# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

### VOLUME XII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1886.

NUMBER 25

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 15th the House bill increasing widows' pensions came up, and Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment increasing the pensions of minor children and those idiotic or insane which was agreed to and without reaching a final vote the bill went over. The death of Representative Hahn, of Louisiana, was announced and the Senate adjourned...Owing to the sudden death of Representative Hahn no business was transacted in the House.

In the Senate on the 16th the House bill increasing the pension of soldiers' widows from \$8 to \$12 per month was called up and the Senate reconsidered all amendments and finally passed the bill as it came from the House. The bill only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The debate on the right of the Senate to call for papers in removal cases was then resumed and continued until adjournment...In the House several bills were introduced. Mr. Bland moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the Free Coinage bill a continuous order on certain days. This brought on a short struggle between the friends and opponents of silver. The resolution was finally adopted. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Van Wyck from \$8 to \$12 per month was called up and

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Public Lands to directing the Committee on Public Lands to alleged destruction of timber on public lands adjoining the lands of the Northern Pacific railroad. The Electoral Count bill was then discussed briefly and passad. Debate on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the right to call for papers was then resumed, and continued until adjournment.... In the House many bills were reported from committees. The Senate amendments to the Urgency Deficiency bill was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was considered until adjournment.

THE Senate on the 18th passed the bill providing for a commission of five to investigate the liquor traffic and its relations to revgate the liquor traffic and its relations to revenue and taxation; also the bill providing for the study in the schools of the Territories and District of Columbia of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics; also the bill to remove the charge of desertion from soldiers of the late war who re-enlisted, under certain provisions. Debate was then resumed on the right to call for papers in cases of removal, and continued until adjournment... At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was considered until adjournment.

The Senate on the 19th passed Senator

THE Senate on the 19th passed Senator Coke's bill setting apart for ten years a strip Coke's bill setting apart for ten years a strip of public land twenty miles wide along the east line of the State of Colorado as a National live-stock highway. The bill also passed for the relief of the heirs or representatives of certain recruits killed in the Quantrill raid on Lawrence, Kan., in 1863. The remainder of the day was devoted to debate on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the right to call for papers... The House devoted the day to the passage of private bills, and at the evening session passed thirty pension bills. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MR. TWEED, counsel for the Union Pacific railroad, declared recently to the House Committee on Pacific Roads that the company would turn over all its unsubsidized lands and other assets if Congress would extend the time within which their indebtedness to the Government must be Knights of Labor. Hoxie claimed that the Knights had first broken the agreement feared that De Freycinet will be powerless have been made prior to the appraisement. Some feared that De Freycinet will be powerless have been made prior to the appraisement.

THE House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report favorably upon the to do with them as an organization. It bill to repeal the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land law.

THE Senate Committee on Claims, in its report adverse to a private claim which had been disallowed by the Southern Claims Commission, on the ground of insufficient proof of loyalty of the claimant, says that there are nearly 9,600 of these rejected claims, involving an amount of more than \$50,000,000. The committee do not deem it just or wise to open the door to this flood of claims, when no substantial or equitable reason is shown for so doing.

In the Congressional investigation of the Western Union telegraph monopoly Dr. Norvin Green was forced to admit that the company's charges for telegraph service in

Kansas was excessive. THE House Ways and Means Committee has acted favorably upon a bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Banking and Currency Committee of the House had a conference with Treasurer Jordan at his residence in Washing. ton. The principal subject of discussion was as to the means of keeping silver in circulation as long as possible. He favored making the banks the circulating agency instead of the Treasury.

THE Cabinet at a recent meeting had under consideration the proposed abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty.

THE Senate recently confirmed Cornelius Voorhees, of Missouri, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Missouri; John Woessner, of Texas, Consul of the United States at Saltillo; William C. Jones, of Kansas, Marshal of the United States for the District of Kansas; N. O. King, of Texas, Secretary of the Legation and Consul of the United States at Bogota; Briga dier General Alfred H. Terry, Major Gen-

BRIGADIER GENERAL HOWARD has been nominated Major General by the President to succeed Major General Pope, retired.

THE President has approved the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sail-

THE House Committee on Commerce has acted favorably upon the bill to establish a Bureau of Public Health in the Interior Department, thus abolishing the National

TEN thousand Irishmen paraded in New York City in honor of St. Patrick's day. The procession was cheered all along its Mayor Grace and the council reviewed it.

Ex-PRESIDENT ARTHUR was reported to be seriously sick on the 16th. There were doubts of his recovery.

THE Democratic State Convention of ticket: Governor-Amasa Sprague; Lieutenant Governor-Thomas P. Robin on; Secretary of State-Franklin P. Owen: Attorney General-Edwin Metcalf: State Treasurer-John J. Perry.

A DIVER sent to the scene of the Oregon's wreck has returned to New York and reported that the Oregon had broken in two and that pieces of the cargo from her hold were coming to the surface. The theory was that she broke in two when the bow struck the bottom.

A DISPATCH from New York of the 16th says: The Union Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, and Denver & Rio Grande roads to-day met the lowest cut in passenger rates which had previously been made by other roads, the rate now being \$25 from the Missouri river to San Francisco, with \$5 rebate for first-class tickets, and \$20, with \$10 rebate, for second-class or mixed

THE Assembly at Trenton, N. J., on the 17th passed a resolution approving the course of Mr. Parnell, who comes of New Jersey blood, and extending the Legislature's best wishes for the success of the struggle for local self-government in Ireland.

T. J. ORR's store at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

burned recently. Loss, \$25,000. ALL the cloakmakers in New York City, numbering 1,500, were reported out on a strike. They did not ask for increased wages, but demanded that the contract system be abolished so that they deal directly with the firm themselves.

THE New York alderman, Henry J. Jaehne, has been arrested, charged with bribery.

BOTH branches of the New York State Legislature have passed the bill requiring that street railroad franchises in New York be sold to the highest bidder.

THE city hall at Fall River, Mass., caught fire the other night, destroying the building with all the records. The money loss amounted to \$250,000.

By an explosion of natural gas at Murraysville, Westmoreland County, Pa., recently, seven persons were injured, three of them fatally. The explosion was followed by a fire, which destroyed seven dwelling houses.

THE WEST.
THE rolling mill at New Philadelphia, O., which has been idle for some time, has resumed operations in all departments.

THE Liberal Territorial Committee of Utah has passed a resolution eulogizing Governor Murray and calling for more vigorous legislation by Congress. THE Cincinnati harnessmakers' strike has

ended, Graf, Marsbacks & Co.'s factory surrendering. MIKE HUMPHREYS and a pal known as

Texas" have been arrested, accused of the Rock Island express robbery near Joliet, Ill. THE saloons at Sioux City, Iowa, have cen closed. The C. W. Allen Tobacco Company, of

Chicago, have adopted the eight-hour system, with no change in wages. THE round trip rate between Chicago and

San Francisco was \$69 on the 18th. H. M. HOXIE, Vice President of the Mis-

souri Pacific, refused the interview requested by Grand Master Powderly, of the and the company would have nothing more was stated that the railroads forming the Central Traffic Association were in concert in fighting the Knights of Labor.

THE Polish Church trial at Detroit, Mich. was decided in favor of Bishop Borgess who sued for a writ of ejectment against the deposed Father Kolasinski. Father Kolasinski's attorneys have determined to carry the case to a higher court.

LAST spring Pingree & Smith, of Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of shoes, had trouble with their employes which resulted in the employment of non-union workmen and a boycott against them. Finding their business running down they have agreed to the terms of the Knights, arbitration to settle all disputes for the future.

THE street railway company of Columbus, O., whose drivers were on strike, ran one car over the line, under the requirement of the charter, on the 19th. The police assisted, and on the return trip the men endeavored to take possession of the car, but were clubbed off by the police. The mayor, however, was not inclined to allow further police interference.

### THE SOUTH.

THE steamer Chattanooga was run aground by the pilot near Chattanooga, Tenn., recently and totally wrecked. He allowed the rudder to get the mastery and the boat plowed into the bank with a full head of steam on.

A TERRIBLE affair, due to race hatred. party of fifty white men rode into town and going to the court house shot dead ten of the negroes awaiting trial for the attempted assassination of James Liddell, a prominent citizen. Intense excitement pre-

EMMA NORMAN, a country girl, aged twenty-one, near Memphis, Tenn., recently shot and killed her seducer, Henry Arnold, who had married Nellie Kiley. Miss Norman was taken to jail.

INCIDENTAL to the strike in Texas a train was derailed near Marshall and a bridge burned near Fort Worth on the 17th. At Aerona, Ky., recently an aged, unknown man was burned to death by the

grass catching fire near where he had lain

down to sleep. PATTON & Co., merchants of Sandersville, Miss., have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$350,000; assets, \$65,000.

John Gillespie, the negro who murdered Mrs. Thomas Grey near Loudon, Tenn., was hanged by a mob of 200 men near the scene of the crime.

ANOTHER bridge was burned on the Texas Pacific thirteen miles from Marshall on the isth. A reward was offered for the conviction of the incend aries. C. W. MONROE, editor of the Redfield

(Ark.) Star, was recently knocked down by J. M. White for certain criticisms in his bank by Bradstreev's, but was generally bepaper. The same day the editor, in an- heved to be safe, Rhode Island has nominated the following other part of town, was knocked down by Jeff Clark, an intimate friend of White's. las sent the following nominations to the consumed the large wholesale house of A. M. Bruni & Bros. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, James C. Holmes; at Sheldon, Mo., John S.

GENERAL. Louise Michel, the notorious female an-

archist of France, announces that she intends to make a tour of America. THE French Chamber of Deputies has voted urgency for a credit of 200,000 francs

for the proposed Pasteur institution. THE Austro-Hungarian Minister of War has resolved to mass large forces of troops on the southern frontiers in order to counteract important military measures adopt-

ed by Russia. THE Canadian customs authorities at Ottawa have seized 25,000 copies of Lord Bea- funny. consfield's "Endymion," published by Harper Bros., of New York, and sent into Canada for sale. It was understood that the reason for the seizure was that Dawson Bros., publishers of Montreal, had the copyright of the work for the Dominion. The

books will be destroyed. THE committee which has had under consideration Prince Bismarck's spirit measure bill, and which had already rejected the first clause, voted against the remaining clauses of the bill, thus defeating the entire measure.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in Ireland without disorder save in Londonderry, where during a row stones were used and an inspector and a constable injured. THE treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria has been ratified by the representatives of the Powers interested.

THE English House of Commons, 202 to 177, rejected a motion to pass the Scottish Church Disestablishment bill to second reading.

A BAND of robbers recently created a stampede of oxen at Aulnay, in the Charante Inferieure, France, an out-of-the-way town. Three persons were trampled to death and more than one hundred injured, some fatally. The robbers got away with about \$5,000 of booty.

THE man who was recently carried over Niagara Falls is believed to be Gustave Mercier, the absconding ledgerkeeper of the Banque Nationale in Montreal. M. Pasteur has been decorated by King Humbert of Italy.

THE English naval estimates have been adopted by the House of Commons. They are the largest since the Crimean war. THE Mikado of Japan has donated \$500

to the Grant monument fund. Official telegrams from Zanzibar confirm the recent report of the putting to

Mombesa. VISCOUNT HINTON, of London, was sentenced to a year's hard labor recently for general financial worthlessn

A DISPATCH from Italy, of the 18th, says: Two fatal cases of cholera are reported from Candea, two from Pelia and sevenfrom Padua.

UNEMPLOYED workingmen at Liege, Bel- tion of the county, without regard to its gium, recently attacked shops and cafes. The gensdarmes finally succeeded in restoring order, making many arrests. THE National Zeitung and other German

papers contain similar articles to that residence or home in any other place. Imof the Post, attacking France. In Ger- provements to the amount of \$100, includto oppose the desire of partisans for revenge.

Business failures for the seven days ended March 19 numbered: For the United States, 190; Canada, 35; total, 225, compared with a total of 239 the previous week.

THE LATEST.

GALENA, Ill., March 20 .- Mrs. Grant still maintains a correspondence with many of her late husband's old friends in this city, and in a letter recently received she confirms the statement to the effect that the publishers of the General's memoirs have sent her a check for \$200,000 as her proportion of the proceeds so far derived from the sale of her husband's book. She also states that the money was paid her upon the anniversary the signing of the contract between the General and his publisher, and that her entire share in the proceeds derived trom the sale of the memoirs will probably aggregate half a million dollars. No positive information has been received here from Mss. Grant as to what disposition she will probably make of the money, but it is believed that a large share of it will be paid to relatives and friends of General Grant who lost

by the failure of Grant & Ward. Regarding the sale of the first volume of the memoirs, it may be said that the largest number of copies subscribed for in any locality, considering the size of the popula tion, was taken in Joe Daviess County, the former home of the illustrious compiler.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 20.-Miss Jessie Carroll, a prominent and wealthy took place recently at Carrollton, Miss. A young lady, was arrested on her farm in Rhea County this evening for complicity in the embezzlement of Frank Jones, chief book keeper of the Champion Works at Springfield, Ohio. The arrest was made by Pinkerton detectives and develops an extraordinary sensation in connection with this matter. Miss Carroll came to Rhea county, Tennessee, from Springfield, Ohio, two years ago. She paid \$5,000 cash for a fine farm, built an elegant residence, purchased valuable property and at once became a society and she posed as wealthy heiress and was courted and greatly admired. As soon as she learned of Jones' arrest at Springfield, she left Rhea County, and started to Florida, but was decoyed back by telegrams from the detectives and at once arrested. The chief books of the Champion Company were found buried in her ice house at Spring City, and other strong evidence secured that she is privy to his defalcations. A small amount of money was found on her person, but it is known she left here with an immense sum and has concealed it somewhere. She w l be taken to Ohio. She is a beau-

DULUTH. Minn., March 20.-Lenham & Co., who own eight elevators in Dakota on the line of the Northern Pacific, assigned yesterday afternoon, for what amount is not ye. known, but quite large, as they did an extensive business. The firm was rated

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The President A FIRE at Nuevo Laredo, Tex., recent y, Senate: Postmasters—At New Orleans, consumed the large wholesale house of A. S muel H. Buck; at St. Charles, Mo., Preston.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE big boys of a school in Wilson County bout a year ago concluded to have some fun with their teacher, J. C. Williams, and attempted to extort a treat from him. Upon his refusal they took him to a creek near by, cut a hole in the ice and gave him a mplete ducking. The boys were fined for year: breach of the peace and the teacher com-menced suit for damages against the boys and their advisers, and at the late term of court obtained a verdict for \$3,000. Not so

THE charter for the Hoxie town company was recently filed. The new town is near Kenneth, Sheridan County, which latter the former proposes to absorb. It is said that the new company purchased at market price all the vacant lots in Kenneth, and then at a meeting of the citizens made the offer to move all the houses there over to Hoxie and place them in good order on good foundations, with cellars, etc., free of and a committee appointed to select the ots and award them to those now living in Kenneth. The houses are to be moved within sixty sixty days, wells bored and the old town abandoned.

Among the charters recently filed with the Secretary of State were: Kansas Electric Company, of Topeka, capital stock, \$10,000; the WaKeeney Bureau of Correspondence for the benefit of those who contemplate settling in Western Kan-sas; the Leesburg Town Company, Stafford County, capital stock, \$5,000; the Arkansas City Cracker Company, capital, \$20,000; the Emporia Church of Predestinarian. Baptist; Bridgeport (Saline County) Presbyterian Church, and St. Paul's Univeralist Church, of Hutchinson.

In reply to inquiries concerning the right way of the Union Pacific railroad, the Board of Railroad Commissioners recently stated that the act of Congress of 1862 granted the right of way to the Pacific reads through the public domain to the width of 400 feet, 200 feet on each side of the road. At the time this road was built through Russell County, the land belonged to the public domain, hence the width of the right of way of the road in that county is 200 feet on each side of the track.

THE Attorney General has given his opinion that under the new law relating to the death of Bishop Harrington by the King of sale of school lands, which prohibits the sale of school lands until three years after the organization of the county in which the land lies, it not only applies to counties organized after the passage of the act. but that it applies to newly organized counties as well; in fact to all counties in the State, and prohibits the sale of all school land until three years after the organizacondition, organized or unorganized, at the time of the passage of the act. A six months' residence is required, and such residence must have been exclusive of a The petition must aver and the petitioner must prove that he has not before taken school land to the amount of one quarter section.

LATEST patents granted Kansas inventors: Shaft and elevator for mines, Braidwood & Oswald, of Pittsburgh; stone sew ing machine, William H. Campbell, of Wichita; turn table, Jarvis M. Flint, of Thayer; grain drill, Miledon Wonser, of Kingston.

DEEDS covering sixty-four sections o railroad land, about 41,000 acres, were filed for record one week recently in Sheridan County. Estimating this land at four dollars per acre, it will add \$164,000 to the list of taxable property in the county.

HON. A. W. SMITH, recently appointed one of the State House Commissioners, has

declined to accept. As A. J. Hill and family, of Washington Territory, were the other day seated in a car on the Union Pacific road, approaching Topeka, three men approached him and one desired Mr. Hill to give him five dollars in paper for that amount in silver. Hill, in offering to accommodate him, exposed a one hundred-dollar bill which the fellow grabbed, and ran for the rear of the car. Hill started in pursuit, but was impeded by two men, the fellow's pals, who jostled him and got in his way. The thief got away with the money, but Hill collared one of the others and held him until the train reached Topeka, where he was locked up. He gave the name of George

Reames. It is stated that Attorney General Bradford has lately been engaged in furnishing a legal opinion on the various points involved in the law passed at the late session of the Legislature in relation to State officers and agents, and defining certain crimes. This decision is called for by various State officials, who desire to keep within their duties under the new law, including Governor Martin, who desired an opinion as to the construction of the law in the matter of offering rewards for the apprehension of offenders.

A CHARTER has been filed with the Secre tary of State for the Parsons, Girard & Arcadia railroad.

THE other night Mr. and Mrs. Sprantling. of Graham County, slept with their only child, a boy a few years old. On awaking the next morning they found the child dead. It is said that the child was well when the family retired in the evening. R. H. BALLINGER, formerly of Larned, has been appointed postmaster at Kanka-

ALEXANDER LOVE, of Lawrence, has been appointed one of the State House Commis-

THE State Central Committee of the Pro hibition party recently decided to hold their camp meeting at Bismarck Grove the

ABOUT seven o'clock the other evening. while people were passing and clerks at work in the Garden City post-office, a thief quietly raised a window of the office and abtracted the cash box, containing \$100. Pursuit was immediately made, but the thief

### KANSAS METHODISTS.

Close of the South Kansas Methodist Conference-The Appointments. McPherson, Kan., March 17.-The fourth annual session of the South Kansas Methodist conference closed yesterday with the following appointments for the ensuing

Winfield District-M. L. Gates, presiding elder; Anthony, S. Price; Arkansas City, W. H. Cline; Argonia, F. M. Romiee; Allica, D. S. Hodgson; Avilla, W. M. Hays; Burdenville, H. S. Lundy; Caldwell, W. H. Rose; Coldwater, John A. Davis; Dexter, to be supplied; Freeport, to be supplied; Geuda Springs, N. H. Brink; Hazleton, Robert Sanderson; Harper, John A. Lucas; Kiowa, to be supplied; Medicine Lodge, W. H. Gilliam; New Salem, N. J. Benton; Oxford, John A. Holmes; Perth, to be supplied; Sharon, to be supplied; South Haven, A. B. Cluckner; Wellington, A. T. Burris; Wellington circuit, R. C. Botteroff; Winfield, B. Kelley; N. S. Buckner, agent for the Southwest Kansas Col-

Wichita District—J. D. Dolkin, presiding withita District—J. D. Dolkin, presiding elder; Andover, J. W. Anderson; Arlington, J. L. Stratford; Bross, C. R. Williams; Cheney, C. S. Burleigh; Conway Springs, Sam McKibben; East Wichita, J. D. Woods; Greensburg, J. H. Smith; Goddard, E. C. Bach; Haysville, N. A. Porter; Iuka, B. F. Wander; Kingman, A. Hoffman; Maxville, Wander; Kingman, A. Hoffman; Maxville, to be supplied; McHope and Eldridge, A. J. Taylor; Mt. Vernon, O. A. Smith; Mulvane, James Tull; Ninnescah, J. A. Mathews; Norwich, to be supplied; Pratt, W. R. Watson; St. John, W. S. Richards; Stafford, H. E. Fleming; Wichita, T. S. Hodgeson.

Newton District—B. O. Swartz, presiding

J. M. Furston; Burrton, J. M. Archer; Douglass, G. W. Akers; Douglass Circuit, R. B. Engle; Eldorado D. W. Phillips; Halstead, L. M. Hartley; Halstead Circuit, to be supplied; Hunsayilla, L. L. Paser. to be supplied; Hunesville, J. L. Rose; Hutchinson, D. D. Aken; Hutchinson Circuit, to be supplied; Latham, Jeffrey Martin; Leon, E. B. Bott; Newton, C. A. King; Nickerson, W. R. Robinson; Peabody, W. W. Woodside; Pontiac, J. L. Patton; Sedgwick, A. Partmann; Valley Center, A. H. Parker; Walton, P. D. Lahn.

Larned District—T. C. Miller, presiding elder; Brow's Grove, to be supplied; Canton, L. O. Mead and W. J. Barron; Chase, A. J. Bixter; Conway, S. A. Drummond; Florence, to be supplied; Garfield, to be supplied; Great Bend, S. H. Enyear; Great Bend circuit, to be supplied; Kingsley, J. M. Roman; La Crosse, to be supplied Larned, N. P. Tedrick; Little River, C. V. Larned, N. P. Tedrick; Little River, C. V. Pen; Lyons, A. O. Ebright; McPherson, Harrison Waite; Marion, Thomas Anderson; Marion circuit, P. H. Pracht; Marquette, W. J. Miller; Notham, to be supplied; Pawnee Rock, J. M. Clark; Prosper, C. H. Montgomery; Rush Center, W. H. Myers; secretary, Stephen Brank.

Garden City District—A. P. George, presiding elder: A shand Charles R. Robinson.

siding elder; Ashland, Charles R. Robinson; Cimarron, to be supplied; Dighton, to be supplied; Dodge City, G. Lowther; Fowler, to be supplied; Garden City, P. F. Jones; Greeley and Wichita, to be supplied; Harto be supplied; Mead Center, J. N. Stamper Ness City, to be supplied; Richfield, to be supplied; Spearville, W. G. Elliott; Syracuse, C. H. Grady; Ulysses, to be supplied; E. C. Brooks, chaplain Colorado penitentiary.

