

Case Comment

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW 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 committee reported a resolution in favor of celebrating 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 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 Attorney General's report on the amendments to the Mexican Pension bill by a vote of 343 to 5. The bill now goes to the President. It provides a pension of \$15 per month to all soldiers, marines or militia who were honorably discharged during the Mexican war and were honorably discharged and the widows of such who have not again married. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 18th the bill passed amending the act of June 3, 1881, 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. In the House the Committee on Invalid Pensions reported a bill increasing from \$75 to \$100 per month pensions to soldiers who have lost both arms. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported 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 operations of the Pacific railroads, which was amended and passed. The conference report on the Interstate Commerce bill was then taken up and debated until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 19th Mr. Edmunds, from the Foreign Relations Committee, reported a bill to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels. The House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors was favorably reported. The St. Louis Bridge bill passed. The bill appropriating \$200,000 to complete the Charleston (S. C.) jetty also passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

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 Austrian government is 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 charges of having by fraud, bribery and 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 expected.

ALAN S. PATONICK 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. PATONICK has been chosen United States Senator by the Nebraska Legislature, 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 logger, 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 process 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 & Neesho railway bonds issued in 1868. THREE men were seriously scalded at Lincoln, Ill., recently by a vat of hot soap-grease 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 freug, 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 the mule 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.

FINN 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 West Virginia. The presidents of the nine coal companies in the George's creek and Cumberland (Md.) coal regions had posted at the mines a notice stating that the wages of the miners would be increased March 1. The amount of the increase is not stated, 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 Chesapeake & Ohio railway at Newport News, Va., exploded recently, tearing the brick boiler-house to pieces. Samuel Robinson, assistant fireman, was killed; W. McEae, fireman, was seriously scalded, and David Scott, Richard Jordan and William Narcese, colored laborers, were badly burned. The Dry Run Lumber Company, at Pine Bluff, Ark., has failed. Liabilities, \$88,000.

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 inundation.

ROCKY 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 intending 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 employees 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 boiler that supplied the dry house of Preston Linder's stove factory at Crofton, Ind., blew up the other day, killing Henry Millin and Archie Warner. Another employer 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. McMillan.

A FIRE which started in Evans & Co.'s shoe store burned six blocks at Alliance, O., recently. Loss, \$140,000; 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 destroyed 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.

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

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL has given up his intention of seeking a new trial of his divorce suit against his wife. The French Chamber of Deputies has refused to abolish the indemnity for defraying the expenses of religious worship in prisons.

THREE thousand Albanians have attacked a military depot near Mitrovitza 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 Government is about to equip the army.

The spies mingled with the soldiers and after they had become 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 proposes to arrest and condemn 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 recently.

A DISPATCH from Peniche, Spain, says that the steamer Brentford, from Newport to Malta, has been wrecked and all on board but one were lost.

The French steamer Gironde, which arrived 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 America 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 in France on the 21st, the budget being rejected by the committee.

JOHN PATTON, JR., & Co., of London, owners of the Monarch line, have failed.

THE New Westminster (B. C.) Hotel burned the other morning, catching fire in an upper chamber. It was so quickly consumed that three guests were burned to death.

MONSIEUR RAMPOLLA DELTINDARO, Papal Nuncio to Madrid, has been designated to succeed Cardinal Jacobini as Papal Secretary of State.

NEW ZEALAND has annexed the Kermadec Islands in the South Pacific.

ORDERS have been issued in Russian Poland forbidding the exportation of horses to Austria or Prussia.

HENRY M. STANLEY left London on the 21st for Egypt.

THE LATEST. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—A horrible murder 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 breakfast she sent Harry, her fifteen-year-old son, to a grocery near by, and still another son to the milk depot. When they returned they could not get into the house, going into the back yard, they saw James, the thirteen-year-old son, in a closet bleeding 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 entrance 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 shears told the story. A hut was made for the mother. She was found in the cellar, hanging from a rafter, dead. She had killed her 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 extending 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 came 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 German theory 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 announced 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 one o'clock. Many bills were introduced. On 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 committee. 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 penalty; 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 bills were read a second time. Adjourned.

The Senate on the 18th received the usual number of petitions for woman suffrage. A bill introduced to amend the Prohibition law and the Homestead Act. 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 retired to the hall of the House to consider the resolutions on various subjects. Among the bills introduced were: A bill to amend the law relating to the protection of domestic animals; for furnishing free text books and school supplies; relating to shipment of live-stock; relating to the school book question; to amend the constitution by striking out the word "white." In the House a flood of petitions on various subjects was followed by a flood of bills. 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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WYOMING FALLS, - KANSAS

AT HOME.

At Home we keep our treasures, the precious ones of life;
Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Children, Husband, Wife;
At Home we lay foundations for coming good or ill,
And start out on our journey up life's uneven hill.
At Home,
At Home we build heart temples wherein we may enshrine
The affairs and the tables where our olive branches twine;
At Home we ask and answer the questionings of fate,
And seek to find the narrow path up to the gate that's straight,
At Home,
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 treasured smiles and tears;
At Home,
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 magnetic star
At Home, the dearest spot on earth, where duty 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 Erie Quarter in the "Small Hours"—The Inspecting Officer.

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 peace-time soldiering, means that the men have few "jaunts 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 Castle-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 it enters upon its twenty-four hours' tour of duty in the afternoon. A drummer-boy also "mounts" his chief employment being to go messages and to carry the lantern used in making the nocturnal "rounds." When the guard marches into the lower ward of the castle, after having in its progress considerably enlivened the quiet streets of Windsor, the "old" guard is formally relieved, and the men not immediately required as sentinels take possession of the guard-room—a large, comparatively 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 miniature guardbed. Here they often employ their time in the making up of pay-lists, duty-roses, and the like. On entering the guardroom, the privates quickly divest themselves of their valises and folded greatcoats; for it is now admitted by the authorities that a sentry may march about quite "steadily" without being constantly burdened with his kit. The valises are suspended from rows of pegs furnished for this purpose; and what in fine weather might seem surprising—the greatcoats set free from their tightly-buckled straps. Ostensibly, the "loose" coats are necessary to spread out on the guard-bed, so as to slightly soften that uneasy couch, as well as to prevent dust, which may there have lodged, from adhering to the tunics of recumbent guardsmen. But the real reason for shaking out these garments frequently is to allow them to dry, because in many cases they have been liberally sprinkled with water before being buckled up, to insure a more compact "fold."

