

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CANTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THE OLD LOG MANSION.

This mansion is not of an architect's planning. Nor an artist's ideal in silver and gold. Nor the dream of a poet in smooth running numbers. With towers and turrets like mansions of old. The workmen that wrought out its gable and roof-tree. Were hand-hewn women who knelt in the shade. And peered at the Father would bless and protect them. As they bowed the gnarled oaks and its foundation laid.

7 view with sunlight its rough unshewn corners. Up which I oft ran when a youth, in my joy. And up the roof as light as a squirrel. To the lofty old gable, fit throne for a boy. In fancy again I see the bright river. Receding through the bright landscape of old.

There's the skiff slowly rocking to lisp of waters. While the setting sun's rays glint its rough sides with gold.

Again I retrace these scenes of my childhood. With knights and with nobles long since passed away. They might have been rough and uncouth, like the clown who cut the cutter's glories display. Ere the art of the cutter his glories display. But these noble hearts 'neath the hand of the Master. Shone bright in His glory as pillars of light. As round this home altar, in voice of thanksgiving. They poured forth sweet praises in the silence of night.

Again round the hearth they gather at even. The gray-haired old sire and the matron so kind. While the laughter of children rebounds from the rafters. At the gambols of youngsters, or the blush of the maid.

Again the wild song and the still wailing story. Awake the sweet echoes that sleep 'neath the roof-tree. But the voices that waked them have passed over the river. Have finished the web of which life was the loom.

Farewell, old log mansion, thou art grand in decay. And no hand shall harm thy massive old walls. Nor from thy dear heart tear the mantle of purple. With which Time has draped thine attic and halls.

Thou shalt go to the dust as the builders hath left thee. A monument massive of virtue and trust. To the memory of those no sorrow can ebbish. Whose virtues can never be tarnished by rust.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Many Ancient Ways and Means of Securing Wives.

Singularities of Wedding Customs—The Marriage Rites of To-Day the Relics of Times When They Were Serious Realities.

The institution of marriage is one of so much consequence to the human race that it is not remarkable to find a great many diverse customs and usages in regard to it. A custom is seldom more than a usage in a particular case applied to all cases, and customs which often seem to have neither sense nor meaning are not infrequently the relics of former institutions which, in their time, were very significant. Though nowadays everybody does not get married, yet everybody still maintains a lively interest in the custom and everything pertaining to it, for the simple reason that marriage is a sort of grand climacteric in the social life of a man or woman, the one time when the most insignificant man and the homeliest woman become of interest to all their neighbors. Unless this fact be remembered, it will be difficult to account for the lively concern felt by everybody in a wedding. Let any woman be married, no matter how humble her position, and all the other women to whose ears the news happens to come will hustle about in gleeful anticipation, while the men will look on with an interest greater than they care to show. Let a servant-girl conclude to enter the state of matrimony, and her mistress and the young ladies of the house will be as much flustered by the event as she herself, while the presence of a bride party on a railroad train will excite sighs, hands from the engineer, who will set the locomotive whistle going to the brakeman, who will inform passengers of the presence of the newly-wedded, and will point them out for the edification of the general public. In consequence of this universal opening of eyes and raising of hands whenever the subject comes up for consideration, a survey of some of the more prominent and pronounced marriage customs of the world may not prove either uninteresting or unprofitable.

SAVAGE MARRIAGE.

Few things, according to Sir John Lubbock, give a closer insight into the real condition of savages than their ideas on the subject of love and marriage, and in fact the best estimate that can be made of the civilization of a nation is that based on its opinion of the marriage relation. Many races of savages have no such thing as a marriage institution, know not what is meant by the word love, and the alliances they contract are founded on some other basis than that of sentiment. In many of the languages of the lower tribes of savages there is no word corresponding to love or affection, so that, for instance, when the Bible was translated into the Algonquin dialect, the lack had to be supplied by a word invented for the purpose. Travelers universally assert that among the Hottentots there is no conception of love, and a marriage is as much a matter of convenience as the formation of a hunting party. Caillie says that among the Mandingoes of Central Africa marriage is merely a form of regulated slavery. "Husband and wife never talk or laugh together. I asked one why he did not sometimes make merry with his wives, and was told that if he did he would not be able to manage them, for they would laugh at him when he told them to do anything." Lewin says that in India the hill tribes of Chittagong regard marriage merely as the best means of getting their dinner cooked, while in

Australia, according to Eyre, wives are valued only as slaves and are treated with the most brutality, are beaten and speared in the limbs upon the smallest provocation. "Few women will be found to be free from frightful scars upon the head, the body or the limbs, and I have seen a young woman who, from her appearance, seemed to be almost riddled with these wounds."

A SUMATRAN MARRIAGE.

Before the native institutions of Sumatra were suppressed by the conquering whites, there were three kinds of marriage in use among the natives, one in which the man purchased the woman, one in which the woman purchased the man, and one in which the transaction was on terms of equality. The first is easily understood and no way novel; the second is somewhat curious. The father of a young woman of high rank looks around for a proper husband for his daughter, and generally takes him from an inferior family. The young man's relatives pay a stipulated sum for the honor he is about to receive, a feast is made, and from that time "the good and bad of him," a peculiar expression for the better or worse, is vested in his new owners. He is between a son and a servant; if he does mischief his wife's family will fine him, if he is killed they receive the blood money for him, and, what is most peculiar, all he earns by his work becomes their property, and if they get tired of him they can send him away without a cent, as poor as when he came. In the alliance on terms of equality each contributes in an equal degree to the common stock, and if the marriage proves inharmonious a separation is effected and the goods and all that has been gained by the common labor are divided equally between the parties and each departs to seek new and more congenial bonds.

MARRIAGE AND CEREMONIES.

Savage tribes seldom have any marriage ceremony worth mentioning, and when they do it is of the simplest description. In Ceylon there are two kinds of marriage; in one the woman goes to the man's hut, this fact constituting the marriage, and in the other the man goes to live in the woman's hut and with her relatives, thus forming a connection somewhat similar to the Sumatra marriage already alluded to. Among the Turcomans, the husband is not allowed to visit his wife save by stealth for a year after marriage, and many other nations have more or less strongly marked relics of the same custom. Among some tribes of Arabia the bride, after marriage, runs away to her father's house in the evening, and sometimes these flights continue for months before she will consent to remain permanently at her husband's home. In some of the South African tribes, the husband is not allowed to see the face of his wife till the first child is born, while, according to Xenophon and Strabo, a similar custom prevailed among the Spartans and Cretans. The first Spanish missionaries who went to California, found no word in the Indian languages to correspond to the word marriage, there being no ceremony about the matter at all, the pair simply agreeing on the alliance and the carrying it out without consulting anybody. Bruce says that in spite of the fact that Abyssinia is ostensibly a Christian country, there was in his time no ceremony of marriage in use among the people of that land, while the Hottentots of Africa not only have no ceremony, but have no word to designate the difference between a married and an unmarried woman.

MARRIAGE BY CAPTURE.

Marriage by capture was a favorite method of getting a wife in the old days when wives were valuable for the work they did as slaves, and there are some reasons for believing that, at some time or other, it has been practiced by nearly all nations. The Romans undoubtedly used this method of providing themselves with help-meets in that little affair with the Sabines, and historical evidences exist to show that the Greeks were equally unscrupulous. In Australia, among the natives, the gallant lover provides himself with a good stout club and waits in the bushes near the home of his Duleinea till she is unprotected, when he knocks her down with the club and carries her off on his shoulders before she recovers enough to make resistance. This is taken as a matter of course, and so well established is the custom among these savages that it is played as a game among the children. As tribes of savages either became more numerous or more civilized, so that there was no longer any need for the forcible capture of a wife, the ceremony of capture remained, as such things do, long after its significance had departed. In his book on Central Asia, Campbell says that: "On one occasion I heard loud cries from a village close at hand, and fearing some quarrel, rode to the spot, and there saw a man bearing on his back something covered with a large scarlet cloth; he was surrounded by twenty or thirty young fellows, and by them protected from the desperate attacks made by a large number of young women. On seeking an explanation of this novel scene, I was told that the man had just been married, and his burden was his bride, whom he was conveying to his own village. Her friends, as is the custom, were seeking to regain possession of her, and hurled sticks and stones at the head of the devoted groom till he reached the confines of his village." Throughout nearly all Central Asia, some relics of this custom are found, sometimes the bride being mounted on horseback and the would-be groom forced to ride after her; sometimes the suit being pressed by means of a footrace, and sometimes the custom taking the form of a regular scuffle between the parties of the contract. Among the Tartars, the marriage is always celebrated by a sham-fight between the groom's friends and the friends of the bride. All cases, however, having originated in the same way, and having the same idea at the bottom.

NEW ZEALAND COURTING.

In New Zealand it is customary to have a mock scuffle even after the marriage, the custom being no doubt a relic of the time when the scuffle was real and in earnest. Yates gives a good example in describing a wedding he witnessed: "There was a little opposition to the wedding, but not that it was over as is the custom here. The bride's mother came to me the preceding afternoon and said she was well pleased that her daughter was getting married, but she was angry about it with her mouth in the presence of strangers, lest the natives come and take away all her possessions and destroy all her crops. To prevent this the mother acted with policy. As I was returning from the church with the bride and bridegroom, she met the procession and began to assail us all furiously. She put on a most terrific countenance, threw her garments about and tore her hair like a fury, then said to me: 'Hail, you white missionary; you are worse than the devil. You first make a slave of your son by redeeming him from his master, and then marry him to my daughter, who is a lady. I will tear your eyes out.' The old woman, snatching the action to the word, feigned a scratch at my face, at the same saying in an undertone that it was all mouth, and that she did not intend what she said. I told I would stop her mouth with a blanket. She replied: 'That is all I wanted. I wanted to get a blanket and so I made all this noise.' The whole affair went off remarkably well after this; all seemed to enjoy themselves, and every one was satisfied."

AN AFRICAN WEDDING.

Substantially the same scene is witnessed in many other parts of the world, but particularly in Africa. Astley's Collection of Voyages gives a singular illustration of wedding customs in Futa in West Africa. "After all other preliminaries are arranged, one difficulty remains, how the young man shall get his bride home, for the women relations take on terribly and guard the door of the house to prevent her being taken away. At last, by the bridegroom's presents and generosity, their grief is assuaged. He then provides a friend, well-mounted, to carry her off, but as soon as she is on horseback their intentions are renewed, and they rush in to dismount her. However, the man is generally successful, and rides off with his bride to his house prepared for her." Gray, the African traveler, gives an equally peculiar incident happening among the Mandingoes of the West Coast. "One wishing to marry a young girl at Kayaye applied to her mother, who consented to his obtaining her in any way he could. Accordingly, when the poor girl was employed in preparing some rice for supper, she was seized by her intended husband, assisted by three or four of his companions, and carried off by force. She made much resistance, by biting, scratching, kicking and roaring most bitterly. Many, both men and women, who witnessed the affair, some of them her own relatives, only laughed, and consoled her by saying that she would soon be reconciled to her situation." It is evident that this scene was also a relic of a custom of which the significance had perhaps been lost even by those engaged in it.

ADVANTAGES OF CAPTURE.

The advantages of a captured wife over any other kind are obvious. When a savage has captured a wife, she is away from her own people, has no mother, and he is not afflicted with a mother-in-law, she has no relatives to make trouble between them, she is made much resistance, by biting, scratching, kicking and roaring most bitterly. Many, both men and women, who witnessed the affair, some of them her own relatives, only laughed, and consoled her by saying that she would soon be reconciled to her situation." It is evident that this scene was also a relic of a custom of which the significance had perhaps been lost even by those engaged in it.

THE BRIDEL-CAKE.

Even at the present day there are several ceremonies which, without the light of historical research, would be inexplicable. There is, for example, a custom prevalent in many quarters of preparing a bride's cake, which, at the wedding feast, must be always cut by the bride. Exactly why there should be such a cake, or why it should be cut by the bride rather than by any one else, might be a mystery did we not know that there was once a custom among the Romans of marriage by confarreatio, or eating together, which consisted in the preparation of a banquet, a portion of which, and in particular a cake was prepared by the hands of the bride. So also in New England in former times, it was the custom not to allow a young Puritan woman to be married till she could slice a loaf of warm light bread without crusting it. Among the Iroquois Indians, there was once a custom of marriage by eating together, the sole ceremony consisting in the bride owing the groom to partake of a feast which she had prepared. This exercise was sometimes varied, when there were several claimants for the hand of the young woman, by her calling them together on a given occasion, and after they had all eaten, given the one whom she had chosen a particular cake which she had prepared for the purpose, which she and all the contestants understood to be the signal of her choice, and they considered themselves bound by the act of eating together to defend the chosen man in his right to his wife.

THE HONEYMOON.

The social scientists think they see a deep meaning in the honeymoon, when the husband and wife go on a tour to enjoy their newly-found happiness.

According to the speculations, this month of bliss is a relic of the time when marriages were effected by capture, and when, after the capture was made, the husband was compelled to hide his wife from her relatives, and also, sometimes to withdraw himself to escape their wrath. The scientists say that the custom survives long after it has lost its meaning, but that it was once a reality, and a pretty solemn reality, too, but now followed from the inability of men to break from the customs of their forefathers. In many parts of the continent of Europe it is still the custom to lift the bride over the door of her new home, and on no account to let her touch the threshold with her feet. This also, say the philosophers, is a relic of the days when men stole their wives from the resistance of the latter, the custom surviving when its significance has been lost. In several of the country districts of Europe it is not considered etiquette for a newly-married man to speak to his father-in-law and mother-in-law for some time after the wedding, and this peculiar practice is believed to have had its origin in the necessity, in former times, the married man was frequently under of evading the society of these estimable persons in order that he might not be compelled to answer awkward questions as to the whereabouts of their daughter.

