

Press County Journal

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. VOLUME XII. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886. NUMBER 22

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23rd Mr. Van Wyck reported favorably from committee the bill to confirm entries on the public lands...

The Senate on the 24th the bill passed for the relief of settlers and purchasers of land on the public domain in Kansas and Nebraska...

In the Senate on the 25th among the bills introduced was one by Senator Edmunds providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food...

WASHINGTON NOTES. CLAIMS amounting to \$500,000 have been filed in the State Department at Washington by the Chinese Minister on behalf of the victims of the anti-Mongolian outbreaks in the West...

THE SOUTH. Two colored children were burned to death recently in a locked-up house in Issaquena County, Miss. The parents were away at church at the time...

THE EAST. At Johnston, Va., recently Jacob Shank and William Misher were crushed to death in the coal bank of Jacob Lovergood...

THE COKE DRAWERS at the Morgan foundry, White and Summit works, near Pittsburgh, Pa., who struck for an advance of five cents per ton for drawing small ovens...

THE NEW YORK SENATE has passed the bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the Drexel cottage at Mt. McGregor in which General Grant died...

A DISPATCH from Easton, Pa., says: The wages of the 400 employees of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., will be advanced 15 per cent. March 15...

AT WESTFIELD, Mass., the other day the steeple of the first Congregational Church was turned completely over during a storm and thrust through the roof of the auditorium...

THE NEW YORK GRAND jury was discharged on the 25th. No indictment was returned against any of the aldermen who granted the Broadway railway franchise...

GENERAL JOHN S. CAVENDER, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died at his residence in that city of cirrhosis of the liver on the 23d. General Cavender was born in Franklin, N. H., March 11, 1824...

THE SANTA FE reduced its rates from Missouri river points to the Pacific on the 23d to \$35 first and \$17 second. The Santa Fe declared its intention to rebate under any rate the other Pacific roads might make...

A FIRE at Mount Vernon, Ind., damaged a dozen stores, entailing an aggregate loss of \$30,000; insurance, \$11,000. A CASE was decided in the Superior Court at Cincinnati recently of considerable importance...

THE WESTERN linseed oil crushers met in Chicago recently and decided to form a pool which will be known as the Consolidated Oil Company, the capital stock of which will be \$300,000...

JAMES WHITELEY, elected city clerk of Pekin, Ill., last fall, is a defaulter and has fled. The exact amount of his defalcation was not known, but an investigation was under way...

THE CHINESE on three ranches near Wheatland, Cal., were recently driven off by a mob. After their expulsion from one of the ranches their quarters were fired...

M. VALLOIN, president of the agricultural group in the French Chamber, called upon M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, and urged him to continue the prohibition of the importation of the American hog products...

THE EMPLOYEES of the Adriatic railway have struck for higher wages. The Popolo Romano declares that the strike is due to Socialist propaganda...

SEVEN THOUSAND Tynne and Wear (Eng.) ship builders who have been on a strike have resumed work at a slight reduction of wages...

THE DUBLIN Board of Guardians has adopted a resolution declaring that only home rule, land reform and the stopping of evictions will satisfy the majority of the Irish people...

AT ZOSCHEN, a village in Saxony, a piece of land twenty acres in area, on which there were several houses, suddenly subsided, leaving a large lake. Three men were drowned...

THE BRITISH Government has approved Lord Dufferin's request that a strong expedition be sent against the Shans. The British commissioners in Burmah are authorized to secure the submission of the chiefs either by bribing or by fighting them...

EXCITEMENT was intense in the French Chamber of Deputies recently when a strange man excitedly drew a revolver and threw a paper toward M. Clemenceau. The stranger was immediately arrested...

IN A RECENT interview with General Crook, Geronimo, the Apache chief, refused to surrender unconditionally and departed for the mountains. It was reported that Geronimo had ninety bucks with him...

THE TOTAL value of merchandise and gold and silver exported from the United States during January last amounted to \$37,399,573, against \$39,532,584 in January, 1885...

A FATHER POINT, Quebec, dispatch of the 27th says: The worst snow storm in twelve years is now raging. Twenty-five inches of snow has fallen in twenty-four hours, and the snow is ten feet deep in places...

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—Robert Crockett, formerly a lieutenant in a Missouri regiment, a volunteer and a long time resident of this town, was assassinated by some person or persons unknown about eleven o'clock last night while on his way home...

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE G. A. R. encampment closed at Wichita with the installation of officers of the three branches of the order. Additional resolutions were adopted favoring the appointment of one person to take charge of the different commands at State reunions...

THE OTHER day a detachment of 113 old veterans arrived at the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home, in charge of Colonel J. D. Thomas, treasurer of the Central Branch National Soldiers' Home, of Dayton, O. This arrival fills the home to its fullest capacity...

GOVERNOR MARTIN has appointed Hon. R. C. Bassett judge of the Twenty-second judicial district. Five prisoners escaped from the county jail at Topeka the other day. Among them was the murderer Kellum, who, while attempting to rob a Santa Fe train at Colquice, in 1883, shot and killed Engineer Hilton and wounded the fireman...

THE GRAND Lodge of the A. O. U. W. assembled at Topeka on the 23d in annual session and gave a reception at Crawford's Opera House to Father Upchurch, the founder of the order. The opera house was crowded to its utmost capacity and everything passed off pleasantly...

HON. W. P. HACKNEY, of Winfield, is visiting Washington, it is said, to secure such an amendment to the bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railway as will compel that company to build through Winfield...

AT A late meeting of the Fort Scott board of trade propositions were received from the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad Company, looking to the building of that line into Fort Scott, which were accepted. The work of securing the right of way, which was guaranteed by the board, was placed in the hands of a committee of twelve, and work was to commence immediately...

KANSAS postmasters recently confirmed by the Senate: J. S. McCartney, Garnett; John Wright, Sedgewick; W. B. Meade, Oberlin; G. B. Falconer, Minneapolis. The Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., recently met at Topeka and elected the following officers: W. D. Gilbert, M. W. J. J. McFeeley, G. F.; W. H. Greenwood, G. O.; H. L. Taylor, G. R.; C. Steel, G. G.; J. W. Stuttard, W. Dr. Humphreyville was chosen medical director and George W. Reed representative to the Supreme Lodge...

THE expenses of the recent special session of the Legislature, per diem and mileage of the members, together with pay of the employees, amounted to about \$30,000. In reply to a letter of inquiry from L. A. Emerson, general freight manager of the Missouri Pacific road at St. Louis, the Board of Railroad Commissioners announce that "yellow pine lumber should be classified in the schedules of freight in the same grade as white pine or soft lumber, and not as hard wood." The effect of this declaration, it is said, will be to cheapen the cost of this lumber, which is being extensively used by the people of Kansas...

OFFICERS from the penitentiary were recently in Leavenworth looking for one Floyd, an ex-convict from Cherokee County, who was released from that institution about two months ago, having served a term of six years for manslaughter. Floyd claims to be commissioned by Christ to kill a number of the citizens of Leavenworth and several officers and guards at the penitentiary. He is about six feet high, black eyes, sandy complexion, full beard, Roman nose, sharp features, dressed in gray, and weighs 180 or 190 pounds. Floyd is considered an unsafe man to be at large, and the officials were making efforts to capture him...

KANSAS VETERANS.

PARADE of the G. A. R. at Wichita—Election of Officers.—Yesterday was soft and warm, but cloudy. The grand parade of the G. A. R. encampment took place at nine o'clock, after which the members convened in their hall and proceeded to business by the suspension of the rules and the election of grand officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Grand commander, C. J. McDivitt, of Abilene; senior vice, Thomas Seward, of Winfield; junior vice, J. D. Barker, of Girard; chaplain, Colonel Allen Buckner; medical director, Colonel J. M. Lewis, of Kinsley...

THE following are the delegates at large, selected to attend the National encampment: C. W. Blair, George T. Anthony, J. M. Feighan, George D. Orner, A. B. Campbell. Fourth District—John A. Fulton, of Brown; Cy Leland, of Doniphan. Second District—E. P. Diehl, of Olathe; George Myers, of Fort Scott. Third District—J. M. Doney, W. P. Schell. Fourth District—J. N. Mercer, Conneli Grove; D. F. Everett, Woodson County. Fifth District—W. A. McDonald, of Sumner; D. M. Heiser, of Barton. Sixth District—George H. Case, of Jewell City; A. L. Voorhees, of Russell. Seventh District—W. A. McDonald, of Sumner; D. N. Heiser, of Barton. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic being anxious to see justice done to all persons who, by their devotion to duty aided materially in the overthrowing of the rebellion; and WHEREAS, The military telegraph was a factor of great importance in the late war; and WHEREAS, The men who composed the military telegraph corps and operators, line builders and repairers, and, while undergoing all the exposure and hardships incident to active service in the field, and faithfully performing all the duties equally well, while under fire in the stations or in camp, and, in addition, enlisted men skilled in telegraph work were detailed to work the military telegraph lines were, by order of the Secretary of War, deprived of their bounties and other emoluments due them as enlisted men in consequence of such detail; therefore

Resolved, That we do respectfully and earnestly ask the members of Congress and the Senators from this State to secure the passage of a bill giving, first, to the employees of the telegraph corps actually on duty in the field, whether soldier or teamster, a military status commensurate with their services and that they be placed on an equal footing with soldiers in every way. Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and instructed to pay the detailed soldiers of the telegraph corps, or his heirs, the bounties and pensions if disabled which are due him upon the terms of enlistment. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be certified by the commander of the department and the assistant adjutant general to the members of Congress and the Senators from the State of Kansas. Third—That as the encampments are not assemblies of distinguished citizens, but of veterans of the Union army, it should be obligatory upon delegates that they appear at the State encampment in the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. Resolved, That the department commander be requested in the general orders to ask the post commanders in the department to send the names of all members of their posts who lost a leg or an arm in the service to James A. Neiderwold, secretary Crippled Soldiers' Association, Allegan, Rice County. Resolved, That it is the sense of the department that no firm or firms shall hereafter be authorized to advertise themselves as holders of the rights of the Grand Army supplies, and that all such authority heretofore granted, if any, should be evoked. Resolved, That all post commanders in good standing in their respective posts, are entitled to the same. Resolved, That in making arrangements for future encampments of the department, the officers are instructed to provide tickets of admission for the delegates, and alternates and other comrades entitled to membership, and that seats be reserved in the front of the hall in which the encampment meets, for such members. Resolved, That the council of administration are hereby authorized to prepare a suitable testimonial to be presented to Post Department Commander Stewart, at the next annual encampment, in recognition of his constant and unceasing efforts for the promotion of the interests of our order during his administration. Resolved, That the rank of post department commander be restored to John A. Martin, John C. Carpenter, W. S. Jenkins and John Guthrie, they having lost the rank through the fault of their own and the National encampment be notified.

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TAKEN FROM THE RANKS.

A SOLDIER at Fort Leavenworth Arrested for Murder.—FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 25.—Sheriff Churchill some days ago received a telegram from Sheriff Lilly, of St. Clair County, Mo., requesting him to be on the lookout for a man named Henry Hilder, aged twenty-three, about six feet in height and weight about 175 pounds, and to hold him on the charge of murder. The matter was made known to Detective Yerkes, who this morning located his man in the United States army. He was a member of troop B, Third cavalry, having enlisted in the army on the 3d inst. Sheriff Churchill and Detective Yerkes went to Fort Leavenworth this morning and arrested Hilder and brought him to the city, where he is now confined in the county jail. Hilder, after being arrested, said he had committed no murder. Some time last fall he got into a fight with a man in Illinois, and both had been pretty badly used up, and he left without learning what had become of him. He will be taken to St. Clair County as soon as Sheriff Lilly, who has been notified, arrives.

Threatened Trouble.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 25.—At a meeting of coal miners of the Kanawha and New River district, held at Coalburg, the association resolved to request the West Virginia Legislature to enact a law to pay wages to workers every two weeks in good and lawful money and make a day's work eight hours, and that the miners' convention, which meets at Columbus, O., instruct all dealers that they will be boycotted if they handle coal from operators who pay miners 2 1/2 cents a bushel or less for mining. In conversation with several operators relative to the action of the miners, they stated they would run their business regardless of the action of the miners at Columbus or elsewhere. Many fear that great trouble will arise from this as soon as trade opens in this valley. There are about 6,000 miners in the district, and should trouble come it will be worse than four years ago.

A CANDIDATE FOR HEMP.

A Shocking Crime Unearthed Near Springfield, Mo.—Career of a Despicable Villain.—SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 26.—The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Sarah Graham, wife of George E. Graham, was partially explained yesterday by John Potter and other citizens of Brooklyn, who, under the direction of Detective Ed. C. Davis, explored a deep sinkhole or cave on the farm of Mrs. Malloy, about four miles southwest of this city, and discovered about fifty feet under the ground the nude body of a woman which was partially decomposed. Near the body in the cave was also found the woman's clothing and a small hand satchel. Coroner Van Hoose summoned a jury and repaired to the ghastly scene, and on examination, found that the woman's death was caused by a pistol shot that entered the right side of the breast and passed through the heart. Other wounds had evidently been inflicted on the unfortunate woman.

It is thought beyond any doubt the woman is the missing Mrs. Graham, whose husband was married to Cora Lee, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Malloy in this city, July 19 last, and was arrested on the charge of bigamy a month since and lodged in jail, where he is now confined awaiting his trial at the May term of the Circuit Court. When arrested Graham claimed that he was divorced from his former wife and that she left Fort Wayne, Ind., with him, as a mistress; that they first went to Elgin, Ill., thence to Washington, Kan., where he and Mrs. Malloy, who is known as a kind of temperance lecturer, engaged in the publication of a paper called the Morning and Day of Reform. The paper not proving a success, he and Mrs. Malloy came to this city, and his wife returned to her people at Fort Wayne, taking their two boys, aged respectively thirteen and six years.