A stranger to things military, on surreptitiously glancing in at the guardroom door early in the day, and while the sentry's back was turned, would notice a large number of white basins drawn up on the tables and "dressed" with extraordinary precision. These vessels are placed in position for the reception of the soup, which is served shortly before mid-day, and they bring us to the important subject of the culinary department. There are four cooks connected with the castle guard. One is "corporal of the cooks," another is "standing" (or permanent) cook; and the remaining two are merely sentinels on "fatigue" from the barracks. The provisions are conveyed to the castle in

a barrow of peculiar construction and deposited in the cook house—a place not at all resembling a conventional kitchen, but both in situation and appearance very like the dungeons one is occasionally introduced to when visiting ancient strongholds. In this dismal region are capacious "coppers," in any one of which soup, beef, vegetables or tea can be prepared.

To return, however, to the proceedings of the members of the guard. When they have satisfactorily arranged 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 ration bread—a short abstract, in which the men are represented by figures. To the uninitiated observer, the purport of this might be rather puzzling. After a particular numeral, for example, is inscribed the word "cocoon." The soldier to whom it refers has assigned to him the task of preparing the beverage named, which is issued to the guard at midnight—the "standing" cook having the privilege of every night in bed. The abstract is attentively perused by 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 on their pipe-clayed gun-slings in such 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 along with "relief." If, when so marching round 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 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 him by the messmen from barracks. Before long, the steps of a corporal ascending the stair warn the Captain of the guard that the hour approaches for him to march off the "second relief."

The "posts" are numerous. One sentinel paces about in front of the guardroom, much of his attention being devoted to saluting the Knights Pensioners of Windsor, who reside in the lower ward of the castle. Another soldier has ample leisure to examine the architectural features of the celebrated Round Tower, at the base of which he is stationed. A third takes post on the North Terrace, where 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 historically inclined, he may recollect that the North Terrace was once the favorite promenade, for an hour before dinner, of Queen Elizabeth, to whom it is alleged the English soldier was originally indebted for his daily ration of beef. Then there are two sentries on the eastern facade of the castle. These men are in close proximity to the royal apartments. By night, they do not challenge in the ordinary manner, but by two stamps with the right foot; and they are charged to pronounce the words "All's well" in an undertone. The grand entrance to the upper ward of the castle is in the keeping of a "double" sentry, as is also a gate near at hand; and there are several other sentry-posts which it would be tedious to visit in detail. In each sentry-box hangs a heavy watch-coat, which the soldier may put on when he thinks fit, and of the large buttons on this cloak he is expected to take sedulous care.

By night, the sentinels around Windsor Castle are slightly augmented in number; but it will only be necessary here to notice one night-post, the cloisters of St. George's Chapel. This is a somewhat eerie quarter in the small hours. There is a military tradition to the effect that the cloisters are occasionally visited by shadowy and unearthly forms, to the perturbation of young soldiers. The writer has had no experience of these supernatural visitants; but he has noticed, when marching round the relief, an unusual alacrity on the part of some men to quit the cloisters.

While the men on guard are engaged in their usual routine, the officer is not altogether idle; he inspects and marches off the relieving detachments

at intervals of two hours; and in the afternoon visits the sentries, taking pains to ascertain that they are familiar with their instructions. At eleven o'clock at night he makes his "rounds," preceded by the drummer-boy with his lantern, as well as by a corporal bearing 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 guard is at liberty to retire for the night.

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 mandate: "Get these coats folded." During the period when the equipments are being operated upon, the senior sergeant is engaged on the "guard report." One important part of this is already in print upon the form, and it commences by saying that "Nothing extraordinary has occurred during my tour of duty." When the sergeant has carefully finished the report, he takes it to the officer for signature, and on 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 quarters. Then the "new" guard arrives. In the course of half an hour, the first stroke bestowed by the big-drummer on his instrument announces to the "old" guard that their tour of duty is at an end.—*Chamber's Journal.*

SPANISH ETIQUETTE.

How a Loyal Soldier Was Punished for Saving a Princess's 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'Useda 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 from his dignity. But his blood was 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 brought her Highness safe out in his arms; but the Spanish etiquette was here wofully broken into; the loyal soldier 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 pre-empted 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 180 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 return voyage was made with extraordinary 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 Torokstaford, formerly mapped out by Stenstruup and Hammar.—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

An Arabian Quack.

An Arabian "doctor" by the name of Golan 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, the management of the institution has stated that while it is true that one of the patients has shown a slight improvement the other five have 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, whereupon she exclaimed: "I have lost seven! Where are the other two?"

THE NEW SOUTH.

Mr. Grady's Grand Oration and "Harper's Weekly's" Hearty Comments Upon It. 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 gathered 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 fellow-citizens 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 land around them. Thus Mr. Phelan says:

"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 the union of these States. The Union 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 taints 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 re-instate 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 to flower and fruit, but from the union of these 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 Lincoln. 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 his Republic by form were first gathered the vast and sterling forces of this Republic, charging it with such tremendous meaning and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though in vain, but his treatment in the South to-day is 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 women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his 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, the 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. Rufians 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 was 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 inscrutable wisdom of God, her honest purpose was crossed and her brave armies were impeded. This is said in no spirit of time-serving 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 Irish vote will be looked upon by the Mugwumps as a second interposition of Providence.—*N. Y. World.*

BELONGS TO RAILROADS.

The Republican Party Comes to Reality That Its Members Have Turned the Cold Shoulder to the Union Soldier in the Hall 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 State Zeitung well says: "Colonel D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, is the heir to John Logan's fame as invincible champion of the soldiers' interests in Washington. The mantle 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 General 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 General 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 side?

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 get 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 not be 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 withhold 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 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 where Gilman was expected to be the 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 vestand panels, made of fur; indeed, the entire lower skirt, or all that is visible of it, is sometimes made of fur, so that 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. Leopard-skin is used as a vest and on the lower skirt of brown velvet suits for young ladies, and there is a slings-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 fullness 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, such as dark blue wool with black passementerie in points on one edge, and with tiny balls or buttons on the other straight edge. The basque is pointed 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 hair-striped wools are sometimes cut bias both 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 home each dress waist finished off with ribbons, which may be white or in direct contrast with the dress material, as rose-pink ribbons are in mossy green silk basques, and red or orange in those of dark blue. The gauze ribbons with looped or tasseled or feathered edges are used for this purpose. They are folded over not quite double, so that both of the fancy edges will show just above the collar of the dress. A tiny bow is added in front, or stands up on the left side, and similar bows are on the 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 waistline. Thus a black velvet basque for a trained dress to be worn at receptions has the shoulder plaits folded toward the front, leaving a V-shaped place on the lining, which is filled in with jet-beaded velvet, 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 covering 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.

WAGONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

"IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?"

Yes, yes, we say, our lives are worth
All that they cost, what'er our fall,
And if the round, unresting earth...

STORY OF "TWO BITS."

An Old Horse Who Died For His Country.