THE SHOE AND THE RING.

Every one has seen superstitious persons cast an old shoe after the departing carriage containing a newly-wedded pair, but few have investigated the origin of this custom or thought of it at all perhaps, save as a superstition. Travelers in Central Asia have noted the same thing there, and the probability is that it is also a reminder of marriage by capture. When the bride was stolen away it was customary for the relatives to use in hostility any missile that came handy. When the giving ceased to be a reality and became a form the missiles ceased to be dangerous, and finally the sandal, being the most convenient, was thrown as an emblem. In this country rice is also sometimes thrown after the married couple, the custom coming to us from China, and the Chinese getting it, perhaps, from Central Asia and India, where the rice is not thrown, but is sent in a little bag from the house of the bride's father to the house of the bridegroom. This practice is also a survival of the time when the bride's clothing and food were sent after her in order that in her new home she might not suffer from want before her new husband had met with success in hunting or robbery. The ring reminds us of the time when the bride was a slave, and in order that she might not run away from her new master, was bound with a chain. In time, as the danger of the bride's running away decreased, the size of the shackles was reduced until at the present the light gold ring is their only reminder. So the clause in the marriage contract, to honor and obey, which is so strongly objected to by many, is a relic of the times when obedience was in fact rather than in form, and when the disobedience of a wife was at the cost of her life.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Family Feeling Among Cats.

"I had two cats," says Dupont de Nemours; "they were mother and daughter. The mother had produced her kittens on a certain day, and they had been all left with her. The daughter gave birth to her first litter on the following day, and was very ill. She lost consciousness and motion with the birth of the last kitten. The mother went round and round her, lavishing on her all the expressions of maternal tenderness, which are very numerous in the vocabulary of cat language. Perceiving at length that the care she was expending upon her daughter was in vain, she basked herself, like a good grandmother, with the little creature, crawling in a desolate and orphaned condition upon the ground, licked at the litter and finally carried them to the bed of her own children, where she shared her milk with them.

"A full hour afterward the young cat came to her senses, looked for her little ones, and found her mother nursing them. There was great joy on both sides, and many touching expressions of affection and gratitude were exchanged. The two mothers established themselves in the same basket, and while the educational period lasted they never left it except separately. One always remained on duty. Thus they nursed, caressed and impartially reared the seven kittens, of whom three belonged to the daughter and four to the grandmother."—Mrs. Hoey, on Cats.

How a Calf Shot a Man.

Abe Torrence, a colored man of Sharon township, is now nursing a gun-shot wound in his scalp, inflicted in a very curious manner by a calf. Abe's intention was to slaughter the calf, and, procuring a double-barreled shotgun, he marched to the barn-yard, accompanied by a young white man. Abe approached the calf and, getting into a good position, raised his gun and fired. He was not a good marksman, and instead of killing the animal only wounded it severely. The calf plunged about at such a rate as to make shooting at it again impracticable. Abe laid his gun on the ground and went for an axe. The young man caught the calf by the tail, in the endeavor to hold it so that Abe could dispatch it with the axe, but as the executioner approached the calf lunged around and gave the gun an accidental kick. The weapon was discharged and the load perforated Abe's scalp. After this the two men succeeded in killing the calf. Abe's injury is very painful, but not serious.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

—Dr. Dio Lewis believes that plain food, thoroughly masticated, is just as acceptable to the healthy palate as sweet food, that enriched by condiments and of course it is better for the system. Good digestion depends very largely upon perfect mastication of the food.

—Canada cheese beats New York cheese half a cent a pound in the New York market, simply because it is a reliable article. Honey is the best policy, in cheese making, as in everything else.—N. Y. Times.

SOME LATE FASHIONS.

The Modes Likely to Prevail in the Early Spring Season.

The latest novelty in the world of fashion is the recent German invention of painted dress materials for ladies' dresses, table and furniture covers, rideaux, portieres, etc., in satin, real velvet and cotton velvet, the manufacture of which last named articles Germany has brought to the greatest perfection. The designs are first outlined on the respective material, then painted with very thin but fine and adhesive colors in oil, and these paintings, before they are quite dry, are given a thin coating of bronze colors. There is no limit to the variety of subjects, and should the fashion "take," we may look for perambulating picture galleries.

One of the most beautiful christening cloaks we have seen recently was made in soft ottoman silk as a cloak and deep color, which is the best shape. It was cut in elongated points, bound with satin, and under these was a frilling of Mechlin lace, five inches deep, about the length of the points. Ottoman wears well. Plain and striped plush are also now used a great deal, and in all cases the little hood exactly matches. Terry is very much worn also. A less expensive kind of cloak imported from Paris is made of soft woolen stuff fringed.

The dress of a bride recently married in New York city was of ivory satin, trimmed with French lace; she also wore a tulle veil and a wreath of natural orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, the veil being fastened by a diamond pin. Her other ornaments were a gold locket and bracelet, with diamonds and sapphires, the gift of the bridegroom, and also a gold bracelet, set with diamonds and pearls.

We never remember such a marked difference between morning and evening dress than rules at present. Simplicity in every detail characterizes the morning costume, while for the evening toilette nothing can be too splendid—gold embroideries, pearl embroideries, the richest brocades and resplendent diamonds are everywhere.

For walking costumes, dark soft woollens are generally worn, the bonnet being, as a rule, velvet. For ceremonious calls the dress is much ornamented with chenille and slightly with gold, all partially hidden under the large mantle that is de rigueur at this season, while the bonnet is usually enlivened with either silver or gold ornaments.

For evening wear the colors are light. Gems are worn in profusion—nesting among bows, fastening down folds, securing feathers or flowers, draping lace and, in fact, they are no longer taken out of their cases when the toilette is all but complete; they are made useful, and worn with intention.

The combination of two, if not three, materials in one dress is more than ever in favor, plain velvet alone forming exception to this most general rule; but velvet of all sorts is in the highest favor, whether it be plain frise, epigale or cascade. Then follow satins, including those that are brocade in velvet, tone on tone, or in several colors. Silk crepes are likewise in great demand, both plain and studded with tiny flowers and miniature fruit in chenille and silk, the latter being used for the foliage.

Black velvet skirts are frequently made with a tablier of light color, such as pale blue satin, brocade with silver; or a Louis Seize brocade, all white and gold. These rich materials are now fashionable across the front, or arranged as double tabliers, one above the other, each trimmed with lace. Valenciennes being the favorite. Pale blue velvet, with satin front covered with deep Valenciennes bouffes, looks well; but pink, mauve and pearl gray velvets are all worn, trimmed with ostrich feathers, lace and chenille flowers. The colors selected in dark velvets are porphyry red, Titian red and golden brown, and these are ornamented with rich applique embroideries.—N. Y. Herald.

THE HORSE.

The Proper Department Toward a Faithful Servant.

We are too apt to think that the question of department is altogether a thing that relates to the behavior of the dumb beast toward its owner or master, but it is of the highest importance that we take a broader view of the case. When we do this we readily reach the conclusion that the department of the beast is a secondary matter, hinging upon and resulting from the department of the master toward the animal. The latter is the weaker in intelligence and will, and is not supposed to have any latitude or discretion allowed it in the matter of submission. The point for each owner to settle in his own mind is, how will he secure submission and obedience.

As a rule it becomes necessary to delegate authority over the farm animals to the hired man, and uniformly but very few who hire out in that capacity use the judgment and feel the responsibility they should. The ordinary plan is the only one they know of or comprehend. In fact, they have not been trained to any other. Take horses as examples. Those used in the fire department of cities readily learn their duties and carry out their part without coercion. When an electric alarm strikes the bell in an engine house, the dropping of a weight let loose by the electric current loosens the horses and they wheel quickly out of the stall, taking their station before the machine they are expected to haul. There is no coercion about this. It is strictly a matter of training. They are trained to know that what they do when out of the stall must be done in a hurry, and they rush to the fire, pulling heavily upon their bits. Do we ever see a fireman whipping his horses on the way to a fire? On the other hand, do you not always see them return from the fire as though all occasion for hurry was over? This is the result of education; not of coercion with the whip.—National Live Stock Journal.

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to the bust of Kentucky's great statesman, recently in a New York store. "No, sir, that is Clay," quietly replied the dealer.—N. Y. Ledger.

"ROUGHNESS" FOR STOCK.

Experience Shows that Roughness is Not the Best Way for Either Milk or Stock Raising.

One who has seen much of rural life would naturally suppose, if clear-headed, that the rough treatment cattle generally receive from owners who read little and think less would not suggest that "roughness" in feeding needed any special recommendation. The style in which cattle are more acutely raised was pretty much all roughness. It consisted in letting the animals take care of themselves summer and winter; but civilization has shown that that was not quite the best way for either milk or beef, or even for cattle raising. Instead of letting the cattle roam at will over vast unfenced plains or prairies, fields of a manageable size have been fenced in for summer pasturage, warm stables supplied in winter with the best of cattle feed, and it is not a few instances some bold experimenters have found that stabling all the year round, and tenderness other than roughness, was the best plan yet discovered to make cattle profitable—cows particularly. Hence when a writer of some reputation recommends such stuff as "wheat straw of only medium quality," or "a poor quality of hay" fed with oatmeal in order to give them "the right condition" for spring pasturage, it sounds a little as if he did not take kindly to modern improvements.

Such advice, except with proper qualifications, is injudicious because it is not what farmers need. They take to bad, "cheap" ways about as easily as most men take to sin, and the effort should be to advance them. Straw and poor hay may do to distend the animal stomach, but why choose a poor and nearly worthless article in case it is possible to get a better one? Straw is nearly worthless by itself, and certainly the meal and bran impart no value to it. Instead of advising a farmer to buy such rubbish because he may be short of hay, it is better to advise him to buy the very best he can possibly get. There is nutrition in that and digestion also, while an excellent use for the straw is to put it under the cows instead of into them. Internally it is worth a trifle more than saw-dust.

I do not speak altogether from theory on this matter of good or poor bulky fodder for milk. I kept a record for over three years of a cow's yield of milk and butter, and of her feed, and also noted when anything occurred likely to influence a change from day to day. Having no faith in poor hay, none was bought if it could be helped, but sometimes I was deceived. Each milking was weighed and recorded, and on changing at one time from a purchase of inferior hay to first-class, the milk yield was so increased as to prove that its money value was seen dollars a ton more than the other! It didn't cost me that much more, but I found I could have afforded to pay that difference. In no other respect was the feed changed, nor was there any change of weather or treatment to which it could be traced; it was the hay, and hay alone.

I found, too, if I changed to well-cured cornstalks, or even to green fodder-corn in summer, or cow-pea vines, there was an immediate decrease of milk. I did not try straw, nor bog hay, nor salt hay nor "manilla" ropes picked to pieces and chopped in a hay-cutter, though all would distend the stomach and operate as "roughness." It is more profitable to give the roughness to rats.

This was feeding for milk, not specially for flesh. The cow had plenty of flesh all the time, and my aim was to maintain what she had against her heavy yield of milk, which was about eleven thousand pounds per year. But in feeding for flesh, good hay, one would suppose, would be equally beneficial. The straw has no appreciable internal use except what is mechanical, while good hay has that and nutriment also. The roughness may be "better than a snow-bank," as I have heard some farmers say of bog hay, but not much. The cattle will not eat it when they can get good hay, and the man who eaves it down by dishing meal, salt and bran with it does little more than cheat himself. It is the meal, bran, or other good feed which brings the animal to "the right condition," not the straw or damaged hay.—Philip Snyder, in N. Y. Examiner.

Dairying vs. Wheat Growing.

The farmers of Iowa were among the first to break away from the one-crop system, and to diversify their grain growing with dairying. There are now 400 creameries or cheese factories in that State, and their patrons find the industry much more profitable than raising wheat at 60 to 70 cents a bushel on land that is worth from \$15 to \$100 per acre. The St. Louis Republic reports that the farmers of Northern Missouri have begun to turn their attention in the same direction, and says that if one half the money and labor expended last year in raising Missouri's crop of 35,000,000 bushels of wheat had been given to dairying, the net result would have been double. It argues that "the markets of the world are glutted with wheat, but the more butter and cheese produced the more there is consumed—the demand keeps pace with and even outstrips the supply." There is commonly a market for good dairy products at remunerative prices, but it is doubtful if the average profits have been greater than those gained from wheat, taking a period of ten years together. The production of good butter is not altogether a matter of disposition. Much depends upon the pasturage, the water and climatic conditions. The dairying belt is as restricted as the wheat belt, taking the whole country together. The sections adapted to it can make the industry profitable. It is doubtful if the other sections can do so. The older settled portions of the West are experiencing from the cheap and virgin fields in the Northwest the stress of the competition by which they forced the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States to abandon grain growing as a reliance, and diversify their productions. History is repeating itself in compelling them to adopt a similar policy.—Boston Herald.

—The demand for permanent grasses is greatly on the increase.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

IN ECLIPSE.

We said good-bye when all the birds
Flew homeward to the South;
Two very unimportant words
Framed in a rosy mouth;
I held a slender hand which
I knew it wasn't right;
And when I missed her sunny smile
It seemed the depth of night.

A very common incident.
Yet when a year had passed,
Whatever I did, wherever I went,
Romance held it fast;
I longed to see her face
Below her soft brown hair,
And so I sought the charmed place,
And waited for her there.

O, where was Edith—where was she
Who once had graced this spot?
Here was the seat beneath the tree,
But Edith—she was not.
Yet stars above that shone so pure,
Here my April days
My star was on her wedding tour,
And I was in eclipse.

WRITING FOR LIFE.

Presence of Mind in the Face of a Great Danger.