The latter part of last September Graham wrote to his wife at Fort Wayne, requesting her to meet him with the children at St. Louis. He also sent money to pay her fare. Mrs. Graham did as requested, and her people not learning any thing of her whereabouts since then, began to suspect foul play and made a vigorous search to find the missing woman, whose brother-in-law, T. L. Brees, came on horse and caused Graham's arrest. The latter stoutly protested his innocence and stated that the last he saw of his former wife she was standing in the Union Depot at St. Louis when he and the two children boarded a "Frisco" train and came to this city. Graham and his second wife reside on the Malloy farm, where the lady was found to-day, and when he was told of the startling discovery he turned pale and looked down at the floor, protesting that he could not get justice here.

In an interview with Mr. T. L. Brees, of Fort Wayne, brother-in-law of the dead woman, he stated that George E. Graham, who is about thirty-five years old, was married to the woman now dead at Fort Wayne in 1871, and that Graham was sent to the penitentiary for horse stealing in 1873. While he was in prison his wife procured a divorce, and after his release, in 1878, the two were remarried and left Fort Wayne the following year. He expresses the opinion that Graham has developed into an unscrupulous villain and that his statements regarding the disappearance of his former wife are a tissue of falsehoods. Mrs. Malloy has not been here since the arrest of Graham, and it is stated that she is lecturing in Peoria, Ill. It is predicted that further developments will likely implicate others besides Graham in the brutal crime that was unearthed yesterday.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

THE HAWAIIAN Minister at Washington satisfied With It.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, said to-day in regard to the statement furnished to the Ways and Means Committee by John E. Searles about the Hawaiian treaty, that it is nearly four years since Mr. Searles visited Hawaii, and the report which he then signed with the other two commissioners was considered very favorably to the treaty and was so mentioned by Secretary Folger in his annual report of 1883. Minister Carter said that the statement that the duties remitted would pay for the exports to Hawaii might be made in regard to our trade in regard to almost any country, and one might as well say that the duties remitted by the United States on coffee would pay for all the American exports to Brazil; one might as well say, that in any bargain he had made a gift by not charging more than he had charged. He added, that a counterstatement would shortly be made before the Ways and Means Committee by his counsel. He regarded the attack upon the treaty as the outgrowth of business jealousy between the refiners of New York and San Francisco.

MEAT INSPECTION.

DEFERRED Porkers to be Officially Certified in Good Condition—Retaliation to Follow Discrimination.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Edmunds, providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink and authorizing the President to make proclamations in certain cases. Mr. Edmunds said this bill had been reported last year from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Besides providing for the inspection of pork, etc., for exportation, it contained, he said, a secret giving the President authority, whenever he was convinced that unjust discrimination was made against the admission of American products into other countries, to suspend the importation from those countries of such articles as he thought fit for the protection of the just interests of the United States. In view of what he (Mr. Edmunds) saw in the newspapers about current events in other countries touching American products on the theory that they were supposed to be diseased, when the fact was that the object was to exclude them under any circumstances, he (Mr. Edmunds) thought it clear that it was time to introduce the bill again.



# Chase County Courant.

W. E. THOMPSON, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

## LEGEND OF YELLOWSTONE LAKE.

[As Related by an Indian Guide.]

Once, when the wandering Sioux  
Traversed Wyoming's plains,  
And bold and savage warriors  
Were chiefs of its domain,  
A beautiful Indian maiden  
Unto her lover spoke:  
"If you would prove to me your love,  
Go swim o'er yonder lake."  
The air was raw and chilly;  
Ice floated in its wake,  
But manfully against the waves  
He struggled for his sake.  
The maid upon the rocky shore  
Saw his form recede from view,  
Until at last he disappeared,  
Across the waters blue.  
Then down she sat and waited  
For her lover to return,  
And the stars peeped down in silence  
On the hills where camp-fires burn.  
Dark clouds obscured the western sky,  
The wind howled wild and loud,  
And the white capped peaks in the far north-  
west  
Gleamed like a ghastly shroud.  
But still upon the stormy shore  
The maiden kept her seat,  
And listened to the roaring surf  
That dashed at her feet.  
While from the north the storm bursts forth  
In blinding snow and sleet.

Far o'er the lake, the gallant brave—  
His arduous task complete—  
Steals forth in search of elk or deer,  
To furnish food for his fair lover,  
He spies an elk upon a knoll;  
Creeps forth in haste to slay,  
When lo! a grizzly in his path  
Causes his foot to slip.  
The monster notes his human foe,  
And quick to combat springs,  
One arrow—two—the monster brutes  
Reeds not the fragile things lie,  
But down upon his victim's head  
His massive paw he brings.

This arrow—crushed and bleeding mass  
Is all that now remains  
Of the dusky brute, who yesterday,  
Was chief of these domains.  
The maiden still, upon the shore,  
Her lonely vigil keeps,  
A heap of bones among the stones,  
O'er which the wild waves leap;  
And far across the lonely lake,  
Her lover's bones lie bleaching,  
Where coyotes bark and puns growl,  
Mingle with crowd owl's screeching;  
Bleached by the wind, washed by the flood,  
Their bones all whitening lie,  
And the pale face hears their spirits oft,  
When the blizzard whistles by.

—Detroit Free Press.

## A WOMAN'S "GLORY."

### A Chapter on Her Hair as a Power in History.

#### Wing by a Hair—Made Rich by One— Rope of Women's Locks—A Cruel Duchess and a Generous Countess.

Poets have always shown a keen appreciation of woman's crowning glory. That little, grand man Pope wrote:  
"Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,  
And beauty draws us with a single hair."  
The particular hair which suggests this pretty figure of speech could scarcely have ornamented the head of the author's adored Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, for it was a notorious fact that the learned lady entertained a profound prejudice against brush and comb, and was wont to conceal her tangled tresses beneath a hideous cap. Dryden said of the one hundred and fifty thousand part of a woman's capillary attractions:  
"She knows her man, and when you rant and swear,  
Can draw you to her with a single hair."  
Carew added his testimony in the lines  
"These curious locks, so aptly entwined,  
Whose every hair a soul doth bind."  
That a solitary hair might prove as fatal to a man's neck as to his soul was shown in the execution of the California murderer, Wastlewey, a few years ago. Judge Beldin, a grim satirist, sentenced the criminal and then suggested that justice should be made peculiarly retributive by an original method of hanging, in which a long, black hair from the head of the woman so brutally murdered, and which had figured in the testimony, should be the final means when cut of letting the weight drop and sending the murderer into eternity.

In the profession of quackery, it is often made the foundation of incantations and love charms, as the hair may come from the head of the loved or hated one.  
In olden times, when a monarch of France condescended to pluck a hair from his royal head and bestow it upon a loyal subject, it was a sure indication of further and more substantial benefits to come.  
We are told, both on scientific and scriptural authority, that the very hairs on our head are all numbered. Dr. Winslow, after many laborious experiments, asserts that the average number of hairs to the square inch on a woman's head is by actual count one thousand and sixty-six; on the whole head from one hundred and thirty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. Take this number of hairs en masse, let it be long, fine, lustrous and pure in color, and whether it falls straight as an Indian's in unbroken folds, or in curling, clustering masses, or yet in graceful, shimmering waves and ripples, it does, indeed form a really glorious ornament, and one that any woman is loth to lose or part with.

Do you remember that master-toucher of a master hand—poor "Fantine" selling her splendid locks that her child might have bread? I have known similar instances in real life; and among the hundred tons of human hair that are bought and sold each year in European marts, how many bundles of silky hair lying among the coarser grades from peasants' heads breathe of a silent sacrifice? For just as much as the hand and ear does the hair betray good blood and fine breeding.  
In the great port of Marseilles one has a capital chance to test his acuteness by examining the piles of hair collected for exportation.  
That bundle of burnished golden locks, breathing a faint odor of violets, you feel sure is from the head of some

young virgin but yesterday made "the bride of Christ," for the Church, like the guillotine, demands a woman's hair before she quits "this world." Here is a package of shining chestnut curls, with such a look of life about them that it is easy to imagine the dark blue eyes, the pink and dimpled face they once enwreathed—cut off, perhaps, to keep a rogular look from prison. That luxuriant mass of long, blue-black perfumed hair—"How came it here?" I asked the swarthy foreman, burnt under the Southern sun.  
"It was cut off the head of a young wife, madam, whose husband left her here ill—abandoned. She wished it to be sold to pay for her coffin, and she knew that dealers do not like to buy dead hair any more than they do feathers plucked from a dead goose," he concluded in a most matter-of-fact way. Most pathetic of all was a package of soft, lustrous, silvery-white hair—a mother's sacrifice, we doubt—and which, oh, grim Fate! will bring a higher price than even the heavy flaxen braids at their side.

For the rest, for those pounds upon pounds of brown and yellow and black tresses, one can look at them without emotion, for, take the sheep's wool, they were grown only to be shorn and for the sake of a few silver coins and gorgeous kerchief that tempers the wind to the peasant lambs of Auvergne and Brittany.  
Two women, both celebrated in their way, deliberately cut off their hair. Charlotte Corday was one. She had no tresses nor mementoes to distribute among her friends, so she forestalled the grim vallet of the guillotine and cut off her beautiful hair herself, sending locks of it to her family and nearest friends.

Of that proud arrogant and ambitious woman, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, we might say she cut off her hair instead of nose to spite her face. To be more explanatory, it seems that the Duchess had very splendid hair, unusual in length and abundance, and exceedingly fine. The great soldier, her husband, who was very much in love with her entertained for it a profound admiration, and was wont to say he loved every hair on her head. Indeed, it was his delight to unbind her tresses himself and let them fall in a luxuriant cloud about her stately person. Nevertheless, the noble couple indulged at times in very ignoble domestic battles, in which the warrior was apt to get worsted; but on one occasion he did come out victorious, which so enraged the Duchess that she determined to do what she thought would outrage her husband's feelings the most—so going to her tiring-room she took a sharp knife and slashed her superb hair off.

As the last locks fell to the floor the Duke entered with a jewelled peace-offering in his hand. At a glance he took in the situation, and then, without a word, he stooped down, gathered up one long tress from the shining heap upon the ground, placed it in his bosom, and, with the tears rolling down his bronzed face, silently passed it out. It is said this was the last violent quarrel the dual pair ever had.  
Then there was the Countess of Suffolk, who wedded poverty and Mr. Howard. One must admire her for her pluck, as well as her beauty. When it became necessary for the couple to give a state banquet, though their money—money was empty, the Countess did not hesitate to sell her exquisitely fine and fair hair, of which she had an abundance. Twenty pounds (one hundred dollars) was the sum she received for it, and that, doubtless, provided a right royal feast in those days of cheapness and plenty.  
An old copy of the *Protestant Mercury* tells of a Lancashire lass who sacrificed her tresses for even a more notable object. She was in love with a worthy youth, who hesitated to return her affection, as she was poor and her friends would not give her the portion of fifty pounds, that the mildly-smitten young man demanded. Therefore, the courageous maid journeyed up to London and sold her hair, which was long and of a tender yellow, to an honest chapman in London, who paid her sixty pounds (three hundred dollars) for it, and soon sold it in wig to his advantage.  
To an Indian girl no humiliation is so great as to have her hair cut off. The matron of the London Institute, in giving me a description of the introduction to civilization of the young Sioux, Pawnees and Chippewas, said: "It requires great persuasion to induce them to enter a bath for the first time, and still more to induce them to desist from eating the soap, which they invariably take for something good to eat. To don the garments of the white woman and sit on chairs instead of floors their red skins rebelled against; but all these difficulties are mere bagatelles when compared with the hair-cutting process. Persuasion, bribes and sometimes threats even have to be used to gain this sacrifice to the altar of cleanliness."  
"How do you account for it?" I asked.  
"Altogether because it is the Indian fashion when mourning the dead to let the hair fall over the face like a thick veil, and which muffles the wailing the women give vent to. The mere thought that if any brave of their blood should be summoned to the happy hunting ground they could not mourn him in proper Indian fashion causes them extreme mortification, and consequently when the coarse black braids fall to the floor in our little lavatory almost tragic scenes ensue. Later on, when they are made to understand that cleanliness is the only condition imposed on his growth they become reconciled, for their hair grows rapidly."

Women in prison, even under a life sentence, never give up all attempts to embellish themselves, and, I am told by the officials, find enjoyment not only in giving their hair extra attention, but even in scraping the whitewash off the walls with their finger-nails to use as powder, and substitute red ink for rouge.  
An incident of the unwillingness of a woman to part with her hair was given me by a physician from one of the great London hospitals. A poor corycpee from the Globe Theater was brought to him in a most piteous condition from attempting to change the color of her hair to "the glorious golden," pronounced by the makers of a well advertised

"blondine." The stuff did metamorphose the color. The petty corycpee made up her complexion and eyebrows to match, and for a brief season she enjoyed the special admiration of the high-collared, eye-glassed young coveys in the stalls. But alas! frequent applications of the dye brought on pains in the head and face, which finally resulted in a severe attack of erysipelas.  
For ten days before she went to the hospital neither brush nor comb could be touched to her head. Her eyes were closed, her features distorted, and the once pretty face frightful to look at; but when the doctor said to her: "The first thing to be done is to have all that hair cut off," the poor girl fell on her knees, and begged and prayed to be allowed to keep it. But said the doctor: "It is in a terrible condition; no human being could straighten it out, neither could you endure having it tried."  
"Pray, sir, don't make me cut it off. I will cut it myself if you will let me keep it," she urged, and the kind-hearted physician could not resist her entreaties.  
In speaking of this he said: "Never have I seen a more touching spectacle of patience and endurance than that suffering creature presented for the next fortnight. Day after day she sat, racked with pain and blinded by tears, but persistently and tenderly, comb in hand, straightening out a few hairs at a time. It was two months before she left the hospital, and by that time, I think, she was reconciled to the natural color of her hair."