In June, 1864, I was made Post-
quartermaster of a command consisting
of one company of the Fifth United
States Infantry...

On the morning of the sale the fifer
of the infantry company, a neat Irish
soldier, known among his comrades as
Joe Cain, who acted as my servant...

"Would the Lieutenant like to buy a
fine horse?"
"No, Cain," I replied. "I have one
horse, which is sufficient for my use,
and I can not afford the expense of an-
other."

"But this horse can be had for little
or nothing, sir."

"How much?"
"If the Lieutenant will let me have five
dollars, I'll buy him the best horse in
the post."

"The best horse in the post for five
dollars! Cain, you are talking non-
sense!" I replied and turned with some
impatience to my table, where some
writing demanded my attention.

"If the Lieutenant will buy the horse I
spoke of, he'll never regret of his bargain,
I've known the best for tin
years, sir; from the time I fined as
a music-b'y at Craig, 507."

I thought I detected the least trace
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 weak-
ness. Cain approached, and recog-
nized 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 an
other 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 deter-
mined to ask me to buy him; with what
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 neg-
lected to take advantage of the unpre-
dicted state of the Territory. I grew
very much attached to him, and often
wondered at his intelligence and al-
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
difficulty that we could maintain our
communications with the outer world.
Express riders were frequently killed
and scalped, and the contents of the
express pouches were scattered for
yards around their dead bodies; all let-
ters were opened, and the papers torn
to shreds.

The danger from the Indians became

at last so great that no citizen could be
hired to take the mail over the route
between Fort Whipple and Yuma at any
price I was authorized to pay. This
was the first intimation he had that the
savages were within shooting distance.
Turning in his saddle he raised his car-
bine and fired, breaking an Indian's
arm and causing him to fall into the
road, while the riderless pony stopped
by the wayside and began at once to
graze.

As Porter brought his carbine for-
ward, to place a new cartridge in the
breach, an arrow struck his right hand,
his fingers relaxed, and his precious
carbine fell to the ground. Sergeant
Porter hastily bound his handkerchief
about his wounded hand and drew a
revolver with his left. Turning, he
fired several shots, without effect, ex-
cept to keep the Indians hanging over
the sides of their ponies; but after a
while, finding his left-handed aiming
was perfectly wild, they conceived
such a contempt for it that they set up-
right and shot arrow after arrow to-
wards 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 road-
side. The other kept on, however, the
eagerness with which he began the
chase apparently unabated, and soon
wounded Porter again, this time along
the ribs. In very desperation the ser-
geant then suddenly turned his horse
to the right about, bore quickly down
upon the Indian pony, and before his
rider had time to recover from his sur-
prise at this unexpected movement, he
sent 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 ex-
tricate 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 re-
moved; and the wounds bled freely.

The horse refused a ration of bread of-
fered him and there remained nothing
to be done but for Porter to drag him-
self into the saddle and resume the
journey. Speed was out of the ques-
tion, 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 pur-
suit ended they were near the border
of the plain. The road led into a rug-
ged and hilly country, and it was al-
ready growing towards twilight. The
miles stretched wearily out. He did
not dare dismount for rest, for rest
for the horse would unfit the animal for
further effort, and without a horse he
felt that he could not make the rest of
the journey.

This caused the soldier to press on
into the darkness. At last he reached
a height overlooking a narrow valley,
and on the other side saw a bright fire
burning, which occasionally disap-
peared 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 assist-
ance; but the hopes were as quickly
suppressed by the fear that the fire
might be that of an enemy. But even
an enemy might prove a friend to one
in his plight, so he pressed on.

Two-Bits was so weak that he trav-
eled very slowly, and hours elapsed be-
fore 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 halter-
chains over feed-boxes—a sound fa-
miliar to soldier-ears—came plainly
through the evening air, and the ser-
geant knew that he was near a Govern-
ment train. With the welcome as-
surance of help he grew faint and fell
from his saddle to the earth senseless.
Two-bits kept on into camp, ap-
proached 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 strap-
ped 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
escort was soon under arms, horses and
mules were quickly saddled, and lan-
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 ar-
rived at Fort Wingate, the place for
which the train was bound.—Youth's
Companion.

Workers in Petroleum Wells.
Dr. Bielezyk publishes in a Polish
medical journal the result of his ex-
periences among the workers in petro-
leum wells. Very violent mental
symptoms are produced by acute poi-
soning by the gaseous exhalations ex-
isting in the shafts of the wells, amount-
ing 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 inflam-
matory 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.
—Boston Post.

reluctantly to admit that the Navajos
were slowly but surely gaining upon
him. At length an arrow flew between
Porter's shoulder and ear. This was
the first intimation he had that the
savages were within shooting distance.
Turning in his saddle he raised his car-
bine and fired, breaking an Indian's
arm and causing him to fall into the
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Science.

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

FOR LION-HUNTERS.

How American Snobbery Can Keep Itself
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 So-
cial Lion Furnishing Company, Lim-
ited." 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 per-
son is a real, live nobleman, and, in
order that there can be no possible mis-
take, produces his entire personal his-
tory.

The company has a branch office in
London, and it is there that its chief
work is done. A large force of expert
detectives and searchers is employed,
and it is their business to look up the
record of every scion of the British no-
bility. When a detective has thorough-
ly sifted the facts, he reports them at
the main office, where they are written
up by the clerks and filed away for fu-
ture reference.

The office in this city is furnished
with copies of these records for exhibi-
tion to mothers who are in search of
English aristocrats as husbands for
their daughters, and to all persons who
wish to bask in the sunshine of titled
smiles.

Of course, the advantages of such a
concern are apparent to the most care-
less observer. The personal history of
a man is a guarantee of his character
and social standing, and, armed with
such documents, Americans can invite
English noblemen to their houses with-
out any danger of being imposed upon
by sham Dukes or Lords. The new
company has already gone into opera-
tion, and we feel that we are only doing
our duty in informing the public of its
existence. Some of the papers on file
in the safes of the corporation are ex-
tremely well gotten up, and we take
pleasure in submitting some of them as
examples of the admirable manner in
which the work is done.

BEAUFORT, Lord Arthur (Seventh), born at
Chislehurst, Kent, England, November 21,
1835. Father, Lord Henry Beaufort. Mother,
Miss Earlescombe-Harcourt, of the Scrubs,
Wiltshire. Educated at Eton and Cam-
bridge, graduating last in class from Trinity
College in 1856. Owns seven race horses, on
which he annually loses \$20,000. Owns, subject
to first, second and third mortgages, Chiswick
Paddling Manor, 175 acres in extent, and town-
houses in Riddlecombe street, London. Subject
to mortgage in hands of builder, schooner-yacht
Kestrel, 130 tons, out of commission at present
for want of funds to run her. Has been ex-
pelled from the Subjory Club for cheating at
cards. Was horsewhipped last winter by Lord
Beaumont, for trying, while intoxicated, to kiss
the latter's grandmother in Hyde Park. In-
come, £20,000 per annum. Very popular.

