelve months.