Raven and I were at the same hospital, St. Lazarus, where he held a medical and I a surgical appointment. We were both hard worked, often day and night. Raven looked in good health and was very successful; indeed, he bade fair to rise in a short time to great eminence in the profession. He was immensely popular with every one. His gray hair and bright blue eyes and healthy, florid complexion, combined with a frank, open and hearty manner in speaking, made him a friend with everybody, and inspired confidence in all his patients as well as his friends.

Raven came up to me one day in the hospital. "I've just received a summons to Exeter," said he. "The family is wealthy and influential; it is now just 9:30, and we will go down together. Send me word during the afternoon if you can, come or not. From what I know of the case I've been called to attend a medical one. It will be an excellent chance for you, Lawson, and I can promise you a good fee to begin with. Therefore, if you can possibly manage it, meet me at Fiddington this evening. You promise?"

"Unless something unforeseen should happen to prevent me, I will be at the station at 9:30."

Raven was dramatically impressive, I thought, as we parted, and I arranged my work so as to be able to keep my appointment. I was only just in time to catch Raven, who hastily opened the door of the railway carriage.

"Jump in, Jack. Jump in. A half crown to the guard who secured the compartment for us all the way down, so we shall have it to ourselves without fear of interruption. Time's up; you have to run it time. Fire away!"

He flung his bag and the several rugs, etc., and he entered. The guard touched his hat and shut the door with a bang.

"This door is unlocked guard," said I.

"Yes, sir—side nearest the platform is always unlocked. The other door is locked."

He whistled and the train started.

"I can't hear the idea of both doors being locked," I remarked to Raven. "In case of accident it would be impossible for us to escape from this carriage."

"It doesn't matter," he said, and then relapsed into silence.

For about twenty minutes he remained opposite to me, sometimes with his eyes closed, sometimes with them fixed upon me in a most unpleasant manner. All my endeavors to draw him into conversation failed, and after some time I gave them up and also relapsed into silence.

Suddenly he rose from his seat and drew from inside his overcoat a long and pointed knife, which flashed ominously in the lamplight.

"Jack Lawson, we must both of us die to-night," said he, calmly and deliberately, without any excitement of manner. "I feel that the time has come for us both to quit this vale of tears."

"Yes, I quite agree with you, Tom Raven," I replied—seeing what had happened—in as calm a voice as his own. "I have long thought that life was becoming very undesirable; and, to leave it in your company, with you, my oldest and warmest friend, would be the most agreeable thing that could happen. But—you are not married, Tom?"

"Thank Heaven, no!"

"Remember, I am married; and had you given me notice of this wish of yours before starting I would have made arrangements and have spoken to my wife to prepare her. Have you made your will?"

"No; I have not."

"Good Heaven, man, not make your will! Tom, it is absolutely necessary for both of us to make one will before we die. I have not made mine and I should not like to leave the world with the chances of my wife and child going to the work-house or to be chargeable on the parish after my death. You would wish to leave your money to some one in particular—is it not so?"

"Of course I should like to leave my money property—of course—yes! I never thought of making my will."

"You must also remember, Tom, that it would be very desirable, if you will, Tom, it is absolutely necessary for both of us to make one will before we die. I have not made mine and I should not like to leave the world with the chances of my wife and child going to the work-house or to be chargeable on the parish after my death. You would wish to leave your money to some one in particular—is it not so?"

"Do you know, Jack, I never thought of that?"

"Well, then, first put your knife down on the cushion there, and then we will set to work. I've plenty of paper in my bag and plenty of lead in my pencil, and we've the whole night before us."

A tremble in my hand, a quiver in my voice, would have been fatal. I opened the bag and drew forth the writing paper. The knife was on the cushion at my side.

"Now, Tom, let us first state our reasons to the world, for wishing to die to-night by our own hands. If you will dictate to me your reasons I will write them down, and then we will revise and correct them. After that I will dictate my own to you and you shall write them down. We shall be able to do our work well and quickly."

"Quite right, Jack; we ought to give them our reasons. How odd that I never thought of that! Let me see; if I kill you first I might write them out afterward."

"Ah, but who will write out mine? Don't be selfish, there's a good chap."

"To be sure! Well, are you ready?"

He began dictating long and flowery sentences. Now and again I interrupted his flow of language to gain time. This kept him thoroughly occupied and interested, while the train sped on at express rate. He had nearly finished his long, rambling dictation, when to my inexpressible delight I felt the speed of the train slackening. I knew my chance of deliverance was near.

"Read over for yourself what I have written," I said to him. "The carriage is very close—a little fresh air will do us good. I will make any correction you may require."

I sat on the knife and reached over to lower the glass. A slight fumbling necessitated my rising to manage better, and the knife was in my left hand concealed under my coat. I turned around to look at my old friend, and saw him intently trying to read my scribble by the light of the lamp, seemingly unconscious of the storming of the train. In another moment the glass descended, the knife dropped upon the platform, my hand was thrust through the window and on the handle of the door. The train nearly stopped as I jumped out, shut the door and held the handle firmly. Poor Raven was then quite engrossed with what I had written for him. I called the guard, and secretly and quietly the porters were assembled over the platform at the door of the carriage. "Come, Tom, this is Swinton! Let us have a cup of coffee!" I called him through the window.

In that instant the spell was broken. I saw him look for his knife, then rush to the window at the opposite side, but we were too quick and too powerful for him. The guard, two porters and I jumped into the carriage, and he was secured.

My best friend, with a brilliant future before him and in the ripe portion of his life, was a raving maniac, and has remained so—insane from that time—one of the many victims to overwork.

I do not care to add the case which Raven had represented to me as calling him to Exeter was an entire fabrication, and was invented by him as part of the scheme which, in his madness, he had no doubt seriously imagined would be for the benefit of us both.

That terrible night can never be effaced from my memory, and I can never sufficiently congratulate myself on having so fortunately thought of the expedient which answered so admirably.

"Writing for life."—*London Globe.*

READING FOR CHILDREN.

The Evil Likely to Result from Omnivorous Reading.

Radical exception will be taken by thoughtful and considerate parents, and by first actors of children generally, to the Rev. James Kay Applebee's suggestion, in his lecture last Wednesday evening, that boys should be allowed to read almost everything they come across.

Untold injury to youthful minds will result, as it has time and again resulted, from the perusal of any such unwise and dangerous courses. The lecturer's point as to the strength and necessity of individual judgment, as to the goal in reading, is intrinsically correct, but it is not safely applicable to the unguided mind. The average school-boy is not capable of always separating the good from the bad either in the "shilliest novel" or in any other volume. If a peculiarly impressionable mind will become contaminated, if it be not prudently protected. Not to speak of the youthful victims of "comic" and the downward careers begun by the perusal of the pernicious "shill" literature of to-day—of which lamentable facts evidence so frequently and alarmingly crops out—there is to be mentioned the importance of keeping away from youthful readers the sensational, trashy, sickly sentimental and unreal stories of less pronounced criminality, but of no less pernicious and of far more subtle influence in destroying legitimate ambition and noble sentiment, and imparting unwise views of life which lead only to disappointment and discouragement when the actual struggle for existence begins.

No one can safely allow our children to be "omnivorous readers." A bad book may only "have its day," and go down to oblivion in general condemnation, but in its shortest day it may sow in some innocent child's life the seeds of ruin. There must be, by parents and teachers, a careful, thoughtful, specially considerate and constant censorship over the reading of children during the training period of life, not only to keep them away from bad books, but place before them good books. And this censorship is not to be conspicuous by authority, or to favor at all of compulsion; it will be a flat failure if it suggests any such impression to the child. It must succeed by arousing the child's attention and interest; by showing that there is an abundance of wholesome and instructive books which are at the same time attractive and entertaining. —*Providence Journal.*

—That absolutely fire-proof buildings can be built, suitable for any comfortable occupation, is very much of a delusion and a dangerous one. Proper and scientific methods may reduce the danger to a minimum. But what is most needed is that the tenants and occupiers should have fire-proof observation, diligence and method. —*Pittsburgh Courier.*

—In Morocco schools the Koran only is taught, and the pedagogic receives fifteen cents a month for teaching it.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS.

The One Great Cause of Misery in the Household.

When domestic unhappiness exists in a family it generally happens that the cause may be traced to money matters and to the unequal division of the common funds. Probably eight women out of ten who are married and have no other visible means of support than a husband are dependent upon that husband's generosity for every five cents they have to spend. The idea of a husband being generous to his wife is quite as absurd as it would be for any other business partner to be generous to his associate. A widower with a house full of children has to pay a good round sum to some house-keeper for attending to the same duties his wife performed for her board, lodging and clothes. He does not grumble when the house-keeper comes for her salary, nor ask her what she did with all that money he gave her last month, nor inquire in an aggrieved tone of voice if thirty dollars was not too much for her services. No, she has earned her money, he respects her right to it and he pays her like a man. When his wife was house-keeper he paid her liberal credits at dry-goods shops, milliners and dress-makers. These privileges constituted his ideas of feminine bliss. What need had she of money? Such a thrifty and frugal house-keeper, sharing with her a portion of the product of his labors as one of the domestic firm never occurred to him. He was quite willing to trust her to keep the honor of his home and name, to raise his children; but a doubt as to her business integrity never crossed his mind. That she would foolishly waste money if she could get hold of it was his lone conclusion, although for years she had managed his home, and with unexampled economy he is now able to appreciate since she is dead. It is not an uncommon thing for a woman to have to carry her husband and her four or five children to take her to church. When you see a woman carry her "pocket money," a dime or so, tucked in the palm of her glove, you may conclude she has a husband of this description. For a proud-spirited, naturally independent woman to have to beg, bargain and haggle for a few dollars from her husband is one of the most degrading misfortunes that can befall her. It is true some women do not mind begging for money or the having to explain a elaborate detail the why and wherefore of the demand; and other women look at the party with business in still broader view, and do not hesitate to apply for that which is so manifestly their due, but opposed to these there is a large majority of wives to whom it is an eternal mortification to ask, day after day, year after year, for money from their own husbands. A friend of mine who has been married for years has to hurry every morning after her husband as he leaves the dining-room to try and get from him money for the dinner's marketing. This has been going on during all these years, and if by any chance she should fail to get what she needs, she would quietly march off to a tavern and not have a cent. It often takes the greatest tact, courage, patience and gentleness to coax from him sufficient money to pay for herself or her children the clothes demanded by the customs of decency and civilization. It is not possible that a woman, however forgiving, can feel altogether unresentful toward such a man. Down in her lonely heart of hearts she feels the indignity put upon her. It is all very well to argue that if a woman has credit at the stores and can buy clothes, shoes, hats, wraps, she has no need for money. This is to argue that she should try a dose of such treatment themselves. Why need a body live in a while they may not have the innocent pleasure of indulging in a book or magazine, a bit of china ware, a useless odd end that will wear its welcome out maybe, but that is so tempting to buy. A man may be a miser, but he doesn't feel the need of it because he has in his pocket money which he can just take out and spend for cigars, an orange, lunch, soda water or the papers. He is not like the woman who, if she wants to spend fifty cents on her self, has to go to her husband, and ask him as a great favor and piece of good-will to give her the fifty cents. The young wife who has the courage to demand, at the beginning of her married life, a weekly or monthly allowance of money—which shall be proportionate to her husband's income, may be saving herself from a life-long misery. Any woman who submits to the charity system—the board, lodging and clothing plan—is as much to be blamed as she is to be pitied. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—A fact with regard to the Party Not Generally Understood.

It is a fact not widely understood that outside of the great question of justice, he has its recognized grades, which are quite as distinct as "No. 1 hard" and "reduced" wheat. This difference in quality is due to a variety of causes. It is often solid which is made from dirty water and contains various impurities, but it is used only for refracting purposes, where it does not come in contact with the articles to be treated. A water, however, the commercial article is remarkably pure. Water when freezing rejects many of its impurities. It is often found to be the case that ice formed from water palpably unfit for drinking purposes is "fresher" almost "absolutely pure." To such an extent is this so that next to distilling, the melting of good ice gives the purest form of water known. If an ordinary test, the containing water, dissolved with indigo, be exposed to the influence of a freezing mixture until the ice forms on the inside of the tube, the indigo will be driven to the center. If this be then poured out and the tube rinsed out, the ice when melted will be found to be almost if not quite free from the least traces of coloring matter. Thus it is possible for the ice-man to secure a good article from water, which, while not absolutely pure, is still too fit to drink. Melted ice if universally employed for drinking would do away with much of the evil springing from the use of impure water. This fact has become so well known that water is regularly frozen for the artificial processes and supplied for use in sick-rooms and for ordinary table purposes. The ice from the Chicago River when melted would be found to contain but little of the impurity which has rendered that sluggish and semi-solid stream a by-word among the people of the earth. St. Louis, in particular. Even sea-water, when frozen, rejects fully three-fourths of its salt. Unless a pond be frozen solid, in which case the impure particles can not escape, the ice-creamers find but little trouble in securing a good marketable article whose appearance will stand the test of the most critical customer. The owner of the people understand that melted ice may be profitably employed whenever pure water is indispensable the better it will be for the people at large. —*Chicago Tribune.*

—An Invaluable Article for the Preservation of Boots.

