

Wichita County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

NUMBER 26.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate on the 24th was presided over by Senator Sherman, designated under the rule by the Vice President for that purpose. The bill to increase the salaries of United States Circuit Judges was discussed, but nothing definite was accomplished. The Education bill was then discussed, leading to a late message. The matter was then considered in the course of the day, and the report of its conference committee was read. The Senate agreed to the bill, and further action was postponed. The bill to amend the act relating to the non-compliance of the House in the Senate amendment to the act relating to the Education bill, and another committee of conference was appointed. In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the prevention of influenza and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th, a resolution offered the day before by Mr. Van Wyck, calling on the Attorney-General to furnish certain information as to the State route attorneys, or state to the Senate why he does not furnish the same. The resolution was passed. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Court Judges. The Senate agreed to the bill, and further action was postponed. The bill to amend the act relating to the non-compliance of the House in the Senate amendment to the act relating to the Education bill, and another committee of conference was appointed. In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the prevention of influenza and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th, a resolution offered the day before by Mr. Van Wyck, calling on the Attorney-General to furnish certain information as to the State route attorneys, or state to the Senate why he does not furnish the same. The resolution was passed. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Court Judges. The Senate agreed to the bill, and further action was postponed. The bill to amend the act relating to the non-compliance of the House in the Senate amendment to the act relating to the Education bill, and another committee of conference was appointed. In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the prevention of influenza and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th, a resolution offered the day before by Mr. Van Wyck, calling on the Attorney-General to furnish certain information as to the State route attorneys, or state to the Senate why he does not furnish the same. The resolution was passed. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Court Judges. The Senate agreed to the bill, and further action was postponed. The bill to amend the act relating to the non-compliance of the House in the Senate amendment to the act relating to the Education bill, and another committee of conference was appointed. In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the prevention of influenza and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th, a resolution offered the day before by Mr. Van Wyck, calling on the Attorney-General to furnish certain information as to the State route attorneys, or state to the Senate why he does not furnish the same. The resolution was passed. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Court Judges. The Senate agreed to the bill, and further action was postponed. The bill to amend the act relating to the non-compliance of the House in the Senate amendment to the act relating to the Education bill, and another committee of conference was appointed. In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the prevention of influenza and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th, a resolution offered the day before by Mr. Van Wyck, calling on the Attorney-General to furnish certain information as to the State route attorneys, or state to the Senate why he does not furnish the same. The resolution was passed. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Court Judges. The Senate agreed to the bill, and further action was postponed. The bill to amend the act relating to the non-compliance of the House in the Senate amendment to the act relating to the Education bill, and another committee of conference was appointed. In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the prevention of influenza and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th, a resolution offered the day before by Mr. Van Wyck, calling on the Attorney-General to furnish certain information as to the State route attorneys, or state to the Senate why he does not furnish the same. The resolution was passed. Mr. Hoar then called up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Court Judges. The Senate agreed to the bill, and further action was postponed. The bill to amend the act relating to the non-compliance of the House in the Senate amendment to the act relating to the Education bill, and another committee of conference was appointed. In the House, Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the prevention of influenza and the relief of persons living along the Lower Mississippi. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House considered District of Columbia business and adjourned.

works broke on the 25th, doing considerable damage. The forge department of the iron mills of Painter & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., closed down on account of depression in business, throwing 268 men out of employment. In the case of Leahy vs. the Augustinian Fathers, of Lawrence, Mass., the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The Clearfield coal operators at Osceola Mills, Pa., have posted a notice that on April 1st the price of mining will be reduced from fifty to forty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. The miners threaten resistance.

ISADORE DREYFUS, clerk of Pollock & Co., importers of dry goods of New York, has been arrested on the charge of the embezzlement of over \$11,000, which he squandered in stock speculations. The movement on the part of friends of Carl Schurz to raise him a testimonial of \$100,000 has been abandoned at the earnest request of Mr. Schurz. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the well known New York business man and philanthropist, died on the 27th. ROSIE ROBINSON was fatally shot by Charlie Still, a jealous lover, in New York, the other day. JAY GOULD'S yacht Atlantic made the trip from Fort Monroe to New York in eighteen hours.

The American Bell Telephone Company, experimenting in conversation between Boston and New York, over a No. 12 copper wire, and with the aid of ordinary telephone instruments the faintest whisper of conversation could be heard. GOVERNOR PATTON, of Pennsylvania, declined to interfere in the case of John Delman, sentenced to be hanged April 8. HENRY WILSON, Isaac Horn and Charles Smith, lumbermen, were killed by a falling tree near Catawissa, Pa. The Pullman train on the Maine Central Railroad, from Bangor to Portland, was wrecked recently. The Maine Central Railroad has abandoned standard time.

The failure of the paper-manufacturing firm of William Butler & Co., whose mills are located in West Philadelphia, is announced. The firm's liabilities are estimated at \$29,000. A CHARIVARI at the house of an old German named Van Valkenburg, at East Saginaw, Mich., led to Charles Cleaves being shot dead. The annoyance caused Valkenburg to fire a shotgun into the crowd. H. CUMMINGS, of Davenport, Iowa, a boy seventeen years of age, went out in a skiff for the purpose of catching some logs. The boat filled and sank, taking its occupant with it. Two sons of M. L. Thomas, living near Lafayette, Ind., while at work in a field had their attention drawn to something white projecting through the earth. They removed the ground and came across a human skeleton. The body had been there many years, and nothing left to denote who the person was. As an effort had been made to inter the remains, it could not have been a suicide.

A NUMBER of conductors on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad have been discharged for "knocking down" the company's funds. More are to follow. A MEETING of the Northwestern Division Superintendents of the American Express Company has been held in Milwaukee. The meeting was called by General Superintendent Amidon for the purpose of considering future plans of work. GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN has issued a pardon to Thomas Killian, who was convicted of murder in the second degree at the November term of 1875 of the Newton County Circuit Court and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ninety-nine years. Killian is consumptive. The Iowa House passed the bill (already passed by the Senate) known as the "Bucket-shop" bill, to prevent gambling in grain on margins. The mercantile establishment of F. E. Warren & Co., of Cheyenne, W. T., took fire the other day. The total loss is about \$50,000; insurance, \$90,000. The Inter-Ocean Hotel narrowly escaped destruction. The private banking house of William Locke, of Noblesville, Ind., failed recently. WILLIAM LANKENOW, once a merchant in Brooklyn, who was the son of a ship owner of Bremen, died in Chicago recently of exposure and starvation. The Bennett-Mackay cable is expected to reach Cape Ann about the middle of April. A RIOT was precipitated by striking iron workers at Pesth, Hungary. The crowds were called out and fired upon the troops, killing one man and wounding several. The natural heirs of Rufus S. King, of Chicago, have filed in the Circuit Court a bill asking that the will of deceased be set aside because of his insanity for some years previous to executing it. He ignored his children, and bequeathed \$45,000 to his sister, nieces, and nephews. EDMUND HOLLEY went to his barn, five miles west of Decatur, Ill., the other evening to feed his stock, and took his pipe along. While in the loft the barn caught fire, and Holley was so badly burned that he died, leaving a widow and seven children.

WISCONSIN winter wheat is reported looking good. The Poplar River Sioux have been relieved. There were several deaths from starvation, but the reports of cannibalism are unconfirmed. ABOUT fifty buildings were unroofed by the storm in Denver on the 27th. At a meeting of the Seamen's Union held at Cleveland, O., wages were fixed at one dollar and a half per day on sailing vessels and one dollar and a quarter on barges for the spring, this including fitting-out, painting, etc. INDICTMENTS against Henry W. Moore, managing editor, and Florence White reporter of the Post-Dispatch, for abstracting court records, was nolle prossed in the St. Louis Criminal Court. These indictments grew out of the publication in the Post-

Dispatch of an investigation by the grand jury last fall into the gambling ring. DANIEL S. HOLCOMB and Judd D. Crouch have been committed for the murder of Jacob D. Crouch at Jackson, Mich. Judd D. Crouch is also charged with the shooting of Galen T. Brown.

THE SOUTH. The tornado of the 25th was reported the worst ever known in Kentucky. Many persons were killed and scores of buildings demolished. In connection with the tornado a fearful storm prevailed in North and South Carolina and Virginia, accompanied by showers of heavy hailstones. The Maryland Legislature has passed the bill authorizing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to build an elevated road through Baltimore, against which such a bitter fight was made by property owners. LETTERS of convocation have been sent to all the Catholic Bishops of the United States convening the plenary council at the Cathedral in Baltimore on the 9th of November next. Provincials of religious communities and superiors of seminaries will also attend. The Southern Railway and Steamship Association has decided to make a reduction of rates between various points, including Atlanta and Augusta, Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn. LESLIE LAVENDER, a boy ruffian, aged sixteen, attempted to rob a farmer named Owens near Lynchburg, Va., shooting the latter and his wife, supposed father. Lavender then stole a horse and fled. The stage running from San Angelia to Burnett, Tex., was stopped by road-agents, the driver robbed, and letters opened. The thieves built a fire and awaited the other stage, but fell asleep and let it pass unmolested.