SCOTLAND, Albert Henry William, George
Peter Beers, Lord of (fifth), born at Scruborn-
Grange, Northumberland, January 4, 1857.
Father, sixth Lord Scruborn-Grange. Mother,
Dolly Wilson prima donna soprano at Vauxhall
Garden. Educated at Rugby and Oriel College,
Oxford, being expelled from latter in second
year for winning at the Vice-Chancellor's race
in St. Mary's during a University sermon. Owns
several square miles of grouse-moors in Scot-
land, and a house in Belgrave, and a toy-villa
at Kensington. Does not own a Scruborn-
Grange, owing to his father having cut off the
entire of the ravages of early dissipation, can
not be traced. Has been prominent as a musical
patron in England for several years, and would be
a good catch for musically-inclined girl. Begun
as part owner of the Whitechapel Variety
Palace. This having burst up, he became lessee
of the Theatre of the Haymarket, Opera-house,
but this failed 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 Miss Sally Salter to run the
Chislehurst, Kent, and a toy-villa
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Special Paper of Chase County
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.
JIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Kansas Prohibitionist published at Columbus, has gone into a state of "innocuous deusectude," owing to a lack of financial support.

Every 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 send the name of the deceased to Washington, a neat headstone, properly lettered, will be sent for that place.

The majority of our exchanges are complaining about their advertising. We feel sorry for our brethren, but then, every town cannot be like Peabody and all merchants are not so energetic as Peabody merchants. Our columns are always full of advertisements, and still there is more to come. Our merchants know the value of printer's ink, and are not slow to take advantage 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 field of healthy vines in a given week in a fruitful season as to keep up with the growth of Kansas."

"Kansas does not invite the immigrant to break plains. The soil is rich and the climate unsurpassed. Fuel and water abundant and necessities 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 wallow. 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 grows over the prairie dog village. The sun which crept over wigwam and cottonwood, shines on orchard and meadow."

Every few days there is some sort of a "catch penny" arrangement introduced to get the people's money, and too often they are successful. There are all sorts of peddlers and dodges to sell something that is so worthless that it will not sell in competition with good and genuine goods, so it requires begging from door to door, lawking on the streets or some special process to sell it. We have always maintained that the best place to buy 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 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 you, but give every "catch penny" scheme of sharpers and irrepresible strangers a wide berth.—Eldorado Republican.

Mrs. Nellie Butterfield, formerly Miss Nellie Turner, a teacher in the Newton schools, and now the wife of Hon. J. Ware Butterfield, of Florence, said in her address before the Woman Suffrage Convention in Topeka, that "there is not a country on the face of the globe where the women do not outnumber the men. Whatever may be the cause, the fact remains the same. In the middle and eastern states there is a surplus of 500,000 women. They 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 States. In Germany there are 1,500,000 more women than men; and they are, of course largely dependent upon their own exertions for a living. In Baden 85 per cent. of the women earn their own living. In England 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 is a great deal easier to kill a boy than it is to kill a girl? From which we deduce 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 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.

The Democratic party has been in control of the government nearly two years and during that time a systematic investigation has failed to discover a Republican office-holder who proved recreant to his trust. Removals, to make room for Democrats were made on the ground of "offensive

relationships," which consists of loving one's country dearly and hating its enemies heartily. On the other hand, a 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. Turn the thieves out.—Chase County Leader, Jan. 20th.

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 Democrat, and that feeling became so unbearable and so wrangled in the bosoms of these two editors that Sheldon some time ago published a long article in which he called Fulton a tramp from Missouri, a fraud that wore fine clothes at the expense of other people and lived in a house built by his 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 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 enterprising editors have been watching each other with eagle eyes and in vain hope have searched for "That castle where 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 between these two editors has broken out with renewed energy and has resulted in their being placed under \$2,000 bonds each to keep the peace. Sheldon was recently succeeded as postmaster at El Dorado by Fulton, his enemy, and the postoffice inspector 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 contact with Fulton he, so says our informant, swore vengeance 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 outdone, so he provided himself with a revolver and went in search of Sheldon. The officers thought that the time had now come when the law should step in and prevent bloodshed, and both men were placed under arrest and compelled to give a bond of \$2,000 each to keep the peace.

Not one of the Butler county papers has published the facts given above, and our informant being an El Dorado gentleman, and thoroughly acquainted with the parties, says that the good people of El Dorado now have hopes of peace once more.—Topeka State Journal (Rep.), Jan. 22.

A HUNDRED FAMOUS AUTHORS.

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) including the names of S. I. Clements (Mark Twain), Robert Collyer, J. Fenimore Cooper, Henry Clay, Bishop Coxe, F. S. Cozzens (author of Sparrowgrass Papers), F. M. Crawford, and Geo. Wm. Curtis, French literature is represented by Cousin and Compe, Chinese by Confucius, Italian by Colonna—and thus the whole world is brought under tribute. The Record of Philadelphia says: "The plan of the work is certainly original, and excellent judgement has been shown both in the choice of authors and of subjects." The Christian Union pronounces it "excellent." The Argus and Patriot of Vermont says: "The project is an admirable one. When completed the student and general reader will have a complete Cyclopedia of all there is valuable in the whole range of literature." The form in which it is issued is as superior as it is unique, the volumes are handy the type all that can be desired, and the binding is in the very best taste. Perhaps the most remarkable feature about the work is its low cost—only 30 cents for paper, 50 cents for cloth, 60 cents for half Morocco bound volumes of nearly 5000 pages each, and even from these prices large reduction is made to early purchasers. Relying upon the intrinsic merits of the work the publisher offers a specimen volume in cloth for 25 cents, or in half Morocco 35 cents (postage 8 cents extra), on condition that within three days after receipt you will remit the remainder of the price or return the volume. The work is planned to be completed in fifteen volumes. The publisher's 64-page descriptive catalogue of standard and popular works is sent free to any applicant. Address John B. Alden, Publisher, New York or Chicago.

ONE VOTE

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

Amount of stock issued and reported 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 1885, 925,585,376 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. It is wrong because it benefits a few while it is hurtful and burdensome to many. 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 really for the benefit of the rich. If it is not for the benefit of the rich—the millionaires—why are all the millionaires in favor of it? The millionaires 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 damned." If they really wanted to help the poor they would not lay awake at nights trying to concert a scheme by which they may become richer off the poor man. For it is off the poor man that rich people get richer.—Ex.