For waterproof boots a writer says nothing is equal to coal-oil-rastor oil, pure and simple, and this is how he uses it. "It is best applied before a moderate fire. The boots to be dressed should be clean and dry, and especial care should be given to the welt and the tongues and their stitching to the upper leathers. It is generally best to pour the oil from the bottle all round the welt, so that the angle between the sole and the upper leather is quite filled with oil, and then proceed all over the boots including the edges of the soles, rubbing it with the hand. When one is done, have a turn at the other, and so on alternately till you have got in about a tablespoonful and a half on each boot. The tongues being thinner leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressings will not require so much oil. I have never found anything to touch this as a waterproof dressing; the gaiters of several London coppers every year in the leather. There is another advantage for those who are rather in such matters, the boots will soon take a good common blacking, polish so much so that a man may, if he likes, waterproof his ordinary walking boots for bad weather without spoiling the appearance. With a common walking boot of ordinary thickness, apply the oil all over the sole. I wear boots so treated—boots—over thick woolen socks, for from eight to twelve hours per day or more, without feeling the slightest inconvenience in any way, but they have the chilly feel inseparable from all boots that are oiled in that way." —*London Globe.*

—A Boy's Autobiography.

Following is the biography of a ten-year-old youngster of this city's public school, written by himself.

First—When and where were you born? Of what descent?

Second—Where have you lived?

Third—How have you spent your time?

Fourth—What remarkable things have happened to you?

Fifth—What should you like to become?

—I was born in Kansas City, Jackson County, Mo., West Central States, U. S. A., Western Hemisphere; Tuesday, January 3, 1873.

"I am Irish descent. I have lived in Kansas City all my life."

"Once I tumbled down a well, and was fished out with a clothes-line. I fell down steps two or three times, and mended my fingers once when I was a little kid. I got in some jam that had Cayenne pepper in it, and it made me dance like a wet hen on a hot brick."

"I want to become an angel." —*Kansas City Journal.*

—For many years a sealed box with instructions that it should not be opened for twenty years from date of its sealing was "kicked around" in the Massachusetts Secretary of State's office, a nuisance to everybody until the allotted time expired. It was then opened and found to contain papers relating to the potato rot. —*Boston Globe.*

—Humor in the Family.

One of the Most Valuable Aids to a Happy Home Life.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor, or the capacity to have a little fun along with the humdrum cares and work of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous points of things, and who can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It is a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. Many homes and lives are dull, because they are allowed to become too deeply impressed with a sense of the cares and responsibilities of life to recognize its bright and especially its faithful side. Into such a household, good but dull, the advent of a witty, humorous friend is like sunshine on a cloudy day. While it is always open save to hear persons constantly striving to say witty or funny things, it is comfortable to see what a brightener a little fun is to make an effort to have some at home. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes, and to regard it from a humorous point of view instead of becoming irritated about it. "Wife, what is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?" exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband, after rummaging all through the wrong drawers. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked, then with a comical look, she said: "I

never could guess, comrade; and I give it up." Then he laughed, and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her, and she felt happy; so, what might have been an occasion for hard words and unkind feelings, became just the contrary, all through the little vein of humor that cropped out on the surface. Some children have a peculiar faculty for giving a humorous turn to things when they are reproved. It does just as well often times to laugh things off as to scold them out. Laughing is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home. —*Christian at Work.*

—Singular but True.

The Humiliating Position That Virginia Occupies in the United States Senate.

Virginia presents a singular spectacle in the United States Senate. She is the only State without a representative in that body. Of thirty-eight States in the Union some are represented in the Senate entirely by Republicans; others entirely by Democrats. In some cases a Republican and a Democrat sit as colleagues. Most of the Southern States are proud of their Senators; among them Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Missouri. The Southern Senators are Democrats. Most of the Northern States are proud of their Senators, a majority of whom are Republicans. Whether Republicans or Democrats, they were elected by Legislatures chosen by the people. But Virginia, the home of freedom, the scene of progressive action, the field of industrial enterprise, is the exception to the rule. What took in the Senatorial directory and that is true, two names under the heading of Virginia. But they are more representative than the State than if they hailed from the uttermost ends of the earth. If questions of importance come before the Senate for discussion Virginia has no voice in that discussion. If matters of vital interest to this State require attention in the Senate a friendly Senator from a neighboring State has to take up our cause and represent the sentiments of our people.

The senior Senator credited to Virginia has been drawing his Senatorial pay for four years. His colleague has been drawing pay for two years, having four more years to serve. But the one is known in this State as an Outcast—a miserable marplot; while the other is known as a bazaar and a fraud.

But were these men not chosen by your Legislature, and are they not therefore representing the popular party in their State? some one asks. Everybody familiar with the history of politics in Virginia will quickly answer in the negative, so far as relates to the latter charge of the question. Mahone, by demagoguery and fraud, foisted himself upon the public. By making a political issue of the State debt this unscrupulous rascal succeeded in drawing to his standard some well-meaning people, and along with a handful of respectable victims he carried the ignorant and the vicious. This mongrel party triumphed in several elections, and Mahone was sent to the Senate by his own Legislature. But that Legislature did not represent the people of Virginia, and had there been a free ballot and fair count the result would have been different. The same party, holding power by the petty Boss' trickery, two years later sent the Boss' henchman to the Senate as the colleague of Virginia's arch enemy.

A year after the second outrage freedom arose in their midst and overthrew Mahone. In 1883 fraud and intimidation were made impossible, and never did a would-be dictator receive a more crushing defeat. A ring of plunderers gave place to the Democratic party, and one by one the evils fastened on the Commonwealth by the renegade leader were uprooted. One of the first acts of the people's Legislature was the adoption of a joint resolution calling upon Mahone to resign his seat in the Senate, but the thick-skinned usurper paid no heed to the sentiment of this representative body. The resolution had the effect, however, of branding the senior Senator from Virginia as an outcast, and an outcast he will ever remain.

The desire of this man was to ruin Virginia. He thought that by putting his diabolical scheme into the hands of Senator Saerman he would succeed. A street fight in Danville was magnified into a political massacre and no Southern water in the bitter days of reconstruction, waved the bloody shirt more vigorously than this renegade, Mahone. But sectionalism was fast dying out, and Senator Mahone, try as they would, could not deceive the public by their misrepresentations.

May Virginia never be placed in such a degrading position again. —*Richmond (Va.) State.*

—Themelves Again.

The Alleged Love of the Republican Party for the Irish Shown to Have Been a Sham and a Fraud.

One of the notable features of the late campaign to which the *Courier-Journal* frequently called attention was the complete and sudden change of front of the leading Blaine organs with reference to the Irish.

Without exception, these papers had, up to the opening of the campaign, never lost an opportunity to show their sympathy with England and to heap ridicule and insult upon the Irish, and especially upon Irish-Americans.

But upon the nomination of Blaine, when it was thought that votes could be won for him from the Irish-Democrats, the tone of these papers suddenly changed. The ridicule and vituperation which they had heaped upon Irishmen they transferred to the English and Irish-Americans at once. English organs were attempting to make the biggest and ignominy believe that the worst thing that can happen to a country is to have its affairs controlled by a majority of its citizens. They put it in a little different light, but that is the substance of their argument.

History will be searched in vain for an instance where popular rule has resulted in disaster to a country. Nothing of the kind has ever occurred. It will not occur in this case. All the depression from which business interests in the United States now suffer was present last summer and a year ago last summer. Times are harder now than they were then not because the people have elected a President unsatisfactory to some of the politicians, but because hundreds of enterprises are invariably abandoned during severe weather. There has been no change in the laws or the administration of the country as yet.

The assumption that business is paralyzed because of the apprehension of danger growing out of the prospective change at Washington is equally groundless. If we have in this country any business which can not be carried on under the administration of one party as well as another it is of no consequence whether it survives or perishes. It is an enemy to popular government and the sooner it is closed out the better. —*Chicago Herald.*

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Without exception, these papers had, up to the opening of the campaign, never lost an opportunity to show their sympathy with England and to heap ridicule and insult upon the Irish, and especially upon Irish-Americans.

But upon the nomination of Blaine, when it was thought that votes could be won for him from the Irish-Democrats, the tone of these papers suddenly changed. The ridicule and vituperation which they had heaped upon Irishmen they transferred to the English and Irish-Americans at once. English organs were attempting to make the biggest and ignominy believe that the worst thing that can happen to a country is to have its affairs controlled by a majority of its citizens. They put it in a little different light, but that is the substance of their argument.

History will be searched in vain for an instance where popular rule has resulted in disaster to a country. Nothing of the kind has ever occurred. It will not occur in this case. All the depression from which business interests in the United States now suffer was present last summer and a year ago last summer. Times are harder now than they were then not because the people have elected a President unsatisfactory to some of the politicians, but because hundreds of enterprises are invariably abandoned during severe weather. There has been no change in the laws or the administration of the country as yet.

The assumption that business is paralyzed because of the apprehension of danger growing out of the prospective change at Washington is equally groundless. If we have in this country any business which can not be carried on under the administration of one party as well as another it is of no consequence whether it survives or perishes. It is an enemy to popular government and the sooner it is closed out the better. —*Chicago Herald.*

—Themelves Again.

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great mass of the Irish people who really have the cause of their country at heart deprecate as much as the humane everywhere these acts of irresponsible cranks, and disapprove and condemn as sincerely the mountings of such notoriety seekers as Rossa and his associates. They persist in this wicked course of misrepresentation in order to make the opportunity for venting their malignancy against Ireland, its people and their cause, and the gratifying spirit of contempt, resentment and malevolence which they entertain for Irish-Americans.

The course of these journals within the last twelve months with reference to this element of American citizens, in truth, a humiliating and disgusting spectacle to all who adhere to honesty, sincerity and consistency in friendly intercourse. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Themelves Again.

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—Themelves Again.

The Alleged Love of the Republican Party

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The *Babyland* for February, published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., subscription fifty cents a year, a nice little monthly magazine, is on our table.

Our *Little Men and Women* and *Pansy*, excellent little monthly magazines, for February, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$1 and 75 cents, respectively, are on our table.

There is a peculiar land case now pending in the District Court, in which M. R. Barse, of Emporia, has sued W. E. Critzer, of Lawrence, for specific performance of contract and damages, in which case it seems that Barker bought a tract of land, through his agent, of Critzer, and deposited a part of the purchase money in the First National Bank of Emporia, taking a receipt of the cashier, Charles S. Gross, for the amount, the receipt stating that the amount deposited by Barker was a part of the purchase money, and after suit was instituted, the said cashier, Barker's deposit was still in his bank, bought or took a deed to said land in his own name.

The Bureau of information of the World's Fair at New Orleans, has arranged with the Passenger Department of the Memphis Short Route South, for the distribution of its circular, giving full information in relation to the prices for accommodations in New Orleans during the Great Exposition. The circular gives prices at which rooms and board can be obtained, hack regulations, street-car facilities, and all information necessary for strangers visiting New Orleans. A copy of this circular may be obtained on application to J. E. Lockwood, Gen. Pass. Agent, Memphis Short Route South, Kansas City, Mo. It application is made by mail, send one cent stamp for return postage.

The question whether after all life is worth living comes up to us in view of the croaking of scientists and sanitarians, who tell us there are death and disease lurking in our wall paper, and carpets, add curtains, and mattresses, and in fact in each and every one of the comfortable furnishings with which we are wont to surround ourselves; and in the tea and coffee, and milk, and meat, and wine, and flour, and mustard, and water, and almost everything else upon which we depend to refresh and sustain the inner man. But the cap-sheaf has been reserved for an eminent English sanitarian, who tells us that we must not store coal, as it is "liable to ferment and give off gases injurious to health." The one consolation we have in the midst of our ferment of worry as to what we shall do to preserve health and prolong life is that our fathers lived to a good old age in carpeted and papered and furnished rooms, and ate and drank. But that was before science had developed such an unsavory lot of bugs-boos, and again our hope grows weak. Too much knowledge is a weary thing.

In speaking of the passage by the U. S. Senate, of the bill forfeiting the Texas Pacific land grant, the *Kansas City Star* says: "The final passage by the senate, with only two dissenting votes, of the bill forfeiting the Texas Pacific land grant is the most hopeful of all recent signs of the force of public opinion. The railroad attorneys in the senate resorted to every conceivable expedient to avoid this measure of justice to the people. In the first place, Edmunds tried to get it out of the way by one of his rulings. When this failed, the bill was displaced by the foreign contract labor bill. But Van Wyck persisted until the senate was forced to meet the issue. Even then an attempt was made to nullify it by an amendment referring to the United States Courts all controversies over the rights of parties in the forfeited lands, which would have robbed the public of this vast domain as effectually as if the grant had not been forfeited. All the railroad senators—Ingalls, Edmunds, Blair, Brown, Daw-

and others—voted for the amendment, but it failed. We are glad to note that the two Missouri senators voted against this attempt at nullification. But when the bill was put upon its passage, the two New Hampshire senators were the only ones who dared to go on the record against it. Perhaps public opinion may still be trusted in this country to work out reforms."

The *New York Nation* asserts that the leading Republican papers which supported Mr. Blaine have, with the exception of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, so far refused to condemn the dynamite explosions in England, and that none of them had a word of rebuke for Mr. Forde of the *Irish World*, who, during the late presidential campaign, was conspicuous in his attempts to collect funds for the avowed purpose of blowing up the houses of parliament and other public buildings of England. Whereupon the *Emporia Republican*, by way of comment, says: "The assertion, if it is correct can be easily disproved. If it can not be disproved the fact is not complimentary to the leading metropolitan papers it includes. Whether complimentary or otherwise, the Republican organs dare not criticize the dastardly conduct of the O'Donovan Rossa's, the Patrick Forde's and other dynamite conspirators, and like congenial coparceners of Mr. Blaine in the attempt to steal the State of New York from the Democrats. The Irish-American vote was divided in the recent campaign in a very satisfactory manner to the Democrats. The Parnellites who are striving by every honorable means to liberate Ireland from her present thralldom of British oppression, supported the Democratic candidate; whilst the dynamite fiends who are casting odium upon a good cause by their hellish misdeeds, supported Mr. Blaine. The more respectable Republican papers—of the *Emporia Republican* stamp—are heartily ashamed of their dynamite allies and sincerely regret that their party ever chose a leader who would scheme for such support. If our party will surround itself with a Chinese wall of anti-dynamite and forever keep the O'Donovan Rossa's and Patrick Forde's on the outside, it will not only honor the American people but perpetuate itself in power.—*Newton Democrat*."