The darker and grosser passions are typified by artists and authors, as a rule, in brunette women, the good angels, whether of the material or spiritual world, being crowned with a glory of golden hair, and even the little cherubim have a halo of yellow rings round their plump faces. But this point opens up too broad a field of discussion, and leads one away from some curious facts in relation to the various uses that woman's hair has been put to beside that of decorating the head of her own kind and furnishing material for sentimental watch-chains, painful memorial pictures and agonizing jewelry.  
The Japanese, for example, have shown particular generosity in utilizing it, and on a grand scale. The women of whole provinces are shorn to manufacture a single article that requires strength, durability and elasticity only to be found in the human hair. In the construction of the splendid Buddhist temple at Kyoto, which cost, by the over, three million dollars, a whole ton of ropes made of hair, furnished by devout women as their contribution, was used in the construction of the building.  
At South Kensington is exhibited an extraordinary coil of rope, weighing six hundred pounds and eight hundred feet long, made in Japan by order of a member of the human family that undertakes to spell from memory; During six years all the "spare hair" of one entire province was consumed in its manufacture, but at the time it was completed an English nobleman traveling through the country was so struck with it as a curiosity that he offered in exchange for it the finest steel cable that could be made in England. His Japanese Majesty accepted the offer, and the hairy hawser was afterwards presented to the great Kensington collection.

The idea that savages are the only members of the human family that delight in wearing hair as an ornament is quite a mistake. Lace made of it is an ancient invention. In the "Chevalier aux y Epees," a beautiful lady friend of the King is a silken mantle fringed with the beards of nine conquered Kings, and hemmed with that of King Arthur, who was yet to conquer.  
Queen Elizabeth valued highly her "pointe tress" lace, made of silvery white hair, and the most expensive and rare of its kind, woven, by the way, entirely in Bedfordshire; hence Turner's allusion "And Bedford's morns wove their snowy locks." The Countess of Lennox presented her beautiful daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scots, with a "pointe tress" collar made from her own hair and woven by her own fingers—a tribute of affection which historians claim would scarcely have been given had the Countess believed her fair daughter-in-law guilty of Darnley's dreadful death.  
In concluding this article I must mention the most superb head of hair ever seen in this country—that of the Marquese Concepcion Montalvo de Queneo of Cuba—a very beautiful woman, who has made occasional visits to New York. Of exquisitely modelled figure and tall, her apparent height is added to by massive plaits of hair wound tightly about her finely-shaped head in the form of a coronet and fastened with a small diamond dagger. When these plaits are unwound they fall in a shimmering cascade of burnished brown to the floor, eighty inches in length—over two yards—and as fine as spool silk. One's pen rather lingers on the picture of the Marquese, for her hair was only one of her personal charms. Her skin was as soft and pure as a garden rose; her large dark eyes had the peculiar freshness and open look of a child's; her mouth was lovely enough to drop nothing but pearls and rubies, which I am sure it did in the shape of pretty speeches, and her manners belittled a Princess Charming.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Vineville, Ga., was built by rich planters in the old days, being selected as a well-drained, healthful place, free from the intrusion of business cares and the disturbing influence of those who toiled. Grand old mansions, set back in handsome parks, formed fitting dwelling-places for Georgian barons, but the times are changed, and few of these lordly estates now belong to the families that built them.—*Philadelphia Press.*  
—The Plattsburgh (Mass.) *Republican* says: There is a long-gestated young man on Isle La Motte who has rigged up a pair of canvas wings, by the skillful use of which, in combination with skates, he is said to be able to outstrip and sail around the fastest ice boats.  
—Each Congressman gets this year six thousand five hundred packages of vegetable seeds, besides five hundred packages of flower seeds.

## DAIRY RATIOS.

### Lessons Taught by the Increased Winter Butter Production.

Milk and butter production in winter has become so thoroughly established that dairymen are gradually abandoning the laying down of the whole summer make, and selling it in the late fall or early winter. They find fresh butter is so much preferred that the entire product of dairies is sold from twenty to forty per cent less. This offers no inducement to accumulate the summer's make, because it is not likely to bring more than if sold when fresh. This increased winter butter production has led dairymen to study somewhat the proper food required when only dry fodder is at hand. They are aware that milk can not profitably be produced on hay alone, and they first turn their attention to corn-meal. This is certainly excellent as a part of the ration. Good, sweet corn-meal is not only healthy and profitable food for the cow, but assists in giving a fine flavor to the milk, and when as cheap as the other foods should always form an essential part of the ration. But corn-meal is not rich in the nitrogenous elements required to form the casein or curd of the milk, and this composes almost one-third of the solid contents of milk. If the cows are fed upon the best clover hay, then corn-meal may make up the balance of the ration, because clover hay is rich in nitrogenous or muscle-forming matter. But dairymen often have to feed a poor mixed quality of hay, or even straw, and then other foods having more muscle-forming element should make part of the ration. Besides, dairymen should remember that they can hardly err in giving too many kinds of food in the dairy ration. The greater the variety, the better the flavor of the milk, and the better the condition of the cows, as well as the larger the quantity of milk. It has become popular among the best Jersey feeders to give a portion of pea-meal. This is strongly nitrogenous food, and its office is to keep up the condition and vigor of the cow, by replacing the waste of the muscles, and the surplus goes to make the same elements in the milk. But as pea-meal costs as much or more than new process linseed-meal, we think the latter more valuable in the ration for milk, because it possesses all the good qualities of pea-meal, besides being more soothing to the digestive organs and slightly laxative, while pea-meal is the opposite. Wheat bran is also a good food for milk, and often bears a very reasonable price, generally slightly less than the best hay, but it has a higher feeding value than any hay. Wheat middlings is also a most excellent food, having more starch than bran, and more nearly approximates to corn-meal in quality. Malt sprouts are often found at a low price—ten dollars to twelve dollars per ton, and if of good quality may be used profitably in the ration, but these require soaking some twelve hours before feeding. When oats are as cheap, put weight, as corn, then corn and oats should be ground together, in equal weights, and this meal will be found a profitable food for milk.

Now, let us see how we can combine these ratios:  

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
20 lbs. best clover hay.	20 lbs. out oat straw.	6 lbs. corn meal.	6 lbs. corn meal.
10 lbs. corn meal.	6 lbs. wheat bran.	4 lbs. linseed meal.	4 lbs. linseed meal.
16 lbs. meadow hay.	16 lbs. short cut corn.	6 lbs. bran.	6 lbs. bran.
5 lbs. straw.	20 lbs. short cut corn.	8 lbs. bran.	8 lbs. bran.
2 lbs. linseed meal.	8 lbs. malt sprouts.	6 lbs. corn meal.	6 lbs. corn meal.
20 lbs. short cut corn.	20 lbs. linseed meal.	6 lbs. wheat bran.	6 lbs. wheat bran.
6 lbs. corn meal.	6 lbs. prairie hay.	6 lbs. ground oats and corn.	6 lbs. ground oats and corn.
6 lbs. wheat bran.	6 lbs. ground oats and corn.	6 lbs. malt sprouts.	6 lbs. malt sprouts.

These ratios are intended for cows of one thousand to one thousand two hundred pounds.  
There may be almost infinite combinations of ratios, but these will suffice to show the way. It is supposed, in all these cases, that these ground feeds are to be fed mixed with cut fodder. Ground feed, if fed alone does not go to the first stomach, and get remasticated with the cud, but passes to the third and fourth stomachs, and thus loses the masticating process of the first stomach, as well as remastication, and the result is, that it is not completely digested. Western feeders know the result when cattle eat ear corn—a large part of the grain passes quite indigested. It is better digested when ground, but it is not digested without being eaten with coarse fodder and raised with the cud and remasticated. Dairymen should be provided with a good power-cutter for winter feeding.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

## ADULTERATED CHEESE.

### How it Has Affected Consumption and Exportation.

The prospect of raising the consumption of cheese to a legitimate point is not very promising. There is in the first place a deep-seated prejudice against eating much cheese. It is regarded as an unhealthful article of diet, and candidly we confess that we see little hope of removing that objection which seems to be bred in the bone. Of course we admit that a person can eat too much cheese. We admit that comparatively speaking a small amount is sufficient. It is a concentrated food, just as pressed corn beef, for instance, is a concentrated food. Many people are injured by eating too much pressed corn beef. They do not believe that they are eating so much because of the compact form of the beef. But the way the average person eats cheese is ridiculous. One little piece is taken usually with pie. Now a person can eat a quarter of a pound of good cheese, and not be injured by it if his digestion is in good condition. If it is not we do not advise him to eat cheese at all, or anything that will not pretty nearly digest itself. We are not prescribing a diet for dyspeptics. But for an ordinary person of fair digestion, we know of no better and certainly no more convenient food than good cheese.  
But another thing that has led to a decrease in the consumption of cheese is the miserably poor quality of much of the cheese that is sold, and the adulteration of cheese in this country. Both these things have greatly hurt the cheese market at home and abroad. A writer for an English publication affirms as many before him have, that the reputation of American cheese in Europe has been greatly damaged by the persistent adulteration of our cheese. Prof. Arnold thinks that the way for America to keep her place in the cheese markets of the world is to send out lecturers to instruct the people how to make cheese. This is good as far as it goes. It is a position that we have always taken. We firmly believe that one of the most profitable things that our Government could undertake is to adopt some means by

## SPRING GOODS.

### The Probable Popularity of Boucle, Homespun and Diagonal Woolsens.

The earliest hints of spring goods gleaned from enterprising merchants point to the continued use of homespun, boucle and diagonal woolsens, with many canvas stuffs, for summer. The homespun and twilled fabrics are softer than the serges now in use, and are necessarily of lighter weight, but retain the broad diagonals worn all winter. It is also promised that they are more firmly woven than the sleazy stuffs now in market, and will therefore not draw and fray easily. English serges of light weight in wide double diagonals promise to be the choice for dark blue woolen dresses instead of the flannel suits that most women, both young and old, consider a necessary part of the summer outfit. These serges are also shown in cream white, in almond shades and in the beige colors that are liked for house dresses or for city streets. Another fabric, less pronounced, but of excellent style, is camel's-hair in natural cerise and beige shades, woven in medium serge twills that will be sold in yard widths for seventy-five cents a yard. Tobacco browns and blues of lighter shades than have been used of late are largely represented in the new stuffs. Stripes for parts of the dress are shown with nearly all plain goods. These stripes are from one to two inches wide, and self-colored. Boucle stripes alternate with diagonal stripes of the same width, or else with canvas stripes of square meshes, or with smoother basket-woven stripes.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## NATIONAL CORN-FIELD.

### The Official Chiroprapist Who Has Charge of Congressional Corns.

The gas is always burning dimly in the bath-rooms of the House, and Robert's eyes are almost gone. Robert is the colored man who has for a long time been in charge of the baths. William is his assistant. He is younger than Robert, and the dimness of the light doesn't affect the keenness of his bright little black eyes, and he is well suited for the duties he has to perform. He trims the Congressmen's corns. William is a rather bright mulatto, and very spry. Robert is darker in color, has chin whiskers, and looks rather sedate with eye-glasses on. But the glasses don't help him much; he has to take them off to rest his eyes, and he can't see much with them.  
The House bath-rooms are in the basement of the Capitol, in the southeast corner, under the elevator, where the light of day never reaches. The gas, like Robert's eyes, is very dim, and can not reach very far.  
"Is your gentleman that wanted his corns trimmed?" asked William, as the reporter passed down the dim, vaulted corridor.  
"Want a nice bath?" said Robert, throwing a couple of towels over his arm, and taking off his glasses, so as to get a better look at the reporter.  
"Why, do you have a chiroprapist here?" asked the scribe, in surprise.  
"That's me," said William. "That's what I am."  
"That's him," echoed Robert. Then he added: "He's a mighty clever hand at it. I've seen him take a corn as big as my thumb nail out of a member's foot and never draw the red. Some of the members have mighty big corns. He's mighty clever 'bout it. If you've got any corns you'd better let him get 'em 'em."  
While his praises were being thus sung William stood modestly by, whetting an odd-shaped knife on the palm of his hand.  
"I used to be a little clever in that line myself," continued Robert. "I've cut the corns of lots of the members, but my eyes got too bad now on account of that gas, an' I can't see to do it. That gas is mighty bad on the eyes, and it takes bright ones like his to see to cut corns and not draw blood."  
"Do many of the Congressmen have corns?" asked the reporter, conscious that he had made a discovery. "This is a new field of study."  
"You mean the corn-field? Yes, sir; that is a big field of labor," replied William, seriously, unconscious of his very bad pun. "Most all of them have 'em. Some of 'em has pretty bad 'em. There's Mr. —" then he stopped himself suddenly and added: "I disremember his name, but he's got awful bad feet. I's got most of those who has been in Congress a long time in pretty good trim. Some of them, when they first come in, are mighty hard to handle. Their feet is in bad condition. With the ingrowing nails, and bunions they has a pretty hard time. It ain't those city gentlemen with tight shoes that has the bad feet. It's them that hasn't had no one to tend to 'em. Why, there's —, but as I was saying, I mostly disremember their names. However there ain't many that don't have corns, and most of 'em are bad. That gentleman whose name I just didn't know had the most curious corn I ever saw. He couldn't scarcely walk about. It was a great big fellow just under his great toe nail, but I got him out."  
"Are you paid by Congress especially to take care of the members' feet?" asked the scribe.  
"Not exactly for that. Robert is in charge of the bath and I'm his assistant; the rest is thrown in by me as a sort of extra, and if the members want to give me something for it they can. They mostly do, though I never charge any thing. They're mighty glad to get rid of a big corn, and they ain't slow about giving me something."—*Washington Star.*

## EGYPTIAN TRAMPS.

### Shrewd Fellows Whose Check Is Not Equalled by the American Vagabond.

The tramp was formerly well known in Egypt. The people are given to hospitality, and this virtue created a class known as "spongers." Taking advantage of their hospitable countrymen, these worthies would be present at every entertainment, and could only be induced to retire from the company by a present. Subsisting entirely by sponging, they traveled about the country, intruded into private houses, and practiced various tricks to secure a "square meal." Two of these "spongers" once went to a religious festival, held at Tanta, two days and a half journey from Cairo. At the end of their first day's journey, they found themselves in Klyoo, a small town, and at a loss for a supper. One of them went to the Cadi, and saluting him, said: "O Cadi, I am a traveler, and I have a companion who owes me fifty purses, about one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which he has with him but refuses to give me and I am actually in want."  
An officer was sent to bring in the accused, and in the meantime the Cadi expecting to be well fed for a judgment—he did not care for whom he gave it—ordered a good supper to be prepared. The two men were invited to sup and sleep before the case was tried. The next morning the Cadi examined the parties. "Yes," said the accused with the utmost composure, "I have in my possession fifty purses belonging to my companion. I am ready to give them up now, for they are an encumbrance to me, being only the paper bags in which coffee is sold. We are *Tufeylees* (spongers)."  
The modified Cadi dismissed the two men in anger.—*Youth's Companion.*