CONGRESS SHOULD REDUCE THE TAXES.

1st. On coal, for we need it to cook with, and to keep us warm this winter weather.
2d. On wool, for we must have it to clothe ourselves withal.
3d. On lumber, to build the roof tree.
4th. On salt, to preserve the health of man and beast.
5th. On sugar, it sweetens the cup of toil, and children, young and old, like candy.
6th. On iron and copper and zinc and all the other metals of the earth. Out of them are made weapons for defense, tools for labor and the engines of commerce and industry.
7th. On pretty much everything. The taxes are all too high.—New York Star.

JAY GOULD TO OWN KANSAS.

William Fairfield, a Montana stockman, has been interviewed by the Pittsburg Dispatch, and makes the following statement: "Jay Gould will own the whole State of Kansas some day." "How is that possible?" "Because he owns what is called the Missouri Pacific Railroad system, which ramifies the State of Kansas. Before Gould would build a single foot of railway, he compelled every township through which it was to pass to issue bonds to defray the whole cost of construction. As soon as these bonds were issued they were placed on the market, and most of them bought up by Gould. When they mature he'll have the rest. Then he'll really have a mortgage on every township, town and city in Kansas."

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DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. July11-11

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC

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\$100,000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.—For 12 cents in postage stamps, to pay cost of mailing and wrapping, we will send you a present worth the least \$1.00 as a sample to show your friends, who will all buy it when once seen. It is also a handsome watch, richly engraved, will be presented to any one sending 25 copies of our books, "The Lives and Graves of our Presidents," or "The Heart of the World," by G. S. Weaver, D. D. send \$1.00 quick for outfit and secure the agency of your community. Address ELDER PUB. CO. 364 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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Overcoats Away Down!

We must close them out.

Get our prices and see what we will do for you on these goods.

TREMENDOUS CUT ON

FUR AND CLOTH

CAPS,

GLOVES, MITTENS AND

UNDERWEAR.

We have made a price on this line of goods, that will surely close them out, in the next 30 days.

Do not buy a

Dollar's worth

until you have

seen our "BIG

CUT PRICES"

E. F. HOLMES,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, JAN 27, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to use time, let the chips fall where they may.

Local short stops, under this head, 20 cents a line for first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Local short stops, under this head, 20 cents a line for first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for route (East Pass Mail, West Pass Mail) and times for various stations (Emporia, Strong, Elm, Cedar, etc.).

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 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 comrade as a brave advocate of such measures as would best exhibit the appreciation of the nation for services rendered by the "boys in blue" in the times that truly tried the souls and metal of men.

3. That in the death of John A. Logan this nation has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the soldier his best friend, and his family a fond and truly loving husband and father, to whom the members of John W. Geary Post No. 15, of the Department of Kansas, extend their sympathy with condolence in the fullest sense of the words.

4. That in civil as well as military life John A. Logan was ever found in the foremost ranks ready to do and to dare for his country and flag, whatever might seem right and just, that he was not merely a great man, but combined with his greatness that true principle of the Christian, meekness.

5. That John W. Geary Post room be properly draped in mourning for thirty days; and the Adjutant cause the foregoing to be published in the country papers of Chase county, Kansas, and a copy sent to the widow.

C. C. WHITSON, W. A. MORGAN, F. P. COCHRAN, Committee

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

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 Emporia, Monday.

Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Emporia, 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 sick.

Messrs John Christ and J. B. Baker, of Peabody, were in town, last week.

The District Court of this county will be in session next Monday, January 31.

Mr. John R. Sharp has moved into the Craft house, in the southwest part of town.

Mrs. Chas. M. Frey and her son Neil have returned from their visit at Chetopa.

The weather has caught the infection, and began, last night, to give us a breeze.

Mr. L. P. Jensen 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. Jensen's residence.

Mr. J. A. Murphy and his daughter went to Wamego, last Saturday, to visit 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 Ingire, 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 Coronado, Wichita county, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to friends.

Rev. T. J. Pearson will preach in the Congregational church in Cottonwood Falls, on next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, prompt.

Mr. T. O. Kelley and family returned home, last Saturday, from their visit at Lebo, where there was a reunion of the family of Mrs. Kelley's parents.

We have a chicken that lays two sizes of eggs, viz: A 3 1/2 ounce egg, 6 1/2 inch around one way, and 7 1/2 the other; and a 2 1/2 ounce egg, 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 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 his children in Allegheny county, N. Y., where he will remain for some time.

Messrs. Jack Raby and Bill Bauers killed two wild cats on South Fork, last week, one of which measured 4 feet 3 inches from tip to tip, and the other measured 7 feet 9 inches from tip to tip.

A sample, taken from a stone quarry being worked by Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, at Socorro, N.M., for bride stone, was assayed, the other day, and found to contain \$40 in silver to the ton.

Next Saturday evening the Scott Family, Prof. R. D. Scott, the blind musician, proprietor, will give a grand gift entertainment, in Music Hall, to which admission will be free. For further information see hand bills.

Miss Carrie Breese has gone to Emporia to enter the studio of Miss Bruce to continue her study of painting. Miss Carrie has great natural talent in that direction, and, no doubt, will, some day, make her mark as a painter of extraordinary ability.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Buck creek, on Thursday afternoon, January 20, 1887, by the Rev. F. Eggert, Mr. Ludwig Franz and Miss Annie E. Beach, daughter of B. F. Beach. They have gone to housekeeping in the Gottshuet 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 rotan 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 located on the Cartter farm, just east of the Court-house.

COL. JENSON DEAD.

Colonel. Mr. L. P. Jensen's small dog having died, last Friday morning, from some unknown cause, and as the Colonel had previously bitten Richard Lloyd and Louis W. Hillert, it was decided by Mr. Jensen that a post mortem examination of the animal should be held immediately, and if the dog had died from rabies, Mr. Jensen would take the boys, that morning, to Kansas City, for medical treatment, so explained the dissection, while Messrs. S. A. Perrigo, L. P. Jensen and wife, Ed. E. Crogan and John and Mrs. Wm. Hillert and Mrs. Lloyd acted as jurors.

After a thorough and exhaustive examination, it was decided that the dog was not effected by rabies, 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 GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Jan. 1, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 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 Williamson, 1 A. Payne Nancy, 1 Henry Stone, 1 W. Edwards, 1. G. W. JACKSON, P. M.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

According to announcement, the 128th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated in this city, last Tuesday night, by speeches, songs, dancing and supper, under the auspices of the Burns Club of this county. As we shall publish a full account of the affair, in next week's COURANT, we will say no more about it just now.

EMMETT CLUB MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Emmett Club and the Emmett Branch of the National League, at the Opera House, in Strong City, on Jan. 29th, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and making arrangements for the coming celebration on March 4th.