GENERAL. BISMARCK has directed the Senate at Bremen to ask for admission to the Imperial Customs union. The Senate is unwilling to do so, but must yield. Prussia orders the state payment of salaries of Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Cologne be resumed from the beginning of January last. SHOCKS of earthquake occurred at Agram and throughout Slavonia. A number of buildings in Deakovard were damaged. THERE is much confusion and consternation among the Russian police owing to the discovery of various ciphers used by Colonel Sudickin, the keys to which, it is feared, have fallen into the hands of nihilists. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Lady Colin Campbell in a suit against her husband for a divorce. Her husband is the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll. It is reported it was Bernard Coleridge and not Lord Coleridge who made Mary Anderson an offer of marriage and was rejected. Bernard is a son of Lord Coleridge. PRINCE LEOPOLD, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, fell on the stone steps of a club house at Cannes, France, on the 26th, striking his head, from the effects of which he is now afterwards died. BUSINESS failures reported for the past week for the United States, numbered 172; Canada, 82; total, 254, against 213 the previous week.

THE LATEST. RUTING at Cincinnati continued on the 26th and 27th. The mob fired the County Court building, an act of pure insanity, destroying valuable records and one of the most valuable libraries in the country. Governor Hoarly hurried troops into the city from all parts of the State, and it was reported the dispersed the mob. Some unprincipled volleys were fired by the militia, many of whom were undisciplined boys. It was reported that from forty to fifty persons were killed and over one hundred wounded during the two days, making it the darkest hour in the history of Cincinnati. The murderer, whose recent trial was the cause of all this bloodshed, escaped during the confusion, but was recaptured in the woods near Foster's Crossing by officers who started in pursuit, and safely landed in the penitentiary at Columbus. In assailing the train on which he was, the mob beat an innocent man nearly to death, mistaking him for Berner. At Columbus mobs were waiting for him, but a secret movement of officers conveyed him safely into the penitentiary. The arrest was a skillful piece of work on the part of Deputies Moses and Devoto. RACE troubles were reported at Sandersville, Ga. The Mayor telegraphed for one thousand rounds of ammunition, and a later dispatch says the place was again quiet. A COLLISION has occurred between Russians and Turcomans in the Merv district. JESSIE PEPPLES, a girl fourteen years old, committed suicide at Hamilton, Canada. ARAB SHEIKS have asked for the appointment of a British Governor for Tokar. CHRIST ROBBING was convicted of the murder of Al Lucia, at Sterling, Ill., and sentenced to death. The murder was committed in Lyons, in January. An attempt was made to poison a woman living in Fort Ringgold, Texas, by throwing strychnine into her water bucket. The man put the poison in through a broken pane of glass during the night, and as he couldn't see the bucket, missed it, the poison falling on the floor. But for this infamous attempt would have succeeded. HENRY S. CHURCH, the defaulting Chamberlain of Troy, N. Y., who left that city February 4, with a deficiency in his accounts of \$77,000, was arrested at New York and taken to Troy. It was stated on the Board of Trade at Chicago that the Lackawanna had refused an offer to carry 600,000 bushels of grain to the seaboard at a 124-cent rate, and that it was taken by the Nickel Plate. EIGHT men were killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Thompson's Point, N. J., recently.

NEATLY FOILED.

An Attempt to Rob a Texas Bank Nearly and Effectually Frustrated by a Shrewd Detective—The Principal Robber Killed in the Attempt—His Accomplices Succeed in Escaping.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., March 27. Yesterday afternoon there occurred here one of the most daring attempts at bank robbery the country has ever known. Charles E. Bagley, Willy Hays and a boy eighteen years of age, named Frank Parmenter, and John Kinkaid, a member of the larger force, constituted the party, the latter playing in with the party to trap them. The plans have been forming for several weeks, but were not perfected until last night, when Kinkaid, being in their confidence and getting the plans. Informed Lieutenant Schmidt fully as to the entire scheme, and the latter notified Colonel J. G. James, cashier of the bank, of what was going to be attempted. Sergeant Grimes was stationed in the bank vault, and Ashley James, cashier of the bank, was at his counter, no one else being in the bank at the time appointed, but for some reason the attempt was not made until half an hour later. While Parmenter and Hays were outside near the bank entrance holding the horses, Bagley and Kinkaid entered. They passed through a passageway around the counter, Bagley in the lead, smoking a pipe. As he entered he told Mr. James that he had some New York exchange, and James told him to stand in front of the counter; that he did not allow any one to come behind. Bagley answered, "I will come, anyhow," and took his pipe out of his mouth and put it in a case. When he had passed around to a railing, separating the business from the other part of the room, he drew his six-shooter, covered James and continued to walk around to an entrance to the inclosure where James was, and where the money and vault were. When he covered James he called on him to throw up his hands, which James did. Bagley had a bag in his hand, and told James to put all his money in it. James did not comply immediately, and Bagley said, "—you, I will kill you if you don't," and at the same time presented his pistol to James' heart, as if he would shoot.

At this movement Sergeant Grimes fired the contents of a double-barrel shot-gun into the robber, and Kinkaid followed with a six-shooter. Bagley staggered and fell-riddled with balls. One pistol shot entered near the left nipple. Lieutenant Schmidt and another ranger were stationed across the street in the route they were expected to take on their retreat. A book agent by the name of Wear was in the bank at the time the robbers entered, and was talking to James, who excused himself to attend to those gentlemen. Wear went towards the door, but stopped to see what was up, and suspecting how matters stood started to run across the street, when Parmenter called to him to stop, and he not heeding his emptied his pistol at him, and the teller of the bank, who was stationed in the store across the street, hearing the shots, ran out, and seeing Wear running from the bank, supposed he was one of the robbers and presented his Winchester, and told him to throw up his hands, which Wear did, calling out, "I am not one of them."

Lieutenant Schmidt fired at Hays, who started to run, but did not fire his man. One of the rangers emptied his pistol at the boy at close range, but did not hit him. The boy Parmenter told his pals as he fled to stop, and he not heeding he there dead or alive when they came out, and was captured at his post and did not flinch under the fire of the rangers. Kinkaid, Sheriff Davis and others are still in pursuit of Hays, who has not yet been captured, and as he is well mounted he may not be overhauled soon. It is said he is wanted at several places for robbery. It is supposed he is wounded. The coroner's jury at the inquest of Bagley, who lived for two or three hours, brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the deceased, Bagley, came to his death by wounds made with shot from the pistols or guns of some of the ranger force while he was engaged in an attempt to rob the bank of John G. James, and that the rangers were justified in said killing; and we commend Captain Schmidt and Rogers, Grimes and Kinkaid for their efficacious action in preventing the robbery."

Among the jurors was a brother-in-law of James boys, who is a citizen of this place. One of the men of the gang has been attending stage stand on the Seymour route, and it was intended to have him come, to divide the party, and rob the Bank of Henrietta at the same hour, but he was lame and could not go there, so the Henrietta scheme was abandoned. Parties started for this man yesterday. Parties are out from Henrietta to capture Hays, and it is hardly possible that he will be able to make good his escape.

A CRY FOR SUCCOR.

The Appeal from the Flooded People of the Lower Mississippi Valley for Help.