## CHILDREN'S TEETH.

### Second Teeth Dependent Upon the Healthy Condition of the First.

Children's teeth are often neglected by parents who give the young mouths little attention until decay and the child's complaints of toothache warn them of their duty. Even if they know there is decay going on they dismiss the subject with the thought that they are only the first or temporary teeth, which will soon be replaced by the permanent ones. This is a great mistake, as the regularity of the second set depends largely upon the healthy condition of the first, which should be retained in their places until the second set is ready to appear, when they will generally drop out or become loosened and are easily removed. Much mischief is done by premature decay and the extraction of the temporary teeth. Many think that they should be removed to make room for the permanent teeth—a dangerous mistake which should be avoided if after trouble would be prevented.  
One of the most beautiful provisions of nature in the human economy is that for the removal of the first teeth by absorption of their roots to make room for the second to advance. Sometimes this absorption does not go on fast enough, and the second tooth is observed to be coming through before the first is loosened. In such a case the dentist should be consulted, who, if he has made a proper study of this frequent condition of things, will very readily correct it.—*Dr. Gilbert, in Boston Budget.*

## PREMATURE DECREPITUDE.

### Some of the Causes Responsible for the General Nerve Degeneracy.

The cause of much of the premature decrepitude and nerve degeneracy and break-down is in the many inventions man has devised whereby he robs himself of timely rest. The morning newspaper, often read through before breakfast; the telephone in his house, to call him at any and all times aside from his repose; the electric light, to keep his brain unduly stimulated through the retine; the railroad and the sleeping-coach, which may keep him continuously on the rail (if he chooses to so travel) for many weeks without rest from the noisome and exhaustive cerebral spinal concussions of this mode of travel, hasty meals, and telegrams, and night-mare sleep, all commingled, wither and wreck lives innumerable, which, under wiser management, might end differently; and the needless noise of the city—the bells and whistles, howling hucksters, noisy street-cars, yelling hoodlums that make night hideous with their howls—hasten the premature endings of useful lives; and when, super-added to all this unphysiological strain, we have the assault of a pestilence that poisons, like cholera, how much exemption can such over-wrought organisms expect? How much resisting immunity can such over-strained and exhausted nerve-force oppose to the invading foe—*Sanitarian.*  
—Cornell University has purchased the law library of the late Merritt King, containing 4,100 volumes, chiefly of rare and valuable works.



Chase County Courant.

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

A SORE CATASTROPHE.

With many a high-frown. The 7 did he pop; His ! ! ! ! ! myriad She thought would never stop.

He reasoned like the scholars; Her face was pretty, & She had a million \$ & \$ & \$.

Blows quick as cuts from t + + + Were - ed into his face: He's - out, he staggers, And tries himself to y.

It certainly was, can't; Her father showed him Mars; The end was astronomical, And he saw comets + + +.

Cut up, as with a - In fragments did he blend; His shape was like a siphon: And this is now

THE END. -Tid-Du.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Its Weird Effects Heightened by a Smart Clerk.

A total eclipse of the sun is one of the most interesting natural occurrences that human eyes have ever beheld.

On August 7, 1869, a total eclipse of the sun occurred visible in parts of Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky and North Carolina.

At this point, which was just outside the line, a mere dot, or speck, of the sun remained visible.

At this point, which was just outside the line, a mere dot, or speck, of the sun remained visible.

But in the village occurred a special event, that, more than even the glory of the eclipse itself, will make that occasion ever memorable to many observers.

An Irishman, with his family, had come into town in his farm wagon, during the day, and having finished his business, and having no fear of the eclipse, had started homeward.

On the west side of the street, and near the middle of the block, was a moderate-sized two-story building.

charge of a young man, whom we will call Jack Brown, a mischievous chap, who never missed an opportunity for having some fun and who now resolved to utilize the eclipse.

While others were attentive studying the eclipse, Jack was preparing for his part of the programme.

The effect was indelible. The saddle-horse spoken of, hearing the hiss and seeing the reflection of the flash of light, broke his halter, and stood upon his hind feet; but not being in the habit of standing in that manner, he lost his balance.

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TELEPATHY.

A Subject Which is Agitating Its Devotees in England and America.

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German Posts and Telegraphs.

Herr Stephan, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs for the German Empire, in his latest report gives some account of the progress that has been made in internal communication in Germany in the course of the last four years.

"Maryland," writes General Bradley T. Johnson to the Baltimore Sun, "has furnished 3,750,000 bushels of seed oysters per annum, which in the Delaware and Long Island Sound increase in size so as to make 17,000,000 bushels.

STREET BEGGARY.

The Frauds Practiced by Experienced City Mendicants.

The charitable workers in New York City have nearly succeeded in driving professional beggars from the streets.

One instance, a Frenchman was accumulating a fortune of twenty thousand dollars, on which he meant to retire to France and live upon his income, and at the time of his detection he had nearly made up the amount.

An agent of the New York Charity Organization Society examined into the circumstances of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen cases of street beggary.

THE CONFEDERATE SEAL.

History of How It Was Obtained by Its Present Owner.

When the Southern Confederacy was about to collapse—after Richmond had been evacuated—as the vanguard of the army was about leaving the city, a raid was made upon the Government buildings.

After the close of the war Colonel Pickett went to Mexico, taking the seal with him, where he remained for some years, and amassed considerable property.

In 1873 Colonel Pickett conceived the idea of turning this valuable treasure into a blessing to the widows and orphans of the Confederate States.

From this book we learn that the seal was received in Richmond just before the Confederate Government was forced to leave that city.

A knight of the grip married the girl who dusted his room and furniture because he said he understood dusters were very useful traveling companions.

LONG SHOTS.

Wonderful Feats of Marksmanship Performed by Columbian Hunters.

Perhaps no one disciple of Nimrod can point to a like success in the chase as has been experienced by Mr. James Porter, of Thibert Creek, Casslar, who under all circumstances is credited with being a capital shot.

Last winter Mr. Porter, while out with Mr. B. Sullivan on a sporting trip, came on a band of some fifteen or sixteen cariboo on the mountains at the head of Dease creek, and eclipsed all his former feats of marksmanship.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

An Ancient Custom Observed by the Greeks and Romans.

The custom of giving wedding presents, as it now exists, is a social tax, which, though paid by every one, is only paid grudgingly and on compulsion.

MADE HIS FORTUNE.

How a French Comedienne Enriched a Silk Manufacturer.

The formal announcement that the latest styles for ladies' costumes are to be chiefly distinguished for the striking colors employed in the stuffs out of which they are made, recalls to mind a little anecdote told of Mlle. Mars.

"Mademoiselle," said he, "I demand of you to make my fortune." "Monsieur, nothing would give me greater pleasure, but how am I to do so?"

THE HUMBLE BOB.

Wherein It Surpasses Its Aristocratic Rival, the Toboggan.

Rome had its chariot races and Greece its Olympian and Isthmian games, the glories of which have been sung by poets innumerable.

The aesthetically inclined may not be able to discover any quality of the beautiful in the bob, but the small boy does, and is ready to argue on the subject at a moment's notice.

DAILY WAGES.

What the Workmen of Chicago Receive for Their Labor.

In view of the interest in the question of wages at present, the Tribune has obtained the ruling prices paid for various kinds of labor in Chicago.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Arizona's public school has been closed for lack of funds—Chicago Mail.

Philadelphia has twenty-eight free kindergartens, maintained at a public expense of \$10,896.

The Interior says that a Christian ought to be honest first, and then pious if he can; but the usual practice among many is to be pious anyhow and honest whenever it comes handy.

The total cost of the Garden City Cathedral, L. I. is estimated by the architect, is nearly \$1,700,000.

Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle pews were sold the other evening, and brought premiums amounting to \$6,600.

The legacies from the Vanderbilt estate to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$100,000 each for domestic and foreign missions, are to be appropriated for special work, as is the rule of this society with legacies.—N. Y. Examiner.

On one of the New Hebrides in the South Pacific is the lonely grave of a Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. John Gaddy. A marble slab bears the following inscription:

When he came here There were no Christians; When he went away There were no heathen.

There is only one Protestant Foreign Missionary Society in France, in which all evangelical Christians, Reformed, Lutheran and Free, unite. Its missionaries are found among the Basutos of South Africa, with 7,000 converts; on the Zambesi, East Africa; at St. Louis and other places in Senegal, West Africa, and in Tahiti.

Students are graded at Princeton in six groups. The athletes stand well down in the ranks, according to President McCosh. Fifteen of the twenty-seven are in the lowest two grades, all but seven are below the middle, and only two get up into the second grade.

The German traveler, Butler, speaks in complimentary terms of the work of the Basle Missions on the Gold Coast. They have ten chief stations, the farthest of which are five days' journey from the coast.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Memory of the past is the only paradise out of which we can not be driven.

—Smiles are not only the most beaming of all adornments, but also the least expensive.

—All you can carry into the life hereafter will be what you have given, not what you have saved.—Rhode Island Press.

—"Give an example of syllogism." Local freshman—All men are more or less alike. I am a man, therefore, I am more or less alike.—Chicago Mail.

—"In my opinion," says a citizen, "if the Government would stop running up them there durned cold-wave flags, we'd soon have some respectable winters."—N. Y. Mail.

—A bright little girl of our acquaintance asked us the following conundrum: "How many letters are there in a post-man's bag?" We gave it up, and she said there were three—b-a-g.—N. Y. Telegram.

—The most censorious are generally the least judicious; who, having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another who has enough of his own.—Rule of Life.

—An Englishman in Madras has by a lucky accident made a photograph of a tiger in the act of seizing its prey. It was only a partial success, however, as he didn't have time to tell the beast to "look pleasant."—Boston Post.

—Fate of the spellers:— If an s and an i and an o and a u, with an x at And an e and a y and an e spell "u," pray what is a speller to do? Then an a and an i and a g and an e d spell "eide."

There's nothing much left for a speller to do but to go and commit Sinners' assigned.

—Even editors are sometimes unreasonable. The editor of a Georig paper said in a recent issue of his paper, "If the man who sold us five dozen rotten eggs doesn't come in and make them good we will teach him what the penalty is for cheating and swindling."

—Young Van Trompland de Lafayette Smith Jones, a particularly juvenile dude, is a music-maniac, but a tender-hearted and soft-voiced little fellow.

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—The total cost of the Garden City Cathedral, L. I. is estimated by the architect, is nearly \$1,700,000.

—Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle pews were sold the other evening, and brought premiums amounting to \$6,600.

—The legacies from the Vanderbilt estate to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$100,000 each for domestic and foreign missions, are to be appropriated for special work, as is the rule of this society with legacies.—N. Y. Examiner.

—On one of the New Hebrides in the South Pacific is the lonely grave of a Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. John Gaddy. A marble slab bears the following inscription:

When he came here There were no Christians; When he went away There were no heathen.

—There is only one Protestant Foreign Missionary Society in France, in which all evangelical Christians, Reformed, Lutheran and Free, unite. Its missionaries are found among the Basutos of South Africa, with 7,000 converts; on the Zambesi, East Africa; at St. Louis and other places in Senegal, West Africa, and in Tahiti.

—Students are graded at Princeton in six groups. The athletes stand well down in the ranks, according to President McCosh. Fifteen of the twenty-seven are in the lowest two grades, all but seven are below the middle, and only two get up into the second grade.

—The German traveler, Butler, speaks in complimentary terms of the work of the Basle Missions on the Gold Coast. They have ten chief stations, the farthest of which are five days' journey from the coast.

—Nearly all of the smiths, joiners and cooper on the west coast are from its industrial schools. The missions also carry on a number of factories or trading houses, which are distinguished from the other concerns of the kind, not without some reduction of their pecuniary power, by not selling rum or powder, although beer and wine may be bought at them.







COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886

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, \$1.50 cash in advance; at 30 days, \$2.00; after 60 days, \$2.50; for six months, \$3.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 months, 1 year) and rates for different ad sizes (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in.).

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station (Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, Safford), and train times (AM, PM).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy the fore part of this week. Rain, yesterday, last night and today. It snowed some, Monday night and Tuesday night. Clint Breece is suffering with a rising on his neck.

The Santa Fe folks are surveying from Elinor south. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pitzer have returned from Lebo. Capt. W. G. Patton has returned home from Topeka.

Mr. James B. Clark sold 20 hogs, 10 months' old, the average weight of which was 230 pounds, to Mr. David Biggam, last Thursday.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin enjoyed a visit, last week, from an old school-mate, Mr. J. Home, late of Arkansas City, but now of the Indian Territory.

Married, at Marion, February 20th, 1886, by Judge B. F. Brockett, Mr. Robert Weachians, of Elmdale, and Miss Jennie Morgan, of Canada, Marion county.

Mr. J. K. Crawford and wife returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from Pastion, Ill., after attending the funeral of Mrs. Crawford's sister, at that place.

Mr. A. B. Moore, of Emporia, and his sister, Mrs. Sweet, of Indiana, arrived here, last Saturday, on a visit to friends and relatives, and returned to Emporia, Tuesday.

Ezra Hubbard who was frost bitten in the Nation three or four weeks ago had his two great toes amputated at the last joint by Drs. Carnes and Walsh, last Saturday.

Married, Feb. 25, 1886, at the residence of the bride's parents on Bloody creek, Mr. Geo. Ellis and Miss Lennie M. Stuart, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. W. B. Fisher.