FRANK BACON.
The Republican Legislature of Kansas goes into hysterics because Frank Bacon, our commissioner to New Orleans, spoke to Jefferson Davis, late president of the defunct confederacy. We have seen weak-minded old women in fits of hysterics, but never saw it take such a violent form as it did in our legislature. We wonder if the members who voted that resolution censuring Bacon will ever realize how contemptible their action will appear in the eyes of the civilized world, and to the future historian. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, one of the most stalwart Republican papers, has this to say of the same event:

"When Philadelphia decided to loan the bell, which is the apple of her eye, to the Cotton Centennial it was in the highest degree an act of fraternity, a movement toward closer relations between the sections."

"In the Southward journey the bell passed through the present home of Jefferson Davis, who accompanied it to New Orleans, and the occasion seemed to draw from his lips the first public expression of patriotism since the war. At last even his implacability melted. The brief address which called him out did not come from a representative of Philadelphia or New Orleans, the North or the South. It was neither Quaker nor Creole, Yankee nor "Johnnie," but thoroughly and pre-eminently national.

The President of the United States Commissioners' Association was the speaker, and he spoke in behalf of that association, a body composed of representatives from each state and territory in the Union. There was in the address no condoning of treason, but simply the voice of the American people bidding the South to forget the past and join in the great National march. The bell starts echoes in every intelligent citizen's heart of the days when there was neither North or South, but one common impulse of liberty. It is true that New Orleans had no part in that struggle, but Mr. Davis comes of Revolutionary stock, and when in the darkest days of the war for independence that old bell was removed from Philadelphia to Bethlehem for safekeeping, it was a detachment of Southern troops under a Southern command that guarded it and gave it safe escort. It is worthy of note that the President of the Association, Col. Bacon, is the Commissioner from "bleeding Kansas," his military title having been won in the war for the Union in one of the regiments of his native state of Ohio."

What a contrast to the narrow-minded, bigoted, third-rate politicians who compose the Kansas Leg-

islature, who censured Col. Bacon for making an address which the *Inter-Ocean* says was "thoroughly and pre-eminently national."—*Topeka Journal*.

HELP FOR THE RURAL DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The *Chicago Herald* says: "A great many office seekers are editors of democratic newspapers in small towns. Providing they are men of good character and are competent to perform the duties of the position to which they aspire, as most of them are, they should be given a respectable hearing. The republican press in this country has been made strong by the party taking care of its rural editors. There has been a premium on printing Republican newspapers and they have multiplied and prospered. Democratic weeklies have had great difficulty in maintaining themselves. With no patronage of any kind they have dwindled in numbers until now there are throughout the west three Republican weeklies to one Democratic. Wherever there is a post office paying anything, there is a Republican weekly. The assistance of the great mass of newspapers has been very beneficial to the party. They have been powerful in circulating material, and in arousing public interest. In return they have been made rich by office and patronage while their Democratic competitors have starved. If the Democrats would continue in power it must do something toward building up its rural press. Let the Democratic try it."

CHASE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The evening of February 6th arrived with mud and teachers at Cedar Point. At the time set the teachers and others began to gather at the school house. Owing to the illness of our permanent secretary, she was unable to be present, and consequently the minutes were tardy though the hours rolled along unheeding. At last they arrived and the Association was called to order by our county superintendent, J. C. Davis, who on account of the absence of our Conductor, nominated Mr. G. B. Fenn for President pro tem. Mr. Fenn was unanimously elected, and materially assisted the teachers in carrying out the program with success. The good people of Cedar Point were out en masse, and by their interest, proved that they were as much interested as the teachers themselves, and right here it would be apropos to remark, that if the teachers did but know it, the other people of Chase county are just as much interested in education as the people of Cedar Point, who only represented the fact.

The principal topics of the evening were methods of spelling, teaching the very young, diagramming and education. Upon the first topic there was a long discussion, Mr. Davis leading, followed by Miss Emma Bailey. Others spoke extemporaneously on the subject, generally, however, in favor of written work in preference to oral. Mr. Davis represented himself in favor of oral work and thorough drilling in pronunciation.

The methods discussed in the second topic favored the use of oral and hand training in language and drawing; the use of blocks, charts, &c. The kindergarten work was well described by Miss Ridgway. In the third topic, Mr. D. J. White gave a complete system of diagramming. The form was similar to Clark's and also to Marshall's, but using rectangular enclosures. The plan was well represented by Mr. White who readily answered all questions, though the system almost spoke for itself.

Though more complicated than others, yet it was complete. Two papers were read on the fourth topic, one by Mr. I. C. Warren and the other by J. M. Warren; an extemporaneous speech upon the subject was also made by Ira Billings. The subject was a very general one, and was handled in a general way. It was late to discuss it.

In addition to the above, Mr. R. D. Ross, the enterprising teacher at the Point, made a spiey speech upon the subject of whispering, which was closely listened to. Upon the whole this was one of the most interesting sessions of the Association, even though the mid did keep many of the teachers away, and the teachers present

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Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

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ANTHRACITE COAL.	CANON CITY COAL.
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Orders left at the Harness Shop for any of the above coal will be promptly filled at short notice.

FULL WEIGHT AND LOW PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

I have my own team and there will be no delay in delivering.

thanked the people of Cedar Point, for the hospitality, kindness and interest shown by them. The Association, by resolution, empowered the Executive Committee to select the places of meeting for the coming year, and then, at the close of more than a two hours' session, adjourned at 11 o'clock, p. m., subject to the call of the above committee.

The plan of holding township Associations promises to be a complete success, and if the teachers of the county will stand by and assist our enterprising and energetic Superintendent in his plans of improvement of our schools, as it is their duty to do, much good can be done. Though some of us may differ with him in methods, yet we can not afford to go backward for so small a stake. Let us pull together.

J. M. WARREN.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

1. All the faithful, who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not otherwise dispensed, are bound to fast.
2. Every day in Lent is a day of fasting and abstinence except the Sundays.
3. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed once a day on every day except Wednesdays and Fridays, and Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of Ember Week, and the four last days of Holy Week.
4. The use of flesh meat and fish at the same meal is forbidden.
5. The use of lard, milk, butter, eggs and cheese is allowed every day.
6. From fasting are dispensed the sick and convalescent, women in pregnancy and giving suck, and all who have laborious work to perform.
7. Those who are dispensed from fasting, may use flesh at their discretion on those days on which meat is allowed.
8. In all cases of doubt, the faithful should consult their pastors or fathers confessors, and be guided by their advice.

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Ex-governor Geo. W. Glick has gone east in answer to a telegram from Col. Lamont, President Cleveland's private secretary. It has been definitely settled that Governor Glick is to be Commissioner of the General Land Office. We speak by the card, Governor Glick's friends all over Kansas will rejoice at his good luck.—*Topeka Journal*.

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
The Great English Remedy for...
Before Taking, organs of both After Taking...
Price one package, \$1; six for \$5, by mail free of postage. Sold by all Druggists.
Pamphlet free to every applicant. Address all communications to the proprietors, The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Sold in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Pratt, Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo.

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DEALER IN

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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.

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Agricultural Implements,

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

Wood Mowing Machine, 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.

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J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

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WHEAT AND CORN.

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The LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES the best weekly paper in Kansas, (excepting the COURANT, of course), and the COURANT will be given you on the payment to us of \$2.50. The LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES is only \$5.00 a year. It is by all odds the very best daily paper in Kansas. To any one subscribing for the DAILY TIMES and paying us \$5.00, we will send THE DAILY TIMES and the COURANT both one year. By accepting this offer you get your home paper and the best daily paper in Kansas, ONE YEAR, about the same you usually pay for two weekly papers. Subscriptions received at the COURANT office.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS,

Attorney - at - Law,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Will practice in all the Courts. oct18-17

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS- feb-17

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,

Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug16-17

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jyl8

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,

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J. H. MAYVILLE,

Box 102, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. feb5-17m

World's Fair

—AT—

NEW ORLEANS.

Opened to the public on December first, and will continue until June first, 1885. The Memphis Short Route South will enable people in the west and northwest to visit the great Exposition at a trifling cost, as this new route (the only direct line between the West and South) makes the trip to New Orleans a comparatively short one.

During the Great Fair, round trip tickets to New Orleans, good to return until June 1st, will be on sale via the Memphis Route, at very low rates from Kansas City and all points in the West, and special arrangements will be made to accommodate the people in the best manner. Entire trains, with new Pullman Buffet Sleepers, and Palace reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Memphis, where close connections are made with all lines South and East.

The Memphis Short Route South is the only direct line from the West to Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, Jacksonville, and all Southern cities. Round Trip Tourist Tickets are sold via this route to all pleasure resorts of the South. Send for a map and time card of this short route, and note particularly its quick time and superior accommodations.

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 1885,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

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Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of... 30 20 8 2 1/2

Improvements... 30 30 8 95 00

Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of... 30 20 8 5 00

Sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of... 30 20 8 5 00

ne 1/4 of se 1/4 of... 30 20 8 5 00

Any one desiring a sample copy of THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES or circulars showing the wonderful premiums given by THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES can have them by cutting out this "ad" and sending the same with request to

D. R. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

W. P. MARTIN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks, 51 weeks, 52 weeks.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table: EAST. PASS MAIL, WEST. PASS MAIL, Cedar Pt., Clements, Elm Dale, Strong, Safford, etc.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor, John A. Martin. Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Riddle. Secretary of State, E. R. Allen. Attorney General, E. P. McCabe. Auditor, Sam T. Howe. Sup't of Pub. Instruction, J. H. Lawrence. Chief Justice Sup. Court, A. H. Horton. Congressman, Ed. Dist., Thomas Ryan.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners, A. E. Hunt, E. T. Baker, W. P. Martin. Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson. County Clerk, J. J. Massey. Register of Deeds, P. Gandy. County Attorney, F. H. Grisham. Clerk District Court, E. A. Kline. County Surveyor, C. F. Nesbit. Sheriff, J. C. Davis. Superintendent, J. C. Davis. Coroner, C. E. Hunt.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, C. E. Whitson. Police Judge, E. R. Hunt. City Attorney, W. H. Spitzer. City Marshal, J. W. Stone. J. M. Kerr, J. M. Kerr, C. E. Hunt, W. H. Hoisinger.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m., services every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South—Rev. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covine branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham Foster, Government and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griffin, Reporter. Masonic—Zerodath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Hoisinger, Secretary. Gold Fellers—Angela Lodge No. 58 I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; C. J. Manle, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 5° below zero, last Friday night. Dr. W. H. Carter has gone to Washington, D. C. Mr. J. M. Tuttle was down to Emporia, last Friday. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle came home, Saturday, from Kansas City. Dr. J. W. Stone left, Monday, for a short visit to Odesa, Mo. Mr. Tuno Bentley, formerly of the San City Union, is in town. Mrs. C. C. Evans, of Sharp's creek, has gone to Iowa, on a visit. Mr. J. H. McCandless has rented 50 acres of Mr. W. S. Romigh's farm. Mr. Wm. Forney's eight-year-old daughter is very sick with diphtheria. Mr. Chas. R. Van Meter, of Elm Dale, was down to Emporia, last Friday. Mr. J. C. Seroggin shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. Capt. W. G. Patten spent last Sunday at home, from his legislative duties. Mr. John Wheeler has moved on to Mr. Richard Cuthbert's farm, east of town. Miss Gussie Ellsworth, of Florence, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Madden.

"C. C. Watson at His old Tricks; but this Time in a New Role!"

C. C. Watson, of the firm of Ferry & Watson, has decided while "old" Jim Ferry is sick, to sell goods at the following prices: 14 pounds of granulated sugar, for cash only, for \$1. 7 pounds of Arbuckle's coffee, for cash only, for \$1. 13 pounds of dried peaches, cash only, for \$1. 13 pounds of Turkish prunes, for cash only, for \$1. 13 pounds of currants, for cash only, for \$1. 20 bars of soap, cash only, for \$1. 8 three-pound cans of tomatoes, cash only, for \$1. 3 one-gallon cans of apples, cash only, for \$1. 8 cans of standard succotash, for cash only, for \$1. 8 cans of standard corn, for cash only, for \$1. 4 papers of soda, cash only, for 25 cents. 4 boxes of yeast, cash only, for 25 cents. 6 cans of best oysters, cash only, for \$1. 1 pound of best baking powder, with a cup and saucer, cash only, for 50 cents. Best sorghum, cash only, 40 cents per gallon.

Born, on Sunday, February 15, 1885, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Griffin, a son.

It snowed Sunday night and Monday, until the snow was about four inches deep, on a level.

Mr. Matt McDonald received by mail last week a handsome steel engraving of Robert Emmet, the great Irish patriot.

Mrs. R. Hill, of Marion Kas. and Mr. R. Brown, of Burton, Harvey county, were visiting at Mr. Mundy's last week.

Mr. Frank Oberst, of Hillsboro, was in town last week. His left side has been paralyzed since he left here the last time.

Mr. Harry Schrader, of Milwaukee, Wis., is now compounding medicine at Johnson & Rettiger's drug store, in Strong City.

Mrs. A. W. Smyth, of St. Louis, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. O. Ball, of Strong City, left for her home, last week.

Mr. J. H. Wright, of Matfield Green, has secured a situation as traveling agent for the State Fire, Lightning and Tornado Insurance Co., of Des Moines, Iowa.

