VOL. XIII—NO. 31. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. MARCH 22, 1884. WHOLE NO. 613

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

An Illustrated Farm and Home Weekly Newspaper.

KIMBALL & STEVENS.
Publishers,
Lawrence Kansas.

The SPIRIT of KANSAS aims to be a first class family Journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interests that go to make up the greater part of our Western Life. It will be found useful to those engaged in any of the departments of rural labor. Its miscellany, original and selected, will be such as will interest and instruct. Its editorial page will treat of matters relating to our social, industrial, and political life, wherever and whenever the interests of the great working masses appear involved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall endeavor to make a paper representing the great west.

Our regular subscription price, for single subscibers will be as usual $1.25 with liberal reduction to clubs.

Agents are wanted in every county in the west to whom commissions will be given that will enable them to coin money

ADVERTISERS.

Can have but a limited portion of our space. The SPIRIT will be a paper for the reader and the space we have to spare for advertising will be valuable, but in proportion to circulation will be cheaper than that of most other papers of its class.

Rates, 10 cents per line of space each insertion agate measure, 14 lines to an inch.

FLAX CULTURE.

The culture and growth of flax in Kansas has received but little attention from the hands of farmers. Why it is that it should be so disregarded, is a problem somewhat difficult to solve. It is no experiment, for it has been tried and tested times without number, for more than twenty years in the older counties in this state, and in every instance has proven a source of remuneration to those who have tried it.

There is hardly a farm in the state, no matter how rich or poor, it may be, but what will grow the product. In fact, those upland farms are the best adapted to its culture. The bottom lands along the Kaw river, are most too rich and fertile for it, from these considerations:

First, the flax will grow most too tall, and is somewhat difficult to harvest, and second, rich land will send the flax weeds of different kinds, that must be harvested with the flax. This is not so with the uplands. On these it will not grow tall, and at the same time will produce more seed, which in this state is the most paying part of its production.

The flax that has been raised in this state thus far has been raised only for the seed, while in the older states in times past, the lint has been the greatest revenue to the producer. It is to be hoped that the time is in the near future when machinery will be constructed all over the state that will not only utilize the seed, but also the lint, and thus put an end to the enormous amount of money that is daily and hourly sent to the neighboring states for the oil it produces.

When we take into consideration the enormous amount of money that is expended annually for the products of flax only, it will be found a very potent factor in the commerce of this state. Years ago in the older states, it was quite a difficult task to raise flax, but since machinery has been brought into recognition, it has been found quite as easy to raise ten acres of flax as ten acres of corn.

Nearly every reaper that has been sent out from eastern machine shops for the last fifteen years are so constructed that they can cut flax with as great ease and pleasure as that of wheat or oats. At the same time it is far easier to save it than either of the latter, requiring but little attention from the time it is cut until it is in the granary. Wheat, oats and barley have for several years at intervals, been troubled with chintz bugs. The visits of these obnoxious insects came nearly every year, with the exception of very wet ones, and almost entirely destroying the crop. But these insects find no room and hibernate, while on the contrary where flax is successfully grown, the insects are never known.

A few miles north of Lawrence, on the Kaw river, on the uplands, several farmers for the past five years have made it a specialty to raise as much flax as wheat or corn, and at no time within that period have they failed, and in every instance they have made more real money from their crop of flax than their corn or wheat. In conversation with these farmers they inform us that if any crop is to be uncared for, it is the wheat or corn. These have never at any time failed to bring from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half per bushel for the seed, while the lint, which for want of manufactories, has been fed to stock.

PROHIBITION IN ATCHISON.

When the prohibition law is made effective in Atchison and Leavenworth, it will be conceded to prevail throughout the state. The outlook at Atchison is that it will soon be enforced there. A large and enthusiastic temperance convention held in that city on Tuesday, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the legislature of the State of Kansas, in 1879, submitted the question of the liquor traffic to the people, to be voted on at the November election of 1880, and at said election the constitutional amendment abolishing said traffic was adopted by 7,998 majority, and after said vote was canvassed, several cases were commenced by saloonkeepers to test the validity of said amendment, and the supreme court of the state declared said amendment legally and fairly submitted, and a part of the constitution; and,

Whereas, The said legislature in 1881, passed, by a large majority, the prohibitory law, to give force and effect to said amendment, and after said law was passed, the supreme court of Kansas declared said law constitutional, and a part of the law of the land; and,

Whereas, The supreme court of Kansas has recently decided in the case of the People ex rel A. H. Vance, county attorney of Shawnee county, vs. the city of Topeka, that it is a violation of the law to give aid and encouragement to the operation of licensing liquor saloons in this state; and,

Whereass, The supreme court has recently deposed County Attorney Foster, of Saline county, for refusing to perform his official duty under the prohibitory law; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Atchison county, in convention assembled, demand,

First, That every citizen of Atchison county shall yield implicit obedience to the constitution and laws of the state as expressed in the amendment, statute and decisions of the supreme court aforesaid by abandoning at once all efforts to sell intoxicating liquors in violation thereof.