### NATIONAL NOTES.

Pension Legislation-A Bill to Pension Ex-Prisoners of War-parks Reversed

WASHINGTON, March 17.-The House Committee on Invalid Pensions held a long session last night, at which it considered the bill to pension ex-Union prisoners; to increase the rate of pension for the loss of a leg or arm; to increase the rate of pension for the loss of an eye, and the Ellsberry bill to pension all honorably discharged incapacitated from performing manual labor. The latter amended so as to provide that honorably discharged soldiers who had served ninety days during the war and who are or who might become disabled from performing manual labor unless such disability was occasioned by their own gross or vicious habits, should be entitled to a pension and in that form it was ordered to be reported to the House. The bill to increase the rate of pension for loss of an eye was also ordered to be reported favorably. other two measures were laid over for further consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the ex-parte case of James Brittan, reversing the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of November 12, 1885, which held that as under section 2,261 revised statutes, a person was entitled to but one pre-emption right, he could not after perfecting one pre-emption right be per-mitted to commute a homestead entry into a cash entry under section 2,301 revised statutes, as this would be equivalent to a second indorsement of the same right in respect to the interests involved. This decision is regarded by land office officials as the most important public land decision made by the Interior Department in many

### CONSCIENCE STUNG

A Reformed Thief Endeavors to Make Ref, titution. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The Postmas-

ter-General on the 6th of last December received a letter postmarked at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in which the writer asks assistance of the department in finding the rightful owner of \$140 inclosed. The letter is signed "From a Christian," and states that in 1864 or 1865 the writer stole a letter from North Platte, Neb., a letter containing \$125 was handed him for transmission by a soldier then stationed there. From this letter he took \$100, mailing th with the balance of the money. Although fourteen years have elapsed since the theft was committed, the postal authorities have at last succeeded in finding the rightful owner of the \$40, and payment to Enoch Riggles of Plum Willow, Iowa, has been ordered. Further efforts will be made by the department to find the owner of the

### STEAMER SUNK.

The Curard Steamer Oregon Ren Into While Filled With Passengers-All on Board Saved-The Mail and Cargo Lost. SANDY HOOK, N. Y., March 15,-The steamer Oregon was run into by a schooner between three and four o'clock yesterday morning while east of Fire Island and had a huge hole stove into her. Part of her passengers were transferred to a pilot beat and part to a passing schooner and were all subsequently transferred to steamer Fulda. The Oregon was entirely abandoned and sank at one p. m. The German steamship Fulda, Captain Aingk, from Bremen, arrived at the bar at 5:25 p. m. yesterday. The Captain reported that he stopped off Fire Island at 12:15 p. m. in order to take up the passengers and crew of the Oregon and anchored at the bar off Sandy Hook, on account of low water, at 5:25 p. m. The saved of the Oregon are 185 first cabin, 66 second cabin and 389 steerage passengers

and 205 crew.

THE COLLISION.

The steamer Oregon collided with nunknown deep-ladened three-masted schooner at 4:29 a.m., when between Fire Island light and Shinnecock, the sailing vessel striking the steamer on the port side immediately under the drinking salpon, and tearing a large hole in her side under water. Captain Cottier of the Oregon was below at the time of the collision, the chief officer being in charge on the bridge. One of the passengers states that the hole was so large that one could drive a horse and wagon through it; also that when the ves-sel collided it sounded like the report of an ordinary cannon. The boats were, after some difficulty, manned and lowered into the The ladies were first got into the boats and transferred to pilot boat No. 11 and the schooner Fannie A. Gorham, Captain Mahoney, from Jacksonville for Boston. From eight to eleven a.m. the work of transferring the passengers was pro-ceeded with. All were transferred in safety, not a single life being lost. At 12:15 p. m. they were all safely transferred again to the steamer Fulda. Captain Cottier was the last man to leave the ship.

THE PASSENGERS ASLEEP. The shock of the collision immediately awoke the sleeping passengers and that portion of the crew having their watch below. The passengers at first were thrown into great confusion, but the calmness of the officers and the fact that the day was just beginning to break over a tranquil sea reassured them. At the time the collision took place pilot boat No. 11 was about to put a pilot on board, and the schooner Fana pilot on board, and the schooner Fan-nie A. Gorham, of Boston, was passing near. These immediately bore down to the scene and lay by ready to offer assistance. An examination of the Oregon showed that she had two holes in her port sides below the water line, as if the schooner had rebounded from the first blow and the struck the steamer accord time and then struck the steamer a second time. All efforts to stop the leaks proved unavailing, and the great steamer began to settle in the water. The boats had been lowered when the accident first occurred. It was evident that the Oregon would afloat for some hours, but it would be impossible to her into port. The work of ferrying her passengers to the waiting schooner and pilot boat was begun at once. The women and children went first, the Captain leaving the slip last. It was eight hours from the time of the collision to the time when the Captain of the Oregon reached the deck of the pilot boat. The Oregon had settled low in the water and soon after the Captain had gained the pilot boat he saw his magnificent ship go down before his eyes.

HISTORICAL. The steamer Oregon was built by John Elder & Co. at Glasgow for the Guion line and was launched June 21, 1883. She ar rived here on her initial trip on October 14, 1883, making the run from Queenstown New York in seven days eight hours and thirty minutes. At that time she was the most magnificent, most powerful sels, with the exception of the Etruria, of the same line. She retained a record for the fastest speed. In August, 1884, she made the run from Queenstown to New York in six days, nine hours and twelve minutes, this being nearly twenty-four hours shorter than her first trip and the fastest then on record. On her re turn trip to Queenstown she made the run in six days, eleven hours and nine minutes. The dimensions of the Oregon were: 520 feet in length, 54 feet breadth of beam, 40% feet depth of hold and 7,250 tons gross measurement. She was built of iron, with nine transverse water-tight bulkheads, five iron decks and a strong turtle back deck forward and aft as a protection from the heavy seas. She was fitted to accor date 340 saloon, 92 second cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers.

The Oregon had only been running about a year when by a shrewd move on the part of the Cunard line managers they secured the transfer of that vessel from the Guior to their company. A few weeks ago the Cunard line determined to establish a Wednesday fast line from Boston next month, and the Oregon and Gallia together with the Bothnia and Scythia were to have been transferred there. tugboat Fletcher, went down after the mail W. G. Thway, the United States inst who had charge of the mail, says that he only succeeded in recovering sixty-nine of the more than 600 bags which were on board when the collision occurred. He added that he was able to learn little about the collision except that the steamship was run into by an unknown schooner. None of the baggage, he said, was saved.

THE MAIL LOST.

Outlaws in Custody.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 15 .- J. A. Burris, Sheriff of Lamar County, Texas, the Peru, Neb., post-office, containing \$40, and United States Mershal J. N. Bruner, and again, in 1866 or 1867, while temporarily in charge of an express car at tory, left here this morning for their respective homes, having in custody Jake Cameron and the notorious Wade prothers, who so long headed a gang of hore thieves, whisky pedd ers and other outlaws over in East Texas, Kansas and the Territory. The band, thre in number, were months of incess oil and hot pursuit, during which fifteen others of the band were taken in. These three and one more Frank Starr, who made his escape Shreveport, La., in a skiff, form the last of the gang.

### Chase County Courant

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

### CHESS NUTS.

- "Twas growing late. "Miss Katie, guess," Exclaimed the beau, with glee, "Why does a man who's playing chesa Put you in mind of me?"
- "Because it takes so long before He makes a move," yawned Kate, "Oh no!" he cried, a little sore, "Because he tries to mate."
- "I know a better answer yet,"
  She smiled, "which you may guess."
  "A 'bishop, 'dearest, I must get
  When I my 'queen' possess?'
- "Not quite," she answered, with a yawn, "This game is not a match; Chess players always watch a pawn; You always—pawn a watch." —H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

### SO INEXPLICABLE.

### The "Messenger" Which Favored a Loving Couple.

Sitting in my fireside chair, I have often told the story of the "Inexplicable Messenger" for the benefit of some visitor, while my grandchildren listened to its well-known mysteries with an interest that seemed hardly lessened by familiarity. To-day some touch of youth the world, and I feel like giving my tale to a wider circle.

My great-uncle, Colonel Anthony
Carter, during the later years of last though unable to communicate with one century occupied the house in which I now live. P-was then one of the transmitted by the Inexplicable Messen most active in commerce of second-rank ger their daily notes, ardent with such provincial cities. The house stood in the aristocratic quarter of the town, and low in color, with four very flat white trade around the edge of the roof, from whose center rose one great square chimney. A considerable yard snrrounded it, and other mansions of like sedate elegance stood neighbors to it along the same select street.

great-uncle, in brief, was a chief nabob of the town. He had seen the world, and meant to enjoy life in solid fashion; he was especially set in the pursuit of any object upon which his lesire had fixed, being a man whose temper could bear no constraint or thwarting. For many years he had been a widower, and almost the only one of his desires left ungratified-for he had publie station and honor as well as private wealth-was the desire for a very handsome young wife, clever, well-bred, possessed of property, of good family name, a member in his church, and in every way worthy of the station in which he should place her. All these qualifications he insisted on; he would qualifications he insisted on; he would have nothing less. In the ordinary the colonel and his ally, Mistress course of events the chances were almost Dwight—a righteous old maid who infinite against obtaining such a prize, but the fortune that had favored him in other things seemed to bless him here.

In one of the neighboring mansions dwelt Mistress Mary Dwight, with her niece, Ellen Edgeworth, and upon this niece Colonel Carter had fixed his eyes. He had watched her through the last just given—containing mention of the years of girlhood, until now she stood "trusty messenger." The scene when before him a charming young woman. Lovely Ellen's beauty was of that quality which can not submit to the conventional comparison with flowers. She was worthy of a Sheridan. Never bein her veins. When the old man complimented her on the street, she did not A dozen times the aunt cried "Fie! fie!" how lovely eyes and well uplifted head! promised that they should hear when-\*To every manly and worthy heart that saw her she was a challenge to win her; for those were days of honest gallantry.

I now must tell you fair Ellen Edgeworth's secret. A month before Colonel Carter began his courtship she had hand; and every evening Miss Ellen met her fate and fallen desperately in threw back her head with mischievous love in three days with a young gentleman whom she had known in childhood, but who had just returned from a | welfere that day, and trusted that the long voyage, after years of absence. I colonel shared in it. Often she added deem that a dangerous moment when some trifle of news from the other young children brought up familiarly household to complete the colonel's together as children meet after separation to recognize in each other the change to womanhood and manhood. Ellen's lover was almost worthy of his incomparable good fortune. In person only son, a young man whose veins held much of his father's lively blood; so that you see my tale contains all the tragedy. But I can promise that no blood to watch these; he had all the doors and Messenger was neither kidnaper nor the approaches to the mansion marked, sheriff. Godfrey Carter was a young to reveal whether they were surreptiperson of temperament as spirited as tiously opened by night; he even sat a fair Ellen's. It is needless, then, to say that the love which had budded, blossomed and confessed itself in so brief a lumination into the darkness of the time was no tranquil affection, but an mystery. Yet he was not a man of absorbing passion that dominated their half intentions, and before hesitating ernoon and drove away. It had all hapfree young natures like a wizard's mas- many days he had decided upon action

Of all this the red-faced, determined colonel knew nothing until the day when he announced authoritatively to Edgeworth, by her aunt's permission.

Then young Godfrey, though a dutiful in the passage. Through these, though imprisoned, they had freedom in the imprisoned, they had freedom in the arts. his son his intended marriage to Miss son, spoke bravely up and told his se-cret, begging his father to think twice before laying siege to a lady twenty years his junior who had already given her heart away, and that to his own son. These injudicious words stirred the colonel to the foundations. "Look me in the face, sir!" he cried, after the first exchange of words. "I am in the prime of life, and have never yet been thwarted in a purpose, and mean to make that girl my wife. Find some other sweetheart. I forbid you ever meeting her again."

It is not difficult to imagine that with father of thine," wrote Ellen; "all my

such elements in conflict the situation in the two mansions soon grew very every evening in her aunt's presence, cane, his constant companion on the die ere I marry another man than thee." even in the teeth of destiny (but perhaps system would fin ally lead him.

stress, and wearing a new cocked hat that he rested on his knees while he talked within. But he had his match in black-eyed, rosy-cheeked Ellen, whose not only that his father was one who spirit only grew the keener and more buoyant under restraint, so that the strong blooded colonel felt every nerve tingling with desire to conquer her. As they sat decorously in the best room, his complete infatuation with the niece engaged with cards or with cake and he had the strongest of incitements to wine, this self-possesed, merry maiden, action. without violating the code of politeness one jot, made her suitor feel that she was fenced about with shining swords Ellen. "Moreover, my father is quick of wit, each one sheathed in a gay laugh. Her manner made little of his condemnation of his son's attachment, which he had bluntly expressed to her, calling him a "crash young lad who stepped before his elders." An undaunted faith in the star of true love

Thus Colonel Carter visited Mistress Dwight and her niece daily for the space of a month, the two lovers meanwhile being prohibited meeting. At the end of a second month they were not allowed to leave their own homes, where trusty servants kept them under surveillance. It had come about in this way. The colonel was counting on the entire separation of the lovers for extinguishing the slight fancy, as he deemed it, between them, when through the faithlessness of a servant he learned that they had been exchanging notes as often as twice a day through the entire period of prehibition. The tone of the particular note intercepted spurred the coming to old age warms my heart to inflamed colonel to instant action, as in learning from it the obstinacy of his son's passions he discovered how much

soul outside, Godfrey and Ellen still words as love in constraint may pen. Quick-eyed Ellen had discovered this messenger, and given the hint to Godwas built in the mansion style, light yel- frey before their communication through servants was cut off-a contingency half pilasters up the front and a white balus- anticipated by them. Here is one of the letters:

letters:

"My Beloved: Your words, far dearer to me now than my own life, were brought yesterday by our trusty messenger; to-day he returns this from thine Ellen. Do not speak, Godfrey, of our confinement: I would wait a lifetime for thee and count it little. You ask what fare have I in passing the time, but truly it brings blushes to my cheek to think how time passes, given all without a wasted minute to one constant, precious thought; and yet I am aba-hed to tell thee this, but take a sweet pleasure in robbing my own heart of its defenses. I breathe every breath, Godfrey, in thought of you. Oh, what a conquered Beatrice am I! And yet I doubt if your father thinks me a tamed spirit; for last evening, when he came as customary on love intent, and the wine being set out, he shot the customary compliment at me, I replied with that laugh you praise in me so greatly that such gallant words testified to many years in practice, and asked whether he thought the ladies in the Brazils handsome when he journeyed there in his youth. But he bore these hints toward his age bravely, and I admired him for his pluck, being your father, though a cruel one now. Dear Godfrey, with a thousand embraces, Your faithful Ellen."

After a certain lapse of time the obthought young people born into the world solely for purposes of discipline and abnegation. Ido not know what turn affairs might have taken if prying Mistress Dwight had not one day discovered one of Ellen's letters, written but not yet posted-the very one I have she displayed her discovery to the colonel and when Miss Ellen was later was all spirited vivacity, and her ad- fore was the fair girl so brave, so gay, mirers seemed to see the blood circulate so careless; never the colonel so testy and determined; never the aunt so prim. hang a blushing face, but answered to the niece; who would bind herself to wittily back with brave, merry, but, oh, no engagement against writing, but ever a letter came, adding that it would

assuredly be daily.
This promise, indeed, was kept. Every evening came the colonel down street, cocked hat on head and cane in glance to tell him that she had been pleased in learning of his son Godfrey's poignant assurance that the correspondence was of a verity still passing between the lovers.

How it passed was a mystery beyond his comprehension, and, were not the he was no other than Coloner Carter's doughty colonel a man of the most solid mental construction, likely to have converted him to a belief in spiritualism. He dismissed all his servants but two, elements of a troublesome domestic and employed a constable of the town was spilled, and that the Inexplicable windows and the gates that opened on watch upon Mistress Dwight's house; but all without throwing one ray of ilthat was almost more than summary, as will appear in the sequel.

Meantime the missives flitted between young Godfrey and Ellen like arrows to each other with the abandon of passionate trust and regard in spirited young natures. Without this communication hardly would they have endured their imprisonment so passively, though the forces that coerced them were harsh enough in those days, including as they did not only the rigor of prescribed pa-

weapons of defense seem light against his heavy approaches. He has a look tense; for elders in those days wielded of intending to conquer by main an authority over youthful people that they no longer possess. Miss Ellen was that does a little remind me of the movcompelled to receive the colonel's visit ing story he told us once together of once compelling a pirate to confess hidthe colonel arriving in dress of irre-proachable splendor, carrying a sword-wretch in a barrel of smoke. But I will

brought these words to Godfrey Carter they greatly agitated him. He knew

"I can not discourage your fears; they are all my own," Godfrey answered to move. Yesterday he drove in the coach, being gone several hours on the journey, I am not certain where, but I it." think from some word that Peter the coachman dropped it was to Calvert Hill. Now it is at this Calvert Hill that the notorious minister dwells who has laughed in her eyes, which showed a tied so many scandalous runaway constant carelessness of his authoritive presence that piqued and challenged the colonel more than aught else.

The Colone for the slowed a ded so many scandarious runaway couples in marriage—a person, I dare to think, who would scruple little at any deed, a fat fee in his pocket. Watch, then, thy tyrannous aunt, and, sweet Ellen, believe that whatever danger be-falls I shall be speedily at thy side. I thank God for thy bravery and thy wit. I am convinced the time is come when we must save our heels with our heads. Pray that no mischance befall our faithful Messenger, and send me note of all that happens, even the last straw, which may unexpectedly show the set of the find."

On the very next day young Godfrey received from the Inexplicable Messenger-who, despite the colonel's extremest vigilance, still served faithfully -a note confirming all his fears. Fair Ellen wrote that her aunt had announced a visit to a town bordering on Calvert Hill for the second day following, Mistress Dwight to go in the morning to make certain preparations, and Ellen to follow in the evening under escort of the colonel, whose business did not allow an earlier departure.

The lover's answer was brief. "Go," he said, "without opposition, and do not be alarmed should a highwayman beset the carriage in some dark passage of the road. I shall teach the coach man a lesson in dismounting, and give my father a chance to walk as far as the next town. Doubt not that this plot of intercepting .- Xenos Clark, in Harper's our elders shall turn to our best for-

At three o'clock the following afternoon—it was a dull November day, the air chill, the green grass stiff with frost -Colonel Carter, returning from the offices down-town, walked with steaming breath up to the front door of his own house; then, pausing there a minute, turned without entering to make his way toward the stables, where he gave some commands to the coachman before returning to the house. He did not see his son watching him in these movements from an upper window. Two hours later the two sat at dinner, each at the end of a large dining-table set for their sole use, with stately silver and china in elaborate array and lighted with four tall candlesticks, two at either end. Each was dressed with unusual care, and seemed in more companionable mood toward the other than for some time had been customary. Each deemed the victory in their long battle at last his own.

"I tell thee, Godfrey, best give up that girl," said the colonel, when the wine had been passed; "she is a highminded wench, and needs an older hand than thine to hold her.

"And dost give her up thyself?"
"Not to-day, Godfrey; but to-morrow
by this time thou shalt know my mind." "Agreed," cried the son. been thinking on it myself, and to-mor-row by this time thou shalt know mine."

and the man that wins her." They drank the toast, each smiling at the other's delusion. The colonel was thinking he soon should learn the secret of the "trusty messenger" that had perplexed him so greatly; for he be-lieved that Ellen once his wife by a forced marriage, his masterful spirit would quickly tame her to willing submission. The dinner went on slowly, marked by the decreasing length of the candles. The Colonel drank heavily. At length he took his seat by the fireside, and finding it difficult to keep awake, yielded to drowsiness, admonishing his son before falling asleep to wake him when the carriage should come round, as he intended going out that evening.

When young Godfrey saw his father in heavy slumber a new plan flashed across his mind. He noiselessly and quickly placed the lights in a remote corner of the room, and drew the house keys from the pocket of the sleeping He listened a moment; there was not a sound in the house. Hastening to the hall, he found lying there the great traveling coat and hat placed in readiness for his father, and had put these on just as the noise of the moving carriage reached his ears. It required but a moment to unlock the great hall door, and in another moment, aided by the obscurity, he had relocked it and jumped into the coach undetected by the waiting coachman. The man shut the door without a word, having eviernoon and drove away. It had all happened in ten minutes. He was a free man, and driving to the house of his be-

loved. Godfrey's emotion as the coach stopped before Mistress Dwight's door be imagined. Ellen was prepared a servant, who, throwing a dim illumination from his lantern into the interior, enabled her to take a seat at the remotest angle from the supposed colonel. The carriage moved off. God-frey said not a word during some minutes, though every breath in the dark, close warmth of the interior, where she breathed also, was like a perfume from heaven. The wheels rattled outside with a dull noise; he looked into the obscurity without to satisfy himself that they were following the Calvert Hill At the next instant Ellen spoke. "What means this strange night

"It means a wedding, Ellen, if thou

art willing."
"Godfrey here too?" she cried.

"None but I alone," he said; and in moment she was in his arms. It makes me young again, thinking

by the furtherance or a yet deeper des tiny); nor need I, having shown them so well advanced in their good fortune, follow them further along their journey. Not until the end did their driver discover his mistake, and they were then at the minister's door on Calvert

Parson MacFinster was much taken aback when he found who awaited him in his parlor.

"I have come to tell thee, Parson MacFinster, that my father made a mistake," said Godfrey, without waste of words; "and see here, I have brought a double purse of gold to convice thee of

"A double purse of gold is a great help to conviction," answered the parson, recovering his countenance; "and since the proverb says all is fair in love and war—and this seems to partake somewhat of both—I am your obedient servant, at your service.'

"Then marry me speedily," said Godfrey, "to this young lady, Mistress Ellen Edgeworth, and thank God she is a more willing bride than one or two that report says have come here.

Months afterward Colonel Anthony Carter forgave his son, and the family were reunited at a Christmas dinner, where fair Ellen behaved in such admirable spirit toward the colonel that his forgiveness at once ceased to be perfunctory, and became genuine. He kissed her heartily, saying he liked her better as a daughter than as a wife, and from that day they were boon friends

And the Inexplicable Messenger? It is here, hanging over the desk at which I write. Colonel Carter's sword-cane has descended to me, his grandnephew, with one thin little love-note actually in place in that narrow cavity where the sword enters—the same note that I have copied. Slipping out into the hall where the cane stood, perhaps a hundred years ago this very night, fair Ellen or gallant Godfrey would withdraw one little missive and substitute another, then hasten back with bated breath into the lighted room, thus making the unsuspecting colonel in his daily visits carrier of the very mail he was so solicitous of

### NOVEL SHADES.

### Pretty Hues of Light and Dark Blue for Spring Costumes.

Among the new spring goods have many novel shades-in fact, there are so many distinctions of shade without any particular differences of decided hue, that to undertake to "carry a color in one's hand, most generally results in the purchase of goods which when brought home prove to be no match at all for the original fabric for which it was desired. Blue in Baltic, Labrador and dark Neapolitan shades shows many variations of the old marine cadet and peacock colors. Sphinx is a deep blue with a dull metalic cast. Drake's neck is a lovely dark rich blue especially becoming to ladies of a rosy blonde type. Brown in golden tints, most beautiful of all the shades of this color is followed by countless tones and semi-tones, reaching from the darkest seal to the palest doe color, pinewood, amber and tan, each fresh tint of which is to be found in cashmere, serge, vigogne, camel's hair and other softly draping spring woolens.

One of the pretty models for making new spring costumes of boucle fabrics and other woolen goods shows a skirt "Come, we will drink to the fair dam-el," said the father. "Here's to her arranged upon a plain alpaca foundaarranged upon a plain alpaca foundation which is closely gored. These dra-peries will be trimmed with braids, passementeries, embroidery or woolen laces. Drooping quite low over the flat lappings on the skirt is a tablier drapery that crosses the front and is caught up quite high on the hips by pleats laid at each side of the tunic. The back drapery is plainly finished at the edges, falling almost to the foot of the skirt and draped very full over the tournure. The body of the costume is exceedingly graceful and chic. It has a Louis XIV vest that is closed all the way down with button holes and buttons, this waistcoat closely adjusted by double bust darts and graceful under-arm gores. Above this are jaunty jacket ronts that roll back in broad lapels to half the length of the waist, and then are cut away below. The jacket-fronts are shorter than the vest, thus exposing it over the hips as well as down the im's mediate front. The three seams of the back terminate in a "bird's tail postillion" which sets handsomely over the full tournure. A high military collar encircles the neck and is mostly concealed at the back by a rolling collar that extends no further forward than the tops of the lapels, this enhancing considerably the stylish effect of the costume.-N. Y. Post.