Yesterday, while chopping down a tree on the farm of Mr. Andrew Drummond, on Diamond creek, Frank, son of Mr. Adam Tilton, was killed by the tree falling on him.

Died, Friday morning, Feb. 20, 1885, Bessie, youngest daughter of A. J. and Mary Wagoner, aged 6 months, and three days. Funeral services by Rev. W. B. Fisher, on Saturday afternoon.

The Fort Worth, (Texas) Mail, a very sprightly daily paper comes to us regularly. From its columns we see that Mr. J. C. Martin, formerly of the COURANT, is solicitor and collector for the same.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers certificates in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, March 7, 1885, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

J. C. DAVIS, County Sup't

In Diamond Creek township Mr. M. D. Umbarger and Mr. T. H. Harper tied for Township Clerk at the late election, and the Board of County Commissioners cast lots for who should hold the office. Mr. Harper was the lucky man.

T. B. Johnston, J. B. Byrnes, David Biggam, Louis Matter and W. A. Parker, of Strong City, and J. P. Kuhl and C. H. Carswell, of this city, went to Emporia on Wednesday of last week to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

The trial of the Emporia train wreckers resulted, in part, as we predicted last week; that is, all the prisoners, except Wright, were discharged; hence, Mr. John Henderson, of this county, was found innocent of the charge of being a train wrecker.

Invitations are out for the grand ball to be given under the auspices of the Emmet Club.—Strong City Independent.

This being the Lenten season, it seems to us that the foregoing needs an explanation from some one who is posted in this matter.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC. JOHNSON & THOMAS, DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS, Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, And SPORTING GOODS.

AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakers' Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLES'

My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerles' Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerles.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR, RED FRONT NORTH SIDE Main Street, Cottonwood Falls. Feed Exchange. Lowest Prices. Prompt Attention. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

ALL GOOD DEMOCRATS. Will go to Washington to see the new President and will go via the Memphis Short Route, as this route is the most pleasant and no other route offers equal accommodation and facilities. Through sleepers and reclining chair cars are run via this route Kansas City to Memphis where close connection is made with line of palace sleeping cars through to Washington. For a sufficient number arrangements will be made to run through sleeping cars from Kansas City to Washington without change via this favorite route. Provision will also be made for a trip to Washington returning via New Orleans. For rates and full information address J. E. Lockwood, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork. Boots and shoes at Brees's. For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2-year-old stock steers. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's and they will be sold as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. Go and get one or more. You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Brees's. Go to Brees's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Go to Brees's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce. Good goods and bottom prices at Brees's. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour. "A penny saved is a penny earned," and the way to save your pennies is to go to Brees's, where you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once.

March Blizzard

The United States Government Census Volume, just published, of the "REMARKABLE SUCCESS" attending our "UNIQUE AND UNPARALLELED OFFER" in pushing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It began the current year with a larger subscription list to any corresponding publication. The able corps of Editors, who have made the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a welcome visitor to hundreds of thousands of readers for a quarter of a century, are still bending all their energies to make the Journal, if possible, more interesting and valuable than ever. And you may rightly conclude that it

Is Coming

to Kansas, where it already has so many subscribers and friends, to quadruple its circulation. For who will fail to embrace THIS UNPARALLELED OFFER? A FAMILY CYCLOPEDIA FREE—Any person subscribing to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (English or German) for 1885, whose subscription is promptly forwarded to us together with the subscription price, \$1.50 per year, and 15 cents extra, for packing and postage, we will forward the two enclosures on receipt of fifteen cents extra, (making \$2.15 in all), in this case for packing and postage. We will forward the two enclosures "In the Meadow" and "Roses or Friends," to the sender of the subscription, or to the subscriber himself, as we may be directed. Mention these offers in writing. Send six cents (stamps), for mailing you specimen AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, forty-page premium issue, with two hundred illustrations; specimen pages of the cyclopaedia and dictionary, and full descriptions of the ENGRAVINGS PRESENTED EVERYWHERE. CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, DAVID W. JENKINS, Editor, BURNHAM, Sec. 751 Broadway, New York.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas. Office at Union Hotel. References: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 cts a Month, Mailed.

KANSAS STATE JOURNAL

\$1.50 a Year.

Published by the Journal Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DEMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR.

Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for either paper and the COURANT at 10 per cent off. Send in names to this office or to "State Journal," Topeka, Kansas.

HELP for working people. 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 in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writings. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

JO. OLLINGER,

Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

Mann & Ferguson's

MEAT MARKET,

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Always Has on Hand

A Supply of

FRESH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

Jan 21-11

\$200,000 in presents given away.

Send us 6 cents postage, and by mail you will get 1000 packages of goods of large value that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted every where, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortune for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb 12 11

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and 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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly

sample box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

MY LASSIE.

Well—this is perplexing! There really must be some limit to human forbearance, I see; I haven't a necktie—not one to put on— This easy work guessing where they may be gone; They're turned into ashes and tied in a bow To beauty live or six dollars or so, And I must confess that I strongly incline To scold her—that saucy, wee lassie of mine!

A STORMY SATURDAY.

How Daisy and Harry Made It Pleasant for Themselves and Their Parents. Oh, how it did storm! The wind blew and the beating rain froze where it fell, covering each branch and twig with a thin coat of ice, and the trees looked almost as if made of glass.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

A SUMMONS TO SERVE.

The Master is come and calleth for thee. Had I heard aright? Was the call for me? Was I who was wanted? I listened again, And my heart leaped, as it leaped with pain. That was keen, and bitter, and hard to bear. No doubt there were others waiting there.

THE UNRULY MEMBER.

If Any Man Offend Not in Word, the Same is a Perfect Man. St. James was the apostle of practical morality. He has little of the philosophic faculty of St. Paul; very little of the sweetness and tenderness of St. John.

SOME MOSQUITOES.

A Florida Description of One of the Pests of New Orleans.

Parson Heckman, a Dallas clergyman, who enjoys the reputation of being somewhat florid in his language, has returned from a brief trip to New Orleans.

FINNISH WEDDINGS.

How the Ceremony was Celebrated in Olden Times. On the Sunday morning the invited guests assembled at the sexton's house (which was generally near the church), and when the morning psalm was being sung the procession set out.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

When home is ruled according to God's word, angels might be asked to stay at night with us, and they would not find themselves out of their element. The Bible tells us of the stream that it may allure us to the fountain; it tells of the past acts of God's faithful love that we may be led to our hope on God, and to feel assured that He who hath helped will help unto the end.

THE GIRL ROMP.

The girl romp, otherwise known as the "tomboy," is an eager, earnest impulsive, glad-hearted, kind-souled specimen of the genus "feminine." If her laugh is too frequent, and her tone a trifle too emphatic, I am willing to overlook these for the sake of the true life and exulting vitality to which they are the escape-valves, and, indeed, I rather like the high-pressure nature which must close off its superfluous "steam" in such ebullitions.

NO SHOW FOR HIM.

The Charge Which Greatly Discouraged an Arkansas Negro. Colonel Sappleton, having opened a boarding-house, advertised that he wanted a large number of chickens. Shortly after the advertisement was printed, old Stephen Hannifan made his appearance, bringing several large chickens, which he sold at a fair price.

A CAUTIOUS MAN.

"Do you take will cases?" asked a tall young man, with a country air, as he entered the office of a prominent lawyer. "Yes, sir," replied the attorney.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Mr. A. Bronson Alcott has given a fine stained-glass window to the new Trinity Chapel, Concord.

—The Pennsylvania State Grange have adopted resolutions favoring the teaching of agriculture in the public schools.

—One of the greatest needs of the South is the education of its people in mechanical ways and means.—Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

—At the University of Virginia there is no prescribed course of study, no entrance examination, no vacation, except the summer one, and but six holidays.

—It is expected that the education exhibit in the New Orleans Exposition will be a powerful incentive to the cause of education throughout the South.—Chicago Journal.

—The ordinary thank-offerings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at last reports amounted to \$1,107,001. An effort will be made to reach two million of dollars.—N. Y. Tribune.

—The Lutherans of Chicago have thirty-three churches, with twenty thousand members in the city. There are three branches of them—the Norwegian, the Swedish and the German.

—The Journal of Education expresses the belief that a frequent change of its public school Superintendent is the most serious misfortune that can befall a State, educationally. It is quite easy to argue to the contrary.—Current.

—Club-swinging is compulsory for the Freshmen at Yale. The class is drilled in the exercise, an examination must be passed and a standard of proficiency reached. It is assumed that after the Freshmen year the student will not confine himself too closely to his books, but will voluntarily educate his muscles.

—The latest religious sect in Russia is that of the Jerusalemists. As a distinctive sign they wear on their chests a card with a printed dissertation given by the Patriarch of Jerusalem to all those who come to visit him. The members of the society pledge themselves to make at least one in their lives a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Their meetings are held at night in places which are lighted up by no other light than that of their faith.

—Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor says that a missionary on the Western frontier writes to the American Congregational Union that accommodations are so scarce in the town where he is stationed that he has to go three miles out of the village and sleep in a "corn-shack." "I asked what that was," says Dr. Taylor, "and the answer was that it was principally remarkable for its ventilating qualities. You will understand that remark," Dr. Taylor tells his congregation, "when I inform you that a corn-shack is made of planks put together about two inches apart, so as to ventilate the corn."—N. Y. Times.

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FULL OF PATHOS.

The Last Days of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

The last days of John Randolph, of Roanoke, are full of pathos. He thought he was dying for years before he did so, and when he was asked how he was he would reply "dying; dying; dying!" At one time when he was here at Washington he was very low, and his friends in Congress thought he could not live but a few hours. At one time they left him for a time when he seemed a little better than usual, and he went to the Capitol. They had been there but a short time when Randolph burst into the Senate and made a fiery speech which he supposed would be his last. At another time he came out of his sick chamber into the Senate to hear Clay speak and shook hands with him at the close testifying his friendship for him notwithstanding the duel which they had formerly fought. Randolph was insane during a part of his life and an opium eater during his last days. He was tyrannical and dictatorial until the last, and he fought with his doctor on his deathbed over the pronouncement of certain words. His death occurred in a Philadelphia hotel. A few minutes before he died the doctor wanted to leave him, but Randolph objected, and his slaves took the key and looked the door, and put the key in his pocket. With his last words Randolph declared that he wanted his slaves freed, and he kept the doctor there as a witness of his dying declaration. A skeptic through life, he appreciated his condition when on his deathbed, and among his last words were "remorse." He was lying perfectly quiet, with his eyes closed, when he suddenly roused up and screamed out in an agitated voice: "Remorse! remorse! remorse!" He then cried out, "Let me see the world! Get a dictionary! Let me see the world!"

There was no dictionary at hand and he was told so. He exclaimed: "Write it then! Let me see the world!" The doctor picked up one of his cards labeled "Randolph of Roanoke." "Shall I write it on this?" "Yes; nothing more proper," was Randolph's reply. "The word remorse was written on it in pencil and handed to him. He looked at it a moment with great intensity. "Write it on the back," he exclaimed. "It was done, and handed him again. He looked at it with his blazing eyes. "Remorse!" he said, "you can have no idea of it whatever; it has brought me to my present situation—but I have looked to Jesus Christ, and I hope to obtain pardon." He then asked the doctor to draw a line under the word and told him to keep the card. A short time after this his keen eye began to dull, his powerful mind gave way, and within two hours he died. His body was taken to Virginia and buried on his estate at Roanoke.—Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.

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EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

That Remarkable Experience of a Rochester Physician Fully Authenticated.

Yesterday and day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professional people and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., who were given to us as the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and verify every statement hitherto made: GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, which you would say: "The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so." The following is a portion of the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. J. B. HENION, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.

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Consumption. Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconscious of its deadly presence, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will cleanse and purify the blood of scrofulous impurities, and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send three letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address World's Dispensary Medical Ass'n., Buffalo, N. Y.

A MAN'S reputation is no better for being guilty edged.—Judge.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. CORMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Blisters.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE. Absolutely Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE. For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quins, Pain in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Purse ready to induce their dealer to promptly get for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid by sending one dollar to:

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Owners and Manufacturers of the above-named Remedies, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH. Complete heart-ease and freedom from aches and pains follows the use of Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It gives tone and strength to every part of the body, and is especially efficacious in curing diseases brought on by functional derangements, such as impure blood, weak kidneys, poor digestion, etc., causing headaches, constipation, sores, pimples, urinary sediments, aching joints and limbs, lame back, general weakness, universal lassitude, etc., etc.

Under the influence of this excellent remedy the heart beats regular, the blood circulates with vim, the lungs breathe easy, the kidneys and liver grow healthy and strong, and the whole physical organization becomes more capable of endurance. Thought and action are compassed with greater freedom, and the individual approaches as near perfection as healthful humanity is capable. Unfortunately who seek health do themselves great injustice if they fail to try this excellent remedy. It is far ahead of all other preparations of sarsaparilla, blood purifiers, tonics, bitters, etc., as gold is superior to silver. THOUSANDS have attested to its worth as a sure reviver of health, strength and vigor.

Remember to have your druggist get it for you, and take no substitute.

Union Stove and Machine Works. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. MANUFACTURERS OF: Architectural Iron Work, House Fronts, and Castings of Every Description. Patent Sash Weights, and Portable, Indispensable Bake Ovens, for Bakers, Confectioners' and Family Use.

STOVES! Architectural Iron Work, House Fronts, and Castings of Every Description. Patent Sash Weights, and Portable, Indispensable Bake Ovens, for Bakers, Confectioners' and Family Use.

DEALERS IN Enamelled and Plain Hollow-Ware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Brass Goods, Gas and Water Pipe, and Machinery Supplies.

CATARRH ELY'S GREAM BALM. Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. A Quick and Positive Cure.