MATT McDONALD Pres.

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

One-fourth of a mile from Elmdale; 1340 acres at \$13 per acre; 185 acres, best bottom, in cultivation; 90 acres, best bottom, in meadow; Two houses and a great plenty of water and timber. Easy terms. Apply to J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Don't forget to take the C. C. C. Both the clouds that fly all day, they haven't anything to do with making photographs. Caudle makes them cloudy or clear.

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

Those Egyptian Station Photo's are fine, and are made by Caudle, "The Photographer" in the best possible manner.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Go to Smith's (Rockwood & Co.'s 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, before 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 Photographer.

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's.

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West.

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 photographs that Caudle makes.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

The watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

We have made arrangements with the New York World, (the subscription price of which is \$1.00 per year) whereby we can furnish the World, the COURANT and a magnificent History of the United States (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.00. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extension of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers.

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

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

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

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store.

BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

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

THE GREAT EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON. Best and Largest Stocks, CONSISTING OF, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, CALASSWARE, TIN WARE.

NEEDED BY MAN. During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO FERRY & WATSON'S, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and YOU WILL BE PLEASD With their BARGAINS. JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and rock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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WORKING CLASSES. Attention! We are prepared to furnish persons with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, profitable and profitable. Persons of either sex can earn from 50 cents to \$500 per evening, and the proportional sum by devoting their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men that all who see this may send their address, and test the business we offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and our true Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting. A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a copy of the book of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of these are succeeded 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, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Dr. Stone's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

NEW DRUGS, AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. THE COURANT Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine. With Twelve Orders for Out Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size. BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR, \$3.10 (THREE TEN). DEMOREST'S THE BEST Of all the Magazines.

FOR MAN AND BEAST! Mexican Mustang Liniment. Cures: Stitches, Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Eruptions, Bunions, Corns, Contracted Muscles, Bruises, Hoof Ail, Sore, Worms, Swellings, Saddle Galls, Itch.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY remedies for every body exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal application. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Mustang Liniment is in use of countless. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Candler needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

REASSURANCE.

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

Sunday-School Lessons.

Table with columns for date, lesson title, and page number. Includes lessons for Jan. 16, 23, 30, Feb. 6, 13, 20, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

CHILDREN OF HEAVEN.

The Significance of Their Calling: A Prayerful 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.

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.

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.

In this world the reason usually is something in the condition of those who adopt a child. Perhaps death has taken a child away.

Let 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.

No wonder, then, that the world fails to understand, and the believer often fails to understand, the central principle that rules in redemption.

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 it forward.

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.

And at this point the test of adoption emerges. The dutiful son will want to be like his father. He will not be ambitious for his father's fame or possessions—but he would like, at least, to be as good a man as his father is.

WISE SAYINGS.

Nothing stains and nothing cleanses like blood.—Joseph Bonz.
President Mark Hopkins used to teach his students that those who neglected the natural attitudes of prayer would soon lose also the spirit of prayer.

MILK-MAKING.

Abstract of E. Lespinasse's Essay Headed to the Dairymen of Illinois.

Upon good milk depends the prosperity of the dairy farmer, and that of millions of auxiliaries. It is to be taken for granted that the farm is adapted to the business, that the pasturage is good—that tame hay and other forage grows abundantly, and good cows have been secured.

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.

A dairyman wants the fat in the milk and not in the cow's ribs. Weed out 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 what he is doing.

SHELTER THE STOCK.

Acts of Inhumanity Committed by Many Good, But Thoughtless Men.

Few realize how common is the practice of wintering farm animals outdoors unprotected from storms, piercing winds or intense cold, nor how intense is the suffering of stock so exposed.

Toilet soap you can make yourself. Six pounds of washing soda; one quart of air-slaked lime; nine pounds of grease. Boil soda and lime in seven gallons of rain-water for one hour.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Somewhat Shadowy Existence of Austria-Hungary's Sovereign.

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 present Emperor is not lacking in amiable qualities. The constitution of 1848 deprived him of nearly every attribute of sovereignty, except the command of the army, which he refused to give up.

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.

A Frank Confession.

Merchant (to applicant for a job)—You know any thing about figures, Uncle Rastus?

Only a Side Dish.

"Will you please give me twenty-five or fifty cents to buy bread with?" he wailed. "I'm starvin'!"

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

How It Was Observed in the White House (Many Years Ago).

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.

Mrs. Washington assisted her husband 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.

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 mammoth cheese, which he generously had distributed among his visitors.

CHUNKED HIM AROUND.

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

"I 'spize ter see er white man make sich er fool o' hisself," muttered an old negro, as he shuffled along the street.

A Reckless Old Negro.

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

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.

THE LITTLE ONES.

Some Good Stories of Guileless and Innocent 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?"

This story suggests another of a small maiden. One Sunday morning her mother essayed to wash her before putting on her "meeting dress."

In a certain city in Connecticut there lived a very small boy with a liberal share of small "original sins." It chanced that one day he was playing in front of the house and overheard some street gamins using slang expressions profusely.

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A LITTLE BROTHER.

He's only three, and I am ten. Nobody's little brother. Is half so cute. I'm sure; but, then, He's something of a bother.

WILLY'S ADVENTURE.

Why a Small Boy Remembered the Truth: "Be Sure Your Sin Will Find You Out." "Would you not like to see a raven's nest, Willy?"

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.

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.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

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

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.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION AND IS THE ONLY PRICKLY ASH BITTERS.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC. THE ONLY TRUE. Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and improve the HEALTH and VIGOR.

JONES PAYS THE FREIGHT. 5 Ton Wagon Scales, from 100 lbs. to 50,000 lbs.

Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY. Wholly unique Artificial System of Mind Training.

LANDS FOR SALE. Oregon, the Free Government Lands and Low Price Railroad Lands in the Northern Pacific.

IF THIS should meet the eye of any lady suffering with those TERRIBLE BACK ACHES and EXHAUSTION.

DO YOU HAVE THE ASTHMA? POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC gives prompt and positive relief in every case.

PENSION CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS. prosecuted without fee unless successful.

GRIND YOUR OWN BREAD. Meal, Oyster Shells, Graham Flour and Corn Meal.

PISO'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

OPIMUM HABIT ABSOLUTELY CURED. or self-denial. Pay when cured.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, thoroughly taught by mail.

HAIR. Wigs, Bangs and Waveless C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price.

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

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 Hoffman and Bell, the men who confessed Friday that they had wrecked the Missouri Pacific express train at Dunbar last Wednesday, and also Quinn Bohannon and Leo Schellenberger. 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 gathered about the jail, and some came to town on Saturday, were 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 town.