ROSNKY, MISS., March 27. The situation in this vicinity is deplorable in the extreme—water, water, everywhere. The country between the levees and Bayou Mason Hills is overflowed from one inch to twenty feet deep. Those able to get out are moving their stock to the high lands in the west and over the river to Mississippi. Thousands will no doubt be suffering and destitution among the people. The only salvation and prevention of starvation is for the general Government to come to our relief with supplies for man and beast. The people are taking refuge in gin-houses, on rafts and in house logs in 1882. Work cannot paint the picture of destruction and desolation witnessed by the naked eye in every direction. The United States steamer Vidalia and barge, in charge of Captain F. M. Cooper, is, and has been for several days, doing good work in moving stock, and in fact doing everything in his power to relieve the people and prevent loss of all kinds of property.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Democratic Congressional Caucus Considers the Morrison Bill—The Final Agreement—The Postal Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives on the Tariff bill was in session at the Capitol last evening from eight o'clock until nearly midnight. Throughout most of the session the attendance was very large, there being only ten members absent, and they on account of sickness or absence from the city. Mr. Morrison stated the object of the caucus. He said it was for the purpose of coming to an understanding, if possible, on the tariff legislation. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee who believed in a reduction of war tariff had presented a measure on which they desired to have an expression of opinion by the Democratic members of the House. It had been announced in the press, he said, that the organization of the House of Representatives would oppose any measure for reducing war taxes, or discussion of such measure by this Congress. He stated that war taxes were derived from the internal revenue, which at one time yielded the Government \$200,000,000 a year, had been reduced in time to time until only a revenue on tobacco, malt liquors, and distilled spirits remained. He said he did not believe in any further reduction of the internal revenue, as a matter of principle, but as a Democrat desiring harmony in his party, and for the sake of harmonizing conflicting views, would agree to repeal the tobacco tax, and to reduce the tax on brandy distilled from fruit, provided such action could be had in connection with the reduction of customs duties. For the purpose of testing the sense of the caucus Morrison said he would offer a resolution which he did in effect providing that the Ways and Means Committee bill should be taken up and that after reasonable time for discussion "a bill" should be passed. Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment to the effect that the action of the caucus should not be binding upon individual members. A long discussion followed the offering of the resolution, which was participated in by Messrs. Morrison, Eaton, Converse, Blackburn, Randall, Hopkins, King, Morse, Cabell, Reagan, Rosecrans, Tully, O'Neil (Missouri), MacAdoo, Wilson, West (Virginia), Warren, Tinselman, Hutchins, Holman, Nichols, Harless, Beach, Spriggs, Adams (New York) and Bland. Mr. Randall briefly counseled moderation and conciliation, and suggested an unexecuted conference with a view of agreeing upon some bill for which all the Democratic members could vote, a bill that would provide for a moderate reduction of custom duties and at the same time for a partial reduction of the internal revenue taxation. As to making the tariff bill a subject of caucus action in the sense of controlling the members' vote, he said, was contrary to Democratic principles, and contrary to the principles of the representative government to attempt to bind any one on a great economic question and thus seek to compel a Representative to vote against the known opinions and interests of his constituents. Mr. Carlisle said he was desirous of having the caucus come to some agreement, if possible, on the reduction of the tariff, and in order to do so and secure such reduction he would agree to a repeal of the tobacco tax and all licenses connected with the tobacco, and to the reduction of the tax on brandy, distilled from fruit, to ten cents per gallon. Messrs. Logan and Holman urged harmony, and opposed all efforts to bind members of the party by the action of the caucus. Both declared the action of the caucus should be regarded as merely persuasive. Several members announced emphatically that they were opposed to the tariff bill, but the predominant sentiment was largely in favor of considering the bill and agreeing to a measure that would receive the sanction of the House besides. Messrs. Randall, Tully and Eaton opposed the measure. Mr. King offered a resolution to the effect that a committee consisting of seven members of the House and six Senators be appointed to consider and report at a future caucus on the pending proposition. The resolution was voted down. Mr. Morrison moved that Mr. Hopkins' amendment be modified so as to provide that the action of the caucus should not be binding upon individuals except to such extent as each member might feel influenced by the wishes of the majority of his associates. This amendment was adopted. He then called the previous question upon Hopkins' amendment, as modified, which was carried—114 to 59. The resolution was then adopted—114 to 57. Following is the resolution as adopted:

Resolved, That the bill commonly known as the Morrison tariff bill shall be taken up for consideration at the earliest practicable day and reasonable time for debate allowed thereon, and after such debate that a bill be passed for the reduction of duties and war tariff taxes; that the adoption of this resolution shall not be considered binding in controlling the individual action of Democrats, except to such extent as each member may feel ought to be influenced by the expressed opinion of a majority of his associates.

Mr. Carlisle then offered the following resolution, which was adopted—83 to 23: Resolved, That in order to reconcile conflicting opinions and secure legislation on reducing taxation, a plan for the reduction of taxes at the present Congress shall embrace a provision repealing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, the specialties consumed therewith, and also reducing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to ten cents per gallon, provided such repeal and reduction shall not be made except in connection with a reduction of tariff duties.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH. Representative Sumner, of Alabama, appeared before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads yesterday in advocacy of his bill to establish a Government Postal Telegraph in opposition to the proposed contract between the Government and the Postal Telegraph Company. This bill, he asserted, would not cost the Government a dollar, as the money necessary to establish a postal telegraph would be raised by the issue of bonds. This was more than could be said of the other propositions. He asserted the Government could do the telegraphing of the people at ten cents per message and more than clear expenses, as it would be under comparatively little expense for office rent, fuel and light, which were very expensive. The proposition of the Postal Company, he declared, was but a trick of Mackay & Company to prevent the establishment of a postal telegraph. The Government proposed to give a franchise to this company, and also give a monopoly worth \$40,000,000 for them, return for which the people would get no lower rates than could be secured at present.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PENSIONS for the following Kansans were obtained recently: By Senator Plumb for Henry A. Billow, of Rose Hill; by Hon. John A. Anderson, for William B. Wonder, of Carson; by Representative Perkins, for Mrs. Helen Noyes, of Parsons. A LIVELY prosecution of saloon keepers of Wyandotte has commenced, and several saloons have closed their doors.

F. P. BAKER, President of the Kansas Editorial Association, has published a notice declaring the proposed editorial excursion to Florida off for the present. The cause is the inability of the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad to take the excursionists, consequent upon the floods in the South. The annual meeting announced to be held at Wyandotte is also postponed. An Associated Press dispatch of the 26th, from Atchison, thus speaks of the crop prospects: Today is the first of spring and warm weather, and with it farmers make their reports upon the growing wheat. All agree that in certain sections and on some old land the wheat is worthless and winter-killed, but in the main the prospect was never brighter nor better than for a full crop in 1884. The condition is better than the average, particularly as we passed through a trying and severe winter. The acreage will be greater by fifteen percent for spring wheat, while that of fall wheat remains about the same as last year's. The fields are green in all directions, and farmers are encouraged, being actively employed in spring plowing.

ARTICLES of incorporation for the Neta-waka, Woodlawn & Northwestern Railway have been forwarded to the Secretary of State, from Atchison, the leading incorporators being W. L. Challis, J. H. Beeson, B. P. Waggener and John M. Price. The capital stock of \$500,000 is divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. It is thought that the road will undoubtedly be built, Atchison being its southern terminus.

THE House Committee on Public Lands unanimously agreed to report favorably the bill providing for the adjustment of land grants to the railroads in Kansas. The bill authorizes the Attorney-General to institute suit to determine the proper construction of the law in the cases in question. The railroad companies admit they have between 15,000 and 20,000 acres that do not belong to them. The Commissioner of the General Land Office estimates the amount from \$30,000 to 1,000,000 acres, and the agent of the State of Kansas estimates it about 1,000,000 acres. POSTOFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ending March 22, 1884: Established, Auk, Elk County, James F. Blackman, postmaster; Farms, McPherson County, George B. Holmes, postmaster; Greenwood, Greenwood County, John F. Pebley, postmaster; Mark, Postotawatomie County, Mark D. Keeney, postmaster; Blanchard, Kingman County, Edwin C. Blanchard, postmaster. Discontinued—Fayette, Sedgewick County.

PROCEEDINGS have been commenced in the Supreme Court to oust the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Atchison "forever from the exercise of certain usurped corporate powers"—that is, licensing liquor saloons. The examination of applicants for clerkships in the Government Departments at Washington will be held by the United States Civil Service Commission at Topeka and one or two other places in Kansas the latter part of May. All persons desiring to be examined will receive the necessary blanks and copies of the rules and regulations by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. All applications for the departmental service must be sent to the commission at Washington. RECENTLY, a man named Herald opened a saloon at Canton, McPherson County. In a row with a constable he was shot, and while lying upstairs in bed wounded, some women raided his saloon and dumped the contents into the street.

HON. JOHN B. SNOGGS found a colored man secreted under a bed in his residence in Wyandotte, the other night. Mr. Snoggs corralled him with a shot-gun and marched him down the street until he encountered the police who had been notified to be examined under the way to his house. The man was taken to the station where he gave the name of Blake, but refused to talk.

WILLIAM FOX, a brakeman on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, lost his arm while in the employ of that company some months ago. He used the company for \$10,000 in the District Court at Atchison, and obtained judgment for that sum. The Sheriff, to satisfy judgment, seized and detained a train and advertised the road for sale. A settlement was, however, arrived at, the railroad company paying the damages and costs, amounting to \$11,000.