Dr. W. H. Carter's daughter, Tottie, celebrated the sixth anniversary of her birth, on Monday of last week, with a very pleasant party of little folks who were served to a most enjoyable repast.

Mrs. Mary Rogers who has been assisting the Rev. S. Davis, of this city, in his revival meetings now going on in the Congregational church in Strong City, will continue the same a while longer.

The Santa Fe folks have withdrawn their proposition in Butler county, and there will be no vote in Sycamore and Chelsea townships in that county, next Saturday, on the Santa Fe bond proposition.

Mr. Jas. T. Butler and family and Mr. M. Ellister and family, son and son-in-law of Mr. T. Butler, on the Cottonwood, arrived here, last Thursday, from Putnam county, Indiana, to remain in the county.

Married, on Monday, March 1, 1886, by Judge C. C. Whitson, in the Probate Court room, in this city, Henry Loshboug, Esq., of Greenwood county, and Miss Mary J. Morris, of Prairie Hill, Chase county, Kansas.

father of the three former persons, charging the said four persons with an assault on said Isaac Jones, with intent to kill him. The difficulty as far as we can learn, grew out of a dispute in regard to the father renting his farm on Bloody creek to his son, Elmer Scott, who together with the aforesaid parties, went to said farm, last Monday, to begin work on the same, when the difficulty began, the father shooting a hole through the coat of his son Charles, who, in turn shot his father's horse; and, we hear, after dismissing the father the old gentleman was badly beaten with a club. The parties were taken before Squire Hunt, and admitted to bail, the trial being set for this morning, but, on account of the severe illness of Mr. C. W. Jones' child, the trial will no doubt, be continued to some other day.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North, Central and South American Exposition will open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The management report that a more extensive display than last year will be made.

HOW THEY COMPARE. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Leader was 421. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Independent was 249.

FLOWER SEEDS FREE. The publishers of The Housekeeper are anxious to secure a larger number of three months' trial subscribers and offer to mail postpaid to any lady who sends 25 cents for a trial subscription.

FARM FOR SALE. 120 acres of land, all fenced, with running water, bottom land, quarries, and timber, four miles south of Cottonwood Falls. Price \$2,300, on easy terms. Enquire of Dr. Walsh, mech 4-tf.

FOR SALE. At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some cash; balance on long time. Jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

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

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES. As every cultivated family now-a-days must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangements with The Art Amateur, the leading publication of its class, whereby we can furnish that periodical, together with the COURANT, including postage for \$4.50 a year, if paid in advance.

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

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

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

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Evans are now running a sure-enough hack, and orders left at Central Hotel or at Mr. Evans' Livery Stable will be promptly attended to. nov26-tf

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP, ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

North-east Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat?

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS. PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN COTTONWOOD FALLS.

George W. Hotchkiss, Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Son's. Steaks, @ 5 to 11 cts. Roasts, @ 5 to 7 cts. Boiling, @ 4 to 5 cts. Choice corned Beef, @ 7 cts. per pound. Hams, bacon & Bologna always on hand. Highest Cash Price PAID FOR HIDES. GO TO

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR FOUR AND FEED.

- Full Patented Marion Roller Mills, per Sack, \$1.30. Eureka Brand, per Sack, \$1.15. "Fancy," per Sack, \$1.05. Bran, per Bushel, \$0.75.

MEAT MARKET OF GEO. W. HOTCHKISS, - - - Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Parties subscribing for the COURANT who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, can get the COURANT and the United States Democrat, Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a two-dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper.

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cts; roasts at 6 to 8 cts; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cts. M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. A responsible man wants to rent a farm. Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath, agent. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's. The best is always the cheapest. In fine photographic work Mr. Page, of Emporia, leads all competition. He is always at the front in introducing new or improved methods, and, in addition to all regular styles, presents many novelties peculiar to his own gallery. Parties from Cottonwood Falls and Strong City will be allowed a round trip fare to Emporia on orders for one dozen cabinet pictures, or one fare on orders for half dozen cabinets or one dozen cards. Bring this paper with you, and don't forget the place, L. S. Page, 166 Commercial Street, Emporia, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS. GEORGE W. WEED, TEACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music, COTTONWOOD FALLS. Waukesha Glenn, QUEEN OF WATERS. Guaranteed Medically Superior - containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diuretic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD. Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers.

THE CHICAGO HERALD, 120 & 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

THE DAISY BROOM-HOLDER! Every good housekeeper should have one. It keeps the broom in shape, making it last twice as long as when stored in a corner or hung on a nail, and is always in one piece. Canvas bags can carry from one to three dollars per day. A live agent wanted in every town. Distribute territory guaranteed. Samples free. Particulars from O. L. Howard, 10 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Private Line Telephones. For use between office and residence or factory. Soil outside. No ringing or factory. Sold outright. No rental. Takes place of Bell Telephones on all lines under two miles in length. No interference. Patented, 500 in use. Circulars free. Agents wanted. J. S. HAWES & CO., Dealers in Telephones and Electrical Supplies of every description, 142 LaSalle Street CHICAGO

FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HEAD. At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE 2080, by Sir Richard 2nd, SIX EVELYN 9620, by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th 1823, by The Grosvenor, DEWBERRY 2nd 1827, by Dolly, half brother to Archdale. Fierd numbers 25 head. Send for prices and catalogue. J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES. Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

NEW DRUGS, AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-tf

McQ. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicine. feb1-tf

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTER HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb18-tf

Wonderful New Iron-Clad Plum MARIANA Fruits, Ornamental, Evergreens, Roots Grafts - Everything. Stark Nurseries 52nd Year, 200 Acres LOUISIANA, MO. feb18-tf



### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

#### A PUZZLED PUPPY.

Yes, indeed, I'm in disgrace. "Hard" if you were in my place I do not think you'd doubt it. What, tell you all about it?

Well, there were some chickens—such frisky, biting things—yes, fun to see them go. Scouring with their outspread wings. To chase the flying, feathered balls. To me was better fun slippers off. Than dragging rags or slippers off. Or blinking at the sun.

They say I was on "mischievous" bent; but, truly, sport was all I meant. Yes, somehow, now, I can't not tell. Almost before I knew it. One chick lay tight between my paws. The squeaks all running through it.

I thought 'twas best of all. To hear these soft little soft bell. The next I knew it wouldn't squeak. Even when I squeezed it close and hard; And then I heard a stern voice speak: "He's killed the nest pullet in the yard."

And so, I'm tied up here. But, having time for meditation, I've thought it wondrous queer. That on my sport fell swiftly degradation.

But, when upon my kind "for fun" They bring down made him who with No hand is found to be the best. With stake and galling chain. —Charles J. Denton, W. F. Independent.

#### CAPTAIN HEAD'S COMPANY.

##### A Severe But Necessary Discipline Brings Them into Proper Subjection.

Young Captain Head was in great perplexity and trouble. In fact, he looked utterly bowed down with the weight of care that was resting upon him. At quite an early age he had enlisted as a soldier in a great army, promising to be faithful and true, to fight manfully under the banner he bore, and ever to uphold the honor of the Great Commander whose cause he served.

But Captain Head had not sufficiently weighed the difficulties to be met, when with a fervent, glowing heart he enrolled himself in this great army; he had thought much of the glory of a conqueror, but he had little counted the responsibility and vigilance that would devolve upon him during the long warfare, and when he remembered that he had enlisted for life, he was sometimes utterly cast down.

It was true, he often had troubles of his own, difficult, important work to perform, that often made him ache with feverish weariness; but, as he admitted to himself, these trials were as nothing compared to those brought upon him by his unruly soldiers, especially by his young officers, who were far more presumptuous and rebellious than those whom they should have helped him govern.

Now, there were the two young guardsmen belonging to the light infantry, two brothers, bright and intelligent, bearing the singular name of Eyes. No sooner were they given some special duty to perform than instead of faithfully attending to it, there they were straying off in every direction, looking after things that had been left alone, and prying into everybody's business but their own.

Then there were two other brothers by the name of Ears, quick and ever on the alert, whom the Captain had chosen as special sentries to stand guard on either side of the camp to listen for the first sound of approaching danger, and to hear all that could be learned for the good of the army.

Yet no sooner were they stationed at their posts, than instead of listening for danger signals, or useful news, they were giving all their attention to some silly story of gossip, or, perhaps, worse still, to some wicked scandal of others, or even to some impure joke.

Then there was the Adjutant, a little fellow, it is true, yet quick and active in his movements, but verily the most unruly member of the Captain's company. This was Adjutant Tongue, appointed to carry his commander's orders, and to speak for him on all occasions, delivering messages of advice, warning or encouragement. What was the Captain's mortification often to hear this spry young officer pouring forth a perfect volley of abuse on some companion, raving loudly in passion, or worse than all, sometimes uttering words that for hours afterward filled Captain Head with shame.

Then there were two Lieutenants, two cousins bearing the name of Hands. It is true, they had under their charge quite a number of stupid young privates to drill and keep in order; but this should only have made them the more serious. On the contrary, however, half the time, when detailed to lead off on some necessary work or action, instead of doing so, the whole party would be found engaged in something else, having either forgotten the duty assigned them, or perhaps rebelliously idle and indifferent.

Then there were two others, Corporal Foot and his brother, most necessary and useful officers, and surely not so handsome or high in office as to be afflicted with vanity; yet for some unaccountable reason, they were the most restless, most unreliable of the Captain's troop. Never contented, ever lastingly waiting to march when the order was to halt, to stand still or lag behind when the order came to march, and when least expected, actually assuming command and leading the whole company off in some direction wholly contrary to orders, and bringing Captain Head into disgrace and to receive a reprimand from his superiors. Truly he sometimes felt inclined to hang himself for shame!

But the Captain was beginning to wake up to the serious importance of this state of affairs; surely he must be somewhat to blame as a commander, for such disorderly conduct among his own soldiers. Perhaps he had been too amiable, or too indifferent, or, most probable of all, too thoughtless; he would rouse himself, institute a new order of things, and teach these unruly officers who was Captain among them. He would at once begin a course of discipline that would astonish them, and he was not long in putting his determination into practice.

That very day the gay young guardsmen were placed on duty, and as usual, no sooner was the Captain's attention diverted than off they darted, straying away after pleasure. But they had offended once too often. Instantly they were caught, and after a brief trial, each was imprisoned in a small cell, doomed to perfect darkness, even the

### RAIDS ON THE TREASURY.

The Attempt, Through Pension Bills, to Capture the "Soldier Vote."

The figures which are given in a letter from Commissioner Black to Mr. Randall, chairman of the Appropriations committee, relative to the cost of the schemes now proposed for Congressional action in regard to increasing the pension list are simply astounding. They afford a striking exemplification of the thoughtless way in which wild plans are mooted on sentimental or other like grounds, without any consideration of the enormous expenditure to be thereby entailed. It is fair to suppose that if the data for the calculation of the cost were within the knowledge of the authors of such schemes, and were duly considered in regard to their practicability, they would never be submitted.

The inquiry of the chairman of the Appropriations committee had reference to two points—first, as to the cost resulting from the extension of time for filing applications for pensions under the acts of January and March, 1879, and second, as to the probable cost of repealing the limitation in regard to filing applications under those acts. The Commissioner shows that the cost resulting from the extension of time referred to in the first branch of the inquiry has amounted to \$259,873,972 up to July 1, 1885. In regard to the second branch of the inquiry he says that if the limitation as to time imposed by the acts referred to be removed, all pensions will begin at date of the soldier's discharge, and that the result will be an increased charge on the treasury of \$75,000,000. He estimates that the number who would be entitled to be entered on the roll would increase that charge to \$392,836,200; that is, pension claims would swallow up, in effect, the whole revenue of the Government.

This is the gist of the Commissioner's statement. It is directed with all the force which a plain statement of figures can command against such reckless propositions as that of Mr. Browne, of Indiana, who desires to remove the present limitation of the Arrears-of-Pensions act to January 1, 1886. The cost of carrying this scheme into effect would be something over \$390,000,000. If Mr. Browne had taken the cost into account it may readily be believed he would have long hesitated before advancing so extravagant a proposition.

The truth is—and these figures loudly emphasize it—it is high time to call a halt in regard to further extravagant legislation for the benefit of pensioners. No nation in history has acted so liberally as ours toward its disabled soldiers. What was generously given it does not now begrudge, but maintains and pays faithfully. Not only has the vast and expensive machinery of a great bureau been called into existence for the thorough consideration of every case which should be presented, but, lest any deserving claimant should be neglected, the time for making application to share in the Nation's beneficence has been amply extended. The money-limit of generous and grateful regard has been generous.

In the matter of pensioning its disabled soldiers or their dependent survivors, the Nation has done its duty. Congress has other duties to which its attention is invoked by the most patriotic considerations. It is not enough to regard the past. It is requisite also to secure the present and to provide for the future.

An evil feature in every new pension proposal is the demagogic spirit which it inevitably awakens. Congressmen vie with each other in propounding absurd plans for increasing pensions, which, if they were carried into effect, would bankrupt the treasury of the United States. Of course, many of them are not even seriously intended, and their real object is to ensnare and capture what is known as the soldier vote. But, like all insincere issues, they exercise a delusive effect on the public mind, and a belittling influence on political methods.

The time has come for answering with a decided negative every proposition to increase the pension charges of the Government whether the proposition is inspired by demagogism or corruption. Congress has done its full duty for the soldier; let it now turn its endeavor to doing its full duty to the people. —Washington Post.

blinds being so closely drawn that they could not see a thing without.

The two sentinels were out when this happened at their posts, as usual, doing any thing but their duty. They had just begun listening to a delicious story of scandal, when along came Captain Head, and being caught in the very act, there was no need of trial. Quickly was their sentence pronounced, and they were doomed to be shut up in perfect silence, the doorway of their cells being closely muffled that they might hear nothing but the buzz of their own unpleasant thoughts.

Adjutant Tongue was the next to offend by giving way to hasty, unruly words, and to his great astonishment he too was brought to a sudden check and instantly imprisoned, shut up in a dark and gloomy dungeon, and guarded by two soldiers who held the door, and defied him to speak one word.