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 larger and by two o'clock fully 200 men were present.

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 an 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 lives if need be.

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 a 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 tomorrow. The House members 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 endeavor to carry out this law to its letter, although the Commissioner does not approve of some of its features. It will be a great step in advance toward the settlement of the Indian problem by the civilization of the Indians.

General Miles says that the Severalty bill will settle the Indian question. According to estimates recently made at the Indian Office the 98,809,144 acres of land on Indian reservations and 30,000 heads of families of Indians, or a population of Indians on the reservations of 151,363. Each head of a family is to be given 160 acres, while there is to be an average of about 340 acres to a family, so that it is estimated that 12,000,000 acres will be required for the allotments. The discretion given to the Secretary of the Interior in the matter of Indian land would bring the amount required for the Indians to 30,000,000. The amount of land which it would be possible for the Government to throw open to settlement would be 75,000,000 acres.

FIRED ON BY TROOPS.

The Troops in the Indian Territory Having a Lively Time With Timber Thieves.

PORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 18.—An official 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 Cheyenne 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, had no effect and the party, escaped as the soldiers were in doubt about their right to fire. Since then the boomers have been more venturesome and a large number have crossed the line and their wagons loaded when discovered by the same party of soldiers. The sergeant ordered the wood thieves to halt, but was answered insolently and no halt was made. Seeing that prompt action was necessary, and having orders to allow no one to pass out, he again ordered the party to halt, notifying them that if they did not stop they would be shot down. 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, Betrothed to Anarchist Spies.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—Miss Nina Clarke Van Zandt, of Chicago, who is soon to marry August Spies, the condemned anarchist 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 real-estate man and left a large fortune to her. She has a 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 heiress and visited her frequently. She was among the guests at the marriage of Miss Westinghouse to 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 three-mile limit, by a provision of our law which says in case license is voted at a general election, whiskey can be petitioned out of any three-mile circuit by the majority of the adult inhabitants, male and female. This was the case in this county, the county voting license and the people petitioning 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 said to say with our present officers there will be no evasion of the law.

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 amended civil-service rules, giving them authority to appoint the following boards of civil-service examiners: The central board, composed of seven members, detailed from the departments in which they will 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 as are referred to either the postal 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-office. No person is to be appointed a member of any board of examiners until after consultation by the Civil-Service Commission, with the head of the 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 departmental service and post-office to promptly inform the Civil-Service Commission in writing of the removal 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 occur; and in making this statement 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 board 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 civil-service examiners, more particularly with respect to 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 rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday in the murder case of John Hayes, plaintiff, 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 having a population of more than 100,000 the State should be allowed fifteen peremptory challenges to jurors; while elsewhere in Missouri the State was allowed in such cases only eight peremptory challenges. This provision of the law the prisoner maintained operated to his disadvantage 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 Supreme 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 protection 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 Saloon.

DEL NORTE, Col., Jan. 19.—George Fuchs, a well-to-do ranchman, and John Jackson, cashier of the saloon, were playing 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 the following day in great agony. Jackson first came into general notoriety in 1880, when he and his nephew shot and killed a son of Schwannau, 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 Healey Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at the Theatre in Finsbury, London, 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.

ORAY, Col., Jan. 19.—A snow-slide swept down over the Sheridan mine, which was owned by Union mines, in Marshall Basin yesterday. At the Union mine two men, named Quinn and Donovan, were killed, and three men were seriously injured, one of 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 fourteen men were killed in Mendota and fourteen in Sheridan.

ROBBERS AT WORK.

Another Bold Attempt at Train Robbery—This Time at Blue Cut.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—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 Independence, 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 an alarm was felt. Just after the train stopped Conductor G. H. Tremblott, 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 Kansas 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 entered 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 looking at 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 my eyes 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 to the baggage car, saying: 'Go—do 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 unarmed. I lost no time in getting on the train in compliance with his request. Just after the shots were fired the express messenger in the baggage car started toward the door partly and the robber, who was standing just opposite a few feet from the door, leveled one of the revolvers at him, and said: 'Go—do you shut that door,' and that request was also quickly complied 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 everything 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 Hannan stated that just after the train passed to the rear he pulled out, lying at the point only about two minutes, however; not knowing how things were behind. All the train men were of the opinion that the robber had boarded the head end at Independence, expecting to meet the "gang" in Blue Cut, about two miles and a half from the city, and there stop the train and through the passengers and express car, he misjudged 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 killed, 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 "UNFROCKED."

Father McGlynn Deprived of His Priestly Functions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Herald this morning announces that Dr. McGlynn has not only been suspended from exercising his priestly functions, 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 in St. Stephen's as pastor. Augustine F. Costello said to a reporter yesterday: "The parish of St. Stephen's will know Dr. McGlynn 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 succeed. He said it was no use in his going. He put his refusal in writing and sent it to Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop forwarded it to Rome and the pope has since ordered that he be removed from the priesthood. Archbishop 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 committee appointed by District Assembly 49 of the Knights of Labor to adjust differences of P. Lorillard & Co. with their employees reported to the assembly that the firm refused to that with them. A yesterday was the day set for paying a small balance 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 a 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 business of renting horses by the season, but never for less than six months. Blood is not necessary in the horses wanted, though it is preferred, but action and style are essential, and but a small percentage of 100 American carriage horses comes up to the English idea. A cross between the Kentucky and Missouri animal, with the front build, trotting and galloping, is what is desirable. The prices range from \$75 to \$400.

TEMPERANCE TALK.

Annual Meeting of the State Temperance Union—Officers Elected—Resolutions Adopted.

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 committee, R. Wake, of Manhattan; W. B. Slosson, of Leavenworth; A. B. Campbell, of Topeka; 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; A. Thompson, of Howard; and Miss Olive P. Bray, of Topeka.

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 Law, now in force, the operations of saloons 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 conditions as to the 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 interest of our people, material, social and moral, and while we are in favor of the continuance of the law in its main features, yet we believe it would be in the interest of the State and the Legislature in some particulars, especially the provisions pertaining to druggists and pharmacists—the purpose of the amendments being to render more certain and complete the enforcement of the law which has been enacted, and which since its enactment have been enforced by their votes at every opportunity presented to them.

Resolved, That we recommend the following amendments to the law: That each applicant for liquor shall be required to verify his application by affidavit—that the application shall contain the real name of the applicant, and that a false affidavit shall be declared to be perjury. That the unlawful sale of liquor after purchase shall be made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. That permits to sell liquor shall be granted to registered pharmacists only. That all sale of liquor behind closed doors shall be prohibited, and that all sales of liquor shall be required to be made in the open drug store. That the number of names required upon the application for a permit be increased as follows: In cities of first and second class, the number shall be 200 freeholders to the petition, and in cities of the third class and municipal townships, a majority of all men and women inhabitants, and that in cities of the third class, or in townships only one permit shall be granted to each city or township. That no liquor shall be granted to a druggist until he has been in business in good faith at least one year. That the law itself shall specify the compensation to which the probate judge or other officer shall be entitled, and shall limit the compensation uniform, regardless of the number of permits granted, or of sales made.