The Post-office Department has sent a special agent to Armstrong to examine into the business necessities of that place with a view of discontinuing the money order branch of the post-office located there. It is not improbable that the entire office will be abolished. The Postmaster General declines to establish a post-office at Tempo, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

A MEETING of the State Democratic Central Committee was held at Topeka on the 26th, W. C. Perry, of Fort Scott, in the chair. May 28th was the date set for the State Convention to elect delegates to the Chicago Democratic National Convention to be held July 8th. The basis of representation was made one delegate for each 250 votes cast for Governor Glick at the last election and one delegate for each fraction of 125 votes. This basis gives about 350 delegates in the State Convention.

ABOUT one o'clock on the morning of the 28th, while Charles Stratton and Mrs. Minoretto McCohn were returning from a dance near Carbondale, they were both thrown from the buggy. Stratton fell clear, but the lady became entangled, and was dragged for some distance. She died in about two hours after being brought into town from injuries received.

SENATORS INGALES, Sawyer, Jones, of Florida, and Manderson, with their families, left Washington on the 27th for a pleasure trip to Jacksonville, Fla. They were accompanied by Sergeant-at-Arms Canada, of the Senate.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN has received a dispatch from Rome stating that the American College will be exempted from the impending sale of the Propaganda property.

THE Department of State has received a copy of the proposed treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, by which American interests on the Congo are affected. It is understood the terms of the treaty are not in accord with the views of the President on the subject, as expressed in his last annual message. The treaty will be referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE EAST. THREE thousand coal miners in convention at Elizabeth, Pa., decided to accept the operators' terms. THE Western National Association met in Pittsburgh and reaffirmed card rates. THE dam of the Newport, R. I., water-

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES. Table with columns for ad size (1 in, 2 in, 3 in, 4 in, 5 in, 6 in, 7 in, 8 in, 9 in, 10 in) and duration (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).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station (Cedar Pt., Hindale, Strong, Safford), and time (AM, PM).

THE GLYDESDALE STALLIONS



SIR WILLIAM WALLACE AND IMPORTED DRUMORE BOY

Will stand as follows, during the present season, ending June 30: At James Drummond's on Diamond creek on Mondays; at William and John Drummond's at mouth of Diamond creek, on Tuesdays; at Billy's at Hindale on Wednesdays; and Thursdays; at Robert Oubert's west of Cottonwood Falls on Fridays and Saturdays.

JOHN R. KOFEL, Watch Maker and Jeweler.

Will take watches, clocks and jewelry for repairing; and all work warranted to be in done first-class workmanship.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, ON THURSDAY, MAY 8TH, 1884,

Table listing school land parcels with columns for Section, Township, Range, and Acres.

TAKE NOTICE & DON'T BE DECEIVED.

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos:

H. COOLEY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ice last night. Cloudy, Monday. Very windy, Sunday. The river is on a high. Clear, but cool, yesterday. Cool and cloudy, Tuesday. Kansas zephyrs, yesterday.

Miss Alice Rockwood is very ill. Union Hotel is being refurbished.

Dr. Carnes, of Matfield Green, is quite ill. Mr. C. Hobart, of Cedar Point, has the measles.

Judge A. W. Harris, of Strong City, is at Topeka. Mr. A. S. Howard was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Court began, Tuesday; will give proceedings next week. Mr. Steve Perrige was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. O. C. Pratt returned home, from Kansas City, Monday. Mr. Ira R. Walker has gone to Ohio on a visit to his mother.

Mr. Orlando Pratt, of Butler county, was in town, Saturday. Mr. E. Link has bought 500 acres of land east of Mr. O. M. Ellis's.

F. D. Mills, Esq., of Atchison, of the Mills Syndicate, was in town, last week. Mr. William Hillert has broken ground on the old site for a new shoe shop.

Miss Carrie Brees will teach the spring term in the Paten school on South Fork. Mr. J. R. Stearn's parents, who reside in Sedgwick county, are visiting that gentleman.

Mr. Wm. H. Spencer, who has been quite sick for some time past, is again able to be about. Born, on Friday morning, March 28, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Majors, of this city, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, have gone east on a business and pleasure trip. Constitution and By-Laws of Chase County Stock Growers' Association are crowded out this week.

March went out like a lion, the rain coming down in torrents, on Monday afternoon, the last day of March. Mrs. Martha Sayre and Mrs. Jane Smith, of Cedar Point, have gone to the Topeka mineral wells, for their health.

Mrs. Geo. W. Long, of Scranton, daughter of Mrs. Wm. Craft, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to friends and relatives. Mr. George Tapping, of Cedar creek, has returned from Kansas City, bringing with him several head of valuable work horses.

Miss Rose Pennell has a very enjoyable birthday party, last Thursday night, it being the twelfth anniversary of her birth. Mr. H. P. Brackett sold two of his horses, last week, to a Marion county man, receiving \$1,500 for one of them and \$600 for the other.

Mr. P. J. Norton, of Strong City, head book-keeper for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, has gone to Chihuahua, Mexico, on business for that firm. A very enjoyable dance was given at the Strong City Opera House, last Friday night, in honor of Mr. Ben. H. Burton, of Colusa, California.

We still have some of the Emmet celebration supplements, and parties desiring to get any of them would do well to call before they are all gone. Mr. Wm. Harrison, cousin of Mr. N. A. Dobbins, and Mr. Dobbins's brothers, Pat. and William, arrived here, last week, from Missouri, near Ft. Scott, Kansas.

Friends of the COURANT, having legal notices to publish, will confer a favor on us by requesting their attorney or the county officers to have them published in the COURANT. The city election, at which will be elected a Mayor, a Police Judge and five Councilmen, for this place and Strong City, each, will take place on Monday, April 7, 1884.

Messrs. A. C. J. G. and George K. Burton, of Strong City, accompanied by their brother, Mr. B. H. Burton, of Colusa, California, who

is visiting his relatives here, were down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mrs. C. C. Watson and her children, accompanied by Master C. E. Dibble, a nephew of Mr. Watson, arrived home, Saturday afternoon, from Washington City, where they had been visiting for some time past.

Mr. R. M. Watson, editor and proprietor of the Strong City Independent, has started a bright and new paper at Lebo, Coffey county, known as the Light. Mr. Watson knows how to get out a good paper, and we wish him success in this new venture. One of Mr. Wm. S. Remigh's horses fell into his well thirty-five feet deep, last Thursday, going all the way to the bottom, and when it was taken from the well, which was done by means of ropes, it was found that it was unhurt, except the tail bone, which was broke.

What has become of the great temperance apostle who was so loudly thanked by the W. C. T. U. of this county, at their late convention, for what he had done in the cause? He has been very silent on this subject for the past two weeks. Has he been bought off with a mess of radishes and lettuce? Frank E. Piper's Mammoth Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., which is claimed to be the largest and best company on the road, and that the theaters and halls are not large enough to hold the people who go to hear them, will be at Music Hall, on Tuesday night, April 8. Admission: Children, 25 cents; adults, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

The Republican County Central Committee, which met in the Court-house, last Saturday afternoon, appointed Saturday, April 12, at the usual hour, for holding the primaries, and Saturday morning, April 19, for holding the County Convention, to nominate delegates to the State Convention, to nominate delegates to the National Convention, to nominate a National ticket. During the high wind, last Thursday, Mr. J. R. Giddings, near Prairie Hill school-house, lost a cow and calf, a steer, his stable, chickens, and several other things, from a prairie fire; Mr. M. Barry, on Diamond creek, lost his house and barn; Mrs. E. Sedors, on the same creek, lost her house and barn; Mr. Wm. Harris, on the same creek, lost his barn; Mr. Job Johnson, on South Fork, lost his corn crib and corn; Mr. A. P. Bond, on same creek, lost 12 tons of hay; Messrs. Ben. and Clint Arnold, up South Fork, lost all of their hay. In nearly every one of these cases the fire started from corn stalks that the different parties were burning.

PUBLIC SALE.

Three miles east of Cottonwood Falls, on the farm of Hinkie & Harvey, at the mouth of South Fork. Consisting of one hundred and thirty head of thorough-bred and graded stock cattle. 40 head of yearling steers. 20 head of yearling heifers. 2 bulls. The rest are cows with calves by their side, or with calf by a thorough-bred bull.

TERMS.—Six, 9 and 12 months, to suit purchasers, with good approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., Monday, April 14, 1884. HINKIE & HARVEY.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Chase County Agricultural Society will be held at J. S. Shipman's office, in Cottonwood Falls, April 8, 1884, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Stockholders, turn out and elect a good Board. For upon this depends largely the success of your Society. H. P. BROCKETT, Secretary.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Oysters at Pennell's. Boots and shoes at Brees's. Read Seth J. Evans's advertisement. Wanted, two girls, at the Union Hotel. Good goods and bottom prices at Brees's. Read Ferry & Watson's advertisement. First-class organs at E. Cooley's, for \$50 each. You can get your staple dry goods at Brees's.