Quite unconscious of the new discipline being thus so summarily enforced, the two lieutenants with the ten soldiers under their charge had been off on a little excursion of mischievous enjoyment, having had, as they thought, a rare good time. But all of a sudden Captain Head came up with them, and without a word they were caught, their misdeeds declared, and their punishment decided. They were all chained in a group, pressed so close together that they had to lock arms to be comfortable, and stationed behind a thick rampart with the order to stand there till released.

And where were the two restless corporals all this time? Hearing a faint rumor of what was going on in the ranks above them, they were just about to make off to a place of safety when a sudden "Halt!" stopped them and Captain Head frowned down angrily upon them.

It was no use trying either to run or creep out of the file-mass, though they shuffled about uneasily. Their penalty was at once decreed, and they were peremptorily ordered to stand right where they were and not to move an inch without permission.

And now for once Captain Head felt himself every inch a soldier. Free to think and reflect on his responsibilities and duties, he could but see how much he had been to blame for all the misdemeanors and irregularities that had brought discredit on the great army of which he desired to be a true and worthy member. If he had but begun this stern and watchful discipline with his soldiers earlier, how much more respected would he have been as a commander, and how much more surely would he have won the commendation of the Great Commander whom he professed to love and serve.

By the time Captain Head had concluded these reflections the two young guardsmen were crying piteously to be released, promising ever after faithfully to obey orders. The sentinels were straining every nerve to hear any sound of approaching relief, and ready to listen to any conditions of pardon. Adjutant Tongue longed for the use of his powers once more if just to utter the good resolutions he had been silently framing. The two Lieutenant Hands, with their closely crowded company, were so tired and cramped that they were eager to work or do any thing if only permitted to come to the front again and have their freedom.

As for the two corporals, though they had tried to relieve one another, they simply felt that they could stand their punishment no longer, and were willing to promise any thing if only permitted the free exercise again so necessary to their happiness.

And having brought them all now to this state of submission Captain Head proudly drew himself up to his greatest height, and looking down upon them gave them distinctly to understand that henceforth this rule of discipline was to be rigidly enforced, and no offender need hope for escape nor for any impartiality.

He is now said to have one of the best drilled and best regulated companies in the whole army, and is frequently pointed out as not only a wise Captain but one universally looked up to by his brave and honorable soldiers. —L. L. Robinson, in N. Y. Observer.

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#### A VALUABLE MAGNET.

##### Some of the Late Prof. Henry's Scientific Apparatus.

Among the many valuable and historic pieces of apparatus about the college are several instruments which were invented and used by the late Prof. Henry in his experiments on electricity. In one of the laboratories of the School of Science may be found his "big magnet," as it is called, mounted on a large frame, which, when charged with electricity by means of his "big battery" of one cell, was capable of lifting thirty-three hundred pounds. He afterwards made one of nearly the same size and capacity for Yale, which has been in constant use there until within a few years, when it was laid aside, and is now preserved among other relics of the college. Prof. Henry's large magnetic globe, made partly of wood, constructed so as to show the electric currents of the earth and the dipping of the needle, together with the galvanometers, coils, electro-magnets and recorders, are of special interest and peculiar historical value.

In the E. M. Museum also there are several pieces of apparatus worthy of mention, not made, however, by Prof. Henry, among which we note a magnetometer used by Humboldt in South America, an original Fahrenheit thermometer, a large collection of barometers and three sections of the Atlantic telegraph cable. Such relics are especially invaluable among the large collections the college already has. —Princetonian.

Ocean currents at the equator, according to information received at Jacksonville, Fla., have been reversed this winter. The westward current, that usually flows at the rate of sixteen miles a day, has been running eastward at the rate of seventy miles a day.

Small iron safes for jewelry and other valuables are said now to be made so that a secret charge of electricity prevents burglars from either carrying them off or breaking the current. —Chicago Journal.

### TELEPHONE FREAKS.

#### The Peculiar Disturbance Caused by Electrical Currents.

Superintendent Eckert, of the Metropolitan Telephone Company, tells a story of the effects of that peculiar disturbance which electrical currents exert upon one another. This subject is of interest now on account of the approaching enforcement of the law packing away all sorts of wires in one subterranean conduit. The telephone people say that this disturbance is so great that no amount of insulation will enable them to work their wires if they are put in the same conduit with the conductors of the electric light companies.

"Before I came to New York," says Mr. Eckert, "I was in charge of the telephone system in Cincinnati. We were extending our lines out of the city and had reached Hamilton, a distance of about twenty miles. It was Saturday and the construction gang must be paid off. I had no time to get out myself, so I sent out a young clerk in whom I had great confidence with the money, amounting to over four thousand dollars. After he had gone I realized the risk I had taken and began to worry about it. But it was too late, and the best I could do was to telegraph instructions to Hamilton that the clerk should send me an account of the situation immediately on his arrival. There was dissatisfaction among the men there and the possibility of a strike, and the more I thought about the matter the more anxious I became. When I went out to my home, about five miles out of the city, I left instructions at the Western Union office that they should immediately telephone out any dispatch that came to me from Hamilton.

"Still I grew more and more uneasy. I worried so much over the matter that I couldn't eat my dinner, and left it to go to the telephone to ring up the Western Union and ask if any message had come in as yet. As I took the sounder off the hook and stood a moment with it at my ear, thinking what I should say, I heard 'W. H. Eckert, Cincinnati,' ticket off in Morse characters. You may imagine that I became somewhat interested. I listened and caught the whole message: 'Arrived safely. Paid off men. Settled all bills. Have vouchers in my possession. Will return on 10:30 train,' and then came the signature of my clerk. I was at once delighted and astonished, because the telegraph wires came in at one side of the city and the telephone wires at the other, and there seemed to be no possible connection. I at once rang up the telegraph office and told them of the message they were about to receive. They laughed at me, but in a few minutes it came in just as I had dictated it to them. The thing never happened again and we were never able to solve the mystery or to find a place where the wires came within many yards of each other." —N. Y. Tribune.

#### THE INDIAN STOREHOUSE.

##### A Hut Designed for the Preservation of Dried Fishes and Game.

Upon the plantation and near the residence of Colonel Seaborn Jones, known as Mill-Haven, in Screven County, Ga., may be seen, in excellent condition, one of those structures at the remote period in general use among the Southern Indians, and designed for the temporary preservation of dried fishes and game. For quite a century and a half it has maintained its identity. It is located upon the declivity of the right bank of Briar creek, in proximity to that stream, and in the midst of a beautiful forest of oak, holly and pine. Cylindrical in shape, the receptacle has a diameter of eighty feet, and is about six feet deep. The excavation in the ground was at first carefully and regularly made; and when completed its sides and bottoms were covered with a uniform layer of well-kneaded red clay four inches in thickness. These clay walls, the interior surface of which was pressed hard and smooth—are still nearly perfect. As one looks upon the structure it presents the appearance of a huge cylindrical terra-cotta vessel let into the earth.

To Briar creek, and especially to this neighborhood, did the Creek Indians resort to fish and hunt. The adjacent bluffs and fields give token most abundant of former and long-continued occupancy. Village sites may still be recognized, littered with fragments of earthenware flint chips, spear and arrow points, scrapers and other objects of primitive manufacture. Even now this stream abounds in fishes, turtles and alligators, and its dependent swamps at an early period were filled with wild turkeys, deer and other game held in repute by the natives. Doubtless, during the use of this receptacle, it was furnished with a roof or covering which long since perished. It is probable that in it were stored from time to time the fishes caught by visiting Indians. These, having been previously dried, they accumulated until the season arrived for the homeward journey, when they were removed and transported to the permanent abodes of their captors. Physical proofs of the prior occupancy by the red race of our region are each year becoming more indistinct, and it is hoped that care will be exercised in the preservation of this interesting object. —Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The Atlanta Constitution records a specimen of Confederate wit during the war. A soldier was caught in a persimmon tree by General Longstreet. When sternly asked by his commander what he was doing there the veteran at once disarmed wrath by saying: "I'm eatin' some green persimmons to lraw my stomach up so it'll fit its rations."

Railway men complain of the weight of the passenger cars now built, and show by figures that an engine hauls between five and six pounds dead weight for every pound of paying passenger weight, reckoned when all the seats are filled. —Chicago Tribune.

New Jersey stands at the head in the free pass business. The law makes it obligatory upon the railroads to issue passes to the members and officers of the legislature, even down to the pages. Railway managers naturally complain of the extortion. —N. Y. Herald.

### DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

#### William Walter Phelps says Mr. Blaine will run again if he can be assured that he will receive the Irish vote.

There is nothing to refute the claim of the Democratic members that they made no attempt to check an investigation into the Cincinnati election, which depended on the Democratic seats. The names of these four members accredited from Cincinnati have been arbitrarily struck from the roll by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Republican minority, though not constituting a quorum, is attempting to usurp the authority of the Senate. —St. Louis Republic.

The Second Comptroller has made a report on the accounts of the Signal-Service Bureau. The investigation has exposed great extravagance, flagrant violations of law, and arbitrary assumptions of authority in the administration of that office for the last three or four years. After the frauds and forgeries of Howgate, which are still unpunished, it was at least supposed that common care would be exercised in redeeming the bureau from the disgrace that had fallen upon it by his crime. It now appears that the liberality of Congress toward the Signal Service by increased appropriations has been shamefully abused. Instead of prudence and strict fidelity in its management there has been scandalous prodigality and defiance of legal restraints. We are in favor of Signal-Service reform. The service needs it, and the country demands it. —N. Y. Sun.

A New Orleans judge the other day sent a monkey to jail in default of bail bonds for appearance at trial. —M. O. Picayune.

#### THE CASE ALTERED.

##### Where Prominent Republicans Stood in 1869 on the Question of "Executive Power."

Judging from Washington dispatches, one of the most vociferous and thorough-going of Mr. Edmunds' lieutenants in the contest of the Senate with the President is General John Alexander Logan, the son of thunder from Illinois, who never willingly lets slip a chance to lift up his voice and cry aloud. To-day, General Logan is one of the most strenuous upholders of the right of the Senate to investigate the President's reasons for suspending Republican office-holders, and in interviews with numerous correspondents he manifests a disposition to insist on all the rights which an extreme interpretation of the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office act confer upon the Senate.

It was not always thus. In 1869, when the Tenure-of-Office act was pending, General Logan was a member of the House, and his views upon the propriety of the Senatorial prerogatives were exactly opposite to those which he holds now.

At that time General Logan fought in his fiercest manner the passage of the present Tenure-of-Office act, and in his most stentorian tones demanded its abolition. His ideas upon the necessity of a total change in the incumbency of the offices were embodied in the following resolution, which he sent to the Speaker's desk and asked to have passed.

That all civil offices, except those of Judges of the United States Courts that were filled by appointment by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, before the 4th of March, 1869, shall be vacant on the 30th day of June, 1869.

He denounced in round terms the power which the present Tenure-of-

### PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

#### Edwin Booth's full name is Edwin Thomas Booth.

The new Swedish minister to the United States is named Kjolt. The way to pronounce this name is to begin in the middle and kick the sides off. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

General Wesley Merritt, the commandant at West Point, is a tall man, with a round, red face and a light silken mustache. He stands as straight as his cadets are instructed to do. —N. Y. Herald.

Henry F. Gillig, of the American Exchange, London, who recently sailed for London, after a flying trip to the United States, is only thirty-five years old, yet he has crossed the Atlantic fifty five times.

Mered County, Cal., can boast of the largest man in the State in the person of McKean Archibald, a native of Nova Scotia. He is over seven feet high and built in proportion. He wears a No. 15 boot and carries his own last.

Joseph Cook refers to the Americans in a recent lecture as "the most drunken race on the planet"; but Canon Farrar says that "the temperance cause in the United States is far in advance of the temperance cause in England." —St. Louis Globe.

Mrs. James K. Polk has found it necessary to deny the report that she is a Catholic. While she has the highest respect for that church, she is and always has been a Presbyterian, and was once called a blue Presbyterian because opposed to dancing. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, several years ago gave his wife the choice between a block lot in Minneapolis and a nice new bonnet. Disregarding the traditions of her sex she took the lot and recently sold it for ninety thousand dollars. The present value of the hat she had in mind at the time is not known. —Chicago Mail.

Of Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of America's nearest approach to a national hymn, who is living in Newton Center, Mass., at the age of seventy-seven, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his poem, "The Boys," wrote: "And there's a nice fellow of excellent pith. Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith. But he shouted a song for the brave and the free. Just so on his medal, 'My country, oh thee.'"

"Diamond Joe" Reynolds is one of the millionaire curiosities of Chicago. He invariably wears a plain gray suit without an overcoat, a hat several seasons behind, prunello gaiters that have been out of style for years, and always has in his shirt-front a first-water diamond as large as a filbert and as bright as a dewdrop. He owns more grain elevators than any man in the country and ships more grain than any two men on the Chicago Board of Trade. —Chicago News.

West Brookfield, Mass., has six couples who have experienced more than fifty years of wedded bliss, and one of the marriages was fifty-seven years ago. One of the marriage certificates recently issued by Town Clerk Bush was to Rev. W. B. Stone, aged seventy-five years, and brother of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell. The veteran groom's bride was Miss Martha Robinson, aged seventy-one years, the sister of Mr. Stone's first and second wives, and also of ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas. —Boston Journal.

#### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

##### Little Johnny, on being asked by his school teacher if he knew what was meant by "at par," replied that "ma was always at pa when he came home late." —Philadelphia Call.

Fogg-Phew! open the window, the room is full of gas. Fenderson—That can not be, for I took the precaution to blow it out before I lay down. —Boston Transcript.

Pasture was so successful with the Newark children that it is said he will next tackle a Jersey mosquito. But if the mosquito sees him first he won't. —Yonkers Statesman.

A poet says: "For thee I'd cast the world aside." It is hoped that he would might fly off its axis, thus bumping up against some of the other planets and frighten timid persons into fits. —N. Y. Telegram.