Resolved, That we favor a compulsory grand jury system. That we are in favor of conferring on the Governor the power, by the State Legislature, 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 since it increases the wealth and prosperity of all, and in view of the fact that up to this time the advocates of the law have contributed largely to the support of the law, 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 joint resolution to be submitted to the Legislature memorializing Congress to amend the revenue laws of the United States that before any person or corporation shall be permitted to deal in spirits of malted liquors the party applying shall first be authorized to deal in spirits of malted liquors under the laws of the State in which such person or corporation is doing 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 of Columbia, to introduce in the United States House of Representatives a bill to amend the Prohibitory Law of Kansas, and the other 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 similar reservations and all territory over which the United States Government exercises control.

Resolved, That while we commend the loyal efforts of officers and friends of Prohibition throughout the State who have aided in enforcing 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. Tutts in closing the saloons in Chicago.

Resolved, That representing the Prohibitionists of Kansas, we hereby send fraternal greetings to the friends of Prohibition in other States, North and South; we assure them that our experience and our confidence in the Prohibitory Law of Kansas, and that with us Kansas anticipation and hope have largely ripened into glorious realization, and that we declare to them that in common efforts in the half of God and humanity they shall triumph.

Resolved, That we sympathize, and our steady and fearless 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 dropped into the house of Jeff Hankins and conducted himself to favor. No bets under \$100 were placed on the table and none over \$500 were received. 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 proprietor closed the game, being losers to the extent of \$5,000.

They Knew Nina.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Miss Nina Clarke Van Zandt, the young lady who is to marry August Spies, the condemned Chicago Anarchist, is well remembered 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, describe her as a child full of life, and tending toward the genius known as "Tomboy," and manifesting at an early age a self-will and determination that have characterized her strongly in her relations with her lover, the Anarchist Spies.

KANSAS HISTORY.

Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society.

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

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION.
Bound volumes added to the library, 2,890; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 10,008; volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 2,513; single newspapers and newspaper cuttings containing special historical material, 761; 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 newspaper files during the two years number 15,881 volumes. Of these 14,367 have been procured by gift and 1,514 by purchase. The total of the library at the present time is as follows: 8,522 bound volumes, 21,108 unbound volumes, 6,248 bound newspaper files and volumes of periodicals; in all, 35,778 volumes.

The growth of the library during the two years has been greater than that for any similar period. This has been due in part to the growth of the State in population, adding to the number of home contributors to our collections. 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 permanence which has attracted the attention of the older libraries and library workers of the country, leading to great liberality on their part in gifts to our library from their duplicate collections.

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

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 Congressional documents. Of this class our library has received during the two years, seventeen volumes of the series denominated Annals of Congress, covering the period from 1789 to 1821; twenty-nine volumes of the Register of Debates in Congress from 1821 to 1857; seventy-four volumes of the Congressional Globe, 1833 to 1852; forty-two volumes of the Congressional Record, commencing with the year 1873; in all 162 volumes of this class. Thus with what we have otherwise secured with little cost to the State, we have nearly a complete set of these volumes which contain a connected history of the discussions in Congress and in the country, of every important subject of public interest since the foundation of the Government, including the decisions of years in which Kansas affairs occupied so conspicuous a part in Congressional proceedings.

The unusual growth of the newspaper branch of our library is a marked feature, and of the 529 newspaper volumes now in the library, 1,137 have been added during the year past.

There are now being published in the State 733 newspapers and periodicals, the regular issues of which are all being preserved in the library of this society. It is the experience of the library that the collection of these newspapers are the fountain head of all exact data and information. And when it is considered that this society has gathered very full 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 newspapers published in the newer counties, it may be truly said that its work in this department is unparalleled in the history of library making.

Our accumulation of materials of historical 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 1880. This is a most rare and valuable contribution to our library of newspaper files, and goes largely to increase the mass of our collection in earlier dates in this most 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-two bound volumes, almost wholly of Topeka newspapers, published between the years 1839 and 1855 many of them of the earlier years of this period.

Among the manuscript accessions of interest which have added to the very full history of this class of historical material which the society possesses may be mentioned a gift made by Mr. Edward Byram, of Atchison County, of 711 papers of his grandfather, Rev. John Meeker, a missionary to Kansas Indians, and who set 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 the town of Johnson County, Kansas. He was a great dealer of printing, chiefly in the Indian languages, for the use of missionaries of all denominations 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 for 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 newspaper 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 of thirty years.

The society has received large accessions of pictures, historical recollections and miscellaneous contributions. The library and collections of the society have grown far beyond the accommodations for them in the State-house. The board views the importance of a provision in the new capital, on its completion, for suitable and ample room for the society for many years to come.

The new directors chosen were: J. G. Pratt, Edwardsville; J. B. Abbot, De Soto; N. A. Adams, Manhattan; J. H. Dowling, Hays City; George W. Knapp, Clyde; C. E. Faulkner, Salina; G. W. Veale, J. B. McAfee, T. A. Osborne, F. K. Hudson, Topeka; Cyrus Leland, Troy; L. B. Kellogg, Emporia; C. H. Kimball, Parsons; H. H. Williams, Oswatimie; Dr. Charles Williamson, Washington; E. B. Crew, Delphos; A. W. Smith, McPherson; T. A. McNeal, Medicine Lodge; T. B. Murdoch, 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. Hunt, Jetmore; J. R. Burton, Abilene; J. B. Clagston, 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 a 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 Macdonald 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 on account of a disagreement with Sir John. Some of Chapleau's friends, who have believed the statement, but the statement comes from well-advised authority.

M'QUADE AT SING SING.

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Convicted "Boodler" 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 under-sheriff entered the Tombs and with the aid of the sheriff's representatives handcuffed McQuade and then gave the following receipt to Warden Walsworth:

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—prisoner—seven years.
[Signed] J. H. SAXTON,
Under-sheriff.

McQuade was quickly hurried into a 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 handcuffed to Barney 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 the station.

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 chairman'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 to him. McQuade was then cautioned as to his behavior 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 starch shirts.

GENERAL HAZEN'S FUNERAL.

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The remains of General Hazen, who died here Monday night, were taken yesterday from No. 1397 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 cablegram 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 military honors on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, from St. John's Church. His remains will be temporarily 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 as a memorial to the day his death was announced. 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.