R. F. LAFFOON

Has on hand a full line of Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Which he will close out AT COST!

Best Line of Dress Goods to be found in the County; Also, a full stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, CIGARS, QUEENS, AND WOODENWARE.

MRS. E. LAFFOON, MILLINER. Does all kinds of Stamping to Order. STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

"HEALTH AND HOME." Port Chester, New York.

CIRCULATION 63,000. EDITED BY W. H. HALE, M. D.

This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

Address— DR. W. H. HALE, Health and Home, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

SETH J. EVANS,



Boarding Horses Made a Specialty. Horse and jack photographs for sale at this office. Bargains until you can't rest, at Ferry & Watson's. Car load of extra seed potatoes at Ferry & Watson's. Spring wagons and buggies at Johnson & Thomas's. "Shoot the hats!" Ferry & Watson have them for sale. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. Fence wire, until you can't rest, at Johnson & Thomas's. You can get saddles, harness, etc., at Ferry & Watson's. Sixteen boxes of matches for 25 cents at Ferry & Watson's. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Brees, the grocer. Go to E. W. Bragg's for your dressed fish every morning. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Another car load of wagons just received by Johnson & Thomas. Go to L. F. Miller's to have your Sewing Machines repaired. Candies, cigars, tobacco, etc., at G. L. Skinner's, Strong City, Kas. Mr. E. F. Buerle will soon be running a baker's delivery wagon. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. Meals at all hours, also lunches, at G. L. Skinner's, in Strong City, Kansas. All kinds of arming implements at the new store of Johnson & Thomas. If you want to get a good square meal, go to Mrs. M. H. Pennell's restaurant. Dr. Smith, Dentist, will be at Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, April 8, to remain one week. A car load of new improved Ban wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. Go to Brees's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce. A side-spring buggy for sale, suitable for either two or one horse. Will take cash or stock. Apply at this office. Go to the Star Bakery for all kinds of candies and nuts, cigars and tobacco. J. D. SROUSE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her immense stock of millinery goods in Strong City, at prices within the reach of all. Has at from 25 cents to \$5. A house, 16x23 feet, one story high, and lot for sale in Strong City. Well on lot. Apply to

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 in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

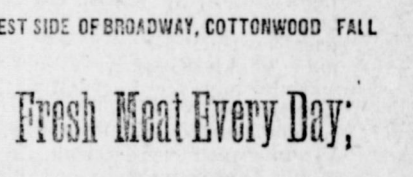
AGENTS wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The latest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. MARLET & Co., Portland, Maine Jan-ly

THE "ENTERPRISE"

MEAT MARKET, L. A. LOOMIS, PROPRIETOR, WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS. Fresh Meat Every Day; HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR Fat Cattle, Hogs & Dressed Chickens. HIDES AND PELTS. Garden Growth Teas. Families can save about one half by sending to us for Teas, as we import our own, and have done so for forty years. THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TEA CO. Send for circular, which gives price and full particulars, to ROBT. WELLES, PRISTY, P. O. Box 1287, 45 Vesey St., N. Y. ONE DOLLAR'S worth of any of our garden growth, China or Japan teas sent by mail, post paid, or a larger quantity by express, charges paid. ad12-4m

LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY

Greenhouse, Bedding Plants, Roses, Flowering Shrubbery, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Etc. Extras with every order.



Floral Designs, Bouquets, Baskets, Etc., for Parties, Weddings and Funerals a specialty, and sent to any part of the State. Sweet Potatoes and other vegetable plants in their season. Illustrated Catalogue free. W. S. SAWYER & CO., Lincoln, Nebraska. Telephone No. 34.

BLISS' SEEDS

1845. Illustrated Hand-Book 1884. For the Farm and Garden. 150 pages. 500 Illustrations, and a beautiful Colored Plate of Flowers, tells What, When and How to plant and full of information invaluable to all interested in gardening. Mailed for 9c. to cover postage. Illustrated Novelty List, containing 100 new and improved varieties of Flowers, Vegetables, Grasses, Fruits, Plants, Etc. Mailed Free.

ORDER NOW And have on hand when you want to plant. A FLOWER GARDEN for \$1.00. 20 packets choice Flower Seeds (our selection), including WILD GARDEN SEEDS (a mixture of 100 varieties of Flower Seeds), for \$1.00. A VEGETABLE GARDEN for \$1.00. 20 pkts. Choice Vegetable Seeds (our selection), including Bliss's American Wonder Peas, for \$1.00. Both the above for \$1.75. Gardener's Hand Book telling you how to grow them, sent free with orders. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New-York.

A Local Comparison.
When the Mahone party was dominant in Virginia, the manly, thrifty, hard working, intelligent people were for a little while east down, as they saw a tyrant's heel pressed savagely upon liberty. We were defeated in 1881, and again in 1882. One victory was enough to raise the conceit of a narrow-minded upstart, and make the incendiary leader right over the rights of the people. The second victory, of course, increased the arrogance and the boldness of this infamous tyrant. Decency was trampled under foot. The temples of justice were converted into partisan tribunals. The charities of the State were reorganized so as to give office to partisan vultures. Virginia was being dismantled.

All these things the Conservative people saw, but though their wrath was kindled, they did not make fendish exhibitions of their temper as the defeated Mahonites are now doing. They did not try to incite to incendiary deeds, as the so-called Coalitionists are now doing. They simply bore the evils of misrule philosophically, and at the same time determined to overthrow Mahoneism at the polls; and last fall, rising in their manhood and power, the freemen of Virginia accomplished their work effectively. They overthrew tyranny and put an end forever to Fossism in this Commonwealth.

Was ever heard such howling as the whilom Boss and his henchmen send forth? Like hungry hyenas driven away from their prey they howl because they can no longer prey upon the people of Virginia. Fat places they made for themselves, and they howl because they are to be put out sooner or later on account of incompetence and maladministration of their trusts. Such howling in the hour of defeat shows what rich spoils the spoilsman had found. And such howling on the part of the ex-Boss shows how that individual hates to give up his position of legislative manipulator.

Every one must be struck with the difference between the Mahone methods and the Democratic methods. William Mahone as chairman of the Readjuster party was ex-officio dictator of that party, manager of his Legislature and autocrat of Virginia. During the last session of the Legislature he left the United States Senate and spent much of his time in Richmond ruling that Legislature. No railroad charter could be granted, no bill of any kind could be passed without his approval. As chairman of his Executive Committee he was virtually the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. Greater scandal than his methods brought upon Virginia was never known in the history of any American Commonwealth.

Last summer delegates selected by the Democrats met in Lynchburg and elected John S. Barbour Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. His duty was to manage and direct the Democratic campaign in the State. How well he performed that duty last fall is known to all. His chairmanship does not invest him with the power to legislate Virginia's laws; to execute Virginia's laws; to grant bills and to present and pass; charter after charter may be asked for and granted, and John S. Barbour knows no more about them than does the Governor of a neighboring State. He accepted the office of chairman of the committee, but not the office of Boss. The people elected legislators to make laws, and these legislators will act for the people and in the interests of the people. The Democrats recognize the fact that the people are the sovereign and that they are the servants. Mahone had declared himself the sovereign and the people his servants. A great contrast! The representative people of Virginia are in power now, and will keep in power. But it is pitiable to hear the Mahonites howl.—*Richmond State.*

A Downy-Fast Notion.
The Democratic party has plenty of good material in its ranks for Presidential candidates, and while it should never sacrifice a great principle to expediency, it may and ought to consult expediency where it can do so with no lowering of its standard and no obscuration—even temporary—of any of its purposes. The question of candidates must therefore be determined, within certain limits, by the issues; but other circumstances will also come in to modify choice to a considerable extent, and by the eighth of July the situation may present a more definite character than can now be conceived of. For instance, let us suppose that the Republicans nominate Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. He is their ablest man in public life. He is not a broad man, but a man of breadth would be out of place as a Republican standard bearer. He is an intense partisan, and an honest and able exponent and champion of the prevailing heresies and distinctively non-progressive ideas of his party. But he would not be a nonentity before the country like Hayes, nor would he come loaded down with the "mistake" that in the case of Garfield seemed so suspiciously akin to dishonesty. Probably the Republicans could not do better than to make him their choice. In such an event Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware would make an ideal candidate for the Democrats. It would not then be a question of candidates to carry doubtful States, for neither Vermont nor Delaware is good fighting ground in any event. Mr. Bayard would probably be a stronger man in New York than any candidate that could be selected from that State. His reputation for character and ability is in inverse ratio to the size of his State; and while Delaware is some smaller than Vermont, so is Mr. Bayard considerably larger than Mr. Edmunds, especially as a National man. He is indelibly honest, and, while he is not the slave of his party at any time or on any question, he is its strong, honorable and chivalric representative, assuming of course that the Democratic party is a party of Democratic principles. We can hardly imagine a better way out of the maze of possibilities for either party. The campaign would be a clean one, or as clean as political campaigns can be expected to be made, and the distinctive principles of the two parties would thus have a better chance in newspaper and platform discussions. If this programme can be carried out we will turn in the suggestions for our share of stock in it.—*Boston Statesman.*

Distinctly Defined.
The Republican situation in regard to the Presidential nomination is now defined with some distinctness. It is pretty certain that four candidates will be presented to the convention. President Arthur will be named by New York. Vermont will put Senator Edmunds in nomination. John Sherman, having settled his differences with ex-Governor Foster, will be presented by Ohio. General Logan will be named by Illinois.