A man came into a cigar store, bought a cigar and threw a bad five-cent piece on the counter. He was hurriedly departing when the dealer called after him, "Hold on, hold on, it's bad!" "Never mind," answered the purchaser as he quickly passed out, "I'll smoke it anyhow." —N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.

Brown—I never could endure that Jones, he is so infernally lazy. Smith—Is he lazy? Brown—Too lazy to wink. And the worst of it is he sets such a wretched example that every one about him gets to be just as shiftless as he is himself. Smith—That so? Brown—Yes. They do say that even yeast won't work in his house. —Somerville Journal.

A Yankee who had never paid more than a shilling to see an exhibition, went to a New York theater one night to see the "Forty Thieves." The ticket seller charged him three shillings for a ticket. Passing the paste-board back, he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he marched. —N. Y. Independent.

Japanese etiquette requires that the lady shall give the signal for the termination of a visit from a gentleman. Japanese customs are singularly like our own. In this country the lady gives the signal for the termination of a visit, and the signal is: "George, I think I hear papa out in the backyard yanking the dog." The signal never fails. —Boston Courier.

Inquisitive Robbie.

Robbie—Say, Mr. Featherweight, don't you live anywhere at all? Mr. F.—Why, my little man, of course I do. What a question! Robbie—Well, I didn't know. You see sister Maud said last night that you had no address whatever, and, of course—I—What, ma? All right, I'm going. —The Rambler.



### RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

#### ASSURANCE.

I know that I shall stumble, in treading the path of right; That faded hopes of morning will be blasted ere the night; That after wearisome sowing, and waiting in long suspense, Tares will grow, and weeds will spring, my labor to recompense. But I know that my Heavenly Father—though fainting be my aim— Despiseth not the endeavor, if wrought in Jesus name; And though no reward appeareth, my fainting heart to cheer; Perchance, when the sheaves are gathered, His "Well done!" I shall hear.

I know that earth's pleasures are transient, That joy is akin to grief; That glad hearts will bleed with anguish and sigh in vain for relief; That clouds will obscure and darken the bright of my summer sky; That calm will be followed by tempest, with bows bent stern and high; But I'll clasp His hand the tighter, when darkness is the night; And I know—though strange the pathway— He'll guide me into light. And when wild waves rage and threaten my frail bark to overwhelm— When strength fails—hope is shaken and the Lord will take the helm.—*George Fletcher, in Detroit Free Press.*

#### TWO KINDS.

Preachers That Stand Above Their Audiences and Those That Stand Beside Them.

If a man wants to persuade another to engage in any important scheme, he sits down beside him and talks with him. He does not stand over him and orate and berate; he speaks quietly and persuasively to him, in a conversational and confidential tone, showing to his reason how reasonable is the scheme, and how well it will be to engage in it.

There are two styles of preachers—those that stand above their audience and those that stand beside them. The one makes himself a master, and the other a confidant. One imposes instruction and direction, like a little god; the other persuades, knowing that he also is but a man.

We have noticed that the young preacher almost always begins with a tone and in a manner that is magisterial and authoritative. He knows more than he will by and by, and he feels that people ought to accept his superior wisdom. It has lately come to him in the instruction he has received, and he imagines that it is something and peculiarly his own, which he can lay down to his less instructed hearers with a certain authority requiring their attention. Let him learn a lesson from the insurance agent or the book agent.

Religion is the matter of supremest importance to man. Men are willing generally to talk about it and to think about it. But religion is the most purely personal matter in the world. It is something that no one can make impose upon another man. A man must do his own repenting, and his own believing, and offer his own consecration, in his own time, in his own way, for his own reasons. It is every man's duty, but every man must do it himself; and every man somewhat resents the air of superior authority which a preacher may assume. He wants reason and persuasion, not dictation and authority.

"Come, let us reason together," says the Divine wisdom to man. The preacher can do no better. His business is not to reason at men, but with them. In the pulpit, the preacher can not make his address personal, as he could if sitting down by a man's side, but he should come as near to the effect of such personal conversation as he can. Let him seem to be putting himself into confidential relations with his hearers, talking to them, hearing and anticipating their objections, meeting their inquiries, treating them as on the same plane with himself, trying to encourage and persuade them to do what their own good reason and conscience approve. It is not wholly a matter of words, but of tone and manner; by which the speaker puts himself into fellowship with his hearers. He may rise at times to passion and eloquence, but as one might do it in talking with a few friends.

This is a very simple and primary lesson; but we know ministers whom it took years to learn it, and when learned, it was a great discovery to them and a great delight to their hearers.—*N. Y. Independent.*

#### THE ROBIN AND THE MOLE.

A Fable Illustrating the Difference Between the Materialist and the Christian.

A Mole, who had been hunting Earth-worms all day, stopped at the door of his long dark tunnel, and listened to the evening song of a Robin. The bird was perched upon a clump of Golden-rod, close by the Mole's run, whistling soft notes of praise.

"Who are you?" asked the Mole.

"I am Robin Redbreast," was the answer; "one of the great Bird family."

"You sing very sweetly," said the Mole.

"Ah! that is nothing," the Robin replied. "Have you never heard the morning concert of the Birds, Mr. Mole?"

"Concert? I know of no such thing," was the Mole's response.

"You surprise me!" exclaimed the Redbreast. "How can you have lived so long in these parts, and not have heard the morning praise of the Birds? You have much to learn, I assure you. Why, the air and trees are full of Birds, who float and sing in the early sunlight, and soar away into the heavens. Our Mother Earth has many other beautiful things; there are gay flowers of many colors and sweet fragrances; there are green grass, waving boughs and luscious fruits; there are blue skies, golden, white and rose clouds, nodding forests, sloping hills, and myriads of painted insects sporting in the sun. But there is nothing fairer to my eyes than the Birds, the beautiful Birds!"

So saying, Robin flew to the very top of the Golden-rod, and as he rocked back and forth whistled loudly the notes of his song.

"What are you saying?" cried the Mole. "I do not believe it! There are no such things as these you tell of. Flower and clouds, forsooth! Insects,

forests and concerts of Birds—it is incredible! I never saw them, I never heard them, and I am an old Mole, and am counted a wise one, too; for I have burrowed long and far, with scientific skill, beneath the ground."

"Dear me!" whistled the Robin, merrily. "That is no proof at all; for Earth has a life more lovely and wonderful above its surface than beneath!"

"Nay, nay!" laughed the Mole, scornfully. "I have burrowed all my life, and know and affirm that Earth produces nothing but fishing-worms!"

"Poor, blind Mole!" said the Robin, and flew away toward the setting sun. "Poor, deluded Bird!" squeaked the Mole, and ran back into his burrow.—*H. C. McCook, M. D., in S. S. Times.*

#### Atheism and Humanity.

Atheism dethrones man as well as God, and it is this inevitable conclusion of its premises that has rallied to theistic tendencies the men of science who, for a time, allowed their thought to drift away from God, because their methods did not seem to reach his throne. When God goes out of philosophy, man steps down from his position of importance among the creations, and takes his place with the perishable things of earth. Is it any wonder that men like John Fiske, with brilliant philosophical skill, but deep humanitarian devotion say: "We are wont to look upon atheism with unspeakable horror and loathing. Our moral sense revolts against it no less than our intelligence."—*Golden Rule.*

#### CHOICE EXTRACTS.

—You know truth by being true; you recognize God by being like Him.—*F. W. Robertson.*

—The ideal charity that is rare and large thing which is at ease, and is at work up and down and around itself. It is, in fact, an atmosphere rather than an avenue.—*E. S. Phelps.*

—Give me these links: First, sense of need; second, desire to get; third, belief that, though He withhold for a while, He loves to be asked, and fourth, belief that asking will obtain—give me these links, and the chain will reach from earth to Heaven, bringing all Heaven down to me, or bearing me up into Heaven.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

—Some persons are disposed to view truth in an abstract form. They endeavor to comprehend what is, always has been and forever must remain incomprehensible to finite minds. This way of looking at truth, they continue year after year, wondering meanwhile why faith is not strengthened. They might as well expect to cook a dinner by the heat of an iceberg.—*Dr. J. S. Van Dyke.*

—Many a man put in the seed who never saw the harvest, just as many another brought home ripe sheaves on which he bestowed no labor save that of the sickle. The worker for Christ, therefore, is to work in faith, expecting the Divine hand to secure the result. He has abundant reason to believe that good is done of which he has no knowledge, and will have none until the great day.—*J. W. Chambers.*

—Every man has his chance, not his neighbor's chance. Every man is not only measured, but weighed. The scales of God weigh as exceeding fine as the mills of God do grind. We are ground on the earth; but the grist is weighed in Heaven; and the nearer the sun the subtler is the rerefaction. We do not weigh so much over yonder. And what if the feathers on which we most plumed ourselves do not weigh at all?—*Christian Union.*

—The influence of a man's work outlives him. Both his good and evil deeds bear fruit long after he is counted with the dead. Take the case of Abraham for an illustration. His wonderful faith still lives as an encouragement to Christian believers; and his sins still furnish an excuse for evil to those who seek excuses for their own offenses. This continuity of one's influence on earth—and who dare affirm that it will not act everlastingly?—is a startling fact. Were it vocal, it would say to each and to all: "Put nothing but good deeds into your lives!"—*Zion's Herald.*

#### A USEFUL FISH.

The Carp and Its Marvelous Adaptation to Environment.

Some amphibious habits on the part of certain tropical fish are easy enough to explain by the fashionable clue of "adaptation to environment." Ponds are always very likely to dry up, and so the animals that frequent ponds are usually capable of bearing a very long deprivation of water. Indeed, our evolutionists generally hold that land animals have in every case sprung from pond animals which have gradually adapted themselves to do without water altogether. Life, according to this theory, began in the ocean, spread up the estuaries into the greater rivers, thence extended to the brooks and lakes, and finally migrated to the ponds, puddles, swamps and marshes, whence it took at last, by tentative degrees, to the solid shore, the plains and the mountains. Certainly the tenacity of life shown by pond animals is very remarkable. English carp bury themselves deeply in the mud in winter, and there remain in a dormant condition many months entirely without food. During this long hibernating period they can be preserved alive for a considerable time out of water, especially if their gills are, from time to time, slightly moistened. They may then be sent to any address, by parcels post, packed in wet moss, without serious damage to their constitution; though, according to Dr. Gunther, these dissipated products of civilization prefer to have a piece of bread steeped in brandy put into their mouths to sustain them beforehand. In Holland, where the carp are not so sophisticated, they are often kept the whole winter, being hung up in a net to keep them from freezing. At first they require to be slightly wetted from time to time, just to acclimatize them gradually to so dry an existence; but after awhile they adapt themselves cheerfully to their altered circumstances, and feed on an occasional frugal meal of bread and milk with Christian resignation.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Milk that stands too long makes bitter butter.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—In shipping butter the style of package has a great deal to do with the price obtained by the seller.

—It is much easier to keep an animal fat than to fatten it; hence the stock should always be kept in good condition, as they can be then more readily prepared for market.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Kentucky is said to have the best country roads to be found in America. They are made of limestone macadam, and are described as "broad, smooth, level, white, glistening turnpikes."

—In cases of poisoning, for arsenic give ground mustard, warm water and oil or milk. For strong alkalis give vinegar, oil and milk. For acids give warm of egg, soap-suds, chalk or soda. Warm effusions and fresh air are always in order.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Housekeepers who take their hands out of hot soap suds, and who frequently run out of doors afterward, need to have warm mittens for quick putting on and off. It is necessary to keep the wrists warmly covered, so that the blood passing into the hands shall not be chilled.—*Toronto Globe.*

—Disorder with farm work and surroundings is one of the greatest barriers to farmers. A multitude of little vexations would be removed if farmers would learn to be more tidy and orderly, and I also believe hundreds of farmers' sons have left the farm in consequence of disorderly management.—*Toledo Blade.*

—It is not so much what a bushel of corn may be worth on the farm as what it may contribute that is important. When converted into beef, butter, lard or pork it is only more easily transported, but also more readily salable. In the conversion of corn into concentrated or higher-priced products, manure matter is left on the farm, instead of being carried away, as would be the case if the corn were sold in its grain form.—*Troy Times.*

—To make Boston brown bread, mix well together a cup and a half of yellow corn-meal and the same of rye-flour, if rye-meal is not to be had. Into this put one teaspoonful of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one cup of molasses (not syrup). Stir cold water very gradually into this till you have a moderately stiff batter, beat it well; pour into a well greased three-quart pail, cover and set in a kettle of boiling water, steaming with the kettle covered at least four hours. This makes a large loaf. It is very nice when hot, and is good cold.—*Boston Budget.*

Cup Plum Pudding: Take one cup each of raisins, currants, flour, bread-crumbs, suet and sugar; stone and cut the raisins, wash and dry the currants, chop the suet and mix all the above ingredients well together; then add two ounces of cut candied peel and citron, a little mixed spice, salt and ginger, say half a teaspoonful of each, stir in four well beaten eggs and milk enough to make the mixture so that the spoon will stand upright in it; tie it loosely in a cloth or put it in a mould, plunge it into boiling water and boil for three and a half hours.—*Boston Globe.*

—How to Brush the Teeth: This is a matter of no small importance. Most people brush across the teeth from right to left. This manner of brushing the teeth will not remove the accumulation from between them, but tends rather to force the debris into the interstices. The brush should be placed against the teeth at the gums, and rotated towards the masticating surfaces. It will thus act somewhat like a bundle of fine tooth-picks. In order to make the work effectual, the brush should be applied, as described, both inside and outside the teeth, and also upon the grinding surfaces of the double teeth. The mouth should then be thoroughly rinsed with tepid water.—*Dr. Gilbert.*

#### WOMAN'S REST.

The Necessity of Keeping an Hand a Reserve of Physical Power.

Let every woman who finds her vital forces failing, who is growing nervous, as well as always weary, whose chief longing is for rest of mind and body, who begins to feel that life is not worth the living, stop now and here. Cut off all expenditure of effort that is not an absolute necessity, and curtail that necessity as much as possible. I do not mean that you should give up your worthy aims and purposes, but be sure that you can devote yourself to them safely.