### A Re nan Water-Course.

The excavations carried on in the Roman arena at Paris have just been rewarded with very interesting results. An artificial water course in excellent preservation has just been laid bare. which evidently served the purpose of filling the circus with water on the occasion of mimic sea fights. Enough of the structure of the door posts reand came out speedily, accompanied by mained to show that the entrance was closed by a door of extraordinary strength, which would indeed be needed to stem the force of the water. The hole which held the door hinge is clearly made out. The excavators have further come upon a number of seats for the spectators, and also on some fragments of a slab on which were inscribed the names of the dignaturiesinhabitants of the ancient town of Lutetia, who had a right to seats of honor .- N. Y. Post.

—At Riverside, Cal., a grocer advertised that he would deal strictly on the journey, Colonel Carter, if that is you cash principle. Next day came one of sitting there in the dark so silently?" his oldest customers and asked for a loan of five dollars. "Certainly," said the grocer, handing him a five-dollar gold piece, "will that be enough?" "Yes," replied the customer, "I just wished a little money with which to buy a few groceries," and he turned away to give his orders to a clerk, while the on these two lovers so joyously reunited. grocer stood wondering where the cash

### TOOTHSOME TAMALES.

### How the Mexicans Make an Odd But

Among the rather odd spectacles that never fail to attract the attention of the new-comers is a sight that may be nightly witnessed on the streets of Fort Worth and in all the cities and larger towns of Texas. A little before sundown small groups of Mexicans with huge baskets swinging from their shoulders may be seen to take up places on the corners of the principal streets. Here they plant themselves for the night to carry on a trade, the littleness of which seems ridiculous, if not quite contemptible in the eyes of an Anglo-Saxon. Those big baskets contain tamales, an article of food that the new arrival from the trans-Mississippi country never saw or heard of. But he stops, perchance, to take a look at the swarthy salesman, thinking, no doubt, that the son of Mon-tezuma is a very odd-looking specimen of man, and wondering what sort of wares he has for sale. His curiosity prompts him to ask, and the good-natured "hombro," seeing that his questioner is a stranger in the land, takes out one of the shuck-wrapped articles, and, smiling, hands it over. The stranger cautiously unwraps his present, the Mexican all the while assuring him in mangled English that it is very good, and, having finally unfolded the mass of wrapping, proceeds to nibble at the interior pretty much as a shy perch at the angler's bait. It tastes pretty palatable, however, and the end of it is that he invests a nickel or a dime to the great delight of the humble vender. But he stops long enough during the devouring process to ask: How do you make 'em? And Mexy grins and tries to explain the modus operandi, but somehow or other his explanation fails to clear up the subject to any great extent, probably from the rather confusing mixture of English and Spanish words. But he meant to tell it about thus: Take some corn and soak in water all night. Then take out and grind until reduced to a dough-like state (the Mexicans grind in what they call a matate). The next thing is to prepare the chili, the seed of which is taken out and boiled for twenty-five minutes, then the skin is taken off and it is ground in with garlic, black pep-per, salt and some Mexican seeds. Some meat, usually lean beef, and not the little hairless dogs, as has been appeared but few really new colors, but slanderously charged, is chopped up very fine and a little lard is put over it. All is now ready save the shucks, the whitest of which are selected and scalded with hot water. The corn dough, with the various ingredients before one's eye," without a special sample in mentioned, is then spread on the shuck and the latter is rolled up. It is then ready to go into a pot of hot water,

where it is steamed till done. The Mexican sellers are odd citizens They appear to be very poor, yet during the course of a night they will take in a good many nickels, and as their tamales are made of very inexpensive materials nearly all is clear profit. price varies with the locality. In Austin two are sold for a cent, but in Fort Worth they are worth ten cents a dozen. The Mexicans are models of patience, and will stand on a street corner far into the lone hours of the night, never going home as long as there is the slightest chance of securing a customer. Even on cold and stormy nights they stay on the street, crouched in door

ways, till long past midnight. San Antonio is the paradise of the tamale man. Here he has a great plaza given up to his benefit. In this open space several scores of them collect, and after night-fall the scene be-

The habit of eating them once formed soon becomes as confirmed as any habit ever indulged in by man. What the meerschaum is to the German, opium to the Celestial, macaroni to the Italian, the tamale is to the Texan who has once learned to love it. Without it life is a barren waste, a howlingwilderness.-Fort Worth (Tex.) Gaze e.

### LOCAL ANTIPATHIES. The United States Immediately After the

### Revolutionary War.

At the time of our revolution the difficulties of traveling formed an important social obstacle to the union of the States. In our time the persons who pass in a single day between New York and Boston by six or seven distinct lines of railwere enough for all the travelers, and nearly all the freight besides, that went between these two cities. The journey began at three o'clock in the morning. Horses were changed every twenty miles, and if the roads were in good condition some forty miles would be made by ten o'clock in the evening. In bad weather, when the passengers had to get down and lift the clumsy wheels out of deep ruts, the progress was much slower. The loss of life from accidents, in proportion to the number of travelers, was much greater than it has ever been on the railway. Broad rivers like the Connecticut and Housatonic had no bridges. To drive across them in winter, when they were solidly frozen over. was easy; and in pleasant summer weather to cross in a row-boat was not a dangerous undertaking. But squalls at some seasons and floating ice at others were things to be feared. More than one instance is recorded where boats were crushed and passengers drowned, or saved only by scrambling upon ice-floes. After a week or ten days of discomfort and danger the jolted and jaded traveler reached New York. Sucn was a journey in the most highly civilized part of the United States. The eler in the United States fared better than the traveler in Europe; the danger

from highwaymen was but slight. Such being the difficulty of traveling, for very important reasons. Except in lived and died without ever having seen any State but their own. And as the hours of sleep each the rates of postage very high, people intellect are pretty sure to follow this heard from one another but seldom. course.—Philadelphia Press.

Commercial dealings between the different States were inconsiderable. occupation of the people was chiefly agriculture. Cities were few and small, and each little district for the most part supported itself. Under such circumstances the different parts of the country knew very little about each other, and local prejudices were intense. It was not simply free Massachusetts and slaveholding South Carolina, or English Connecticut and Dutch New York, that misunderstood and ridiculed each the other; but even between such neighboring States as Connecticut and Massachusetts, both of them thoroughly English and Puritan, and in all their social conditions almost exactly alike, it used often to be said that there was no love lost. These unspeakably stupid and contempible local antipathies are inherited by civilized men from that far-off time when the clan system prevailed over the face of the earth, and the hand of every clan was raised against its neighbors. They are pale and evanescent survivals. from the universal primitive warfare, and the sooner they die out from human society the better for every one. They should be stigmatized and frowned down upon every fit occasion, just as we frown apon swearing as a symbol of anger and contention. But the only thing which can finally destroy them is the wide-spread and unrestrained intercourse of different groups of people in peaceful, social and commercial relations. The rapidity with which this process is now going on is the most encouraging of all the symptoms of our modern civilization. But a century ago the progress made in this direction had been relatively small, and it was a very critical moment for the American people.-Prof. John Fisk, in Atlantic.

### DIET AND SLEEP.

### Rules for the Proper Management of Young

There is no royal road to the "bringing up" of children. It must be done by patient, persevering and more or less monotonous methods. Neither is there any cast-iron nor unniversally applicable code to follow in the matter. The motives to be appealed to in one child are entirely absent in another. The love which will conquer one tender little heart falls like a winter sunbeam upon another of the same household, and force must be called in to effect whatever reform is needed. The proper rearing of children requires of their parents not only eternal vigilance and eternal prayer, but an intuition so delicate and a love so unselfish that it is little wonder frail humanity usually falls short of its duty in this respect. It is, therefore, obvious that no work upon this then could be exhaustive.

In a brief article of this kind only a few grand, central truths pertaining to the subject can be touched upon. the first place it must be constantly remembered during the first years of a child's life that its healthful physical development is the main object to be attained, and, broadly speaking, no irregularity, no strain, no nerve-awakening stimulus should be allowed to interfere with the even current of its hearty and well-enjoyed meals, its abundant and frequent slumbers, its absorbing, jolly plays and walks and rides. Diet, sleep and exercise are the chief subjects which should engage the attention of a child's guardians during

its early years.

The digestion of a hand-fed infant is usually more imperfect than that of others, and it is most unfortunate when circumstances place an innocent babe under such disadvantages. Very many comes animated as crowds of customers of the dyspepsias, kidney troubles and assemble to their regular nocturnal similar difficulties now so prevalent may be traced to the artificial food administered during babyhood. Many such foods are recommended by experts, but the family physician should be consulted first upon the matter in any special case. After the first year is past and plain food of all kinds begins to be craved and assimilated by the child, consult its tastes and constitution, and, after the usual transition period of bread or crackers or well cooked cereals with milk, allow it plain food at regular intervals. Abjure pies, cakes, fried articles, pork, pickles and rich "made" dishes. Milk, lean meat, fruit, mushes, bread, carefully prepared vegetables, rice, sago, tapioca—these and many other things are all nutricious and healthful. For sweets, molasses, cutloaf sugar and pure candies may be permitted, the two latter in small quantities and always just after a hearty road and steamboat are numbered by meal. Never allow eating between thousands. In 1783 two stage coaches meals; it is the origin of disorders. and weaknesses which have killed many a bright child or have embittered

a long life. Only second in importance to diet is the matter of sleep. Never allow an infant to be wakened from its naps on any pretext whatever. At the age of one year, this consummation having been properly led up to beforehand, the child should be left to go to sleep alone. This is not cruel, nor even "unkind." It is the kindest, nost sensible course a parent can possibly pursue. The habit of much unquestioning sleep-taking-if we may so express it—generated by the early inculcation of the idea that going to bed is for the purpose of going im-mediately to sleep, is invaluable throughout life. This is an age of sleeplessness, and of frightful brain troubles resulting from this w. conquerable insomnia. It would be interesting to know how many of the men and women thus afflicted were put to sleep by means of songs and storier in their early years. It is a great pleasure for a loving mother to sit by 'er little one's bedside, or to hold him in his nightgown in her arms and rock him tosleep to some soothing ballad or monotonous fairy tale; but it is a doubtful proceeding at best, and has been proven case was still worse in the South, and it in many cases to have had disastrous was not so very much better in England results. After the warm, plain supper and France. In one respect the trav- and the happy bed-time frolic, then should come the quiet bedroom and undisturbed drowsiness. Dreamless sleep will soon habitually follow the content-ed "good-night." There is no danger There is no danger cople never made long journeys save of too much sleep for a healthy child. Many wise mothers manage to keep the the case of the soldiers, most people nap system in use until a child is six years of age, and to give him twelve mails were irregular and uncertain, and Health, happiness and a bright, active

### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

LISTEN TO YOUR MOTHER.

Listen to your mother, girls;
Take advice from her;
With your best and truest friend
Frequently confer;
She is wiser than your mates
In the giddy throng;
She will lead you to the right
When you're going wrong.

Listen to your mother, girls;
Do not turn aside
From her counsels, and embark
On a treacherous tide;
Take her in your confidence,
Tell her all the truth;
You could have no better guide
Through the days of youth.

When you feel disposed to break
From the ties of home;
When the siren's voice you hear
Tempting you to roam;
When persuaded and disturbed
By ambition's spur,
Listen to your mother, girls;
Take advice from her.

There are many demon ones

In angelic guise,
Waiting in your neighborhood
To secure a prize;
If within an evil net
You would not be caught.
Listen to your mother, girls;
Learn what she's been taught.

Youth is apt to make mistakes;
Prone to go astray;
Foolish virgins may be found
Anywhere to-day;
Unto wise and prudent ones
All your doubts refer;
Listen to your mother, girls,
Take advice from her.
—Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

### THREE STARS.

### The Part They Played in Fixing a Crime.

"Roll on, thou deep and dark-blue ocean-roll!" shouted a cheerful-looking passenger, casting a patronizing glance at the billowy waste on whose heaving bosom our good ship was tossed like a plaything.

"Roll and be hanged to it, if cnly it wouldn't roll me!" grumbled I.

It was my first experience with Neptune, and we didn't get on well together. To say the truth I was in no amiable mood. I had disagreed with the steward about the quality of the steak he had sent me for breakfast, and, fin-ally, had disagreed with my breakfast itself, and then had parted company

While leaning over the taffrail at this point, my feelings were harrowed by the poetical passenger's quotation. "You're sea sick," he remarked.

"I see I am," I replied, gruffly, intending no pun, but a slight criticism on the self-obviousness of the state-

"I've a sovereign specific for the malady," said the stranger. "You're a lucky man!" groaned I.

"I would be most happy to furnish you with it," he replied. "I have an abundant supply of it with me."

"Any thing! I—I'll take any thing—even arsenic, if it's only enough to put me out of my misery," I said.

"Come below," said he, taking my

When we had descended the stairs he inquired:
"Where is your state room?" I led the way to it.

"Now lie down, and I'll fix you directly," he said.

I threw off my coat and boots and tumbled into my berth.

The benevolent gentleman went out and returned quickly with something which he put into a glass with some water and gave me to drink. I swallowed it without a question. The effect was almost instantaneous. A gentle languor stole over me, and then fol-lowed what a little before I should have hailed as the scene of all bliss, complete unconsciousness. Whether it was the effect of the medicine, or because the weather - much obliged to the weather if that was it had changed, I know not, but when I awoke I found myself, if not recovered, at least con-

Next day I gained my sea legs, and felt no inconvenience. Mr. Rollickson by which name I learned to know my Byronic benefactor-and myself grew to be intimate friends. The truth is, he had a knack of making friends. He was an inexhaustible talker. With men he was an agreeable companion; with ladies he was captivating, fascinating.

We had an exquisite young creature on board, scarcely out of her teens, on her way to join an elderly maiden aunt in an inland English town, said to have testamentary designs upon her, which, if carried out, would place her in the front rank of matrimonial prizes. To this young lady Mr. Rollickson paid es-He read, talked and pecial court. quoted poetry to her till her pretty little head was turned; and before the voyage was over their engagement began

to be the talk of the ship.

Stress of weather made the passage a slow one. It was more than two weeks after we lost sight of the highlands of Neversink before we landed at Liverpool. I had hardly set foot on shore, and hadn't had time to congratulate myself on the fact when a hand was laid on my shoulder.

"You must go with me," said a determined voice in my ear.

I turned about quickly and found myself confronted by a man who might have sat for a Dickens portrait of Inspector Bucket. "The fewer words here the better.

I demanded an explanation. "You shall have it in due time," was the answer. "Do you intend to come peaceably or not?"

A short staff surmounted by a crown,

produced by the speaker, convinced me he had authority to enforce my obedience, and I walked along by his side.
"Your name is Roach," said a thin, sharp man into whose presence I was

"It is not," I answered. "Probably you will also deny having three stars tattooed on the back of your left arm, just below the elbow?" he added, sardonically.

"I do deny it; I bear no such mark,"

"That is easily tested," was the reply. "Turn up his sleeve, Jarvis." The assistant obeyed.

"I think that we have the right man." aid the latter. "Quite sure of it," said the sharp man, after glancing at the exposed

I twisted my arm so as to get a view of the part in question, and was utterly amazed to find the mark described by the officer. "I-I never saw it before," I stam-

mered, confusedly. "Such a statement will do you but little good," the officer said. "First, "First, you deny your name, and next the existence of a mark, which it is impossible you should have borne upon your person without knowing it. It so happens that this is the very mark by which we are instructed to identify Roach, the famous bank robber, for whose arrival we have been for some time watching.

ance tallies with his description in "All this is inexplicable," said I, helplessly.

"Except on the theory that we've got the right man," the other ans-

I was a total stranger, had no friends to call on for assistance. If I could only find Rollickson! A thought flashed upon me. He had gone ashore before me, and I had seen him in private con-ference with a man whom I now identified as the one who had arrested me. I remembered, too, that after awakening from the sleep into which I had been cast by the drug with which he had relieved me from sea-sickness, my arm had felt sore and stiff for several days. Might not Rollickson be the real Roach, and might he not have taken advantage of my stupor to place upon me a mark similar to that borne by himself; and had he not on landing pointed me out to the detectives as the object of their search, for the purpose of averting attention from himself? To this conclusion my mind came by one of those sudden intuitions which oft-times instantaneously produce deeper convic-tion than the most careful process of

reasoning.

Just then a cab passed the window, and in it came Rollickson himself.

"Stop that man!" I exclaimed, starting up and pointing him out.

The exclamation astonished those

present "Quick, quick, for heaven's sake!" I cried.

Impelled by my earnestness, a couple of policemen darted into the street. The cabman stopped in answer to their call, and soon Rollickson was escorted into the room in which I was a prisoner. He turned pale at the sight of me.
"Strip his arm!" I cried, eagerly.

He drew back as an officer approached, and it was only after a struggle and by main force that he was compelled to submit to the inspection, which revealed a mark the exact counterpart of that found upon myself.

Before I had finished the narrative of my acquaintance with Rollickson, and the circumstances under which it began, an American detective entered the office and fully identified my late friend as the criminal for whom I had been so singularly mistaken. I may add that when the blonde wig and the whiskers were removed, with which he had disguised himself, the likeness between myself and Rollickson was quite marked.

I was released from custody, and the real Roach detained in my stead. The next steamer carried him back to America to stand his trial for numerous burglaries. And the young lady, it is to be hoped, was cured of the romance of falling in love with strangers at first sight. - Philadelphia Call.

### A QUEER CUSTOM.

### What an American Witnessed in Florence on Ascension Day.

If we happen to be in Florence on Ascension Day, we shall see a great many people in the streets who offer for sale little wooden cages, two or three inches square, which are used in a very peculiar way. Each person who wants to know what his or her fortune is to be during the ensuing year, buys one of these cages, and into it is put a cricket. great numbers of which are caught on that day by children, and even men and women, in the fields and roads outside of the town. Each cricket is kept in its bars and escapes, then its owner expects good luck during all the year; but if the cricket's constitution can not withstand privation, and it dies in the cage before it is thin enough to get out, then the person who imprisoned it must expect misfortune. Many travelers buy some of these curious little cages as mementos; but if we do not wish to be troubled by Mr. Bergh, or our own conscience, we shall not go into the cricket fortunetelling business .- Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.

### A White Gorilla.

A white gorilla is on view at the Royal Aquarium at Westminister. Whether the animal is a true species or a highly-developed cross-bred is a question for the naturalists. Its height is about twenty-six inches, and its age freight-car. probably three or four years. Its body and limbs, both arms and legs, are almost free from hair, and it has no tail. The animal is very gentle and affectionate, clasping its keeper around the neck and kissing him like a child. It he said as I was about to speak. "Will drinks from a tumbler, and has a most intelligent manner. It is housed in a large, handsome cage or chamber with an entire glass front .- Cor. St. Louis Republican.

> -The first German Baptist Church in this country was organized in Newark, N. J., in 1849. A conference was organized in 1851, with eight churches, eight pastors and 404 members. In 1885 there were 155 churches, 151 pastors and 12,356 members. During the past year their contributions for home gracefully.
>
> "Yes, I know, the outside breast missions amounted to \$7,175, and for current church expenses \$119,944, an average of \$722 for each church, and more than \$9 for each member. - N. I.

### HE RESIGNED.

### Why a Newly-Appointed Railway Mail Clerk Returned His Commissio

A story they tell about Andrew Jeck, the veteran railway mail clerk, comes in well at this time, when they are making so many changes in the postal service. Jeck is the oldest railway clerk in Maine, and there are few, if any, on the postal cars anywhere as old as he; yet and other lands not easy of cultivation he is active, efficient and sharp. Years to orchard or timber trees is being more ago another fellow succeeded in getting himself appointed to fill Jeck's place. Of course Jeck consented to make one or two trips with him to show him the ropes. It happened that on the first trip they made together there was an accident and the car was thrown from the track. Jeck caught firmly hold of the table when he felt the first jar and came out of the accident unscratched and not the least disconcerted. The novice was flung in a heap into one corner and badly bruised. It further happens that your appear-

"Does this sort of thing happen very often?" he asked Jeck. "Oh, yes;" said Jeck. "And I forgot

to tell you that we all have a place to cling to when it comes. You must have a holding place purposely fixed to get a stiff grip on with your hands."

The top of the car was much battered by time and the new man asked, before they had gone much further on the route. "Mr. Jeck, what has made all these scars in the top of this car?"
"That's nothing," said Jeck. "It's
only where my neels have struck when

dents such as we have had this morn-When they finished their run the new appointee said he guessed he had enough of it, and would go back to selling groceries for a living, and Jeck staid in the railway mail service then

and ever after .- Lewiston (Me.) Jour-

I've been tossed into the air by acci-

### HE SKIPPED.

### A Washing-Machine Agent Who Was Not Proof Against Dynamite

"About four weeks ago," said a farmer on the market the other day, "I concluded to get rid of several old stumps near the barn, and I came in and purchased some giant cartridges. Next day forenoon I went at the job, and had just got a cartridge tamped down in the first stump when I saw a man drive up to the house. That was nothing to bother over, however, and I lighted the fuse and ran around the barn to wait for the explosion. I had only got in place when I heard a voice calling

"'Ah! there, Sharp! I want to sell you the best washing-machine ever

"It was the chap who had driven up, and my wife had sent him out to hunt me up. He was within ten feet of the stump when he called. I had a twominute fuse on the cartridge when I heard his voice, and I called back.

"'For Heaven's sake get out o' that!'
"Oh, I'll get out, after I have sold you a machine. Sharp, where are you?'
"Well, sir, you can have my ears if
that infernal idiot didn't walk up and rest his elbow on the stump, and he was there when she exploded. He took a rise of six or eight feet, came down spread-eagle fashion, and then scrambled up and made for his wagon with slivers sticking out all over him. When he went by the house my wife asked him if the machine saved ten per cent. in soap, but he never answered or came to a halt. He just sailed over the forewheel to his seat on the wagon, giving the horses a cut with the whip, and was a mile away when I went out to the road to inquire troit Free Press.

### HIS EXPERIENCE.

### Where Lovers of Dog Flesh Can Purchase

The Lewiston Journal gives a Boston drummer's experience with a highpriced dog, which he had purchased on one of his trips to Maine. The animal had become sufficiently familiar with his delighted owner to follow him, so the young man started to drive to Readfield. His dog ran along beside his team, jumping fences and scouring among the bushes. The drummer had not gone far when the dog played the mischief with a farmer's sheep, and the drummer cheerfully settled for the mutof the town. Each cricket is kept in its cage without food, and if it grows thin enough to get out between the little animal made a raid on a flock of hens, and killed several of them. The drummer pulled his wallet again, and paid

the cost of damage.