It is probable that some names of less prominence may be put forward at the start, such as Gresham or Harrison by Indiana, for a complimentary vote. But the four candidates named will initiate the fight, and they will create a situation very much like that which prevailed in the convention of 1880 between Grant, of Illinois, Blaine, of Maine, and Sherman, of Ohio. It seems probable that neither of the four will be nominated, but they may hold the convention as the convention of 1880 was held by the triangular struggle until some new candidate steps in to carry off the prize.

Of the four candidates Edmunds has the most character. The others are of a piece with the material out of which the Republican party has tried to make, and with one accidental exception has made Presidents since its foundation.

In 1852 the embryo organization put forward John P. Hale. In 1856, after the death and burial of the Whig party, Republicanism nominated and sought to deify John C. Fremont. After Lincoln the Republican party elected Grant, a pro-slavery Democrat, who had declared that he would tear his epaulettes from his shoulders if he thought the war was waged for the abolition of slavery. There came Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. We omit Lincoln, an accidental and providential President. And now come as expectant nominees Arthur, a machine politician; John Sherman, who has rosyery that has been practiced since the entered Congress and has made himself a millionaire; and Logan, an ignoramus.

What a list of names as compared with Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan! The contest will be bitter. Foster has already given notice that Ohio will "knife" Arthur if he should be the nominee. Arthur will have to contend against treachery in his own State. The old enemies will again unite against Sherman. The politicians will not have Edmunds. Logan will be considered a joke.

The Senate Committee's Report Fore-shadowed.
Senator Frye allows the substance of what his Cophia County report will be to leak out. He sarcastically remarks that the country will be amazed when the truth is told, and that things down in Mississippi are bad beyond conception. Now, this is a free admixture of truth and demagoguery. Why, every line of the testimony which had any significance has been printed and every word which tended to justify the mission of the Senatorial Committee has been emphasized with head-lines, italics, and by every method known to sensational journalism. How can he say, therefore, that any surprise is in store for anybody? There are many things in the anomalous condition of society in the negro States, where a horde of utterly disqualified voters emerged at a single step from slavery to the status of voting citizens, in numbers sufficiently large to put them in the majority at the polls, which may be distorted and misrepresented by an ingenious politician to the disadvantage of the people of those States. The difficulties which beset the white people of several of the Southern States have been such that fair-minded men in every part of the world are much more to praise in their conduct than to blame. That order has been preserved, prosperity measurably restored and life and property made reasonably safe excites the wonder of all thoughtful and fair men. This Cophia County investigation has by a vast preponderance of testimony shown that the white people have sought the common good of whites and blacks and have achieved it with as small an amount of injustice and irregularity as could be expected. It is a great mistake to suppose that any white people in a community where the negroes preponderate are actuated by any purely partisan considerations. There is no such enthusiasm for either of the great parties as would lead them to assume great risks and spend much time to circumvent the negroes. Nor are the offices of much value. They have small pay attached to them and frequently arduous duties. What the whites do set above everything, and what they will continue to value above everything, is the security of their families, the protection of their property and the maintenance of social order. These ends happen to be most easily secured in the name of and in alliance with the Democratic party. It requires some genius for government, and a much greater amount of intelligence than the negroes have to preserve local institutions and good order. As a majority of them are Republicans, when they are defeated the Republican party is defeated. This is the whole case, as those who understand it know full well.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A resident of Glover, Vt., has the distinction of possessing the largest sole in the State. He wears a shoe that measures twenty-two inches in length and is eight inches wide. His friends have no difficulty in keeping track of him.

Hair by the Ton.
"Human hair goods are worn more now than they ever were," said a Boston dealer who does a large business in such articles. "All classes of ladies wear it—young, middle aged, and old—some for use, but more for ornament. Men wear wigs only when they cannot help it. Women wear false hair to add to their charms. Short hair is in demand now, in the form of Lisbon and sea-foam waves and frizzes, and the favorite color is chestnut brown. The golden shade, so much in fashion a few years ago, has fallen 50 per cent. in price. There is a great deal of competition, and all kinds of hair goods are cheaper than they used to be. Switches, especially, can be had at a low price. Ladies formerly paid \$15 to \$20 for a good one, but they can get an extra nice style at one from \$5 to \$10 to-day."

"Where does the supply of artificial hair come from?"
"Nearly all from France and Germany, with a little from other parts of the continent and England. The largest quantity and best quality is from France. It is not the hair of dead persons, as many imagine, but comes from the heads of living peasant women and girls. It is gathered by peddlers, who buy it for a trifle—a silk kerchief or some other trifle which pleases the fancy. It is taken to Paris and sold to manufacturers, who assort it in lengths and shades for export to America and other countries. Here are some boxes with hair which has not yet seen light in this country. I will open one. There, you see the form in which it comes. Little rolls, which I pull out so, and you see what will be part of a Lisbon wave. That is the best quality of hair. There is also an inferior kind, not much used, which is gathered from ash-barrels and dust-heaps of Paris and Italy, and is sorted into lengths and shades. It is the cheapest kind of hair. Dealers pay from \$6 to \$12 a dozen for the switches, and sell them at \$1 and \$2 each. We get some raw hair in this country, but very little. It comes nearly all from the nurseries. I do not think there would be fifty pounds of it in the half a ton of hair which I buy in a year. There are some inferior grades made by New York jobbers, but all the good hair comes from abroad. There are in France regular 'hair raisers'—that is, girls who have their hair cut for sale every four years."

"What is the most expensive kind of hair?"
"Natural silver white, like this, is worth \$18 or \$20 an ounce; so, you see, it is worth more than its weight in gold. Bleached white hair is worth only \$3 an ounce, from \$5 to \$20 a pound, except the hair collected by rag pickers, which brings only from \$1 to \$3. The value of different colors of hair depends on the fashion. Yellow hair, not golden, is almost useless to us."

"I suppose there have been great improvements in your art of late years?"
"Yes, indeed. You could tell the old-fashioned wig a mile off, but now I can make a wig which will defy detection. A great many top pieces are worn by men—like this."

"Here the hair dealer, greatly to the surprise of the reporter, lifted up what was to all appearance the natural hair on top of his own head, and disclosed a cranial cap as bare as a billiard ball."
"Now," said he, "here is what we call the Lisbon wave for ladies. It is in the fashionable shade, but it is worn over natural hair of any color and wholly conceals it. A great deal of care is required to make a good wig. The hairs have to be drawn through meshes one by one where the parting is and at that part the meshes are made of white hair woven in pieces of different lengths and widths. Here are some of them."

A few thin packages lay in a small desk drawer. They looked like coarse muslin.
"There are \$500 worth there," said the dealer. "You can shut your hands on \$100 worth. A good wave costs from \$5 to \$50, according to quality and color. Ornaments for the hair in latest style have Rhine stones in them to sparkle at night. These cost from 25 cents to \$6 each. Do I make false eyebrows? Sometimes, but it is hard to do good work with them so that they cannot be detected. I do not make false mustaches for dudes."

"I suppose you sell a good many light colored waves to dark haired ladies?"
"Ah, you may see many a pretty blonde in the street with black eyes which she cannot hide and black hair which she can. Fashion rules all. Just now the color is medium brown, but there are constant changes in style, enough to keep one 'on the go' all the time."—*Boston Globe.*

Castor Beans a Most Profitable Crop.
The failure of the wheat crop in so many sections, and that of the corn crop in others, is directing the attention of our best farmers towards diversifying their crops.
The value of wheat and corn is dependent upon European markets, but owing to the protection afforded by the tariff to castor beans there is a constant and growing home demand for this crop at profitable prices. St. Louis is the chief manufacturing point for castor oil, and the market price there now for castor beans is two dollars per bushel. It is a crop as easily raised as corn, and is cultivated in a similar manner. Seed beans can be obtained of any of the regular seed merchants in St. Louis, and but one bushel is required to plant from fifteen to twenty acres.
The demand for castor beans this season exceeded the supply furnished by the last crop, and the prospect is for high prices the coming season, as we hear of contracts now being made at high fixed prices for the coming crop. Our farmers would do well to give attention to this subject.
—Louis E. Solomon, "boss" of the black Republic of Hayti, has generally been represented as a decrepit, old, dried-up man, but a correspondent, who must have seen him through a telescope, describes him as a massive, broad-shouldered giant, at least six feet six inches tall, which is making him stand higher than history probably will permit. He has a white wife, whom he married in Paris, where he himself was educated.