LOVELL ALL CLAMP ROLLER SKATE. We Challenge the World to Produce its Equal.

PILES ITCHING PILES. It is SOLELY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING ALL PILES, Hemorrhoids, Intense Itching, Swelling, Bleeding, Pain, Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, no matter how old or long standing. Send for a Free Book, by mail, 25c. Dr. J. C. Swain's Sensitive Ointment. Price, 50c. Nickel Plate and Polished.

SKIN DISEASES. \$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling medicine in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRUNSON, DETROIT, MICH.

Business College, Institute of Penmanship, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Circulating Library. Address J. P. McElroy, Lawrence, Kansas.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

Song Greeting. The newest book for High Schools and Academies. W. S. Fildes, High School Choir, Emerson & Tilden, and Samuel W. Fildes, W. G. Perkins. Price, 25c. The three books, \$1.00, or \$2.00 per doz. Also High School Book of Songs, 10c. or \$2.00 per doz. Also School Music, 10c. or \$2.00 per doz.

Children's Songs and How to Sing them. The newest book for Con. In two editions, 10c. or \$2.00 per doz. The Teacher's Edition has songs and accompaniments, and costs 25c. 50 good songs for singers of all ages.

Other very popular School Song Books are: Emerson's Song Book and Perkins' Golden Jubilee and Whippoorwill, each 25c. or \$2.00 per doz.

Cems for Little Singers. A most useful book for Primary Schools and Kindergartens, with pictures, sweet poetry and sweeter music. E. U. Emerson & Tilden, New York. 25c. or \$2.00 per doz. Mailed for the Retail Price.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug. Bearing a red flag that Lorillard's Rose Leaf firm cut; that Lorillard's Navy (Clipping) and that Lorillard's Swifts, 50 the best and cheapest, quality considered?

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen in City or County to take light weight, elegant, and comfortable, and easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and our terms are very liberal. Address: W. S. Fildes, 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAIR. Dr. J. A. Sherman is now at his office, St. Louis, Mo., 144 Marquette Building, treating with his "Hair Restorer" all cases of baldness, and will not procure promptly. Will be there during February. Book with likeness of cases, before and after cure, 10c. sent. Principal office, 241 Broadway, N. Y. C., where he will be after the month.

WIFE'S Wares sent c. o. d. anywhere. Wholesale and Retail. Price list free. Good Goods guaranteed. B. C. STEWART, 157 Washburn Ave., Chicago.

Use Dr. Jenerich's Coca Bitters. It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Country Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's.

BISMARCK'S BLUSTER.

The German Chancellor Creates a Storm in the Reichstag by a Bitter Speech on the Bill to Increase the Duty on Cereals—Pandemonium Reigns for a While.

BERLIN, February 17.—Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag last night during the debate on the bill providing for an increase of duty on cereals, was one of the most fiery the Chancellor has indulged in for a long time. He roundly denounced the members, who opposed the measure, and asserted that their utterances in opposition to the bill were either false, distorted or exaggerated.

"While these men," said the Chancellor, "play upon the minds of workmen and small farmers with false doctrines, disseminating their reasonable views and putting wrong constructions to every measure introduced for the general welfare of the people, it is impossible to have unity or any semblance of accord among the laboring classes."

Bismarck here, pointing at the Left, launched forth bitter invectives at the members of that section of the Reichstag. He worked himself into such an excited state, and spoke with such feeling that it was apparent the "Man of Iron" was thoroughly aroused. Raising his voice to the highest pitch he shouted, with his arm still stretched in the direction of the Left: "I see nothing but mischief in the tactics of the members of the Left, which can bode no good, either for their constituents or the country."

This remark caused a sensation. In an instant several members of the wing thus accused, were on their feet denouncing his remarks as monstrous and unwarranted, adding:

"If we voted for the measure you would then charge us with having forced the people they would not suffer by this blood tax you seek to impose." Deafening tumult followed these remarks.

Members jumped upon benches and howled like madmen, and for a while pandemonium prevailed. Order was finally restored, but not until some members were threatened with expulsion did matters quiet down so as to admit of the transaction of further business.

ANOTHER PILLAR FALLEN.

A Trusted Judge Who Has Passed Beyond Human Reach, Proves to Have Been a First Class Swindler.

New York, February 18.—The accounts of Judge Henry Voorhis, of Bergen County, New York, who died about two weeks ago, were found to be in an involved condition. He was a man well known, and had the reputation of being thoroughly honest and extremely pious. His financial condition was reputed sound, and he was custodian of large sums of money belonging to his neighbors, beside being the executor of several estates. It has been found that he made no counts of moneys intrusted to his care, and there is no trace of his disposition of the funds. Several of his neighbors deposited money with him for which they received no acknowledgment, so thoroughly did they believe in his honesty, and there can be found no evidence of his whereabouts. He was Treasurer of the cemetery fund, and for thirty-five years Secretary of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, which position he held at the time of his death. To both of these institutions he is largely indebted; the insurance company being compelled by his deficiencies to wind up its affairs.

Upon opening his safe his sons were astounded at the absence of papers to show what disposition had been made of the funds unaccounted for. The affair has created a profound sensation in Bergen County. Judge Voorhis' methodical habits and plain manner of living inspired the confidence of all who knew him, and his friends can not account for the absence of memoranda of various sums intrusted to him.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Provisions of Representative Dorsheimer's Bill for Raising the Standard of the Silver Dollar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—Mr. Dorsheimer's silver bill, introduced in the House yesterday, provides for the issue of silver certificates of the denominations of \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50, which, when issued, shall be payable on demand in silver dollars of the present standard—fineness of 400 grains Troy weight—or, if the holder prefer, he may receive standard silver bars stamped by the United States, at the rate of 480 grains to the dollar.

Section 2 provides that these notes are to be given to any person in return for deposits at the Treasury of standard silver dollars or standard stamped silver bars at the rate of 480 grains to the dollar.

The third section of the bill provides that gold coinage shall be free and silver coinage shall be free for silver dollars of the United States and for standard silver bullion, the product of the United States. But no silver coin shall be made at any mint of the United States from any silver coins or from any foreign silver bullion or from any bullion in which foreign silver is mixed; and that no foreign silver shall be introduced into the United States without paying the highest rate of duty on manufacture of silver.

The fourth section provides for the exchange within one year of the silver dollars or silver certificates now in circulation. The Bland dollar is to retain its present character as a currency for one year only.

Saved By An Editor.

BOSTON, Mass., February 18.—Sixty-five hundred people were present at the Charitable Mechanics' building attending the Dickens Carnival last evening, and thousands more were turned away in the course of the entertainment. A large calcium light fell twenty-five feet upon the folds of the stage curtain, and the latter was at once ablaze. The prompt action of A. A. Fowie, managing editor of the Globe, in calling assistance and extinguishing the flames unobtrusively saved the building from destruction.

The Pope Obdurate.

ROME, February 17.—The Pope is in deep distress over the death of Cardinal McCabe, and he still temporarily refuses to see Michael Davitt, who seeks to present an address justifying the action of the Irish Nationalists. He is supported by eminent personages, but the Pope is obdurate. He says the friendly relations between England and the Vatican would be jeopardized by such an interview, and adds: "While the church is free to act for herself, she does not want to appear ungrateful for favors shown."

THE LATE RAILROAD WRECK.

The Late Disaster on the Virginia Midland Railroad—Five Persons Killed and Great Loss of Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The latest report from the scene of the railroad accident at Four Mile makes it certain that five men were killed, all train hands. All the passengers, seventy in number, escaped serious injury. The safe of the express car had been opened shortly before the accident and the flames made such headway the express agents could not close it. The contents were burned. On account of the waybills having been burned, it can not now be told just how much money was in the safe, but it is variously estimated all the way from \$75,000 to \$150,000. About a bushel of silver dollars were taken out of the wreck, being totally burned, and many more were melted into solid chunks. The loss to the railroad company is estimated at \$25,000. The postal officials say the collision caused the largest loss of mail matter of which there is any record in the department. The fire which resulted from the collision destroyed thirteen through registered mail pouches coming from New Orleans, Mobile and other points in the South and destined for Washington, New York and Eastern cities. These pouches are known to have contained money and valuables, but to what amount can not yet be ascertained. The fire also destroyed one hundred sacks of ordinary mail matter, a heavy miscellaneous mail and one hundred and eighty registered letters taken up for delivery. These letters were not included in the pouches. The ordinary mail lost is supposed to have come from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and other Southern States. It is impossible as yet to tell where the blame for the disaster rests, as all who could throw any light on the matter are dead or so badly injured the facts can not be ascertained.

THE MAIL LOSS IN DETAIL.

New York, February 21.—Postmaster Pearson says that among the mails lost by the burning mail car in the collision Thursday night on the Virginia Midland Railroad, were those for New York which left New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery the morning of the 17th; Atlanta, Ga., the morning of the 18th; Danville, Va., the evening of the 18th and the morning of the 19th; Chattanooga, Knoxville and offices in East Tennessee, Western North Carolina and Northern Georgia and Alabama the 18th; and Southern Alabama the 17th; and the pouches containing registered matter from Houston and Southern Texas, Montgomery and Middle and Southern Alabama, Lynchburg and Southern and Western Virginia, and Chattanooga, Middle and Southern Tennessee formed part of the burned mail. Postmaster Pearson expects to receive a list of the addresses borne by the registered letters in a few days.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOLOCAUST.

A Negro Confesses That He Set Fire to the Insane Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 21.—At the coroner's inquest yesterday in regard to the twenty victims of the recent fire in the Blockley almshouse, a sensation was developed by the confession of Joseph Nadine, a young negro, that he had set fire to the building, and was instigated to do so by Peter J. Schroeder, one of the chief attendants. Nadine is about twenty-three years of age, and was committed to the institution as an imbecile, but it is said by the physicians of the institution that he is morally responsible and that he was frequently permitted to go home unattended. As a result of Nadine's confession Schroeder was arrested. Nadine said Schroeder had given him a match on the night of the fire and told him to set the place on fire. Nadine then went to the drying room and lighting a match applied it to some rubbish on the floor. He then called Schroeder, and the two, with the assistance of an attendant named Mullen, endeavored to get the patients out, but the fire gained such headway that they were forced to leave the building. Nadine says that when Schroeder gave him the match he told him to set fire to the building, that he was tired of the place and was going to leave, and disliked Dr. Richardson because he refused to give him a railroad pass, and Nadine intimates that the attendant Mullen also knew of his having set the fire, but thinks he did not know of it until the next day. Mullen was not placed in custody but will be detained as a witness against Schroeder. Nadine says he twice before set fire to the building, but both times the flames were discovered and extinguished. On both occasions he afterward told Schroeder of his acts, but that the latter assured him he would not report him to the authorities of the institution. Nadine was at times nervous and greatly frightened apparently, but upon being assured that no harm would be done if he would become calm and collected, Nadine told of many cruelties inflicted upon the patients by Schroeder when the latter was in a violent temper. Schroeder, after the arrest, admitted that he had intended leaving the institution, but denied the truth of Nadine's story, or that he had ever said he was "down on Dr. Richardson."

TREACHEROUS CORN.

A Man Suffocated in a Deep Corn Bin.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 21.—A peculiar accident occurred at the American Grape Sugar Works, resulting in the death of Nicholas Mullen. He had been employed at the works for several years, and his business was in the starch-making branch, to attend to filling the steep vats with corn. These vats are under a series of deep, narrow bins, which are opened with a lever. Sometimes the bins get clogged up, and the custom is to clear them out from below. Instead of doing this, however, it appears that Mullen got down into one of the bins. He was first discovered by the foreman, who heard a faint cry. At this time he was almost buried. The bin contained 1,500 bushels of corn, and the grain was steadily working down upon him, his head and one hand only being above the surface. The foreman jumped down, grasped the hand and pulled with all his might to extricate the unfortunate man, but in vain. He then rushed for help, but by this time Mullen's head was covered and he was suffocated. After nearly an hour's work the body was taken up. Mullen was sixty-five years of age.

Natural Gas Explosion Cases.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 21.—After the destructive explosion of natural gas in this city a bill was filed in court asking for an injunction to restrain the natural gas companies from bringing gas into the city. This morning Judge Stowe rendered a decision refusing an absolute injunction on the grounds that the affidavits did not show the general danger, but said that unless the mains near the scenes of the explosion were not made safe within forty-eight hours an injunction would be granted as to that portion of the lines. The Court suggested the appointment of a commission to inspect and report on the safety of the mains.

A CRAZY SCENE.

A German Infidel Becomes Converted and Ends by Going Mad.

CLARINGTON, O., February 17.—Opposite this place, and about two miles back on the Virginia side, is a settlement known as Wall's Bottom. A church, a grocery and a school house constitute the village. For nearly two months a wonderful revival has been in progress there, nearly every person within a radius of several miles having been converted. Among the last to yield was a German named Chris Dongel, who had been a notorious infidel. His conversion occurred on Thursday night last, and was the beginning of a scene rarely ever witnessed in this country. With a bound Dongel raised to his feet in the rear of the church, and with a shout he ran forward to the anxious bench. At first he was thought he was creating a disturbance, but as soon as his real object became known a scene of the wildest excitement followed. Room was made for him at the altar. Several women became tranced, and one brother climbed to the top of the pulpit where he danced in an ecstasy of joy. Ladies rolled on the floor, children screamed and the panic spread to the horses outside. The minister exhorted Dongel, and about midnight, with a cry that might have been heard half a mile, Dongel leaped to his feet, shouting "Hosannah!" In his sudden bound Dongel knocked the preacher down, his head crashing against a projection of the pulpit, cutting a deep gash. No heed was given to the prostrate shepherd, and shouts of triumph filled the air. At four o'clock in the morning the meeting broke up. That day Dongel lost his mind and imagined he was sent as a special agent to care for the preacher. With this idea in view he went to the house of Jacob Meiser and deceived Meiser into the cellar, where he locked him up. Going into the house Dongel, under a threat of death, compelled Mrs. Meiser to show him where the money was kept. Dongel took it, together with all he could carry in the way of clothing and food, and carried it to the preacher. Meiser, being released, followed him, when he was attacked by Dongel and nearly killed. That night Dongel drove the preacher out of the pulpit and took his place there, imagining that he was Christ come to judge the world, and he would now separate the sheep and the goats. A terrible scene ensued. Dongel was finally secured and is now in confinement.