Well, he had hardly got under way once more, when that dog saw another flock of sheep. The drummer had bought all the spring lamb he could use, so he got out of the buggy and started for his dog with the whip. The horse became frightened and sprang. Ray-mond caught the tail-board of the

wagon and stopped the horse. He had no further adventures, but when he reached Readfield, he saw for the first time that only a small piece of chain dangled from his vest. When he jumped into the back of the wagon, the chain had eaught, pulled out his gold watch, and broken in two. The watch, which had cost him one hundred and twenty-five dollars, dropped in the road. He sent that dog home in a

### Pretty Good Material.

As Hostetter McGinnis was passing Schaumburg's Boss Clothing Emporium, that worthy merchant prince halted him and said:

"Don't yer vant ter buy a coat?" "No, I guess not. The material of coats isn't as good as it used to. Just look at this coat. I've had it five years, and had it turned once and it is as good "Eggscuse me, but dot coat has never

ish on dot left side." This was getting Hostetter in a corner, but he managed to get out very

pocket is still on the left side, but that tested the same as seed that is bought; just goes to prove what I said about the material being so good. The coat has been turned twice."—Texas Siftings.

for, although it may be known that it is new, there is no positive certainty that it is good.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The old fashion of wearing a rosette of natural flowers on the slipper is revived.—N. Y. Mail.

-Dr. T. H. Hoskins suggestively says that each acre of a man's farm is a page of a volume measuring his mental and moral culture. -The economy of planting hillsides

and more appreciated every year by Eastern farmers. - N. Y. Times -The beet-sugar product of the world exceeds that of cane-sugar by nearly 450,000 tons annually. A low average

of beet is fifteen tons to the acre, which yields 3,000 pounds to the acre, worth, at seven cents, \$210.—Boston Post. -Black Cake: One cup of butter,

one cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, three eggs beaten separately, three cups of flour, ginger, cinnamon and cloves to taste, one-half teaspoouful of soda dissolved in a cup of sour milk. -Boston Budget.

-Keep things snug and tidy about house and barns, and do not allow \$5 to be lost by a neglect of work which should be done there, for the sake of earning \$1 in the woods or in some fac-tory. When making a business of farming, it is not easy to earn much money at other business without losing money on the farm .- Montreal Witness.

-Cocoanut Jumbles: One cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half of a cocoanut grated. Add flour enough to make it stiff; roll very thin, cut into cakes and bake in a quick oven. This is very good without the cocoanut.— Boston Globe.

-The farmer is often obliged to work from dawn to close of day; his holidays during the busy season are few, and at night he is completely tired out. But in return for all this arduous labor, he enjoys perfect health, a splendid appetite, refreshing sleep and an independence that few of our city young men ever reach.—N. E. Farmer.

-The Western Rural says that a lazy man ought never to get married. Home duties are too exacting for laziness. It is the husband's duty to assume a full share of the labor that is by many sup-posed to be peculiarly the wife's. It further says that the average theory of home life is that the happiness of home depends solely upon the wife. She is advised always to have the husband's supper ready and hot. It seems to be supposed that she has married a stomach; and we admit that the stomach appears to be all there is to some men.

-It is a risky experiment to hire a new man for the farm every season. Half of the men who offer their services in the spring of the year are men who could not keep a place permanently if they would, and the farmer who does not hire until he is obliged to is almost certain to get one of these. A permanent laborer, who is given a cottage and garden, soon begins to feel an in-terest in the work and the business of the farm only second to that of the owner, and, becoming attached to his home, he will naturally seek to keep his place by the rendering of faithful service.- Exchange.

### TESTING SEEDS.

### A Precaution That Should Be Neglected by No Farmer.

The season passes away so rapidly that seed-time often comes before the farmer has thought to test the quality of the if his machine was full-jeweled."-De- different seeds he intends to plant. It is well to begin this work in season; therefore as soon as the decision is made as to what crops are to be grown, if the seed is not already on hand, it should be at once purchased, and as soon as purchased it should be tested; to do this, procure a box or large flower-pot, and plant twenty-five seeds of each variety in it, and place it in a warm room and keep the earth moist. When the plants come up count them and thus ascertain what proportion, if any, are good. In this way the farmer can not only ascertain whether the seed is worth planting, but he can also ascertain how thick it should be planted; if twentyfive per cent. fail to grow, he will plant more than if only five per cent. fail. If more than fifty per cent. fail to grow, then the seed should be discarded, and a better bought if possible. If farmers would adopt this plan it would prevent the loss of a crop by bad seed, and it would also enable them to decide, when

seed does not germinate, whether it is because of bad seed bad weather, or bad planting. When our plants do not come up at the proper time, we are very apt to charge it to bad seed, when, perhaps, the seed was good, and the failure was caused by bad planting, together with a bad season; but as we not suspect the cause we keep planting the same way, and suppose we get bad seed every season that the weather is such as to be unfavorable to our method of planting; but if we know that our seed is good, and it fails to grow, we shall begin to investigate, and perhaps discover that we plant our seed too deep to grow in a cold. wet season. In a wet season no doubt much seed is lost by too deep planting, and yet the farmer honestly thinks it is because of bad seed.

Two neighbors often plant seed from the same lot, and while one will make almost every seed grow, the other will meet with almost an entire failure; should the two compare notes they would probably find that the difference in the soil and the method of planting had made the difference in the result.

When the farmer tests his seed and knows it to be good, it will take him but a few years to discover his mistekes in planting, if he makes any, and thus he will be able to rectify them; but as long as he has no positive knowledge of been turned. Dot outside breast pocket the quality of the seed he plants, he is so likely to attribute a failure to bad seed, that no investigation is made, and so the same errors are committed year

after year. Seed grown on the farm should be

### AN OVERWORKED MAN.

### The Unceasing Strain Put upon Our Faithful and Industrious Chief Executive.

There has been a renewal of the reports that President Cleveland's health is failing, but there is no foundation to compare in importance-none so farfor such statements. He is in his usual health, although his working hours are from nine o'clock in the morning until Educational bill." It does not require two o'clock at night, with slight in- many words to state the purpose of the termission graciously allowed him for lunch, dinner and a drive. It comes from the White House, however, that he is convinced he should find some way to get more time to himself than the present very lax rules of the executive mansion allow him. When he entered the White House he was over-whelmed with work, as he naturally treasury, while it seemingly imposes no expected to be, and devoted the days to the reception of visitors and the long hours of the night to labor without moving the constitutional barriers complaint. But a year has now elapsed and the President finds himself unable to shorten his long day. arcomplish as to the fact that his time is frittered away by thoughtless and in-

considerate callers.

When the time came for the preparation of his annual message to Congress the public's hours at the mansion were reduced, and during November he had more time to himself than in any other month since he entered the White House. After Congress met, however, he found it necessary to return to his previous habit of giving up pretty much all the time during the day to visitors. Between 10:30 and 1:30 o'clock he accords a reception to every person who has business with him. It makes no difference whether the visitor wishes to see the President on the most trivial subject or the matter is of grave import, the sending in of his card gains admission to the library and in due course of time a personal talk with the President. At 1:30 o'clock the President receives in a body those persons who simply wish to pay their respects, and if his devotion to visitors ended here there would be and could be no cause for complaint, but it does not. Senators and Congressmen return again during the afternoon, sometimes with office-seekers, sometimes with relatives, sometimes with constituents and rarely

with a good reason. The result is that four or five o'clock arrives before a single matter of public President feels in duty bound to give it. In hour's ride in the afternoon and an hour for dinner are followed by five or six hours of as hard work as any man could well be asked to undertake when refreshed in the morning, much less at the close of a long and fatiguing day. His health has endured one year of this strain, but it is a question if he can hold out through his four years without breaking down. Absolutely the only exercise he gets is when he descends from his carriage during his afternoon rides and takes a short walk along some unfrequented road. It is almost certain he will have to confine his office hours to the morning so as to give him more time in the afternoon.—St. Louis Republican.

### LOGAN'S INVINCIBLES.

### An Account of a Panic Which Struck Republicans at Mention of the "Black Eagle" for President.

The campaign of 1888 is still so regreat many things may happen in two years, and when the two years have passed and the time for nominations has arrived a great many things may

not happen. In spite of all this, however, the recent banquet of the Logan Invincibles of Baltimore came very nearly breaking up in a row because the men present were not of one mind. Being a Logan clab, Logan was quite naturally the theme, and every speaker had sounded his praises until a certain man from Maine, named Boutelle, took the floor and made an urgent appeal for the old ticket. He loved Logan and so did every body else, but wanted him for Vice-President and the man with the waving plumes for President. After that break several others intimated that Blaine and Logan would suit them pretty well, and the as-semblage would have degenerated into a pow-wow for the old ticket had not some stanch friend of the great Illinoisan recalled the brethren to the fact that it was on his swarthy brow that

the light of the morning was breaking. It was to be supposed that General Logan in his aspirations for the lead in 1888 would be embarrassed to some extent by the fact of his candidacy in 1884, but such a demonstration as this was hardly looked for in an organization bearing his own name. Mr. Hendricks could always command a Vice-Presidential nomination, and yet the moment he pushed for the lead there was a howl for the old ticket. If the Logan Invincibles are thus stampeded in the green tree, what may be expected of them in the dry?—Chicago Herald.

### Eaten up with Conceit.

What's this we hear about Hon. W. Maxwell Evarts? Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Executive Committee, according to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, speaks in the following disrespectful terms:

The help I gave to the election of Evarts is one of the things I shall never forgive myself for doing. He is eaten up with his own conceit. He has an idea that he can be President. When we wanted to get him to make speeches last fall we had to send delegrations of fifteen or twenty men to wait on him with flattery and adulation before he would consent. We got him to go to Syracuse by sending a gang of twenty Syracuse people to wait on him. He is no use to the party.

And Senator Vedder, the gaudy cockatoo of Chautauqua, who never loved the lean and slippery William any too well, thus flaunts his scorn:

voltigeur to perform for the edification of Michigan Republicans, when his own party in the great Empire State rises up behind him and accuses him of "playing it for a sucker?"—Brooklyn Eagle. Press.

### A \$70,000,000 BRIBE.

### The Blair Educational Bill a Venal Offer

for the Democratic Birthright. Of the political questions before the resent Congress there is none worthy reaching in its possible political consequences as what is known as the "Blair Grant, it hopes to do with bribes under Cleveland. To the Democrats of the South it offers the lion's share in sevenconditions upon its acceptance other than that of their co-operation in rewhich protect the treasury.

But the involved conditions in this

himself unable to shorten his long day.
This is not due so much to the actual able. If Southern Democrats accept athount of work he is called upon to the bribe, it can only be at the sacrifice of every principle on which Democracy rests. They must deny their capacity for individual self-government; reject the doctrine of strict constitutional conrests. struction and the Democratic axiom that the general Government has no powers except such as are expressly granted to it; it must repudiate the constitutional amendment declaratory of reserved rights in the States and the people and make an unqualified sub-mission to the Republican proposition that while the general-welfare clause remains in the constitution, no act which a majority of Congress judges to be for the general welfare can be un-constitutional. It must put the control of its schools and the education of its children in the hands of the general Government, and join with the Republican party in hurrying forward to the time when a centralized, paternal Gov ernment will look after the welfare of a people too weak and unmanly either to care for or govern themselves. It must change the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson for the Federalism of Alexander Hamilton and the Republicanism of the Grants, Blaines and John Shermans.

The bribe can not be taken without a complete repudiation of Democratic principles. The initial effects of the measure may be seen already. In Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and other states, factions which have since the war adhered to the Democratic party are finding in this bill an issue upon which to divide. The South is poor. It needs money. It was drained by a long war, from which it has never recovered. The Federal Government made citizens of its slaves and should educate them for citizens. These are their arguments, but the real argument is the seventy-million shining dollarsthe mess of pottage the Republican party offers them for their Democratic birthright .- St. Louis Republican.

### The Bloody Shirt.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, dug up the bloody shirt and made another attempt to wave it in Congress yesterday. He cited the fact that sixty-four out of the sixty-six votes against the bill which was recently passed increasing widows' pensions from eight dollars to twelve dollars a month were The campaign of 1888 is still so remote that there ought not to be much jealousy among the men who are in training for the race of that year. A great many things may happen in two gone, never to return. The just as much a part of the Union as the North, and a Representative from South Carolina or Mississippi has just as good a right to oppose any measure which does not commend itself to his judgment as a representative from Wisconsin or New York, without having his patriotism called in question. Congressman Hewitt, of New York and Congressman Bragg, of Wisconsin, the latter the gallant commander of the "Iron Brigade," in the Union army, voted against the increase of widows' pensions, and nobody has any more right to "arraign" the sixty-four Southern members who stood with them than he has to charge either Mr. Hewitt or General Bragg with disloyal-ty. The increase of widows' pensions above eight dollars, the rate before the war, now that the cost of living has sunk to the ante-war level, was unjustifiable, and it is only to be regretted that more Northern members had not, like Messrs. Hewitt and Bragg and their sixty-four associates from the South, enough independence to oppose a measure which increases taxes by more than \$6,000,000 a year.-N. Y.

Post. -Secretary Whitney is resolved to guard the Government against the wiles and strategems of contractors which have cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars without any thing substantial to show for such expendi-tures. In his instructions to the Board on the new cruisers he says: "The point to be reached is making the specifications and plans so detailed and definite that the contractor and the Government have their rights specifically defined. This is the only way to insure close bidding. The contractor ought to be able to take his contract and specifications and plans and read them as he would read a book and go to his yard knowing precisely what he has to do to comply with his obligations."—Albany Argus.

-Should the Chinese nation awake to the advantage of modern improve-ments, build railways, buy modern ships of war and learn to navigate them, it would become the most dangerous power on earth. It could assail the commerce of the strongest foreign nation without danger of retaliation, for it as no shipping of its own, while the invasion of a land boasting of 400,-000,000 people equipped with the best of arms would be, as the French have The fellows who voted for Evarts are the stekest lot of men you ever saw. They say that he has played the party for a sucker, and caught it on the first nibble. The trouble with Evarts is what Beaconsfield said of Gladstone: "He is drunk with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

Of what use is it for a Presidential of the Chinese the United States, becomes, aside from its inhumanity, a subject of the greatest of importance. The time may come when China will feel itself capable of taking its revenge

### Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

### W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The spectacle of a United States Senator calmly rising in his seat and for two hours arguing in behalf of the publicity of papers relating to the suspensions and removals of officers, and then moving to go into a secret executive session is a fine specimen of the hum-bug in which the Senate is indulging.— Detroit Free Press.

The announcement that Pres. Gillett intends moving to Greensburg, is without foundation. He pins his faith to Kingman, where he has many warm friends, and where his merits as an attorney are recognized by a good practice. His name is mentioned in conrection with the county attorneyship.

The office might fall into far worse and far less competent hands .- Kingin Courier.

### STRONG CITY CHIPS.

More fine weather. Adare, Hildebrand & Co. have treated their building to a new tin roof.

The A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. have

placed a long-needed sidewalk across
their right of way, and, at present
writing, are raising their tracks and otherwise improving the yard.

A good many immigrants pass through town, by rail and wagon, every day, for South-west Kansas. Conductor Sam. Black, late of the ... T. & S. W., runs the mail train on

this division now. Ten new boarders at the Ohio House

Messrs. Johnston & Rettiger have sold their stock of drugs to Mr. J. Lester Cochran, of Cottonwood Falls Success to the new druggist.

Mr. Wm, J. O'Byrne is at home for

a few days, this week.

Mr. Barney McCabe, of Bazaar, was in town, last Monday.

Mr. Thos. O'Donnell, Jr., was very sick, last week; but he is able to be

around again.
The baby of Mr. Wm. Rettiger is

very sick. As the weather is getting warm, G. Mc. is rather inclined to go north. It

is cooler up there, we suppose.

Mr. J. C. Lyeth's residence was burglarized, Monday night, by two men who took therefrom a grip sack and a \$200 seal skin sacque belonging to Mrs. Lyeth. Tuesday morning they were seen by Mr. Frank Beverlin, near Elmdale, hiding something in the hay at his barn, and when he went to see what it was he found said articles and what it was he found said articles and the Strong to see about the second s what it was he found said articles and telegraphed to Strong to see about them, when Detective Chamberlain went in pursuit of the burglars. The same parties tried to blow open Mr. R. Hofman's safe, the same night, but were scared off by the dog; they also tried to break into Mr. G. K. Hagan's house, but were scared off there, too. [Detictive Chamberlain and E. C. Yeoman contured the parties—Lahn How. man captured the parties-John Howard and Wm. Parkhurd-near Eimdale, and lodged them in jail Tuesday evening. - ED.]
March 24. Splinter Shanks.

### CEDAR POINT ITEMS.

We find the following items from Cedar Point in last week's Florence

Uncle Dick"Sayers, of Cedar Creek, has been very low with pneumonia, and cer. Civil marriages seems to be coming

more popular. Even Justice Cassidy, of Cedar Point, has been tieing the nuptial knot. On Tuesday evening last he united in marriage A.D.Yerkel and Mary A. Ervin, both of Chase Charles and Mary A. Ervin, both of Chase Charles Charl

Mrs. E. W. Pinkston and daughter, Hattie, left this week for a visit to frieds at t\_e State capital.

Sanford Byram, who has been serious ly ill for several weeks past, is now rapidly recovering, under the wary atten-tion of Dr. W. B. Jones.

Miss Annie Frank, who has been hav-

ing a long siege of illness, is now rapidly convalescing, and it is hoped, will soon be able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Copper have ex-

changed the quiet scenes of rural life for the busy hum and whirr of the city, and have accordingly located among us with the intention of making this their permanent home. Welcome! Our gates ere ever open to men of nerve and en

country inquire as to the so-called Bo-lemian Oats," and about the "Co."en-gaged in selling them. The old "Skin-less" oat, was some years ago sold un-der the name of "Bohemian," and we are informed that the grain now sold is similar. The Skinless oat is a very old variety, that is valued in Europe, but has not met with marked success but has not met with marked success in this country. The present interest in these Bohemian oats, is not so much i. their intrinsic value as a farm crop, as is the manner in which they are sold The agents who go about the Charles Sanders,
This little Club was organized about two months ago, with eight members, who a promise to sell for them, from the farmer's legrop, twice as many baseless as they purchased, at the same price—ten dollars. The farmer is indiced to buy ten bushels of the oats for one hundred dollars, by the hope of selling twenty bushels for two happened dollars, and he thinks that this is guaranteed to him by a "bond," and given him by the seller. This hond in spite of its abundance of green and ared inks, its very broad seal (intended to look like Gold, but is only Dutch metal), and the bold signature of a Secretary, this "bond," so-called, has no more effect than a mere memorandum.—American Agriculturist for March.

Charles Sanders,
This little Club was organized about two months ago, with eight members, who with eight members, who were sworn to help the progress of the Club and to be earnest workers therefor. They have succeeded, as there are now twenty-four active members. All take part in the debate, our motto being "Debate or go," which means, if any member refuses to debate, the Sergeant at-Arms politely invites him to leave the Hall. Our laws are very strict, and we mean business. We invite all young people to join us by handing their names to any one of our members who will present the same to the Club, to be voted upon. Come and join us.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending March 12,1886. Those marked with an \* were neither absent nor tardy during the second term, ending the

Room 1.\*Ralph Zane, Walter Wheeler, Arthur Pence, Orphia Strail, Chas. Wheeler, Dora Gardner—6.

Wheeler, Dora Gardner-6.
Room 2, Isaac Harper, Charley Goshen, Lola Bonewell, Iola Strickland, Orphia Foxworthy, Karl Kuhl, Hulda Giese, Martin Holmes, Anna Zane, Hermie Hazel, Vernie Hazel, May Ender Bradford, Britton gle, Gage Pence, Bradford Britton, Mary Rockwood, Harrie Christian-16.

Room 3. Mary Harper, Bella Sanders, Bessie Howard, Eddie Estes, Arista Foxworthy, Willie Scott, Bertie Scott, Emma Giese, \*Rosa Ferlet, \*Taddie Smith, Col Howard, \*Freddie

Jenson—12.
Room 4. Rena Kinne, Willie Pugh,
\*Anna Rockwood, \*Irwin Beach—4.
The spring term of this school opened March 22, and will close June 11.
The new studies in the high school department will be book-keeping and elements of botany; in the grammar department oral lessons in physiology. Parents should arrange to keep their children in school until the close of the year's work, thus enabling pupils to pass the annual examinations creditably and be promoted along with L. A. LOWTHER, their class.

### Principal. BAZAAR ITEMS.

BAZAAR, KANSAS. ( March 22, 1886. )

To the Editor of the Courant: We have had some warm weather

during the past week, and grass has started some. An extensive prairie fire burnt the old grass all off, on the west side of the road, as far north as Buck creek.

Considerable changes in real estate as already been here, this spring. Mr. White now contemplates moving to the southwest part of the State.

Mr. Jackson and family will move

nto the White residence and keep the The Literary Society closed its entertainments for the season, last Wednesday evening with a very fine enter-

Miss Nettie Leonard has been quite ill for the past week.
Frank Alford is convalescent.

A. R. Palmer is making some good improvements on his place. Our farmers are plowing for corn and oats; and some have planted early

### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Programme for the next meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, April 3, 1886, beginning at 1 o'clock, p. m.

sharp.

1. Music in Public Schools, paper by L.A. Lowther.

by Miss Carrie Breese
2. How to teach drawing, paper by Bills Allowed by the Board of Miss Alice Hunt. Discussion opened by B. F. Was-

son.

3. When and how to teach Syntax in Grammar, paper by Geo. Swain hart. Discussion opened by Frank Spen-

Recess.

7. Best method of teaching the Infinitive and participles, paper by S. T. Ballard.

Discussion opened by F.F.Fletcher. 8. Adjourned. J. C. Davis,

American and Foreign Patents,
394 F Street, Washington, D. C.:
Mileden Wonsor, Kingston, grain drill:

J J Massey, making abstracts and certificate of election for 1884 and 1888.

J C Davis, co. supt's salary and post-American and Foreign Patents, J. M. Flint. The yer, device for converting motion; W. H. H. Campbell, Wichita, are ever open to men of nerve and en terprise.

Last week Alfred Mitchell and Lawrence Drinkwater and sister bade added to their friends here and departed for the inviting fields of the wild and mighty west. Others are soon to follow. Though Horace Greeley is dead and his bones are "mouldering in the dust," evidently "His soul goes marching on."

\*\*BOHEMIAN OATS\*\*

Farmers in several parts of the country inquire as to the so-called "Bolemian," and we are informed that the grain now sold is similar. The Skinless oat is a very old variety, that is valued in Europe, "Low Moffice of the country of the country of the country, that is valued in Europe," Note that the grain now sold is similar. The Skinless oat is a very old variety, that is valued in Europe, "South of the country o

elected as follows: President, Ed. For-ney; Vice-President, Lorenzo Walter; Secretary, Harry Hunt; Treasurer, John Sanders; Sergeant at Arms, Wal-ter Holsinger; Assistant Sergeant,

Charles Sanders,
This little Club was organized about

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

Crossings

J.M. Kerr, lumber we Timmons printing ordinances...

John Frew, setting grade stakes for sidewalk on Browdway.....

### NEW MILLINERY STORE.

### STRONG CITY. KANSAS. MISS DORA VOSE

will open up, about April 1st, in the room with J. F. Kirk, next door to Strong City National Bank, a fine

### MILINERY AND GOODS.

Miss Vose is now in Ohio taking instructions from

### ONE OF THE LEADING MODISTES

of Cincinnati, and will arrive home soon, bringing with her

THE FINEST STOCK OF MILLINERY

### THE GRAND OPENING.

Ever brought to Chase county. Look out for announcement of

HOW THEY COMPAGE.
The number of running inches of real ling matter in last we selected in the selection in the matter in last week's Load to was.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Load to pen lead was.

Total No inches in both of said papers.
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No, of inches in both of said papers.
The number of running inches of reading was flower, in last week's Courant was.

A Majors, work on streets is day.