Second, That the county attorney of Atchison county, and the sheriff, undersheriff, constables and marshals and police officers of said county perform their respective duties as set forth in the 12th section of said prohibitory law.

Third, That all city governments in Atchison county take immediate steps to close the saloons and other illegal drinking places within their respective jurisdictions.

And we hereby solemnly declare that we will no longer tolerate in our county the presence of saloons and their keepers who openly and flagrantly violate our constitution and laws, but will use every legal means in our power to suppress the saloons, and punish the keepers to the fullest extent of the law, and we will support no man for public office in Atchison county who neglects or refuses to do his whole duty under the law and his official oath to suppress the illegal traffic on intoxicating liquors in said county.

And we hereby pledge to all city and county officers our united support in every honest effort made by them to suppress said illegal traffic in our county.

We make these demands and pledges because the peace of society, the public morals, the welfare and the good name of our county imperatively demand such action.

A complaint against the city authorities for neglect to enforce the law, was signed by some forty citizens, and forwarded to the attorney general of the state at Topeka, that he may begin quo warranto proceedings to oust the city government. It looks very much as if prohibition is bound to prohibit even in the border cities.—[Emporia Republican.

Eudora.

Spring is opening out in full bloom, and farmers of this vicinity are preparing for their crops.

J. J. Hiddleton, of the elevator, reports business as good as ever. That he has his hands full all the while.

The A., T. & Santa Fe are making things look as neat as a new pin. They are painting the tank, bridges, etc.

The A. O. U. W. is adding new members to its order at nearly every meeting. S. V. Carr was initiated at their last meeting, and they have one or two more for the next meeting. It is a good and substantial insurance company, based on social principles.

Mr. Hill, the manager of the firm of Gardner, Hill & Co., is pushing the work rapidly on their new building, and they think they will have it ready to occupy by the 10th of April.

Charles Pilla is keeping his own books since W. D. Greenlee moved to Lawrence. Mr. Pilla understands the business, but has not the time he should have. He has an immense business to look after, besides keeping his books.

Miss Katie Miller, who has been visiting her parents and friends of this vicinity, will leave for Chicago, Sunday. Miss Katie is well known here and is very popular, and her friends regret to see her leave. Come again, Katie, at some future time.

Eudora is booming this spring. No less than three new building are under construction at the present time. She will be a good one in the near future.

THE pope made two more cardinals yesterday.

GEN. LOGAN'S strength as a presidential candidate is growing.

THE Missouri river at Yankton, rose fifteen feet on Thursday night.

FARMER FUNSTON has taken the oath of office, and is now a genuine congressman.

GEN. GRANT favors Logan for president, and Grant's head is very apt to be level.

IF JOHN A. MARTIN is the next governor of Kansas, he will be a very popular executive.

THE editorial trip to Florida is declared off, and some new arrangement will have to be made.

England does not have free trade in practice. She has a high tariff for revenue on many of the necessaries of life.

GEN. and Mrs. Grant are spending a few weeks in Washington. It is the first time he has been out since his fall in December.

CAPT. ROBERT SMALLS, the well-known colored citizen of South Carolina, has been elected to Congress in place of the late E. M. McKay.

NOT less than half a dozen different shows will at once enter the field, and each will be the the biggest that ever exhibited.

IT is said that Pulitzer is not making such a success of the New York World as he expected. His Morning Journal was a phenomenal success.

THE chairman of the national republican central committee, Senator Sabin, voted for the Fitz John Porter relief bill, and has thereby offended some of the politicians.

JAY GOULD was driven from the track in Kansas City, a few days ago. It happened in this way: Two engines claimed the right of way on the same track, one a Mo. Pacific, and the other a Chicago & Alton. They met on the same track, and put their muscle to a test. After considerable headwork the Missouri Pacific gave way.