EXTRADITION.

Points in the New Extradition Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States.

OTTAWA, ONT., February 18.—As far as can be gathered the outline of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Dominion Government for approval, in the main covers such offenses as are embodied in the present treaty between Great Britain and Belgium. It is stated, however, that in a few particulars the proposed treaty is somewhat more extended than the treaty with Belgium, this enlargement having been made to more effectually meet the requirements of extradition between the United States and Canada. The draft of the treaty submitted to the Canadian Government enumerates the following crimes as extraditable under its provisions: First, murder; second, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning or attempt to murder; third, manslaughter; third, counterfeiting or altering, or uttering counterfeit or altered money; fourth, forgery, counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged, or counterfeit, or altered; fifth, obtaining of large sums of money, obtaining money or goods by false pretenses; seventh, crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law; eighth, fraud by bailee, banker, agent, factor, or director, or member, or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force; ninth, theft, larceny, robbery, or burglary; tenth, child stealing; twelfth, burglary or house-breaking; thirteenth, arson; fourteenth, robbery, with violence, including intimidation; fifteenth, threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort; sixteenth, piracy by law of nations; seventeenth, sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so; eighteenth, assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or do grievous bodily harm; nineteenth, revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Streets Crowded With Spectators—Exposition Announcement.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—The weather yesterday was cloudy and cool. The streets were filled with spectators, the galleries and windows being occupied all along the route. The leading feature of the display consisted of twenty tableaux, representing beautiful scenes from Scott's romance of "Ivanhoe." The Exposition management made the following announcement: Installations being now substantially complete, the parks, its grounds, buildings, attractions and conveniences in good order, exhibits all that have been promised to the public, and pleasant spring weather having succeeded the rainy season, which has been unusually protracted and disagreeable, the management now appeal to the press of the country to lend the enterprise their aid for its success, that the honor of the Nation and the interests of the exhibitors may be protected and the educational value of the Exposition be secured to the people by an increased attendance during the remainder of the season. Publishers of newspapers are invited to come or send their agents and correspondents to visit the Exposition anew and report its attractions as they find them now. On their arrival they will receive cordial courtesies from the management. The Knights of Maccabees, wearing the handsomest tableaux of the present carnival season. The subject illustrated the "Legends Beautiful" which was inscribed on a transparency which occupied the first car in the procession. There were eighteen other cars to illustrate "Legends Beautiful." The carnival, assisted with the imperial ball, which, with balls at other halls and theaters throughout the city, closed the carnival in a brilliant manner.

Fatal Train Accident.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 17.—Intelligence is just received here of a collision of two stock trains near Conowaug, on the Pennsylvania Road, by which two Chicago drivers were killed and a tramp stealing a ride seriously injured. It appears that the first section of the train stopped at South Fork on account of the obstruction of the track and before it could send a flagman back to notify the second section, it came thundering along and crushed into the rear of the first section, completely demolishing the caboose. William Keeler and Joseph Erb, two drivers who were sleeping in the caboose, were both killed instantly.

GRANT'S TONSILS.

The General Not in so Bad a Condition as Was Supposed.

New York, February 20.—The following appeared in the Medical Record: There has been so many sensational stories concerning the precise character of the disease of General Grant's tongue and throat that it will be gratifying to his many friends to learn that all the more serious and alarming symptoms connected with them have virtually disappeared. It was at one time feared, in professional circles at least, that ulceration of the tongue and fauces was dependent upon a malignant disease, not an uncommon occurrence at his time of life, as the result of local irritation from the troublesome tooth. The focus of the trouble on the side of the organ, the usual site of cancer, and the induration of the base of the soft palate, gave ground for such a suspicion. We are gratified to learn from the attending physician that all these signs of epithelioma have passed away, that the ulcerated surfaces have healed, and the adjoining tissues have regained their natural suppleness. There is now remaining only a small excavation in the neighboring tonsil, such as sometimes results from follicular inflammation of the part. It would appear from his clinical history to have been a case of chronic superficial inflammation of the tongue, long continued with rest, and a progressive malignant destruction of the invaded parts. There is a strong probability that excessive smoking was one of the prime factors as to causation, inasmuch as such has been proven to be the case in a large majority of persons so afflicted. The distinguished general's case, however, is certainly a good example of an exception to this rule, affording as he does a "notorious example" for the anti-tobaccoist. Still it is fair to say the disease sometimes occurs in those who do not smoke and who are not inclined to any intemperance. Whatever may have been the cause of the disease, it is a matter of great congratulation that all fears of a grave complication, are for the present at an end, and our ex-President is spared an application of the bare contemplation of which would be distressing in the extreme.

A PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

A Heavy Fire Breaks out in Philadelphia—Two Men Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 19.—10 A. M.—A destructive fire is now burning fiercely on Chestnut street, between Second and Front streets. The locality is devoted entirely to large ware and business houses. Three buildings are now in flames and several persons are believed to be killed. Later—The fire started in an unknown way in the five-story brick, 155 Chestnut street, occupied by Stephenson & Co., Getz & Stratton, Richard A. Blythe and Garsede & Co., dealers in cotton and wool. After the fire was discovered and the flames burst from the windows, the front of the three upper stories fell out and crashed down into the street. The loud noise thus made caused a rumor that an explosion had also occurred. When the wall fell a laborer named John McKay was engaged in removing a safe from an adjoining building. He was hurled by the falling wall, instantly killed. A horse attached to a horse cart standing in front of the building was also killed. The flames spread rapidly to the buildings on the east and Nos. 123 and 121 Chestnut street were enveloped in flames. The former building was occupied by L. B. Batty & Co. dealers in woollen yarns; the latter by G. H. McFadden & Co., cotton dealers. 10:35 A. M.—So far as known now two men were killed at the scene of the fire—John McKay or McCormick, driver of a horse cart, and J. G. Blyzer, aged eighteen. Loss estimated at \$250,000.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

An Ugly Diplomatic Dispute Concerning Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—A dispatch from Yokohama says: It is firmly believed in Japanese Government circles that the indemnity which Corea has agreed to pay Japan for the attack made by Chinese soldiers on the Japanese Minister and troops at Seoul Palace, Corea, and the burning of the Japanese legation on the night of December 6, will lead to war between China and Japan. When the conference between the Japanese Minister and the Representative of the Korean Government took place, the Chinese Special Envoy insisted on being present. The Japanese Minister objected. The Chinese Envoy was compelled to withdraw. Before doing so he addressed the letter to the Korean Prince Minister, telling him if the Korean Government dared directly to conclude terms with Japan it would be strongly censured by the Chinese Government. This only hastened conclusions and the Japanese terms were accepted. The Japanese are highly indignant at the action of China, and insist on that country yielding full satisfaction for its share in the attack on the Japanese troops and on the legation. If an understanding is not reached war will ensue. The Japanese Government has tendered its formal thanks to the United States Government for the humane and courageous conduct of General Folsom, the American Minister of Corea, in rescuing at great peril to himself several Japanese during the riot, and guarding them from the fury of the mob.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

A Decision Which Will Largely Increase the Cost of the Mail Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—A special letter has been received here from the Attorney General, and Postmaster General of the United States announcing the termination of a very important case concerning first-class post-offices. The point at issue arose in the Bloomington post office. General Dick, postmaster, was defendant in a test case in which he retained money order fees to the amount of nearly \$5,000, though the work was performed by an assistant. The latter raised the claim that either the fees should in part or in whole have been paid to him or into the Treasury of the United States. The attention of the Post-office Department was called to the case. A test case was made, a syllabus of all the Postmaster's retained money order fees to provide means to defend the case, which passed through the court, with varying results until it has now been decided in Dick's favor. The decision will add very largely to the expense of maintaining the mail service of the country.

Train Wrecking.

GALVESTON, February 19.—An attempt was made to wreck and rob the passenger train from St. Louis Tuesday night, near Wayne, between Jefferson and Texarkana by removing a rail. A freight train in advance of the passenger fell into the trap. The engine and eight freight cars were wrecked. No one hurt. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

An Arizona Town Burned.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., February 19.—Fire destroyed the entire business portion of the town of Bisbee. Loss, \$100,000. Cashman & Co. are the largest losers—\$30,000. Estimated loss, \$12,000. The remainder of the insurance will not reach \$10,000.

THE WORST IN YEARS.

The Most Severe Storm in Many Years Causes a General Obstruction of Traffic Throughout the Northeast—Mountains of Snow and Wind Blowing "Great Guns."

RUTLAND, VT., February 18.—The severest snow and wind storm known for many years has prevailed throughout this section since yesterday. From two to three feet of snow has fallen in the territory between Rutland and the Connecticut River and at points south of here to Albany and Pittsfield. A regular blizzard has set in, and the railroads leading southeast and west are blocked up with snow which in many places is higher than the tops of the cars. Travel by teams in the country is abandoned, many public highways being impassable. The Central Vermont, between here and Bellows Falls, the Bennington & Rutland and Delaware & Hudson Roads are blocked, and several passenger trains have been abandoned.

This morning a train of three engines brought in a train of two cars over the Dover & Nashua which was due here last night, and which was snowbound all night at West Rutland. The New York train over the Bennington & Rutland, due here at midnight, and the Montreal night express leaving here this morning, are greatly delayed. The thermometer is below zero and the wind is blowing hard. The railroad officials expect the raise of the snow blockade before night. Telegraph wires were disarranged by the storm, and night communication with Boston was cut off.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., February 18.—Last night's storm was the heaviest known in New Hampshire for thirty years. During yesterday a tremendous east wind prevailed with light rains, which changed to snow about six o'clock. Highways in every direction are badly blocked. There has been no travel in any direction to-day, and nearly a week will be required before the roads in the country towns will be fairly passable.

At Manchester the storm was heavy and the streets were badly blocked. About fifteen inches of snow fell.

At Suncook over a foot of snow fell and the wind unroofed the Opera-house and did considerable other damage. The snow fall was even heavier in the northern section of the State, amounting from fifteen inches to two feet. Business is almost at a standstill in consequence. No attempt has been made to run trains over the Pemigwaset Valley Railroad. Windows were blown in in many instances last night. Telephone wires are prostrated.

Lancaster reports the heaviest snow of any portion of the State—two and one-half feet. A feature of the storm at every place was the dampness of the snow, making it pack solid. The wind at Lancaster was so high that it rendered travel almost impossible.

BRIDGEPORT, VT., February 18.—All trains on the Burlington & Lamoille Road were discontinued last night on account of the storm, and all Central Vermont trains were from thirty minutes to two hours late. To-day all trains are discontinued, save the locals between here and Rutland and St. Albans. Over a foot of snow has fallen, and it is still snowing.

MONTECAL, CAN., February 18.—The greatest snow-storm since 1869 is raging throughout this section of Canada. In that year we were four days without a mail from Toronto, and six days without one from Ottawa. St. Henri, St. Cuneogond, St. Gabriel, and according to information other outlying country districts, are completely snowed up, and traffic, whether vehicular or pedestrian, is impossible. At St. Cuneogond the snow is piled up in the form of colossal pyramids about twenty feet high and 200 feet in circumference, effectually barring all progress in this direction. In some places the drifts have completely covered small stores, of which the dolefully creaking signs alone remain visible.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., February 18.—Nothing like the present storm has been seen for years. The railroads are badly drifted and highways in all directions are impassable.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., February 18.—The Boston & Albany and Connecticut River roads are badly blocked by the storm. Trains from Albany have been from two to eight hours late.

HANOVER, N. H., February 18.—Yesterday's storm was the worst for twenty years. The roads are blocked. All trains are about twelve hours late.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 18.—Last night a heavy storm of snow and wind set in throughout Maine. Trains were delayed many hours.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., February 17.—There was a heavy snow-storm last night; about eleven inches deep now. A terrible wind prevails. Trains are all laid out. The Montreal Express, due here at midnight, was snowed in a quarter of a mile southwest of here. The passengers are all right. There have been no trains from the South since eight o'clock last evening. Railway officials are making every effort to open communication. Owing to the severity of the weather the progress is very slow.

TROY, N. Y., February 17.—Last night's storm was the severest in years. Trains on the Troy & Boston, New York Central and up North, are snow-bound at House's Point. North bound trains laid over last night. Trains on the Troy & Boston are snow-bound at Postway. Street car travel between Troy, Lansingburg, Cohoes and other points, was suspended last night. Efforts are making this morning to open tracks to different points in this section. A heavy wind is stripping the trees of their branches, leveling fences and blowing down chimneys. The country roads are blocked. Drifts in places are twenty feet high. The stages have been abandoned.

The Boomers to Be Arrested Again.

WICHITA, KAN., February 18.—As the result of numerous telegrams from General Hatch and United States District Attorney Hatton to the authorities at Washington, it has been decided to issue warrants for the arrest of Couch, Stafford and other Oklahoma invaders, and that the warrants will be made returnable March 5th, the day the boomers have set for another raid on the Territory. General Hatch will leave at once for his military headquarters at Caldwell, Kan., to complete arrangements for preventing any future movement.

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