W A Morgan, printing ordinances.

A Majors, work on streets is day.

W H Spencer, inmber.

A Majors, work on streets is day.

In Majors, work on streets

thrifty and healthy.
O. H. DRINKWATER.

### JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampeoing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

### TREES! TREES!

the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, April 3, 1886, beginning at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp.

1. Music in Public Schools, paper by L.A. Lowther.

Dis ussion on same subject opened by Miss Carrie Breese.

Tree planters and all others who are interested in tree growing, please d.m't miss this opportunity, but write at once for my whole space and proceeding the extreme procuring good trees are unsurpassed; my packing guaranteed to be perfect Address,

Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery, mch 11-3m

Storgeon Bay, Wis.

## County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Jammissioners at its special session, heid February 26th, 1886, for special elections held Feb. 20 and 23, 1886, and bills omitted from the

4. Recess.

5. How to teach History, paper by Miss Jessie Shaft.

Discussion opened by W. B. Gibson.

6. Use of text books in teaching Physiology, paper by J. M. Warren.

Discussion opened by Miss Ada

Discussion opened by Miss Ada

Discussion opened by Miss Ada

A CCox.

18 Hunt Judge of election and returning poll books.

3 A Perrigo, judge of election.

3 A Perrigo, judge of election.

4 A Smith,

5 A Perrigo, judge of election and returning poll books.

5 A Perrigo, judge of election.

5 A Perrigo, judge of election and returning poll books.

6 W Crum, judge of election and returning poll books.

6 W Crum, judge of election.

6 W H Pennell.clerk

6 Discussion opened by Miss Ada

7 Matt McDonald, clerk

6 A CCox.

Mart McDonaid, ciers
A CCox,
F V Alford, judge of election and returning poll books.
R # Chandler, judge of election.
G W Hays,
E L Hays, clerk
Adam Titton,"
H Jones, judge of election.
D W Mercer,
Jno Carnes, ""

[Pub'isned in the Chase County Courant, March 25, 1886.] ORDINANCE NO. 152.

An ordinance allowing bils against the City of Cottonwood Falls.
Be it ordained by the Ma or and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

SECTION I. That the following bil's against the city of Cottonwood Falls be and the same are hereby allowed and the City Clerk is hereby of er d to draw orders on the City Transport for the same. Treasurer for the same. Simmons & Thorpe, work on Gandy

Simmons & Thorpe, work on Gandy bri ge.

Wm Giese, repairing city pump.

Way Morgan, ity printing.

J W Griffis, sheriff no reling prisoner, Adare, Hildebrand & Co., lumber for Gandy bridge.

May Campbell, plow lay and pickaxe.

J Bahipman, Street Commissioner.

S A Brees, money paid by him for city work as per bill.

Geo W Crane & Co., copy of session laws 1885.

J P Kubl, arawing stone for street

John Frew, setting grade stakes for culvert ... 3 00 E A Kiene, salary as clerk ... 17 00 W E Timmons, publishidg ordinance

J P Kuhl, salary as Mayor 20 00
J P Kuhl, salary as Mayor 20 00
J P Kuhl food and lodging for tramp. 1 50
J L Cochran, city plat. 5 00
SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the Chase County COURANT. J. P. KUHL,
Mayor.

## Passed the Council, March 16, 1886. E. A. KINNE, City Clerk.

# Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. \ February 26th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, and in his absence before E. A. Krune, CErk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on April 10, 1886, viz. James T. Hubbard D. S. No 4187, for the lots four and thirteen, section thirty, township twenty-one, south of range eighteast.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence ...pon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Geo. Davidson, of Bazaar, and Joseph Herring, Geo Jackson, J. S. Mitche I. of Mattleld Green, all of Chase county, Kansas.

Frank Dale, Register.

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

last report, to-wit:
NAME. NATUREOF CLAIM. AMT. Physician & Surgeon,
F B Hunt. Judge of election and return-STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-ff

### M. A. CAMPBELI DEALER IN

HARDWARE! Is complete, and the finest hearse in STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

# STEEL GOODS

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of

# Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Piows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Mchine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

### Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. PAINTING!

PATRONAGE SOLICITED: FIRST-CLASS WORK OR NO PAY! CARRIAGE WORK A SPECIALTY! Jobs Taken in City or Country: More Goods Distance no Objection.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS J. H. MAYVILLE, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Shop over McGinley's blacksmith Shop. mchll-tf

C. C. WATSON

# At His Old Tricks Again:

This time in a

NEW ROLL.

## Now This Is Business!

Prices Knocked Clear Out

### LOOK ATTHEM

25 boxes of matches for 25 cents, at FERRY AND WATSON'S

25 pounds of beans for \$1.00, at FERRY AND WATSONS

18 pounds of prunes for \$1.00, at FERRY AND WATSON'S

8 pounds of coffee for \$1.00,at FERRY AND WATSON'S

Horse Shoe, Climax and Star Tobacco 45 cents per pound, at FERRY AND WATSON'S

25 bars of soap for \$1.00, at FERRY AND WATSON'S

The finest syrup to be had at 40c per gallon,at

FERRYAND~WATSON"Coal oil 15 cents per gallon, at

FERRYAND~WATSON"S16 pounds of New Orleans sugar for \$1.00, at

FERRYAND~WATSON"S

10 pounds of evaporated apples for FERRYAND WATSON'S

Clothing at

right from the shoulder.

Closing out our stock. Going out of

business. This is business

FERRY AND WATSON'S

Our stock of

# FURNITUKE & COFFINS

the State to be had free at all funerals by making appli-

good first class bent bow chair for 50 cents, at

FERRY AND WATSON'S

Our stock of

## Queens 3 Glassware

the largest in Chase county and can be bought for less than in Kansas City.

# Hats & Caps,

at cost.

NOW LOOK AT THESE PRICES

Come and see for yourself, and don't allow any jealous competitor say that we can't do it.

Remember the prices are

# Strictly Cash.

It don't make any difference whether we owe you of you owe us, you can receive for cash,

for less money at

County.

mch 11-sf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS C. N. STERRY,

ATTURNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed

### eral Courts therein. CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of briege mch29-tf

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than anything else

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages.
The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costly and receive free, a costly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.



# Best in the World.

JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR. CIVIL ENGINEER,

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling bookout. Beginners suc-ceed grac dly. None tail. Terms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine. M. LAWRENCE,

STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS.

MERCHANT TAILOR. Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

### J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for thesale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railread lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOO D FALLS, KANSAS JOHN B. SHIPMAN

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

MARTIN HEINTZ, FERRY & WATSON'S Carpenter & Builder,

Than at any other store in Chase Reasonable charges, and good work guara ted. Shop, at his home, northwest corner Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Fal

THOS. H. GRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

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

Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start to one. STIS SON & CO, nov12-ly Portland Maine.



"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$ 5.50	\$10 C
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.50	13.0
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.00	15.0
4 weeks	2 00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 00	17.00
2 months .	8.00	4.50			14.00	
8 months	4 00	6.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	32.50
6 months	6.30	9 00	12 00	18 00	32.50	55 00
lyear	10.00	18 00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00
Local not sertion; and usertion;	d 5 cen	ts a li	ne for	each	subsec	quent



EAST, PASS MAIL EM'T. FR'T. FR'T. Cedar Pt, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 06 11 22 Elmdale... 10 31 10 36 9 39 4 31 7 35 12 01 8trong... 10 45 10 52 10 06 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

am pm pm am pm am Safford. 421 345 1254 558 1228 622 Strong....438 403 120 630 120 750 Elmdale. 454 416 142 655 155 835 Clements 510 434 205 723 235 925 Cedar Pt. 522 445 220 741 3051003

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cool and raining, this morning. Flowers are in bloom on the prairie

Wm. Hinote was at Marion, Tues day.

Warm and spring like again this

J. V. Sanders, of Emporia, was in town, Monday. The City election will take place,

Monday, April 5. Mrs. George Holsinger was down to

Emporia, yesterday. Mr. W. H. Holsinger was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. E. A. Kinne has put a new fence around his premises.

Mr. J. F. Gill, of Safford, has gone to Texas, on a two weeks' visit. Mr. T. H. Grisham was out to Ken

dall, Hamilton county, last week. The Rev. S. Davis and Mr. H. P.

Brockett went to Reading, Tuesday. Hon. J. W. McWilliamt returned yesterday, from his visit to Pennsyl vania.

Mr. Wm. Parker and wife, of Alexandria, have gone to Pennsylvania, on

day, April 4. Mr. J. C. Scroggin returned home,

Sunday, from his winter's sojourn at New Orleans. Geo. Drummond will be around with

his horses, at the old stands, the first week of April.

Dr. C. E. Hait is building a storyand-a-half house on his lots south of his drug store.

A great many farmers have been in town, this week, getting ready for spring plowing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Moore went to Emporia, Tuesday, on a visit at Mr. Moore's father's.

Next Thursday, April 1, will be Arbor Day. Plant trees on that day if not on any other day.

office is now connected with Strong cured the contract for said work. City by telephone.

Mr. J. F. Ollinger was out to Newton, last week, attending the wedding ran away on Union street, jirking the of his brother. Frank.

Part of our mailing list got "pied," last week, and if do not get the paper til near Mr. A. P. Gandy's, on the east Mr. Mankell at call at the office for it.

Born, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gamer, Jr., of

Diamond creek, a daughter. Mrs. Lloyd has moved her fence in to the line of her property and boxed

in the trees on her sidewalk. The Rev. Geo. Swainhart, of Birley, has been engaged to preach at the

Baptist church in Strong City. Mr. Joe Brown, of Emporia, has moved to this city, and gone to work

for Messrs. Simmons & Thorpe. Mrs. Clora E. Clark, of Kingman, daughter of Mr. Adam Tilton, of

Sharp's creek, is visiting at her father's. stone wall built around his stable lot, ty friends. and Mr. Lewis Durand is doing the work.

Mr. B. Lantry has opened his quarries at Strong City, for the summer, the benefit of the Cemetery Associaand it makes business look more brisk in Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Pey-

In a race at New Orleans, March 7, Mr. J. C. Scroggin's "Hibernia" won econd money. Mr. Scroggin sold her there for \$500.

We understand Mr. Geo. Balch has sold his farm on Middle creek to the Campbell Brothers, and that he will soon start to Arizona.

Campbell Brothers, and that he will a small station west of Cettonwood Falls.—Topeka Journal, March 20.

Dr. J. W. Stone has had the porch replaced in front of the office block occupied by himself and Dr.Zane and lawyers Cochran & Harper.

the serious illness of Mrs. Madden's mother. Mr. Madden has returned.

It turned quite cold, Friday night, and snowed quite hard during a great portion of Saturday, and it was also cold, Saturday night.

Mrs. Amanda McCollough, of Goshen, Ind., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ramsey, on Diamond creek, whom she had not seen for fifteen years.

The Rev. L. K. Long, of Strong, and the Rev. W. B. Fisher, of this city, were at Topeka, last week, attending the Congregationalist Association.

Mr. David Rettiger will complete the abutments for the bridge at Cartter's ford, this week, when they will then be ready for the superstructure.

Mr. Geo. Mann, of Cottonwood Falls, is the latest new-comer added to our list George is a wide-awake young man and will make his mark in the world. -Coranade Star.

Mr. J. W. McGinnis, of Toledo township, left, Monday, for a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. C. Bennett, at Hutchinson. He will make a visit to Indiana in April.

Married, by Judge C. C. Whitson, in the Probate Court room, Thursday evening, March 18, 1886, Mr. T. M. McKnight and Miss Susan Wiseman, both of Strong City.

Mr. David Biggam will go to Nebraska in about two weeks to work on a railroad contract he has in that State. Mr. Lewis Durand will go with him to cents a gallon is charged for at other take charge of a gang of hands.

Mr. Amby Hincke returned, last Saturday, from New Mexico, coming test. back by way of Chicago, Ill. Mr. S. C. O'Dell and little son, of Neosho Falls, came with him, on a visit.

Mr. J. L. Cochran has purchased the drug store of Messrs. Johnston & Rettiger, at Strong City, and Mr. Johnston will hereafter give his entire attention to his postoffice duties.

of Strong City, has the contract for the in every sense of the word. construction of the road bed of the new branch of the Santa Fe railroad, from Lee's ranch, on South Fork, to

Messrs. C. W. Jones, E.Scott Jones H.G.Jones and Wm.Kimmey,charged with trying to kill Mr. Isaac Jones, and whose case came up again, last Tuesday, before 'Squire Hunt, were discharged.

At the last meeting of the Mite The German Lutheran church at Society Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter was Strong City will be dedicated on Sun- elected President thereof; Mrs. H. P. Brockett, Vice-President; Mrs.S.Davis, protecting babies from draughts while Treasurer, snd Miss Naomi Strickland, Secretary.

W. B. Fisher preaching the sermon.

The ladies of the Mite Society will give a festival at the M. E. church, creep and to stand, the sides being so on Friday evening, April 2, supper to soft a bump did not hurt her. Her be served at 6:30 o'clock. All are little brothers amused her by rolling it cordially invited to attend.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Jack Covert, of Newton, was in town, last Thursday, looking over the ground here, so as to put in a bid for the Santa Fe R. R. road bed from the main line south, to Lee's ranch on County Treasurer W. P. Martin's South Fork; and we understand he se-

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. S. J. Evans's gray team got frightened and Mr. Pratt's and continuing to run un- prairie over winter, before being cut side of town, where they stopped.

The old Swayze Bank vault has been torn down, to make room for a now trying to convert the people on store room that Mr. J. M. Kerr has Fox creek. broke the ground for, which is to be under the same roof with two store rooms for which Mr. S. A. Perrigo has broken ground, the three rooms to running water, bottom land, quarries, and timber, four miles south of Cottonfront.

Mr. John Kelley, of South Fork, returned, last week, from his visit to Los Angeles, Cal. While there he was at Mr. L. Martin's, and he says Mr. Martin has a pretty place; he also met with Mr. John Breese who is do-Mr. R. M. Ryan is having a high their best wishes to their Chase couning well out there, both of whom sent

> The ladies of the art classes of this city propose giving an art exhibition at Pratt's hall on the 7th of April for tion, which promises to be very attractive. Ladies of the Relief Corps tractive. Ladies of the Relief Corps we will give you 30 pounds of beans will follow with a social on Thursday for \$1.00. FERRY & WATSOF.

M. D. Herrington, of Morris county has been in the city interviewing Mr. Robinson in reference to a line of the Santa Fe proposed up the Diamond creek valley through Morris county and toward Abilence. The Santa Fe

Mr. Geo.W.Simmons, of Cottonwood Falls, is among our latest arrivals. Mr. S. sees in our future development a fine field for investment, and will at once negotiate for the erection of a Mr. and Mrs. John Madden went to business house. He is a gentleman in Florence, last week, called there by every sense of the word, and we extend to him a heart word and we extend to him a hearty welcome. We hope many others of the same make-up will soon follow in his wake. - Coronado

Mr. Ezra Loomis, brother of Gov. and Charley, arrived here Tuesday and will stay with us. Mr. L.has been out in Black Hills for the past fifteen years, and has been engaged in different pursuits during that time. Like all others who come to Coronado, he ex-presses himself as well satisfied with our future. He is solid in every respect and will make a good citizen.

We learn from the Newton Kansan that Mr. Frank Ollinger, formerly of this city, but now of Newton, Kansas, was married on Tuesday, March 16th, 1886, to Miss Cynthia B. Grable, at the residence of Dr. J. McKee, brother-in-law of the bride, in Newton, the Rev. J. Whiteman officiating. The happy couple have our best wishes in their new state of life.

Dr. H. H. Arnold has taken charge of Central Hotel, which is a new brick building, with a fine front, centrally located, on Broadway, and he is overhauling it and putting it in excellent trim for the traveling public. A fine glass front hack runs to and from it to all trains. Mr. M. M. Youny, and the Doctor will put in a fine stock of confectionary in the south lower room.

We agree to give any one a dollar who will test during the next ten days the coal oil we are selling at 15 cents a gallon, and then truthfully tell us it is not as good as the coal oil that 25 stores in this town. "The proof of the pudding is in the chewing of the bag."
Our other goods will stand the same test.

FERRY & WATSON.

Mr. A. P. Bond and family, accompanied by Messrs. Tom Hinote, Sr. and Jr., left, Monday, for Evansville, Comanche county, where Mr. Bond will make his future home; the other two gentlemen going on a prospecting tour. Mr. Bond is highly respected here, and we take pleasure in saying We understand that Mr. B. Lantry, to the people of Comanche county that they will find him to be a good citizen

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lona Irwin, at Havensville, Pottawatomie county, Kansas, on Tuesday, March 23d, 1886, Mr. T. A. Berlin and Miss Emma Harbin, the Rey. Schwank officiating. The happy couple arrived here, Tuesday evening, put-ting up at the Eureka House, from whence they left the next day to take up their abode at Matfield Green.

A lady writes to Babyhood:"I should like to suggest a plan I have tried for on the floor, consisting of a box two feet by three feet, and just high enough to allow Baby to look over the top as DIED, in this city, on Monday. March 22, 1886, Emma, the two months old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harper. The funeral took place from the family Put several layers of newspaper on the resicence, Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. bottom and cover with carpet. In such a warm box my little girl spent most of the winter. Her playthings were within reach. In it she learned to

about the floor. It did not take up as much room as baby and her scattered playthings. It deserved the name the children bestowed upon it—The Palace Car.

FROM THE NORTH SIDE. We are all looking for warm weather by the first of June. Mr. Mart. C. Newton will ship his

cattle, this week. Mr. Jim Watson has gone to Mis souri to see his sister or some one else. One of the school teachers on Fox

creek understands boxing.
Mr. W. W. Guthrie is losing some of tongue from the buggy while passing his cattle. Grass that stands on the

> Mr. Maskell who lately arrived from the State of New York, has rented the widow Kirk's farm this season. March 22. OBSERVER.

FARM FOR SALE.

120 acres of land, all fenced, with wood Falls. Price \$2,300, on easy terms. Enquire of Dr. Walsh. mch 4-tf.

NOTICE.

All persons indepted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

FOR RENT A good barn, enquire at the office of COCHRAN & HARPER. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Come and look at our boot and shoes at once, and see our prices, and and if you are not satisfied with them

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867:

### ALWAYS ON HAND

# Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.

## BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



Paid to ALL ORDERS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTONWOOD FALLS Steaks,@ 5 to 11cts, Roasts,@ 5 to 7cts, Boiling,@4 to 5cts, Choice corned Beef. @ 7cts. per pound.

Highest Cash Price PAID FOR HIDES,

CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS, Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Sen's.

I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29

# CREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

FUIL Patented Marion Roller Mills, per Sack,

\$1,30

At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE 2080, by Sir Richard 2nd. SIR EVELYN 9630, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th 13,733, by The Grove 3rd. DEWSBURY 2nd 18,977, by Dolley, half brother to Archibald. Herd numbers 275 head. Send for prices and catalogue. FOUR AND FEED Eureka Brand, per Sack, \$1,15 and catalogue. "Fancy," per Sack, ..... \$1,05 

## MEAT MARKET

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for

bargains; and don't you forget it. M. Lawrence has just received a fine line of samples of some of the best woolen goods in market, which any one ought to see before getting their

Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to M.A.Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a

comfort to your body. etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices.

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All you have to do is, to fasten the sheller to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and-well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will shell corn.

A good stock of silver ware, at Ford's jewelry stores. mch18-tf A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and

settlle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. Calico,20 yards for \$1.00 at Ferry & Watson's.

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

jewelry stores. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, have returned from their winter's visit at their old home in New York City.

Will follow with a social on Thursday evening, when refreshments and a very attractive programme will make a very attractive evening.

Fine gold goods, at Ford's stores.

Fine gold goods, at Ford's stores.

If you want your garden plowed, go to Alfred Ryan at the Restaurant.

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry stores, in Strong City and Cottonwood Falls. All work warfarm.

Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath, ja14-tf

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.

The best is always the cheapest In fine photographic work Mr. Page of Emporia, leads all competition. He spring and summer suits. feb18-tf. is always at the front in introducing new or improved methods, and, in addition to all regular styles, presents many novelties peculiar to his own gallery. Parties from Cottonwood Falls and Strong City will be allowed a round trip fare to Emporia on orders for one dozen cabinet pictures, or one fare on orders for half dozen cabinets A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail or one dozen cards. Bring this paper dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, with you, and don't forget the place,

where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has.

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking

stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's.

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

We ask you to examine our prices and quality of goods.

FERRY & WATSON. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at

M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence

MISCELLANEOUS. CEORCE W. WEED.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

# Waukesha Glenn.

Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diurectic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family.

As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address

And it was written in the Book of Life,
Use Sharp's Black Ink as you go thro' life.
Keeping your accounts in black and white,
With stranger and friend alike.
As years go by memory will fade awaye
But Sharps Black Ink, the old rellable,
Gets blacker and blacker the older it grows.
Sold all the world over by Stationers, and
Booksellers, Druggists and Dealers generally.
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Chicago, Ill

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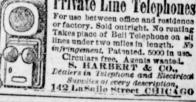
Feed and Training Stable;

Will Feed Boarding Horses

CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND DATS. outh Side of Main Street, East of Broadway,



BROOM - HOLDER I





For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Prompt sales and cash remittances.

25 Fulton St. N. Y. WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON.

ELMDALE, KANSAS. HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

ON HIM.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

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Vocal & Instrumental Music.

QUEEN OF WATERS.

Thousands of testimonials mailed free.

T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

GOOD ADVICE.

R.M. RYAN,

ROADSTSES & TROTTING HORSES;

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. The Poultry Laiser.







J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas

Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price. Address G. W. Foster & Co.



SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE



### RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

"IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?" Is life worth the living, in struggles
With want, and with sorrow and woe?
Hearts drifting in doubt through the dark-

Will bitterly answer you: "No!" If this life is all, though in splendor A Dives may live with vain show, Yet he at the last must surrender, And say with the pessimist: "No!"

But if it is only the spring time
For sowing the seed that appears
In a harvest of glorious fruitage
To be reaped through eternity's years—

If trials are only refining
The spirit for infin to bliss—
The wise to your questions will answer.
A thousand, a thousand times; "Yes!" But life is not all grief and sorrow; The blessing of God, like the dew, On the head of His children is falling. Their grace and their strength to renew.

Yet if it were only affliction, It passes away like a sigh,
And the soul spreads with rapture its pinions,
And soars to a mansion on high.

Far above all earth's doubting and sadness, To the Land of the crown and the palm, Where angel-harps echo with gladness The conqueror's jubilant psalm. —Watchman.

### International Sunday-School Lessons.

FIRST QUARTER—1883.

Mar. 21—Messiah's Messenger.Mal. 3: 1-6; 4: 1-6
Mar. 28—Review. Service of Song, Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school. SECOND QUARTER

April 4—The Word made Flesh. John 1: 1-18
April 11—The First Disciples. John 1: 35-51
April 18—The First Miracle. John 2: 1-11
April 18—The First Miracle. John 3: 1-51
April 18—The First Miracle. John 3: 1-51
May 2—Jesus at the Well. John 4: 5-26
May 9—Sowing and Reaping. John 4: 27-42
May 16—The Nobleman's Son. John 4: 43-54
May 23—Jesus at Bethesda. John 5: 5-18
May 30—Jesus Peeding Five
Thousand. John 6: 1-21

Keppet to may a Bridge in thing a Bridge in the applies: a kingdom of truth without tasks for the athlete, rewards for the wi 

### NATURE AND THE BIBLE.

The Objections Urged Against the Latter Equal Force to the Former.