Gordon's Frugality.
When the letter of the King of the Belgians reached Gordon, inviting him to take charge of the Upper Congo and endeavor to extirpate slavery there, the General was living on the Mount of Olives, studying day by day the topography of the holy sepulcher. People may wonder how, having made preparations for his West African expedition, and being on the point of starting for the Congo, he could so suddenly alter his plans and set forth for the Nile. The fact is that Gordon desires "preparations" and dispenses with them. When, being returned to London from Brussels, he had an interview before departing for Egypt with a friend interested in his mission, a conversation of the following nature—if not in these precise words— took place:
"Have you got your kit ready, General?"
"I have got what I always have. This hat is good enough, and so are these clothes. I shall start as I am; my boots are quite strong."

"And how are you off for cash? You must have some ready money."
"Ah! I forgot it. Yes, I forgot that. I had to borrow £25, by the way, from the King of the Belgians, to get over here. Of course I must pay this, and I shall want a little more."
"How much? Would £1,000 or £2,000 do, in notes and bills?"
"Oh, dear no! A hundred pounds apiece for myself and Stewart would be enough. What on earth do we want more for?"

Thus the frugal hero departed, we believe, with not more than £400 in ready money, but meeting an old and valued Soudanese acquaintance in Cairo, who was very poorly off, Gordon could not resist the claims of "ould lang syne"—when playing on the black bag, and left a great part of his African friend the greater part of his traveling money. He has always shown a similar contempt for that which is the object of so many desires. At one time in his chequered life he possessed, we believe, the sum of £8,000, and an intimate friend pressed him to place it in safety at proper interest. Gordon replied that he himself could take all due care of it, but the sum became reduced to £2,000 by secret charities and benefactions within a year, and six months after that his friend discovered that only £30 remained of the original amount. The rest had gone to "the poor and him that hath no helper."

It might be thought that this generous nature had for its background of support a robust and almost rude sort of good health. The contrary is strangely the case. General Gordon is a martyr to some obscure form of heart disease, which has compelled him to relinquish the solace of smoking, and at times almost prostrates him.—*London Telegraph.*