Remember this: It is as important that you should keep a reserve of physical power on hand for future draughts, as that you should provide in a money way for sickness, accident and declining years.

So long as youth lasts you do not greatly feel this exhaustion of the physical forces, that is, your powers of recuperation are greater, yet every time you draw upon your strength to excess, you are obliged to go deeper and deeper into your vital resources in order to make repairs. And you never do get quite back to the old place, even though you are not conscious at the time of the act. You find after a while that a night's sleep does not make you as good as new again, after "overdoing," but it takes another day of rest and night of slumber to enable you to get back your usual vigor.

You can not help it? I know that it is true of some of you, that there are duties so absolute in their demands that you are compelled to do them so long as you are able to bear the strain, but by far the greater part could, and we would, diminish your burdens by a third. Social ambition in some cases—the fear of not doing as your neighbor does—a false idea of duty in others, a desire to accomplish much that would be pleasant to be able to do, the inability to say no to demands made upon time and energies, all of these things, singly or together, cause women to apply the lash when they find their physical nature lagging, and on they go until they fall down in their tracks.—*Colman's Rural World.*

—Governor Hauser, of Montana, says if he would relate his experience in life it would read "like a yellow-back dime novel."

### THIRTEEN TRICKS.

One of the Most Marvelous Games of Whist Played in This Country.

Whist-playing is a favorite pastime of commuters on the various railroads which carry passengers between this city and the New Jersey suburbs, and many an hour, especially in the winter, is thus pleasantly passed which would otherwise be tedious. Several of the railroads have placed tables between the seats, at which can be seen daily the same "set," and in front and behind interested spectators watch the game. The game of whist played on the Morris & Essex road has been noted for its perfection. There is one set composed of Mr. Dumont, of Summit, E. D. McConell, of Madison, and Messrs. Tolson, of Short Hills; for over ten years they have played together and they are considered the crack set of the road. Passengers crowd the aisles of the car, standing up to the very top of the roof, to watch the game. Mr. McConell had an experience recently on account of which he is naturally puffed up. He was playing fourth in hands; clubs were trumps and he held the following hand: Ace, king, queen, ten, eight and four of clubs, ace, king and queen of diamonds; ace, king, four and five of spades. Spades were led and he took the trick with the king and then led the ace of trumps. He took all the thirteen tricks himself—an extremely rare occurrence in whist.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dr. Samuel K. Cox, Washington, after a careful analysis, pronounced Red Star Cough Cure purely vegetable and most excellent for throat troubles. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Hon. Thos. L. James, ex-Postmaster-General, Indianapolis, Ind. S. Jacobs Oil as a pain-cure.

It seems a little strange that when we are tired we can best rest by retiring.—*Chicago Ledger.*

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell. The reason why, I can not tell."

It has often been wondered at, the bad odor this oft-quoted proverb has. It was probably because he, being one of the old-school doctors, made up pills as large as bullets, which nothing but an ostrich could swallow without nausea. Hence, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all derangements of the liver, bowels and stomach they are specific.

When a run once starts on a bank the most check you can get is the worse it is for the bank.—*Old City Derrick.*

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on account of its great curative powers.

#### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	\$4.00	4.75
Nat. cow...	2.25	3.40
Butchers' steers...	3.50	4.40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy...	3.75	4.15
Light...	3.25	3.80
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	72	75
No. 3 red...	55	60
Light...	52	55
CORN—No. 2...	28	29
OATS—No. 2...	27	29
RYE—No. 2...	42	44
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack...	1.80	1.85
HAY—Large baled...	5.00	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2...	72	75
CHEESE—Full cream...	11	12
EGGS—Choice...	12	12
BACON—Ham...	5	6
Shoulders...	5	6
Sides...	6	6
WOOL—M ssour unwashed...	14	16
POTATOES...	6	7
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4.00	4.75
Butchers' steers...	3.25	4.30
HOGS—Packing...	3.90	4.30
Good to choice...	3.75	4.15
WHEAT—Choice...	3.70	3.90
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	72	75
WHEAT—No. 3 red...	55	60
CORN—No. 2...	28	29
OATS—No. 2...	27	29
RYE—No. 2...	42	44
BUTTER—Creamery...	28	30
PORK...	11	12
COTTON—Middlings...	8	11
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4.30	5.60
HOGS—Packing and shipping...	3.70	4.60
Good to choice...	4.00	4.60
WHEAT—Winter wheat...	4.40	4.85
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	72 3/4	81 1/4
WHEAT—No. 3 red...	55 3/4	63 3/4
CORN—No. 2 spring...	81 1/4	83
OATS—No. 2...	37 1/2	37 3/4
RYE—No. 2...	50	52
BUTTER—Creamery...	28	30
PORK...	10	10 1/2
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Exports...	2.50	3.75
HOGS—Good to choice...	4.30	4.60
SHEEP—Common to good...	3.75	5.00
FLOUR—Good to choice...	3.75	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	91	93 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	32	33
OATS—Western mixed...	37 1/4	40
BUTTER—Creamery...	12	13
PORK...	10	10 1/2
PETROLEUM—United...	91	91 1/2

THE WORLD RENOWNED SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED. AN INCOMPARABLE ALLMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS AND A RELIABLE REMEDIAL AGENT IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

POISONED BY SCROFULA

The taint of scrofula in the blood should be got rid of or serious consequences may result. Consumption is undoubtedly scrofula of the lungs, and in its early stages may be cured by purifying the blood and building up the system. For this Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled. It also cures scrofula when it appears in the form of running sores, boils, blanches in the neck, catarrh, or in any other manner. While it purifies, Hood's Sarsaparilla also vitalizes and enriches the blood.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about three months. Before that time my blood was in a terrible condition. After using it for about one month my appetite was better and my general health greatly improved. For a medicine as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla too much can not be said."—*J. L. LINNIX, Bugbee House, Putnam, Ct.*

"I have been troubled with scrofula for three years, having running sores on my leg. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am getting well rapidly."—*ASA ELLER, South Bend, Ind.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 50¢ per bottle. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Don't Give Up.

I have had catarrh in head and nostrils so bad that there were great sores in my nose, and one place was eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work. My nose and head are well. I feel like another man.—*C. S. McMILLAN, Sibey, Jackson Co., Mo.*

For more testimonials of Ely's Cream Balm where catarrh is called for, it is in most newspapers and magazines. Price 50¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists. For circulars, ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND HEAD.

FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND HEAD.

HAY-FEVER

STOCK CUTS

We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS, or any other Cut shown in any specimen book, at the following quoted prices for 1895:—

A. N. KELLOGG NEWS-PAPER CO., 211 West Sixth St., Kansas City.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a single end of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's large treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 160 pages, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The right hand is the most sensible member of the body. It never gets left.

Asking One's Age.

A lady asked a gentleman his age. He replied: "What you do in every thing"—X. L. So does Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein excel all other medicines for cough, croup and consumption. Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga.

Box to blush unseen—Colored ladies.—*Lynn Item.*

\*\*\* Rupture, pile tumors, fistula and all diseases of the bowels (except cancer), radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Why is an ice-cream stand like a crematory? Because he is a cream-stealer.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c. Glen's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

It's the little things that tell—especially the little brothers and sisters.

The most desirable hair dressing ever offered to the public is Hall's Hair Renewer.

TOOTH IN—Getting acquainted with a cross dog.—*Hot Springs News.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

A PITBURN in pork—the tip of the pig's ear.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE MARK.

Free from Opium, Absolutely SAFE, SURE, PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHAS. A. VOGLER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Superior Nutrition the Life.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD.

THE WORLD RENOWNED SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED. AN INCOMPARABLE ALLMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS AND A RELIABLE REMEDIAL AGENT IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

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For the Grandest and Fastest Selling Book Ever Published.

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THIS is an entirely new and original work, just published and is the joint production of our greatest living authors, including Mary Cleaver, Marion Harland, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and if others, giving for the first time a complete history of the Lives and Deeds of 50 famous American women, telling how they have won their way from obscurity to fame and glory.

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LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH. OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sore and Calfs, Sprains and Galls, Sore Worn, Grain, Foot Rot, Hoof All, Lameness, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites, and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS.

Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Swellings, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites, and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS.

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

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every form of weakness?" But it does cure every disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe Iron Bitters. It is a fact that the most successful agents known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemist will substantiate the assertion that there are no more preparations of iron than any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a reasonable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly reliable iron combination had ever been made.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the stomach, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Neuritis, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia, for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it slowly, when taken by the first symptoms of weakness, restores the system to its normal state, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the result is equally marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular; and a nursing mother, abundant sustenance supplied for her child, finds in Brown's Iron Bitters in the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious to her system.

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

Used by the best manufacturers of cough medicines in the South. Combined with the Mullein plant of the old South. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

1600 Pounds TAYLOR'S PAGES' CLUES

Used by the best manufacturers of cough medicines in the South. Combined with the Mullein plant of the old South. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an outdoor patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope that I could be cured, and was called for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in New York having no connection with the hospital.

I saw the advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles, and I was cured. My joints were stiff, my eyes were inflamed, my hair fell out, and I was in a state of extreme weakness. I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

FREE

Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Contains the best SEEDS grown. Gardeners trade at special prices. Catalogue sent free. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. For postage free. Send your order to R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

LANDS LANDS

Map of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Lands in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlement. SEND FREE ADDRESS, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

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Is the finest toned and most durable in the world. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your nearest dealer for them. Illustrated catalogue mailed free by the manufacturers. LYON & HEALY, 162 STATE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "RELIABLE" HAIR-REMOVER. Removes all hair, except on the head, as it is applied by any horse. It is the best hair-remover in the world. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Price 50¢ per bottle. Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOOT, Rochester, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED!

German Asthma Cure never fails to give relief. It is the only cure for Asthma. It is the only cure for Asthma. It is the only cure for Asthma.

CONSUMPTION

Has a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of



STATE APPORTIONMENT.

The Apportionment Bill as Finally Passed by the Legislature. Following is the apportionment bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee and finally passed by the Legislature:

- SENATE DISTRICTS. 1. Brown and Doolittle, Marion, Morris and... 2. Johnson and... 3. Leavenworth... 4. Wyandotte... 5. Johnson and... 6. Linn and Anderson... 7. Bourbon... 8. Crawford... 9. Cherokee... 10. Labette... 11. Montgomery... 12. Neosho and... 13. Woodson and... 14. Coffey and... 15. Osage... 16. Douglas... 17. Shawnee... 18. Jefferson and... 19. Nemaha and... 20. Riley, Wabansaw... 21. Lyon and... 22. Elk and... 23. Jewell... 24. Sumner... 25. Sedwick... 26. Butler.

CAPITOL EXPENDITURES.

What a Special Committee of the Legislature Says About Extravagance in the Use of Public Funds. The Legislature has instructed the Committee on State Affairs in the two Houses to examine into alleged irregularities in the expenditure of the \$75,000 appropriated for repairing the east wing of the Capitol, from which the following extracts are taken:

Early during the last session of the Legislature a resolution was adopted, requesting that the State architect, General Anderson, be prepared plans for remodeling the Senate chamber, and an estimate of the cost thereof, and report the same to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to enable that committee to report an appropriation for the same. At that time the board was composed of J. H. Anderson, John Hammond and... The committee reports that the estimate of Mr. Carr, Mr. Hammond and... The committee estimates the cost of the work at \$75,000, and the appropriation by the Legislature of the \$75,000 to complete the work.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Probable Effect of the Passage of Morrison's Tariff Bill—An Outrageous Sugar Monopoly—Continued. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has written to Representative Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in regard to the probable effect of the passage of the Morrison tariff bill which will have on the revenue. In his letter he says the net reduction computed on last year's importations produces a decrease of \$12,000,000.

From the facts already found, as well as from the report on and the language of the act itself, we are impelled to the further conclusion that the present members of the board of architects, all well known to us as the architects, all well known to us as the architects, all well known to us as the architects... The committee estimates the cost of the work at \$75,000, and the appropriation by the Legislature of the \$75,000 to complete the work.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese Consul at New York Expresses His Surprise at the Apathy of the East in the Late Outrages. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Mail and Express publishes the following interview with Ching Hoy, the Chinese consul in this city, based upon a St. Louis dispatch saying that the Chinese Imperial Government contemplates retaliatory measures on account of the treatment accorded Chinese subjects in this country.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Record publishes a six column article on the management of the soldiers' orphans schools of Pennsylvania, which alleges not only official discrimination, neglect and corruption but that a syndicate is profiting at the rate of \$50,000 a year in the management of four of the schools. A voluminous array of figures are given to support the allegations.

SMALL-POX ISLAND.

The Bodies of Small-Pox Victims at Kansas City Washed out by a Stiff Current. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—A change in the current of the Missouri river has recently been brought about by the ice gorge in the Kansas river near Wyandotte, and is fast washing away the island in the current near the Clay County bridge, which for a number of years has been used by the pest house.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Among the confirmations of the Senate yesterday were the following: Receipts of Public Monies—John La Farge at Deadwood, Dak.; Frank Dale at Wichita, Kan.; W. B. Browflee, at Larned, Kan.; Postmasters—J. S. McCartney, Garnett, Kan.; John Wright, Sedwick, Kan.; W. J. Meade, Oberlin, Kan.; G. B. Falconer, Minneapolis, Kan.; Dennison Howe, Fairfield, Neb.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM.

J. W. FERRY. Desires every body to know that he has every one of the BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF goods ever brought to this market, consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, Glassware, Tinware, HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc., And, in fact, anything needed by man during his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. And you will be pleased with his Bargains.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. W. P. PUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toleda. DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. KENWARD PHELP DEAD. Death of the Well Known New York Journalist. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Kenward Phelps, the well known journalist, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 158 Lawrence street, Brooklyn. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. MISCELLANEOUS. Osage Mills, J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED. MARKET PRICES.—PAID FOR—WHEAT & CORN. MANUFACTURES "GILT EDGE" AND— "The Choice of that Wife of Mine." Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND. OSAGE MILLS, Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kan.