The only kind of skepticism that is Bible, and yet believes that He made the world, is as inconsistent and unreasonable as if he admitted the Divine origin of the moon and stars but rejected that of the sun. We have in Revelation the same kind of light that we have in nature, only clearer and brighter. All the distinguishing characteristics of the material creation are acteristics of the material creation are but all can eat and enjoy the kindly reproduced in the written Word. All fruits of the earth. The world, though the objections that men urge against adapted to interest the scholar, and to the Bible apply with equal force to the world we live in. And yet a man who calls himself a scientist, and who has spent years in investigating the phenomena of nature only to find mysteries multiplying, complains that there are mysteries in the Bible. He would have it as simple as a child's primer. In this claim he accuses God of making a mistake in hiding from man so many secrets of creation and in requiring us to study His works, and yet to fail after all in fully comprehending them. Take a single illustration: "Why,"

cries the skeptic, "ask me to believe in a Saviour who was both God and man? I can not comprehend such a being, and therefore I will reject Him." py. O, it is a world above this materi-Very well, let him do so, if he will be al world, a world like it in its adaptaconsistent-if he will reject everything tion to all classes, conditions, capacithat he can not comprehend. This ties and stages of progress; yet infinitee Saviour said of Himself: "I am | ly better every way, the noblest work the light of the world." The skeptic of its Divine Author, and the best of all knows something about light, His gifts to the human race. there are a good many things about it that he does not know. Can he exstrange, then, that many who are deepplain to us the nature of this wonderful thing which travels one hundred and ninety-two million miles in a second, and which connects us with orbs myriads of miles away? Why should the world's spiritual light not be like its material light? We would expect it to be, if God made them both. The incomprehensibility of the Christ of the Bible, instead of being an objection to receiving it as from God, ought to be one of the strongest proofs of that fact. The Word is like the world. An eloquent Welsh preacher presents this analogy with great beauty in the fol-

lowing paragraph: "Go to that perplexed disciple of nat-ure with the Bible—tell him that it is a book written by the author of the system he has been studying. Satisfy him of its divinity, and how would he be likely to receive it from your hands? Would he do it with a thoughtless spirit? With what ides would he open its pages? Would he expect to master every thing it contained? Nay, would not an awful solemnity pervade his be-ing at that moment, and would he not commence its perusal fully anticipating to meet in its every section things that would baffle his thoughts and outstrip his comprehension? We think And if that man in the progress of the perusal meet with no difficulties, methinks his skepticism would be awakened, and he would renounce it as an imposture. Still more its difficulties are for the training of the heart as well as the understanding. They make us sensible of our feebleness. They humble our proud spirits. They inspire us with stirring questions. They fill us with devout amazement and solemn awe. They are like the stupendous heights, the deep glens, the yawning chasms and the circuitous rivers, the craggy rocks and the dashing seas of a highly picturesque and romantic country. There is an air of grandeur, a living spirit of sublimity pervading the whole which starts in the bosom of the spec-tator inspirations that he can never feel amid the tame and monotonous in nature. Would I have all this removed from the Bible? Would I level its Alpine heights? Would I fill up its

awful deeps? Would I make straight its

labyrinthine rivers and turn its shore-

ess oceans into lakes? No. It is when

I look up at those dizzy altitudes which

I can not climb, adown those abysses

that I have no plummet to sound, abroad on those oceans through whose

surges no human bark has ever steered

es both of the wisdom and knowledge

We all see why God has made the world as it is, why He did not scatter gold and diamonds all over the surface; why He requires us to dig for coal, to bore for oil and to study the laws of matter if we would avail ourselves of the forces that He has prepared for our use. He fitted up the earth not to be a play-ground for children, but the home of a race capable of progress and development—a race that needed to work and to study in order to be strong and wise. To the difficulties that men have had to contend with they owe the civilization to which they have attained. The world is a grand work-shop and school. Its resources for stimulating and rewarding enterprise seem almost unlimited. And like it, in this respect, is the Bible. The difficulties in it are like those that its author has placed all around us in the world. An eloquent

around us in the world. An eloquent American writer says:

"The very dificulties and limitations of revelation are adapted, also, to the condit ons of moral growth. It requires, and it repays, toil. It tasks and tries, and puzzles, and strengthens faith. It is like man to make every thing regular, easy and plain; but that is not like the God of nature, of histery or of the Bible. A revelation in which the way never could be missed; a revelation made level and smooth to our feet, would be like the work of man, but not like the builder of the mountains. Were there no Alps for men to climb; no ocean depths beneath the plummets reach; no stars still unresolved; no Scylla and Char; bdis waiting to catch up the unsk difful voyager; no burdens of toil and sorrow laid upon our manhood; if this life were only the play of children, and all the days were sunsnine—then, indeed, might we expect to find a B-ble without difficulties; a Gospel without parables; a kingdom of truth without tasks for the mitheter, exwards for the expect to find a B.ble without difficulties; a Gospel without parables; a kingdom of truth without tasks for the athlete, rewards for the victor. But the God of nature, of history and of the Bible surely does not intend to people His Heaven with a race of moral impecies. "To Him that overcometh."

Manifold are the analogies between these two reveletions, and resistless is

God of nature is the God of grace. The deist must solve all the mysteries and clear up all the obscurities in the world before he has any right to complain that there are things hard to be understood in the Word. When he can trace the streams of creation up to their fountain in the Infinite, and comprehend the power and wisdom of the Creator it will be time enough for him Because of Its Mysteries Apply with to criticise the Bible because what it reveals is ever suggesting something beyond our finite vision. But until entitled to any respect, from an intel- then he should welcome the Bible as lectual stand-point, is Atheism. The indeed from God, just because in these man who denies that God inspired the respects it corresponds with the book that is written in the strata of the rocks in leaves of the trees and in the stars of

> the sky. We must not fail to notice one other analogy between the world and the Word. Only a few men can study astronomy and optics, but all can enjoy the light of the sun and the stars. Only a few can know all that science teaches about plants and their growth, reward the explorer, yet has something for every body. Even the savage who knows nothing of its laws finds food provided for him. And so the Bible with all its sublimities and mysteries has truth for all of us. The most ignorant can find in it manna for the soul. To its fountains of living water all the thirsty can go and drink freely. In this how unlike most human books. When they are profound they fail to interest the illiterate. But the Bible, the grandest book that was ever written, though it gives us glimpses of Heaven itself, so yet comes down to the humblest capacity. It tells the lowliest how to believe and love and be hap-

### which arches over it! - Chicago Interior. WISE SAYINGS.

ly interested in the lower sphere of rev-

elation refuse to see the excellence and

glory of that higher and holier one

-Troubles are hard to take, though they strengthen the soul. Tonics are always bitter.

-One great cause of the insensibility of the goodness of our Creator is the very extensiveness of His bounty .-

-There is no degree of merit so high as to place man beyond the reach of temptation or to prevent him from rising still higher .- Dr. Follen. -The Christian natives of the South

Sea Islands prepare their Sunday food on Saturday. Not a fire is lighted, neither flesh nor food is baked, nor a tree is climbed, nor a canoe is seen on the water, nor a journey by land undertaken on God's holy day.

-Many good people think that they ought to guard the Gospel; but it is never native majesty. It wants no covering When we protect it with profrom us. visos, and guard it with exceptions, and and hindered, and you may even hear it cry: "I can not go with these."-

-An excellent story is told in one of our exchanges of a poor man who once took off his overcoat that it might shelter the freezing back of a sentinel on duty. That night the sentinel died. and not long after, when the man who had befriended him was also dying, he dreamed of seeing Jesus Christ with his old coat on. Upon expressing surprise at the sight, and wondering how it could have come about, the Saviour said: "Why, you gave it to me that night when I was a sentinel in the for-And at his dying hour the real receiver of his generous act stood revealed. - Golden Rule.

-I don't think we appreciate our blessings. A book can now be bought for ten cents which ten centuries ago would have cost a thousand dollars. 'Tis said that a man worked thirteen years for a Bible about seven centuries ago. A carpenter can now earn a Bible in just thirteen minutes, and a plumber can earn a Bible bound in morocco in less than five minutes, if I may judge from my last plumbing bill. The printed page is doing a good deal to injure the world; but it is doing almost infinitely its course, that I catch the apostolic inspiration: 'O, the depth of the richmore to bless and redeem it. Religion never made much headway until the of God! How unsearchable are His people were permitted to read their judgments and His ways past finding Bibles instead of having them read for out." them. - Christian Union.

### CHINA'S PROGRESS.

The Emperor Considers the Advisability of The Importance of the Garden Department Building a Network of Railways

Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, has sent some interesting dispatches to Mr. Bayard which deal with two questions of vital import to the development and safety of the empire. The first is the construction of railroads, which Li Hung Chang is urging with all the vigor of his intellect. The other is the building of a navy to replace the useless junks which at present fly the imperial flag, and to organize a system of coast defense adequate to protect the harbors and shores of the country. Mr. Denby says:

I have the honor to state, as a matter of interest to a great many persons in the United States and as a part of the current history of China, the position of that empire as to the construction of

railroads. The most prominent person in China to-day is Li Hung Chang, who is the Grand Secretary of the empire, Viceroy of the province, and one of the heads of the Admiralty Board. His residence is at Tien-Tsin, but he lately spent some weeks at Pekin. He has for some years been in favor of building railroads. He has had a hard fight in China to have The opposition his views approved. comes chiefly from the Censors and the Board of Revenue. The Censors represent that numbers of men would be thrown out of employment, graves be desecrated and internal troubles would ensue. The Board of Revenue claims that if railroads are built the whole revenue service of China would have to be changed. It seems likely in effect that the Lekin tax, which is one of the chief sources of revenue to China, would have to be abandoned or materially modified. This is a consummation that the foreigners most ardently desire. Li Hung Chang, through all the changes of men and measures, has maintained his power, and there seems every reason to believe that he will succeed in his plan of constructing rail-

I send to the department the dying memorial of Tso Tsung Tang, which contains an able presentation of the argument in favor of constructing railroads in China. By way of parenthesis I may say that a dying official always leaves a posthumous memorial to the Government. It often happens that after he is dead some distinguished honorary office is conferred on imperial decree. This memorial of Tso Tsung Tang preceded by a few days the visit of Li Hung Chang to the capital, and furnished him a fine opportunity to press his railroad views. It was considered, certainly with reason, that the best mode of inviting the attention of the members of the Government to the merits of railroads would be to exhibit a working model of an American road-

way and rolling stock. Acting upon this peculiarity a com-plete working-model railroad was procured from the United States. It consisted of one hundred feet of main track and sidings, with switches and turn-table, a passenger locomotive and a tender, mail and baggage cars, passenger cars, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, different kinds of freight cars, a full section of seats and berths in sleeping car, etc. The cars were five feet long, and all other parts of the model were in equal proportion, and care had been taken to make the model throughout an exact representation in miniature of road, locomotive, cars, etc., in actual use in the United States, com-September last, and he expressed himwould exhibit it in Pekin when he went

there in October. On the 16th of October the model, which had been conveyed to Pekin, was Viceroy presented it to Prince Chum, the Emperor's father. The Prince was highly pleased. Two days later the Prince sent the model to the imperial palace, where it was exhibited to the Emperor and Empress Dowager and worked successfully. Their Majesties were much interested and spent some time in a minute examination of the model. It was the first complete representation they had ever seen of the muchtalked-of railroad. The event materia-ally assisted the Viceroy in his advocacy of railroads for China, and their Majes ties lent a willing ear to all he had to say in favor of railroads, and agreed to allow him to prepare for their introduc-

tion into the country.
China has not been standing still. Factories of glass, woolen goods, paper, ought to guard the Gospel; but it is never so safe as when it stands out in its own are scattered over the country and owned by Chinese subjects, are proofs of her enterprise, and now, if the Government takes the question earnestly in qualify it with observations, it is like hand, we may look for the wide adop-David in Saul's armor-it is hampered | tion in China of many of our appliances ton Letter.

### A Unique Case.

Dr. Evans relates in the Bristol (England) Medical Chirurgical Journal the history of a girl who attempted suicide by jumping from the Clifton suspension bridge. The bridge is two hundred and fifty feet high and has been a favorite place for suicides. Sixteen persons have been known to have succeeded in selfdestruction by making the same leap. One other only was picked up alive, but survived only thirty minutes. Twenty days after the fall the patient was considered convalescent and able to walk without pain. There was apparently no permanent injury. As far as the writer knows no case of survival after a fall from as great a height as one hundred and fifty feet has hitherto been recorded, and he considers this instance as probably unique.

-A case of sickening cruelty on the part of the sheriff of Dallas, Texas, toward a prisoner confined in jail, is reported. The prisoner was held for murder, and when a circus came to town the other day the sheriff refused to allow the man to attend. Public indignation at Dallas is naturally aroused by this barbarous and heartless innovation. -- Texas Siftings

### HORTICULTURE.

population understand or appreciate

the importance of horticulture? How many farmers appreciate its value in the economy of the family? Probably not one in ten of the latter class; and yet through horticulture we receive all an eagle that had stolen a pie from a our fruits, all our vegetables, all that pertains to the forest, all that goes to beautify our homes—our lawns, land-injured, but the head of the sage was scape adornments, beautiful shade trees, split in three directions, so that all his lovely flowers, all these are but departments of the art that Shakespeare says, "doth mend nature." Horticulture may give half the living of the family, and, if well understood, at a cost trifling to the farmer in comparison with the benefit derived. The farm garden of an acre will supply not only all the veg-etables considered so necessary to good living by citizens, ricb and poor, and daily used by them on their tables as indispensable to health and comfort. These know little about the art, except that the daily supply of vegetables costs money, and that fruit is a luxury which they enjoy in proportion to the length of the purse. The farmer may have all these at a comparatively small outlay if only he goesabout the acquire-ment in the same common-sense way in which he cultivates his farm Yet, how many farmers cultivate a farm systematically? How few there are may easily be seen by looking over the garden patches of even well-to-do farmers. A well cultivated garden is oftener lacking than possessed. Yet within the kitchen-garden may be found more prime necessities of every-day life than on all the rest of the farm. It will give variety to the daily fare, and sustenance at less cost than can be procured in any other way. The mistake made is in puttering at gardening instead of cultivating a garden. Three-quarters of all the work of the

garden may be done by horse power if the work is commenced right. Let the strip be long rather than square. Land is cheap; use it liberally. Asparagus and rhubard are better four feet between rows than at any other distance. Beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes and bush beans may all have three feet between the rows. Pole beans require four feet, tomatoes and summer squash five, muskmelons six, watermelons ten and winter squash twelve feet. If you do not want a full row of some of these, it is easy to combine varieties and thus piece out rows so the horse cultivation may be constant. If the garden is kept as free of weeds as is a good cornfield, the weeding by hand is light. All market gardeners understand this, and act upon it. Why should not the farmer? The reason is, he does not properly know

the money there is in a garden. Why should not the garden also be the small fruit orchard of the farm? Blackberries and raspberries should have five or six feet between the rows. Gooseberries and currants are better four feet apart than closer. Four feet is not too wide for strawberries. Grapes may properly have eight feet. If grapes are trained to stakes, as they should be, and if the other plants are kept properly pruned, there is no difficulty in horse cultivation here. A row of cherry trees will not hurt the looks of the garden, and they will make the heart of the wife glad. The farmer rarely, if ever, refuses cherry pie, or cherry sauce, or any other fruit, if some ne else raises it for him. Why not raise it were established in 1820, and the operaplete in the smallest detail. The motive else raises it for him. Why not raise it were established in 1820, and the operapower was clock-work. This model for himself? Don't know how? Then tives were almost entirely American habit of industry provides for them self much pleased with it, and said he that gardening is puttering work that deters. A farmer does not like his neighbor to find him working in the garden. But if a single acre, highly manured and kept clean, will produce again exhibited before the Viceroy by his order, and on the following day the corn will bring, the laugh is on the side of the farmer who gardens also; and the neighbor who laughs will not be averse to "slipping around, just for a visit, you know." He will bring his wife and children to help you enjoy the fruits and vegetables your sagacity has provided in their season. Perhaps in time his wife may succeed in shaming

### SUNFLOWER SEED. An Appropriate Food for Steers and Cows in Milk.

Sunflower seed is a valuable food for and modes of manufacture. - Washing- skim-milk to replace the cream taken and endeavored to introduce ship's disflax-seed, the former having 23.6 per cent. and the latter 37 per cent. of oil. But the sunflower is a prolific bearer of seed. In England, where it has been raised as an oil-bearing seed, they speak of raising twenty bushels of seed from twenty-five thousand plants on an acre. This would be a moderate yield for that number of plants, only one-half gill to a plant. This number of plants might be raised on an acre with rows twenty inches apart and plants twelve inches in the row. In this form the crop could be more easily attended. The stalk is rich in potash, a ton of the dried stalks producing two hundred pounds. green leaves are sometimes dried for fodder or run through a cutter green, mixed with bran and fed to milch cows. For older stock one bushel of sunflower seed could be ground with four or five bushels of oats, and it would be excellent food for growing and fattening steers the second year or for feeding cows in milk. The oil is a mild laxative, and will keep the coat glossy .- N. Y. Herald.

-One of the Maine lyceums recently wrestled with the question whether a sardine factory or 200 summer boarders would be of the most benefit to the town. - Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

### PRECIOUS GEMS.

Extracts from the Most Venerable Litera-How many of the great mass of our

In the Ram Whack Ah of Bundel em Up, probably the oldest literature of the oldest civilization on the globe, occurs the following:

One day, while the sage Burrame Dehn was pondering by the seashore, neighboring restaurant mistook the bald head of the sage for a rock and let brains ran out. He was insensible of his loss and returning to his study continued for several thousand years to write leading articles on political econ-

Chunder Ram Chowder, the revered and holy Marmalade of Dowwallagalla. when a young Prince, was enamored of a beautiful girl, the daughter of a merchant. He pawned his dress suit and for three days fed the object of his love with ice cream and caramels. At the end of this short siege, having persuaded her that his facilities were unequaled for continuing to supply her with unlimited quantities of caramels and ice cream for an indefinite period, she vielded and agreed to depart with him to the wilderness. That night, while the Prince was loitering under her window with a ladder, her father appeared and kicked him clear over the top of a grove of banyan trees, and when he came down a bull-dog as big as a yearling calf was waiting for him, and sat down with him to a plain but substantial luncheon, at which, however, the Prince ate nothing. The next morning, on his way to the hospital, the autiful girl met him and said, reproachfully: "Last night you were to fly with me." "Ah. yes," replied Chunder Ram Chowder, "but last night your father was too fly for me." then entered the convent of the Hadda Nuff Ghang, who took upon themselves vows of celibacy and wore sheet-iron trousers; nor did he again see his charmer until five years afterward, when he met her at the funeral of her third husband, the other two having been divorced.

Maouaouwaow ("the nightingale that sings for stamps") had a voice like the brindle bull bul of Cashmore, and was a prima donna in the days of Bungalow the Just, and was billed to sing in native opera in Babble Manded for five thousand lacs a night. But when the evening came she refused to sing, and presented a physician's certificate to the effect that she had a severe cold. "What will you take for your cold?" asked the monarch, who was ex-officio manager of the opera-house. "I will take ten thousand lacs a note," replied the prima donna, sweetly; "it is that kind of a Whereupon the royal manager ordered her lungs to be drawn out with an instrument made for that purpose, and subscribed her to the relief fund of the Mikados, a wandering tribe in the provinces who were in extremely desti-tute circumstances, having been out if missionaries for several weeks. This happy termination of the affair was all that saved it from being a chestnut .-Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

### THE FIRST STRIKE. The Rebellion of the Factory Girls at Dover, N. H., in 1827.

was exhibited to the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, in his yamen at Tien-Tsin in September last, and he expressed himof the works at Dover Falls. A small factory up the river was No. 1, and the works at the falls were Nos. 2, 3, and 4, as I believe they are at the present time. Everything went on spinningly and smoothly until the year of which I write. There were exactions on the part of the corporations that the independent spirit of the fair spinners and weavers could not brook. A rule was made that the great gate should be closed at bellringing, and those who were late should go through the counting-room passageway to be marked for reduction of pay largely disproportioned to the delinquency. This gave great offense, other him into cultivating a garden .- Chicago measures awakened opposition, and on a fine morning the mills were idle. Every operative was out, leaving the overseer to run them alone. They met at some convenient square, and forming a procession, with a band, and bearing the American flag, they stock when properly used. But analysis I very well knew a year later, and paraded the town, under a leader whom gives twenty-eight per cent. of fiber or a stalwart manly guard of one for their husk. This would render it improper protection. The corporation came down food to give to young calves in skim- at once, the offensive rules were withmilk, unless the husk was separated. If drawn for the time, and every thing he husk were taken off in a hulling went on harmoniously. But there arose machine, the meats might be boiled to a Curtis, a new agent, and Mill No. 2. jelly as is flax-seed for that purpose and He was not a fortunate selection for the it would be an excellent addition to office, as he had been a sea captain, off for butter-making. The oil is very cipline among his crew of girls. It mild, being used to mix with olive oil. would not work, and a general irritation The sunflower is not as prolific in oil as prevailed. The climax was reached when he ordered the windows of No. 2 to be nailed down. This was done over night, and in the morning, when they found out what had been done, and one of the loom girls had fainted, their anger knew no bounds. A strike in that mill was the consequence. I saw the excited crowd from an upper window opposite, and such a clatter of tongues has not been heard since Babel. Agent Curtis was sent for, and went among them, angry at first, but that bird wouldn't fight, and he came down to coaxing, begging them to return, arguing the necessity for the nailing down, which excited them the more, until he compromised the matter by allowing the windows to be opened part way. Other inducements were given and they re-turned to their work, but during the altercation with him they had spotted his black coat with cotton locks until he looked like a new description of leopard. -Boston Cor. Hartford Post. -"Papa," said an inquisitive youth,

"what is the difference between a broker and a banker?" Papa is puzzled, but brings experience to his aid. He finally tells the difference: "A broker is one who breaks you to pieces by degrees; a banker takes you in at a gulp."—Boston

### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-The much-disputed Caroline Islands have rorty Congregational churches, with four thousand members.

-A minister in Rooks County, Kan., rides forty miles and preaches four sermons every Sunday for a salary of two hundred dollars a year .- Chicago Tribune.

-About the most unprofitable thing ministers or religious papers can do is to indulge in money calculations as to the cost of converts either at home or among the heathen.—Chicago Standard.

-The Japanese Government has given to Vassar College a pair of bronze vases handsomely ornamented with inlaid decorations in gold and silver, in appreciation of the education given to Japanese girls.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

-The Emperor William has donated twenty-five thousand marks to the German Teachers' Society of London. The donation was accompanied by an intimation that the same amount would be annually subscribed.

-"If I am a Christian, I will be a Christian," said Sam Jones in Cincinnati. "If I am a Methodist, I will be a Methodist right through and through, and I don't want to be a little onehorse, mule-headed nothing nowhere!"

-It is calculated that the disestablishment of the Church of England would set free funds equal to \$917,500,-000, of which, after the payment of all claims by the clergy for compensation and similar demands, there would remain a net gain of \$500,000,000.

-The total school attendance in New York State last year was 1,024,845. There are 31,399 teachers in the public schools. The number of children of school age in the State is 1,721,126. Of the teachers employed in the public schools in 1885 only 1,208 held normal school diplomas.—N. Y. Tribune.