From Head to Foot.
The postmaster at North Buffalo, Pa., Mr. M. J. Green, says St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-conqueror, cured him of pains in the head, and also of frost-bite.
A WEST POINT Cadet wanted a cannon pointed on a high hill so he could be said that the hill had a bang on its brow.
Don't Give It Up So.
"Oh! if I had only known that in time," it might be thought that this generous nature had for its background of support a robust and almost rude sort of good health. The contrary is strangely the case. General Gordon is a martyr to some obscure form of heart disease, which has compelled him to relinquish the solace of smoking, and at times almost prostrates him.—*London Telegraph.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, April 1884.
CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 4 25 @ 4 50
Native Heifers... 4 00 @ 4 50
Native Cows... 4 30 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 5 00 @ 5 70
Light... 4 30 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1... 81 @ 81 1/2
No. 2... 75 @ 77
No. 3... 75 @ 77
No. 4... 75 @ 77
No. 5... 75 @ 77
No. 6... 75 @ 77
No. 7... 75 @ 77
No. 8... 75 @ 77
No. 9... 75 @ 77
No. 10... 75 @ 77
No. 11... 75 @ 77
No. 12... 75 @ 77
No. 13... 75 @ 77
No. 14... 75 @ 77
No. 15... 75 @ 77
No. 16... 75 @ 77
No. 17... 75 @ 77
No. 18... 75 @ 77
No. 19... 75 @ 77
No. 20... 75 @ 77
No. 21... 75 @ 77
No. 22... 75 @ 77
No. 23... 75 @ 77
No. 24... 75 @ 77
No. 25... 75 @ 77
No. 26... 75 @ 77
No. 27... 75 @ 77
No. 28... 75 @ 77
No. 29... 75 @ 77
No. 30... 75 @ 77
No. 31... 75 @ 77
No. 32... 75 @ 77
No. 33... 75 @ 77
No. 34... 75 @ 77
No. 35... 75 @ 77
No. 36... 75 @ 77
No. 37... 75 @ 77
No. 38... 75 @ 77
No. 39... 75 @ 77
No. 40... 75 @ 77
No. 41... 75 @ 77
No. 42... 75 @ 77
No. 43... 75 @ 77
No. 44... 75 @ 77
No. 45... 75 @ 77
No. 46... 75 @ 77
No. 47... 75 @ 77
No. 48... 75 @ 77
No. 49... 75 @ 77
No. 50... 75 @ 77
No. 51... 75 @ 77
No. 52... 75 @ 77
No. 53... 75 @ 77
No. 54... 75 @ 77
No. 55... 75 @ 77
No. 56... 75 @ 77
No. 57... 75 @ 77
No. 58... 75 @ 77
No. 59... 75 @ 77
No. 60... 75 @ 77
No. 61... 75 @ 77
No. 62... 75 @ 77
No. 63... 75 @ 77
No. 64... 75 @ 77
No. 65... 75 @ 77
No. 66... 75 @ 77
No. 67... 75 @ 77
No. 68... 75 @ 77
No. 69... 75 @ 77
No. 70... 75 @ 77
No. 71... 75 @ 77
No. 72... 75 @ 77
No. 73... 75 @ 77
No. 74... 75 @ 77
No. 75... 75 @ 77
No. 76... 75 @ 77
No. 77... 75 @ 77
No. 78... 75 @ 77
No. 79... 75 @ 77
No. 80... 75 @ 77
No. 81... 75 @ 77
No. 82... 75 @ 77
No. 83... 75 @ 77
No. 84... 75 @ 77
No. 85... 75 @ 77
No. 86... 75 @ 77
No. 87... 75 @ 77
No. 88... 75 @ 77
No. 89... 75 @ 77
No. 90... 75 @ 77
No. 91... 75 @ 77
No. 92... 75 @ 77
No. 93... 75 @ 77
No. 94... 75 @ 77
No. 95... 75 @ 77
No. 96... 75 @ 77
No. 97... 75 @ 77
No. 98... 75 @ 77
No. 99... 75 @ 77
No. 100... 75 @ 77
No. 101... 75 @ 77
No. 102... 75 @ 77
No. 103... 75 @ 77
No. 104... 75 @ 77
No. 105... 75 @ 77
No. 106... 75 @ 77
No. 107... 75 @ 77
No. 108... 75 @ 77
No. 109... 75 @ 77
No. 110... 75 @ 77
No. 111... 75 @ 77
No. 112... 75 @ 77
No. 113... 75 @ 77
No. 114... 75 @ 77
No. 115... 75 @ 77
No. 116... 75 @ 77
No. 117... 75 @ 77
No. 118... 75 @ 77
No. 119... 75 @ 77
No. 120... 75 @ 77
No. 121... 75 @ 77
No. 122... 75 @ 77
No. 123... 75 @ 77
No. 124... 75 @ 77
No. 125... 75 @ 77
No. 126... 75 @ 77
No. 127... 75 @ 77
No. 128... 75 @ 77
No. 129... 75 @ 77
No. 130... 75 @ 77
No. 131... 75 @ 77
No. 132... 75 @ 77
No. 133... 75 @ 77
No. 134... 75 @ 77
No. 135... 75 @ 77
No. 136... 75 @ 77
No. 137... 75 @ 77
No. 138... 75 @ 77
No. 139... 75 @ 77
No. 140... 75 @ 77
No. 141... 75 @ 77
No. 142... 75 @ 77
No. 143... 75 @ 77
No. 144... 75 @ 77
No. 145... 75 @ 77
No. 146... 75 @ 77
No. 147... 75 @ 77
No. 148... 75 @ 77
No. 149... 75 @ 77
No. 150... 75 @ 77
No. 151... 75 @ 77
No. 152... 75 @ 77
No. 153... 75 @ 77
No. 154... 75 @ 77
No. 155... 75 @ 77
No. 156... 75 @ 77
No. 157... 75 @ 77
No. 158... 75 @ 77
No. 159... 75 @ 77
No. 160... 75 @ 77
No. 161... 75 @ 77
No. 162... 75 @ 77
No. 163... 75 @ 77
No. 164... 75 @ 77
No. 165... 75 @ 77
No. 166... 75 @ 77
No. 167... 75 @ 77
No. 168... 75 @ 77
No. 169... 75 @ 77
No. 170... 75 @ 77
No. 171... 75 @ 77
No. 172... 75 @ 77
No. 173... 75 @ 77
No. 174... 75 @ 77
No. 175... 75 @ 77
No. 176... 75 @ 77
No. 177... 75 @ 77
No. 178... 75 @ 77
No. 179... 75 @ 77
No. 180... 75 @ 77
No. 181... 75 @ 77
No. 182... 75 @ 77
No. 183... 75 @ 77
No. 184... 75 @ 77
No. 185... 75 @ 77
No. 186... 75 @ 77
No. 187... 75 @ 77
No. 188... 75 @ 77
No. 189... 75 @ 77
No. 190... 75 @ 77
No. 191... 75 @ 77
No. 192... 75 @ 77
No. 193... 75 @ 77
No. 194... 75 @ 77
No. 195... 75 @ 77
No. 196... 75 @ 77
No. 197... 75 @ 77
No. 198... 75 @ 77
No. 199... 75 @ 77
No. 200... 75 @ 77
No. 201... 75 @ 77
No. 202... 75 @ 77
No. 203... 75 @ 77
No. 204... 75 @ 77
No. 205... 75 @ 77
No. 206... 75 @ 77
No. 207... 75 @ 77
No. 208... 75 @ 77
No. 209... 75 @ 77
No. 210... 75 @ 77
No. 211... 75 @ 77
No. 212... 75 @ 77
No. 213... 75 @ 77
No. 214... 75 @ 77
No. 215... 75 @ 77
No. 216... 75 @ 77
No. 217... 75 @ 77
No. 218... 75 @ 77
No. 219... 75 @ 77
No. 220... 75 @ 77
No. 221... 75 @ 77
No. 222... 75 @ 77
No. 223... 75 @ 77
No. 224... 75 @ 77
No. 225... 75 @ 77
No. 226... 75 @ 77
No. 227... 75 @ 77
No. 228... 75 @ 77
No. 229... 75 @ 77
No. 230... 75 @ 77
No. 231... 75 @ 77
No. 232... 75 @ 77
No. 233... 75 @ 77
No. 234... 75 @ 77
No. 235... 75 @ 77
No. 236... 75 @ 77
No. 237... 75 @ 77
No. 238... 75 @ 77
No. 239... 75 @ 77
No. 240... 75 @ 77
No. 241... 75 @ 77
No. 242... 75 @ 77
No. 243... 75 @ 77
No. 244... 75 @ 77
No. 245... 75 @ 77
No. 246... 75 @ 77
No. 247... 75 @ 77
No. 248... 75 @ 77
No. 249... 75 @ 77
No. 250... 75 @ 77
No. 251... 75 @ 77
No. 252... 75 @ 77
No. 253... 75 @ 77
No. 254... 75 @ 77
No. 255... 75 @ 77
No. 256... 75 @ 77
No. 257... 75 @ 77
No. 258... 75 @ 77
No. 259... 75 @ 77
No. 260... 75 @ 77
No. 261... 75 @ 77
No. 262... 75 @ 77
No. 263... 75 @ 77
No. 264... 75 @ 77
No. 265... 75 @ 77
No. 266... 75 @ 77
No. 267... 75 @ 77
No. 268... 75 @ 77
No. 269... 75 @ 77
No. 270... 75 @ 77
No. 271... 75 @ 77
No. 272... 75 @ 77
No. 273... 75 @ 77
No. 274... 75 @ 77
No. 275... 75 @ 77
No. 276... 75 @ 77
No. 277... 75 @ 77
No. 278... 75 @ 77
No. 279... 75 @ 77
No. 280... 75 @ 77
No. 281... 75 @ 77
No. 282... 75 @ 77
No. 283... 75 @ 77
No. 284... 75 @ 77
No. 285... 75 @ 77
No. 286... 75 @ 77
No. 287... 75 @ 77
No. 288... 75 @ 77
No. 289... 75 @ 77
No. 290... 75 @ 77
No. 291... 75 @ 77
No. 292... 75 @ 77
No. 293... 75 @ 77
No. 294... 75 @ 77
No. 295... 75 @ 77
No. 296... 75 @ 77
No. 297... 75 @ 77
No. 298... 75 @ 77
No. 299... 75 @ 77
No. 300... 75 @ 77
No. 301... 75 @ 77
No. 302... 75 @ 77
No. 303... 75 @ 77
No. 304... 75 @ 77
No. 305... 75 @ 77
No. 306... 75 @ 77
No. 307... 75 @ 77
No. 308... 75 @ 77
No. 309... 75 @ 77
No. 310... 75 @ 77
No. 311... 75 @ 77
No. 312... 75 @ 77
No. 313... 75 @ 77
No. 314... 75 @ 77
No. 315... 75 @ 77
No. 316... 75 @ 77
No. 317... 75 @ 77
No. 318... 75 @ 77
No. 319... 75 @ 77
No. 320... 75 @ 77
No. 321... 75 @ 77
No. 322... 75 @ 77
No. 323... 75 @ 77
No. 324... 75 @ 77
No. 325... 75 @ 77
No. 326... 75 @ 77
No. 327... 75 @ 77
No. 328... 75 @ 77
No. 329... 75 @ 77
No. 330... 75 @ 77
No. 331... 75 @ 77
No. 332... 75 @ 77
No. 333... 75 @ 77
No. 334... 75 @ 77
No. 335... 75 @ 77
No. 336... 75 @ 77
No. 337... 75 @ 77
No. 338... 75 @ 77
No. 339... 75 @ 77
No. 340... 75 @ 77
No. 341... 75 @ 77
No. 342... 75 @ 77
No. 343... 75 @ 77
No. 344... 75 @ 77
No. 345... 75 @ 77
No. 346... 75 @ 77
No. 347... 75 @ 77
No. 348... 75 @ 77
No. 349... 75 @ 77
No. 350... 75 @ 77
No. 351... 75 @ 77
No. 352... 75 @ 77
No. 353... 75 @ 77
No. 354... 75 @ 77
No. 355... 75 @ 77
No. 356... 75 @ 77
No. 357... 75 @ 77
No. 358... 75 @ 77
No. 359... 75 @ 77
No. 360... 75 @ 77
No. 361... 75 @ 77
No. 362... 75 @ 77
No. 363... 75 @ 77
No. 364... 75 @ 77
No. 365... 75 @ 77
No. 366... 75 @ 77
No. 367... 75 @ 77
No. 368... 75 @ 77
No. 369... 75 @ 77
No. 370... 75 @ 77
No. 371... 75 @ 77
No. 372... 75 @ 77
No. 373... 75 @ 77
No. 374... 75 @ 77
No. 375... 75 @ 77
No. 376... 75 @ 77
No. 377... 75 @ 77
No. 378... 75 @ 77
No. 379... 75 @ 77
No. 380... 75 @ 77
No. 381... 75 @ 77
No. 382... 75 @ 77
No. 383... 75 @ 77
No. 384... 75 @ 77
No. 385... 75 @ 77
No. 386... 75 @ 77
No. 387... 75 @ 77
No. 388... 75 @ 77
No. 389... 75 @ 77
No. 390... 75 @ 77
No. 391... 75 @ 77
No. 392... 75 @ 77
No. 393... 75 @ 77
No. 394... 75 @ 77
No. 395... 75 @ 77
No. 396... 75 @ 77
No. 397... 75 @ 77
No. 398... 75 @ 77
No. 399... 75 @ 77
No. 400... 75 @ 77
No. 401... 75 @ 77
No. 402... 75 @ 77
No. 403... 75 @ 77
No. 404... 75 @ 77
No. 405... 75 @ 77
No. 406... 75 @ 77
No. 407... 75 @ 77
No. 408... 75 @ 77
No. 409... 75 @ 77
No. 410... 75 @ 77
No. 411... 75 @ 77
No. 412... 75 @ 77
No. 413... 75 @ 77
No. 414... 75 @ 77
No. 415... 75 @ 77
No. 416... 75 @ 77
No. 417... 75 @ 77
No. 418... 75 @ 77
No. 419... 75 @ 77
No. 420... 75 @ 77
No. 421... 75 @ 77
No. 422... 75 @ 77
No. 423... 75 @ 77
No. 424... 75 @ 77
No. 425... 75 @ 77
No. 426... 75 @ 77
No. 427... 75 @ 77
No. 428... 75 @ 77
No. 429... 75 @ 77
No. 430... 75 @ 77
No. 431... 75 @ 77
No. 432... 75 @ 77
No.