-In Jacksonville, N. J., there is a public school. The other day a lad of thirteen years old arose and called for a vote on the question whether the teacher of the school was competent to fill his position. The vote against the teacher was unanimous, and immediately every scholar packed up his books and went home.—Chicago Times.

-The Presbyterian church at Loch, Ranza, Arran, Scotland, finds it hard to get the kind of minister it wants. The ast candidate was dismissed in short order, because he "walked with a frivolous gait." The elders said that his conversation was all right, but his walk was decidedly heretical.

-The New York Prebsytery has had a novel question before it. Rev. Dr. Nicholas Bjerring, for many years a pastor of the Greek church in New York, embraced Protestantism, and joined the Presbyterian church. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery, but on the question of his ordination as a minister division arose. Should his Greek ordination be accepted as valid or not? The question was put to vote, and decided in the affirmative-twentysix to seventeen.-N. Y. Times.

### WIT AND WISDOM.

-Keep the heart right and the feet will not go far astray.

-No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race. - N. Y. Tribune. The first strike among our working -Why is a little boy learning the people, I think, was at Dover, N. H., alphabet like a postage stamp?

in 1827 or 1828. The Cocheco works cause he gets stuck on the letters. -A man who gives his children a ter than by giving them a stock of money.—N. Y. Ledger.

-A gentleman having a deaf servant was advised by a friend to discharge her. "No, no," replied the gentleman. her. "No, no, with much feeling; "that poor creature could never hear of another situation." -N. Y. Telegram.

-Be Careful.-

When people tell you slight things Of Dick and Tom and Harry, Be careful how you answer back— For those who fetch will carry.

-Property-holder-Hey, wake up there! I think there's a buglar in my house. Weary officer-Well, you've got gall to wake a man out of a sound sleep to tell him what you think .-Judge.

-The Fizzletop children were playing with their toys: "Johnny, you are spoiling the whole game. You are the biggest donkey I ever saw," said little Mamie. Colonel Fizzletop, reprovingly: "Why, Mamie, I am surprised."
Mamie, indignantly: "Why, pa, I didn't mean you. You ain't the biggest donkey I ever saw."—Texas Siftings.

-De Jones-I wonder why Miss Biggles married Snifkins instead of Boozeby? They were certainly en-gaged. Podgrass—Yes, I know, but Boozeby wanted to break the engagement off long ago and was afraid to, so he sent Snifkins to break it to her. De Jones-Ah, I see! Failing to get the one she wanted, she thought she would a proxy mate! (They haven't spoken since.)-Rambler.

-The atmosphere of a household has every thing to do with the development of its inmates, and one can hardly pect to find soft-mannered, delicately sensitive young people brought up under the influence of irascible or pickering or choleric parents. For their sakes the disputatious and irritable should master themselves, least the evil crop of seed sown in moments of unreason should rise like the fabled dragon's teeth, in a harvest of armed men whom no restraints may be strong enough to repress.-N. Y. Ledger.

The duty of self-knowledge and self-culture along some one definite line should be impressed on every young person. It is not selfish; on the contrary, it is what makes it possible to be of any real good to others. For when any one is doing his own true work in the best way he is always benefiting his fellow-men, whether he is conscious of it or not. Beyond this; however, it is chiefly through the discipline of this culture that we come to understand others and to know how to help them. One who is vigorously bending himself to his own life-duties is in a fat better position to give intelligent aid to others in their struggles than one who having no purpose devotes himself to forming mending those of other people -Exchange.

The wind blew cool and soft and sweet,
The brier vines held back my feet;
There on the mountain side I kneet,
The little stone leaned back to me,
And "Mindwell Adams, aged Three,"
The dim and mossy letters spelt.

Though now the graves lie thick around,
This was the first in all the ground.
"In Seventeen E gity-seven she died"—
So said the crooked little stone—
Iknow the mamma must have cried
To leave her baby here alone.

But now there is no need of tears the new there is no need of tears, they've been in Heaven so many years— the mother and the baby, too; And all about the pink wild-rose is blossoming the summer through.

My papa says that years ago
The little girls had names to show
What ornaments became them best,
As "Prudence," "Charity" and "Grace;
But "Mind-well" had the highest place,
For that included all the rest.

But then that aggravating Fred Need not have looked at me and said:
"How singular it should be so!
That while the precious 'Mind-wells' die,
The dreadful 'Wont-minds' live and For Fred is twice as tall as I.

He meant the accident, I guess,
That happened to his printing-press,
Because I tried to make it go;
It's very strange my brother should
Expect me to be always good—
It is so dangerous, you know.
—Jennie Colton, in N. Y. Tribune.

### "TIT FOR TAT."

### A Bit of Talk for Young Folk, by the

The saying is a by-word of ill-nature and quarreling. "Tit for tat" and "Good enough for you!"-those were the two meanest exclamations ever heard in the set of children among whom I grew up. Our differences were due to thoughtlessness and not to any bad intent; and those of us who quarreled most fiercely one day were often the best of friends the next. I suppose that is just the way it is with children to-day, and always will be as long as the world lasts and men and women have to begin their lives by being boys and girls. But we should have been a great deal happier if we had never quarreled; had never said or acted "Tit for

Acting it is worse than saying it. It is bad enough to do a mean or unkind thing to another person from any motive, from envy or hatred or hasty temper-but to do it simply (as the saying is) "to pay back" for an unkind thing done to us seems to me the very mean-

est kind of meanness. It occurred to me once upon a time to try to find out what the hateful phrase came from. "Tit for tat" the words sound as silly as they are ugly, and I wondered how they had ever come to be in people's mouths, like a sort of proverb. To my great surprise, I found that the saying originated with the Dutch people. In Dutch, it was "Dit vor dat," and the words mean simply "This for that," nothing more.

Then how has the saying come to mean always, the return of a disagreeable or cruel action, by one of its own kind? There is a proverb: "One good turn deserves an-other." When kindness is repaid by kindness, therefore, why should we not say: "This for that," as well as when unkindness is repaid by unkind-

Nobody can give any reason. And nobody can tell, now, how the ill-natured meaning was ever fastened to the words; but there it is, fastened close and it will always stick, I suppose. Yet it would be a jolly little phrase, if it meant a good thing. The syllables are short and brisk-sounding; and they are based upon three cheerful vowels: i-o-a, each with the shortest, merriest sound it has. Surely, it is a shame to degrade them so when we might turn the phrase right around if we would-inside out, and right side out, at last; and we might make it mean just the opposite from what it always has meant, by never using it, except when we had paid back a bad turn by a good one, an unkind action by a loving one, a mean deed by the most generous one we could plan or perform. Then would be the time to cry out "Tit for Tat! This for that, my friend! and as often as you treat me badly, I'll treat you well, and we'll see which will get tired soonest!" If the saying ever comes to mean that, it will be by the children's beginning to give it that meaning. It would take about a century, I dare say. But that is only three generations of children! Wouldn't it be worth while for the children of today to start the new version of the saying? And then, some time in the far distant future, say in the year 2090, perhaps somebody who is interested in searching out the origin of phrases, will be seeking, as I sought, to find out where "Tit for Tat" came from. By the time, you see, if three generations of American children have all been steadily working, to give the new, kind meaning to the words, the phrase will come to be as the Golden Rule in the New Testament, and every body will

be interested in knowing about it. Then this seeker out of meanings, of the year 2090, might perhaps read something like this:

"The phrase, 'Tit for Tat' has underyou did me.

"But in 1886 some American children thought that they would give the phrase'a new and nobler meaning; would make it the watchword of kind deeds done in return for unkind ones; in other words a sort of supplement to the Bible's Golden Rule. Their example spread among all the children in the land, and now in America the the role of a thief; he may dress in the phrase is never used in the old sense.'

The more I think of it, the more I feel as if 1 must be writing a sort of in all their adventures; he may counprophecy, and it would really come sel and encourage the commission of good prophecy, that ought to come true, can begin to fulfill it right away. Every good thing that has ever been Every good thing that has ever been done in the world, has been done those interested may prosecute."—Chiby one person's beginning it first! cago Times. Then this person makes others think and do as he does, and so the thing is

at last accomplished. among the St. Nicholas children will million dollars.

agree with me that we ought to give poor "Tit for Tat" a chance to becom respectable, I have written two little verses, which will be good to help them to remember their duty in the case:

"It was the Dutchmen said it first,
They called it 'Dit vor dat.'
It's grown to be an ugly rule,
As we say: 'Tit for Tat.'

"But what the Dutch words really mean,
Is simply: 'This for that;'
We might make it a Golden Rule,
And still say: 'Tit for Tat!''
—St. Nicholas.

### LOST IN A SNOW-STORM.

The Adventure and Narrow Escape of Three Little Children.

Not a long time back there was a nice large house in the small town of Frant. And in this house there were two small boys, quite young, not more than five or six years old, I think.

They were the two young sons of Mr. and Mrs. King, and the names of the two boys were George and Frank. Not far from this big house, in the

same road, there was a small one as well, in which an old man and his young niece Grace had been for some years. And they got to like Mr. King's two boys a great deal. Grace was but a year more than George in age, and grew quite fond of him and of Frank. They were all then great friends, and

went out for walks at the same time. I have not told you that Mr. King had a large dog. So, when George and Frank went to fetch Grace to go for a walk with them, Mr. King would send Don (that was the name of the dog) with them to take care of them. Don was proud of his charge, and when the boys and Grace set out on their walks, he would run by their side and bark in such a deep voice that no one would dare to touch his young friends.

But one day Grace and the boys set off for a walk, and their friend Don was not to be seen; and though Mr. King had said he must go with them, they did not care to wait for Don, which was too bad of them, when he was so good and true.

Off they ran, as hard as they could, to keep their hands and feet warm, though Grace had a muff with her-for it was in the cold time of the year, and there was a good deal of snow on the ground-but no Don was with them this time.

The crisp snow was a source of great fun to them this day, so they thought not of Don.

For some time they made small balls of snow, and George threw some at Frank, and Frank at George, and Grace at both of them. When they had gone some way from home the snow came down so thick that they could not see through the great flakes, and in a short time they lost their road. Then they got a great fright, and did they not wish that they had brought Don with them then? He would so soon have shown them the way back.

Still the snow came down more and more, and they could not see at all through it. Oh! what were they to do? If they could but find some one to help them-if Don would but come, they

should be glad. So the time went by; they were a long way from Frant; how far they did not know. Things got worse and worse; and at last poor Grace said her feet were so wet and cold she did not think she could walk more than a few

vards more. This was a bad look-out, was it not? George then said that he and Frank yould try to help her, if she would put her arms round their necks. So they took her up, and for a short time it was all right. They made some way back on what they thought was the right road. At last they could none of them do more. They all felt so cold, and the snow was now so deep that they gave in; and, sad to say, they sank

down in a heap in a drift of snow. They did try to keep warm for some time, but it was not much use. And then they one by one fell off to sleep. So there they lay, these poor wee ones, in the deep snow.

They had not lain there long when

who should come by that way but Mr.

King and his good dog. Well, as soon as Don came to the place, he got quite wild, and dug through the snow with his paws, and soon came to where the young friends of his were. Then he was so glad to have found them that he ran off to bring Mr. King to the spot, to help him

pull them out. This they did at once, and Mr. King took Grace up in his strong arms and brought her to his own house. He then made haste back to where he had left Don in charge of his two sons. He found them with their eyes wide open, and the good Don close by them to

keep them nice and warm. So George and Frank and Grace all got home safe once more, and how fond they all were of their dumb friend, Don, from this time, you can guess, I

### Interesting Charge to a Jury.

think. - Little Folks.

"What is a detective?" is a conundrum that was solved by Judge Elwell in a late charge to a Columbia County (Pa.) jury. "It is not necessary," said the judge, "that a detective should gone a curious change. For a long be a person appointed under statute time it was what people said when they returned evil for evil: 'Tit for Tat,' 'This for That,' i. e., this injury I do you is in payment for that injury charged with the duty of a detective by any body of men organized for that purpose. If there are depredations being committed in any neighborhood the persons there have the right to employ one especially to look after their interests and to detect and expose the crimes committed. Where it becomes necessary to break up a combination garb of a thief; he may mix with thieves; he may participate with them Any boy or girl who thinks it a prophecy, that ought to come estly." The judge further remarked that a detective is not bound to be a

ment this person makes other thing is the docs, and so the thing is the last accomplished.

As I have great hopes that some about two years. Its cost will be three

### NORTHWESTERN SCHOOLS.

Gratifying Progress in Educational Matters in the Northwest.

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1883 and 1884, which has just been printed, gives the following en to be wary of advertisements and circuschools of the Northwestern States: Illinois, 1,069,000 children of school age, and 728,681 enrolled in the public and 75,821 in the private schools, the amount spent for education in the State being \$9,168,186; Michigan, 557,000 children of school age, 400,000 being enrolled in the public and 27,230 in the private schools, the expenditure being \$4,636,000: Wisconsin, 528,750 children of school age, 319,000 enrolled in the public and 15,615 in the private schools; Minnesota, 259,366 children of school age, 223,209 enrolled in the public schools, the expenditure being \$2,-289,711; Iowa, 621,000 children of school age, 469,500 enrolled, the expenditure being \$5,856,000; Nebraska, 209,436 children of school age, and 137,-618 enrolled. The report shows gratifying progress generally. The average salary of teachers has been increased somewhat.—Current.

ALWAYS prompt and sure and only 23 cents: Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates.
The merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism are known everywhere.

THE selfish man has most presence of mind. He never forgets himself.—N. O. Picayune.

### Stranger than Fiction

Stranger than Fiction are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All draggists. lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

It is not considered necessary in society to return a bill collector's calls.—Boston Courier.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."—Alfred Mercier. The following is a case in point: "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBrides, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging-down,' for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

THE rumor that "the world moves" be cause it is cheaper to move than to pay rent is denied.—N. Y. Independent.

### The Speed of Heat and Cold.

It has been asked which travels faster, heat or cold; and answered heat. Because any one can catch a cold. It therefore follows that every one should keep Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which will cure colds, coughs and croup.

A CRYING baby at a meeting is like a good suggestion—it ought to be carried out.—
Texas Siftings.

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest we have ever seen, and we think any one will be well repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

THE letter-carrier that gets around quicks the cylinder of a printing press .- N O. Picayune.

FRANCES E. WILLARD has se miss Frances E. William has selected some Gospel and Temperance songs, fa-miliar tunes, 200 copies of which will be sent to any church or Sunday school. Ad-dress the Publisher, Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, Albert Lea, Minn., enclosing 20 cents for

THE boy with the dirty face seems to "want the earth."—Pacific Jester.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short ness of breath, consumption, night-sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

A TONGUE that never talks scandal—The tongue of a shoe.—Boston Courier.

The scalp is cleansed and excited to a healthy action by Hall's Hair Renewer. In Consumption, the disposition to cough is diminished by taking Ayer's Cherry Pec-

In Siam they bang cats' tails. In this country they aim to kill.—New Haven News.

Is a cough disturbs your sleep take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

The swimmer will never be a pauper. He is always self-sustaining.

### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

- Bentument			
KANSAS CI	TY. M	arc	h 19.
CATTL &-Shipping Steers	\$4 00	0	4 75
Native cows	2 05	60	3 25
Butchers' steers		0	3 65
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 85	0	4 05
Light	2 50	0	3 75
WHEAT-No. 2 red	69	0	70
No. 3 red	56	0	- 59
No. 2 soft	80	0	823
CORN-No. 2	26	0	27
OATS-No. 2	27	60	29
RYE-No. 2	45	0	51
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 80	0	1 85
HAY-Large baled	5 00	0	6 00
BUTTER-Choice creamery	27	0	28
CHEESE-Full cream	11	0	12
EGGS-Choice	8	0	81/
BACON-Ham	8	0	83
Shoulders	5	0	6
Sides	6	0	63
LARD	6	0	63
WOOL-Missouri unwashed.	14	0	16
POTATOES	65	0	70
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 85	0	5 35
Butchers' steers	3 55	0	4 40
HOGS-Packing	3 80	0	4 10
SHEED Fair to choice	9 50	a	E 415

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 90 6 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping 4 10 6 4 33
SHEEP—Eair to choice... 2 50 6 5 55
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 40 6 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 88 6 89
No. 3 67 6 68
No. 2 spr.ng... 81 6 82
CORN—No. 2 92 6 29
RYE—No. 2 29 6 29
RYE—No. 2 96 69 6 70
BUTTER—Creamery... 20 6 30
PORK... 9 95 6 10 00

NEW YORK...
CATTLE—Exports... 4 50 6 4 85 CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Exports.
HOGS—Good to choice.
SHEEP—Common to good.
FLOUR—Good to choice.
WHEAT—No. 2 red.
CORN—No. 2.
DATS—Western mixed.
BUTTER—Creamery.
PORK.

PORK. PETROLEUM--United......

WORK AT HOME.

A Caution Against Fraudulent Advertisements, Issued by the Women's E. and L. Union of Boston.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, Mass., cautions all womlars promising—on receipt of a certain sum—work at home, with large earnings. We are receiving letters from women far and near who have been defrauded by these promises. Either the person forwarding the money gets no answer at all, or the materials and implements sent are of little worth, or the finished work is rejected even if well done, or other obstacles are placed in the way, (the object being simply to get rid of her). The parties advertising make frequent changes of name and address, with some difference in circulars. They are now sending out through the United States, Canada and the Provinces, hundreds of thousands of plausible circulars, well calculated to deceive, for not many of the hundreds of thousands of women receiving them are aware that by a simple way the state of the s interesting statistics relative to the lars promising-on receipt of a certain

not many of the hundreds of thousands of women receiving them are aware that by a single advertisement any city firm can get plenty of workers close at hand.

Learning that this evil can best be checked by enlightening the public, we solicited the aid of the press, and the following continuous notice appears in our daily papers, each in turn giving it one week's insertion:

papers, each in turn giving it one week's insertion:

"The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 74 Boylston street, will gladly give information regarding circulars and advertisements offering to women work at home."

It is earnestly desired that newspapers everywhere help to enlighten the public by copying the whole of this present article and by giving the above notice, or a similar one, frequent insertions; also that Women's Associations, variously located, join us in his work, and by suitable advertising make themselves kaown as centers of information. Any needed assistance from us will be gladly rendered. Individuals can aid by procuring the insertion of this article in their local papers.

Such general concurrence of effort will save multitudes of women from sorrow and loss, work effectively against the swindlers and promote the interests of the honest advertisers.

Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz,
President Women's E. and I. Union.

Address letters to our Employment Department.

Brakemen will be sorry to learn that "trains" are to be made unusually long.—
N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A BLIND man is very sympathetic. He will never see anybody suffer.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions. A HICKORY club is very good lumber to floor a man with.—Merchant Traveler.

\$50 in gold as prizes for the great word hunt. See new advertisement.

### BROWN'S **IRON** BITTERS

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

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

# TAKE NO OTHER.

CATARRH I was a sufferer CREAM BALM

from catarrh for fif-teen years, with disteen years, with distensing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results, am apparantly cured.—Z. C. ently cured.-Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt. Ely's Cream Balm has cured me of catarrh of several years standing; restored my senses of taste and smell.—F. C. HAY-FEVER
OGDEN, Elizabeth, N. J. HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price Socents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thou, sands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved totry it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weight sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

College, of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, O., used DR. WM. HALL'S RAL cinnati, O., used D.K., W.M. Laker, as many of his patients, now living and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures consumption, coughs, colds, aneumonia, etc.

DR. ROBERT NEWTON, late President of the Eclectic

A BONANZA For good Agents. A. R. HART& CO., Publishers, 16 Murray Street, NEW YORK CITY.

# March April May

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine, and I find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makes me feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, removing all trace of scrofula or other disease. It creates an appetite and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache, and no appedize in the morning, had a headache, and no appeditie; but now I can hardly get enough cooked to eat."

EXMA SHEPARD, I Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family and consider it a splendid blood purifier." J.P. Wildsmith, North 7th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Purifies the Blood

"My wife thinks there is nothing like Hood's Sarsa-parilla, and we are never without it in the house." F. H. LATEMER, Syracuse, N. Y. "When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good

# takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it. She says it is the best medicine she ever took." Frank C. Tunker, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Frank C. Tunker, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend Street, Boston, Mass. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, which I have had for the last nine or ten years, suffering terribly. It has now entirely cured me." Mrs. A. Nortox, Chicopee, Mass. THOOOS SAISSUPALTILES. THOMAS BUREELL, 99 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar

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

# BUILTI 1151

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



HINTS ON ETIQUETTE—How to entertain, ke., by Sorhia Orne Johnson (Daisy Eyesbright).

DRESS AND MATERIAL—How to dress well and economically, with answers to correspondents on Fashions, by Mrs. J. H. Lambert.

Instructive articles on "How to Appear Well in on Fashions, by Mrs. J. H. LAMBERT.
Instructive articles on "How to Appear Weil in Rociety," "How to Talk Well, and Improve your Grammar," "How to Talk Well, and Improve your Grammar," by Mrs. EMMA C. HEWITT.
THE TEA TABLE—And how to make it attractive, with good and comparatively inexpensive recioes, by Christine Terribux Herrick.
MOTHER'S CORNER—A page devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children. Filled with interesting letters from subscribers exchanging views and methods of management, and original articles from the best writers.
ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK—A Special Feature: with Special Illustrations, Knitting, Cro-Feature: with Special Illustrations, Knitting, Crocheting, and all kinds of Embroidery. Edited by an expert. Prizes given for contributions.

BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS, by Lina and M. J. CLARKSN, HOME COOKING—With original and tried recipes contributed by subsert. bers. This is a special feature with us, and is considered the best and most practical department ever published in any household paper. Prizes given for best recipes and contributions. How to prepare delicates suitable for afternoon tesa, or small evening companies that are not too expensive. MUSICAL STUDIES—By MARGART B. HARVEY.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT—By

FLORAL DEPARTMENT-BY EBEN E, RELFORD, The Journal has over 200,000 Circulation and is edited by MRS. LOUISA KNAPP. Address CURTIS PUB. CO., Philada., Pa.

# Red School House Shoes.



\$50 IN COLD PRIZES.
Word Hunt

Scrofula of Lungs.

Dyke's Beard Elixia From Interior Musicale Wildiam of Lungs.

Dyke's Beard Elixia From Interior of National Control of Cont

MUSTANG Survival of the Fittest PAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

AEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA. SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fall, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

# FOR COUCHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

PERCHERON HORSES!



The Percheron is the only French breed possessing a Stud-Book in both France and America where eligibility to entry is based on authentic pedigree. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entry in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will sell at half the price of pedigreed animals of equal appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrated with engravings sketched by Rosa Honheir, sentfree. Address, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Ca., Illinois.

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!



# **BEST ORGANS**

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS, or any other Cut shown in any Specimes Book, at or below quoted prices for same. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.,

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. & Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALT-ER and BRIBLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Haiter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of \$1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. By Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

For all Sewing Machine, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied, Send for wholesale price list. Blelock M'r'e Co., 30% Locutst., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS: Officers' pay from celevity and commissions: Desertors relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio. SALESMEN WANTED Everywhere:
Will pay good salary and all expenses.
Write for terms, stating experience and salary wanted.
SLOAN & Co., Mant'rs, 3.6 George St., Cincinnati, O.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalle, N. Y.

San aday made WELL AUGER & DRILLS with our WELL AUGER & DRILLS Cadress C. A. BROCKETT & Co., Catalogues free. Kansas City, Mo. \$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best seiling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife.
Book on treatmentsent free. Address
F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with its engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

### TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

An Investigation That Will Probably Re-sult in Good—Rates to Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- It is a subject of considerable comment in public circles that the investigation instituted under the, tural Department has issued a caution to resolution of Congressman Anderson, of Kansas, to inquire into alleged discriminations made by the Western Union Telegraph Company over the telegraph lines leased from the subsidized Pacific railroads is the first investigation by Congress which promises to yield beneficial results. Heretofore the Western Union has been enabled to forestall the results of investigation into its various monopolies and to defeat all legislation calculated to relieve the publie from the grievous burdens, not only in the way of extortions in telegraph tolls, but in preventing the erection of their but in preventing the erection of their lines of telegraph by companies desiring to compete for this service. Congressman Anderson has pressed this investigation with considerable vigor and intelligence and has at last succeeded in directing the attention of the House to the necessity of strictly enforcing the law under the terms of which these lines, constructed with the people's money, were permitted to be built. The primary fact has already been established to the undoubted satisfaction of the Post-office Committee that the Western Union, notwithstanding the attempted disclaimer of the manager, does enjoy and maintain a monopoly of the telegraph busi-ness west of the Missouri river in direct contravention of the provisions contained in the charters to the land grant roads.

During the proceedings before that committee yesterday morning Congressman Peters, of Kansas, called the attention of Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union, to the fact that the local telegraph rates in Kansas were grossly unequal and that the toll charged for a message of ten words from Washington or New York to places in Kansas was the same as that charged from these points across the continent to San Francisco, so that the people of Kansas paid the same rate as the people of San Francisco, although the distance was only

Dr. Green replied that no complaint of this had ever been brought to his notice from Kansas, to which Judge Peters made retort that he did complain of this inequality now in behalf of Kansas, and charged that the rates exacted in Kansas by the Western

Union were higher than in other States of like business population.

Dr. Green, being driven to cover, meekly rejoined: "The rates do appear to be too high, and I will have the wrong remedied." Dr. Green then read a brief recapitulation of the points made by himself in his testi-mony yesterday, and said that as Mr. Peters had remarked upon the high tariff to Kansas points, he would promise that the rates would be reduced in thatlocality.

### WHOLESALE SHOOTING.

A Terrible Shooting Affair in Mississippi-

Meagre Report of the Affair. WINONA, Miss., March 18.-At Carrollton yesterday a fearful tragedy occurred in which ten negroes were killed and three wounded. Some weeks ago two negroes attempted to assassinate J. M. Liddell, Jr., Inflicting some painful but not serious The negroes engaged in this dastardly attempt are known to be the most defiant and lawless in the county, and since the attempt on Mr. Liddell's life had been more openly defiant than ever. For some reason not known they swore out a war-rant a few days ago for Mr. Liddeil's ar-rest. It was at this trial that the killing occurred. The negroes present were mostly armed. About one o'clock a party of armed men num-bering about forty or fifty persons rode up bering about forty or fifty persons rode up to the court house. They dismounted and entering the building at once commenced firing on the negroes, with the above result. They then returned by the same route they came. They do not live near Carrollton. At the trial about twenty colored men were present when the fifty white men well mounted and each carrying a Winchester rifle, came galloping up and surrounded the court house. They then fired into the building, instantly killing ten negroes and wounding three others so that the died soon after, and with the exception of a few who escaped through a window, all the other negroes in the build-ing were wounded, some of them seriously. The trouble between Liddell and the ne groes occurred three weeks ago. Liddell groes occurred time row between two ne-groes and afterward heard the crowd curs-ing him. He walked up to them and inquired why they were abusing him. An altercation ensued and several shots were fired, Liddell being severely wounded.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

4 Big Celebration in New York-Prominent Men Present.

NEW YORK, March 18.-Flags of the day floated in the air from public buildings and private dwellings in honor of St. Patrick's day. As early as nine o'clock the sons and daughters of Ireland, wearing emblems of green, began to assemble in Washington Park, from which the great procession was to start. Seven hundred policemen under the command of Superintendent Murray to clear the way. The procession started shortly after twelve o'clock, headed by the Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Cavanagh commanding. There were ten thousand men in line, representing all the Irish societies in the city. All along the route the procession was greeted with cheers from the multitude. It moved through the principal streets to Union Square, where it was reviewed by Mayor Grace and the Common Council. Then the march was resumed to Jones & Wood's Coliseum, where the remainder of the time was given to music and dancing. Early in the morning a solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at the Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan. The Right Rev. Hugh Lilley, pastor of St. Vincent Ferrara church, preached a sermon which was a brilliant panegyric on the life and work of St. Patrick. The weather was fine. The day closed with balls, banquets and meetings at which addresses were made. The chief affair of the night was the banquet of the Friendly Souls of St. Patrick at Delmon-ico's. Charles A. Dana, H. W. Beecher and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew were among

### those present. Retirement of General Pope.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- To-day, after a public career full of honorable services to his country, Major General Pope retires from active service and takes his place upcerning the changes which are involved by

9

### WARNING TO FARMERS.

The Agricultural Department Calls Attention to the Numerous Swindles Perpetrated on Farmers.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Agriculfarmers against the designs of a lot of impostors who are engaged in a syndicate to impose on them by the sale of worthless seeds. The department circular says: There are reports of sales of "hulless" oats at an exorbitant price in certain counties in Wisconsin and New York, thirteen years ago, but the swindle does not appear to have taken root in those localities. It is reported on good authority to have been imported from Canada about 1880, and planted in Northern Ohio, where it soon attained a particularly vigorous growth. It was early exposed and has during the five years been driven westward and made local incursions south in Kentucky and Tennessee. Correspondents report the attempt to sell this grain at exorbitant prices in twenty-five States and the presence of the agents of the organized swindle in eighteen States. Indiana makes returns of operations in twenty-four counties; Michigan, sixteen counties, mostly in the southern part of the State; Illinois, ten counties in different parts of the State. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa agents have operated at five points, and only an occasional foray has as yet been made in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. As the name Bohemian is becoming omewhat notorious, we begin to hear of Australian and Russian oats and other varieties, or the old variety under other names may be expected to appear. Cases are also reported from innumerable parts of Indiana and other Western States in which "Hulles Barley" and a pretended new variety of wheat bearing such fancy names as "Seneca Chief," "Red Line," etc., are being offered for sale at high prices. The wheat is as high as \$15 per bushel upon the same plan as has been followed with the Bohemian oats. It is not necessary to know anything of the quality of grain offered on that plan, as it is understood that these schemes are frauds, because a plan which pre-supposes the crop can be sold year after year at the same price as the seed, when the latter is twenty or thirty times the ordinary market price of grain, manifests a palpable lack of common sense. The correspondents of the department send reports of various other frauds, that were more or less successful, being practiced on farmers in different parts of the country. Agents for the sale of fruit trees, fertilizers, stoves, cooking ranges and various other articles, succeeded in many cases in selling their wares at two or three times their value, or getting the farmers' money for things proved valueless. The devices for getting the farmer's signature to some paper which can be changed into negotiable note and sold for cash are too numerous to mention

### BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

The Amended Lowell Bill-The Seney Bill

-Points of the Measures. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The National Bankruptcy bill drawn by Judge Lowell, of Massachusetts, and approved by the House Committee on Judiciary, saw the light for the first time to-day. It is a very important measure, but has been considerably amended since its first introduction. The principal amendments are as follows: The provision for the appointment of nine supervisors is stricken out. The clause providing that the debtor whose commercial pa-per is thirty days past due shall be placed in involuntary bankruptcy is also stricken out. A provision is added to the clause requiring creditors to give bond upon the issue at their request of a warrant for the arrest of a debtor, allowing the debtor to recover exemplary damages in cases where the warrant is procured without reasonable cause or through malice. A clause is also added to the effect that neither the required upon examination to disclose any communication made to them by the debtor which is protected as confidential by the

ractices of common law.

It is not believed that the measure will have very smooth sailing in the House. Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, who has taken considerable interest in the question and who has made a personal canvass of the House, says that a majority of the members are opposed to the enactment of any national bankrupt law. The friends of the Lowell bill are very much dissatisfied with the amendments made in committee, but hope that if the bill ever gets to the Senate they will be stricken out. Mr. Seney has given notice in committee that he will move in the house to substitute his bill f r the Lowell measure. The Seney bill puts most of the machinery of the bankruptcy proceedings into the hands of the State courts and does not prodide for any voluntary bankruptey. Under its operation the bankrupt would file his petition in the United States District Court in the district of his residence and his dis-Emerald Isle and the United States yester- charge would be received from the same source. The other proceedings would be conducted in the State court and under the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resided. It is believed that this bill will be much more popular in the House than any other scheme that has been suggested and it is likely to be the basis of whatever bankruptcy legislation the body may

### agree to. LATE CONFIRMATIONS.

Senate Confirmations to Various Offices

Made Public For the First Time. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The confirma tions by the Senate made public yesterday, after having been withheld for from a day to a week, were as follows: United States Marshal—William C. Jokes,

for the District of Kansas.

Internal Revenue Collectors—Cornelius
Voorhees, for the Fourth District of Missouri; A. Welch, for the Second District of

Major General of the Army-Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry.
United States Consuls—John Waessner,
of Texas, at Sattillo, Mex.; W. O. King, of
Texas, at Bogota, United States of Colom-

Indian Agents-Elf Bannister, of Indiana, J. W. Cramsie, of Dakota, at the have sixty more deputies here to-morrow and will run the road if he has to place one

Postmasters among others confirmed by the Senate in the recent sessions were as follows: In Missouri-F. A. Dessert, at Macon City. In Kansas-J. S. Rogers, at tween the strikers and the company, as re-

### Arrested for Bribery.

NEW YORK, March 18. - Alderman Henry W. Jaehne was arrested at the city hall at noon to-day and taken to police headquarters, charged with bribery. The warrant Pythias are given by Supreme Chincellor on the retired list. Gossip is active con- for Jachne's arrest was issued by Judge Gildersleeve, of the court of general ses ing a flying visit of inspection to this city. the command of the division of the Atlanthe trial to be drawn, fixing the amount of the divisions organized during tie with headquarters at Governor's Island, the ball at \$15,000. Joseph O'Donnell, a N. Y., and that the next Major General, saloonist at the corner of Twenty-fourth N. Y., and that the next Major General, saloonist at the corner of Twenty-fourth probably Howard, will be given command of the division of the Pacific, with head- estate to the value of \$30,000, was accepted

### PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

An Important Conference at Kansas City-Quiet at St. Louis-More Hopeful at New Orleans—Bridge Burning in Texas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19 .- The interest of railroad officials, strikers and the public generally was yesterday centered in the conference being held in this city between Grand Master Powderly and the executive boards of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Powderly arrived from St. Louis at nine o'clock via the Alton, and was met at the Union Depot by a large delegation of Knights. After a light breakfast he was escorted to the assembly hall on Main street, where the conference was held. There were present twenty-nine delegates. chairmen of the executive boards of the five divisions, namely, 17, including St. Louis, the Vandalia line, the Cairo Short line, the Chicago & Alton, the Bridge and Tunnel Company, and part of the Gould system: 101 and 78, including the Gould system from Sedalia to Galveston and Omaha; 93, including the Wabash line at this city; 82, the Union Pacific, and 107, Kansas City. The delegates remained in session all day and until after midnight.
As one purpose of Mr. Powderly's visit was to learn definitely the cause of the strike and the grievances of the men, most of the afternoon was spent in talking over the sit-uation on the Gould lines. The scale of wages on the other systems and the treatment the men received from their companies was also inquired into by the Grand Master. The whole of the night conference was taken up in considering the grievances of the members of division 101 and 78. The men assert, that the agreement entered into a year ago has been repeatedly violated by the Missouri Pacific and that appeals to Mr. Hoxie have received no attention. The result of this discussion was the formulating of a schedule of terms of settlement of the existing difficulty. The delegates are desirous of leaving the question to arbitration. If it is found that Hall and the men at Tyler were discharged for incompetency, the Knights of Labor will acquiesce in their removal. If they are found to be the victims of persecution the executive boards will insist on their reinstatement. It is to ascertain the exact facts in the case that they ask for arbitration and they are prepared to abide by the decision of the arbiters. Mr. Powderly last night telegraphed Mr. Hoxie asking if the latter would meet him in St. Louis, but up to midnight he had received no reply. He will leave for St. Louis to-night with the bill of grievances, which he will lay before Mr. Hoxie. St. Louis, March 19.-The general im-

pression prevailed yesterday in railroad circles that the Gould strike was nearing its close. The resumption in this city of suburban passenger traffic, without any interference from the strikers, was looked upon as a hopeful sign, and the partial reestablishment of freight traffic at other points was regarded in the same light. The Knights of Labor were jubilant over the determination of Mr. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, confer with the dissatisfied Gould Knights, and they expressed confidence that his efforts towards a settlement of the diffi-culties would result successfully. This, together with the announcement that Receiver Sheldon, of the Texas & Pacific railroad, had agreed to submit the question of the justness of the discharge of Hall, at Marshall, Tex., to arbitration, warrants the belief that the strike is about to end. The early suburban trains departed on time, and the company anticipate no more opposition to the running of these trains. No attempt has been made to start out any freight. Every thing is quiet at the different yards, and although small groups of strikers gathered together just outside, it was confidently believed that the Knights would preserve their usual quiet years past .- Sidney (Neb.) Telegraph. demeanor. Despite the fact that the offi-

cials of the railroads centering in East St. Louis at their meeting decided not to accede to the demands of the dissatisfied switchmen and yardmen, the men in the yards at that place were at work as usual, no strike having been ordered.

New Orleans, March 19.—The strike on the Texas & Pacific railway and other railroads of the Gould southwest system is in a fair way to settlement at last by the arbitration of the United States Circuit Court in the case of Hall, the workman discharged at Marshall. This was the cause of the strike of the employes, who insisted that Hall had been discharged because he was a Knight of Labor, and the receivers held that the discharge was made for incompetency. Wednesday a delegation of the local Knights of Labor called upon Receiver Sheldon at his office here, and had a satisfactory interview. The delegation said to the receiver that the discharge of Hall was the sole cause of the trouble, and incurrent interview. The delegation said to the receiver that the discharge of Hall was the sole cause of the trouble, and incurrent interview. The delegation said to the receiver that the discharge of Hall was the sole cause of the trouble, and the receiver shall be adonted to the receiver that the discharge of Hall was the sole cause of the trouble, and the receiver shall was the sole cause of the theme. In the disease, both East out on the upward grade is that of sheep. We motice in all our exchanges, both East and West, and in all market reports, that the grades and West, and in all market reports, that of we motice in all our exchanges, both East and West, and in all market reports, that the grades of the theme. In the case of the sand west, and in all market reports, that of we motice in all our exchanges, both East and West, and in all market reports, that of we motice in all our exchanges, both East and West, and in all market reports, that of we motice in all our exchanges, both East and West, and in all market reports, that of we motice in all our exchanges, both East and West, and was the sole cause of the trouble, and inquired if some plan could not be adopted by which the cause of discharge could be ascertained, and the whole question settled by arbitration. Governor Sheldon said the receivers had no intention to do injustice to Hall, and were willing to sub-mit the question of his discharge to the United States court in this city, the judge to hear the evidence and decide the case. The proposition was adopted by the committee. The Knights of Labor on their part promised not to interfere with freight trains pending the negotiations, and to assist in preparing the passenger trains for service. The United States Marshal and deputies, who nave been in possession of the road's property at Gouldsboro since Tuesday morning, were withdrawn at once, and the running of freight trains was re-

MARSHALL, Tex., March 19 .- A passenger train from St. Louis and one from the West were to meet here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The St. Louis train arrived and the one from the West was momentarily expected, it having left Hall-ville, thirteen miles out, on time. Ten minutes after four a telegram was received stating that bridge No. 711, seven miles west of this place, had been burned down and another one was burning. A wrecking train loaded with bridge timbers, bridge men, bloodhounds and United States Marshals left immediately for the scene of the conflagration. Marshal Reagan offers \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of parties implicated in the burning of the bridges. He says he will tween the strikers and the company, as re- down.-Cor. Country Gentleman. ported from New Orleans,

CHICAGO, March 19.-Highly encouraging reports concerning the Knights of John Van Valkenburg, who has been pay-He says that the Order is in a first class 180,000. There have also been 125 Uni- In Oh o about the same. Kansas reports form d Rank Divisions organized during the prospect only fair. In Missouri the his two years of service as the head of the outlook is favorable for an average crop. lodes of the world.

M. Pastenr has been decorated by King pects. Humbert, of Italy.

GRAND ARMY GOSSIP.

Michigan has 311 posts and a membership of 15,000.

There are sixty-nine camps and nearly one thousand Sons of Veterans in Iowa. Commander McDivitt was given an ovation at Abilene, Kan., upon his return from the State encampment.

The report of the Adjutant General of the Department of New Jersey shows 6,126 members, with \$5,855.47 expended for charity during the year.

Members of the G. A. R. in Grand Island,

Neb., have organized a stock company to build a commodious hall for the use of the society. The capital stock is \$10,000. The New York World recently received a letter from Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1, Con-

federate Veterans, of Richmond, Va., in-

closing a check for \$70 for the fund for the

relief of General Hancock's widow. The fund now amounts to \$37,361. One of the oldest soldiers living who served through the rebellion is David Averill, of Sibley, Iowa. He was born in Westminster, Vt., February 6, 1803, where he

The one department of live-stock that sonable cause of through marke. A clause is also added to the effect that neither the wife nor the attorney of the debtor shall be clais of the railroads centering in East St. seems to have touched bottom and started wife nor the attorney of the debtor shall be ems to have touched bottom and started ing up to the

### Farm Notes.

The St. Louis Planter and Stockman recently published a very full report of the condition of the wheat crop in the entire winter wheat belt. Tennessee reports that the plant stood the winter well. In Kentucky the plant is growing and an av rage crop is looked for. In Michigan much of the plant has been seriously injured. In Ind ana the prospect for a full crop is poor. Illinois makes an exhibit much like Kansas. The Pacific coast reports good pros-

### THE REJOINDER.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, Replies to Senator Edmands' Attack Upon the Ad ministration.

When the Dustin resolutions came before the Senate, on the 10th inst., James L. Pugh, of Alabama, proceeded to reply to Senator Edmunds' speech of the previous day and voice the views of the Administration. The Alabama gentleman had a large audience, for not only were the galleries filled, but many persons were, by invitation, in the Senate chamber. His defense of the Democracy was frequently applauded, and his remarks received pronounced attention from the Republican side of the Senate. A synopsis of his able and comprehensive effort is herewith given:

Mr. Pugh opened his speech by saying that he had expressed his views fully upon the subject of debate in a report made by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, and the main object he had now in replying to the lived for many years. He went West, and early in the war enlisted in Company A, Thirty-seventh Iowa, served through to the end, and is a strong, hearty man.

Judge Torrence, of Minnesota, relates with pride that when he stood at the death bed of his mother, she took his left hand, felt it, and said: "Give me the other hand, my son." And as she felt it with the two shortened fingers shot away in battle, she murmured: "That's the one I want," raised it to her lips and soon after sank to rest.

"The real character of the controversy could not be misunderstood or misrepresented, as it had arisen upon facts apport to the senator from Vermonut was to prevent, what he damitted was a difficult undertaking, that Senator from Vermonut was to prevent, what he cannot from Vermonut was a difficult undertaking, that Senator from Vermonut was to prevent, what he cannot from Vermonut was to prevent, what he cannot from Vermonut was to prevent, what he cannot from Vermonut was a difficult undertaking, that Senator from Vermonut was to prevent, what he damitted was a difficult undertaking, that Senator from Vermonut was to prevent, what he damitted was a difficult undertaking, that Senator from Changing the character of the question between the Senate and the President. The real character of the question between the Senate and the President. The real character of the question be

my son." And as she folt it with the two shortened fingers shot away in battle, she murmured: "That's the one I want," raised it to her lips and soon after sank to rest.

The veterans of Southwestern Dowa and Northwestern Missouri will hold their annual reunion at Creston, lowa, on August 17, 18 and 19 next. Last year the association gathered at St. Joseph, Mo. There were over sixty thousand persons present upon the second day. It is decided to make the 1886 reunion the largest and most artractive of any heretofore held by this veteran association.

Harry G. Clark, Dorchester, Neb., Commander Nebraska Division Sons of Veterans, said in an address: "The G. A. R. has almost reached its maximum strength, and from natural causes will rapidly deciline. Realizing all this, therefore, to perpetuate the memory of our country's martyrs, to extend aid, comfort and protection to the fatherless ones, to keep in the heart our fathers' sacrifices and a record of those who took part in the enactment of the greatest drama in our Nation's history to all coming ages, shall be the object of the order we institute."

Second Comptroller Maynard has settled an important question arising from the act of April 22, 1872, which directs that every years, prior to July 23, 1861, under the President's proclamaeion of May 3, 1894, and orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually must tered into the service for three years before August 6, 1861, and who was honorably discharged, shall be paid the full bounty of \$100, unless already paid. The Second Comptroller holds that the said bounty is payable to the heirs of every deceased soldier who, fill living, would be entitled thereto, whether he died before or after the passage of the act.

STOCK ITEMS.

There has been no loss whatever among Tange cattle in Cheyenne County the past winter. The weather has been the most favorable of any season for seven or eight years past.—Sidney (Veb.) Telegraph.

The one department of live-stock that seems to have touched bottom an

"Is there any thing," said Mr. Pugh, warm Government to support this claim? The dis

turning hot water on any kind of tobacco. The cheapsterns answer as well as any other kind. Were it not for the eggs, one application of this would always suffice. He has often found it necessary to use it more than once. The work of washing an animal is quickly and easily performed.

The Capital Land and Cattle syndicate has contracted for the digging of 150 wells on the Staked Plains. A chain of wells about twenty-five miles apart will be dug on the road from Colorado City to the syndicate's lands and they will so distribute the 150 wells over the dry sections of the 3,000,000 acre tract owned by the syndicate as to make water convenient for all persons, and make the entire tract inhabitable.—Colorado City (Tex.) Clipper.

If cows are not allowed to go dry and rest about six weeks before calving they will, as a rule, milk poorly the succeeding period, after being milked up to the time of calving. Not only does the cow need rest, but she should be well fed, so as to be enabled to build up in flesh and recuperate her wasted vitality. If this is done she will not only drop a better and more thrifty calf, but she will milk better and do better on less feed than when she is not allowed a suitable rest.—Exchange.

I have had many cows choked, but never have lost one yet. I had one which, when we found her, was so bloated that we had to tap her to keep her alive before we took the turnip out. Our plan is to take a hickory sprout, or whip stiff enough; put wheat bran in a cloth and ties securely on the butten of stick, making a knob which will nicely fill the throat and not pass the obstruction; soap the cloth so that it will slip well; hold cow's head up in line with her neck; pull out the tongue and carefully run down the rod and push the apple or turnip down.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Farm Notes.

Senator Pugh hen read the terteritory of the same power of suspension on the refritory of the same power of the people. He was responsible to the monipotence of the Senator Pugh are the constitution and the lategrity of M

-American travelers come home from abroad and tell us they saw less drunkenness in all Europe than may be seen in New York in a single day. It is, therefore, only a proper return of the compliment for Archbishop Farrar to go back home and tell the people that he saw less drunkenness in America than may be seen in a single walk in London. This sort of thing is calculated to keep up the ong tong cordyawl between the two which have on the one hand lectures to swap for money, and on the other money to barter for lectures. - Chicago

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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