A ST. JOSEPH wholesale liquor dealer sold whisky to a retail dealer in Kansas, who was selling in violotion of Kansas law, and the St. Joseph wholelale dealer had the best of reasons for believing it. Held by Judge Martin of Atchison, that the St. Joseph man could not recover the cost of his whisky sold to be disposed of in violation of Kansas law.

The great cattle scare has ended, and it appears that there has been no contagious disease. But considerable good will come out of it. Attention has been called to so many defects in our means of protection against infectious diseases, that much besides necessary legislation will be had. Much has been learned in regard to disease, and in future more care will be taken to keep stock healthy.

SENATOR PLUMB is himself a stock man, and so when he heard of the cattle disease in Kansas, he knew what it meant. He would have understood it very well if he had not been interested, but probably this fact added speed to his action. It was through his influence and energy that the bill to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among cattle was so promptly passed by the senate.

DEMOCRATIC disunion is what is coming because of an attempt to make free trade a prominent plank in the democratic creed. The democrats are having a sorry time of it in trying to find some ground to stand upon. The great trouble with them is, that they are looking more to getting office than to the welfare of the country, and so they catch at every bit of drift wood they see floating down the stream.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER 1.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With billious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. KITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

GOV. ST. JOHN is satisfied that within ten years a prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the United States will be submitted to the several states.

If you are a frequenter or a residant of a miasmatic district, baricade your system against the scourge of all n w countries—ague, billious and intermittant fevers—by the use of Hop Biters.

NEWS NOTES.

Long's tobacco warehouse at Manheim, Pa., was burned Thursday morning.

The Josephine Hotel, at Hot Springs, Ark., burned Thursday. Loss, $8,000.

Four million feet of lumber were burned at Northern Pacific Junction, Minn., recently.

Charles Pope was fatally shot by John Cochane Wednesday night, at Warrentown, Jefferson County, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce has protested against the passage of hostile patent laws by Congress.

William Heifenstein, a German, fell into a well containing fourteen feet of water and was drowned, at Dallas, Tex.

Jesse Carter, of Allegheny County, Pa., who was sentenced to hang April 3, was respited by the Governor until June 1.

The ravages of locusts at Tieul, Yucatan, are causing a general emigration of the people, and have paralyzed all industries.

Minister Wallace brought the Grand Vizier of Turkey to reason by hinting that he was in readiness to receive his passports.

The appointment of C. B. Sabin to the United States Judgeship of the Eastern District of Texas, gives general satisfaction at Austin.

A reward is offered for Jerry Roan, a leading Irish citizen of Madison, Ind., who mysteriously disappeared from that place March 16.

German and Russian ministers at Berne are instructed to co-operate with the Austrian minister with regard to measures against anarchists.

The bill making it mandatory upon cities of twenty thousand inhabitants and upward to adopt civil service rules has passed the New York Assembly.

There is the greatest exasperation in Pekin against France. If she advances her extravagant demands, public opinion will prevent their acceptance. The Black-flags are on the verge of mutiny, their pay being in arrears.

General and Mrs. Grant have taken quarters at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, and will remain there for a month. The Swedish doctor who is treating General Grant expects to have him able to walk with ease by another week.

John Bristol and family were returning from a party at Parshallville, Livingston County, Mich., the other night, when their horses left the road, overturned the carriage, and Sarah, Mr. Bristol's fourteen-year-old daughter, had her neck broken.

Elisha Adams, a grocer of Glencoe, Ont., was recently the recipient of a letter from lawyers in the old country informing him that a large fortune, stated to be over $12,000,000, awaited the heirs of Alexander Anderson, late of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

President Arthur gave another Congressional State dinner at the White House lately, at which a company of fifty-four were entertained. The guests on this occasion were twenty-three Representatives, with their wives, and a few personal friends of the President.

It has been decided at the miners' meeting held at Brazil, Ind., to continue the strike begun there the 1st inst., as it is understood that aid is promised the strikers from other districts. About one thousand men are out on the expectancy of its being a protracted struggle. Many have gone elsewhere. The reduction is from one dollar per ton down to seventy-five cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of screened coal.

A carefully compiled statistical record of the yellow fever deaths in Vera Cruz since 1867 shows the worst years to have been 1877, '78, '81 and '83. The last was the worst year ever known, the death rate amounting to 747. The worst months were June, August and September. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven was the least fatal year, there having been but seven deaths during the whole year.

Ladies approve smoking the "Little Joker" tobacco.

Letter From Assemblyman Hoag.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
ALBANY, April 13, 1883.

During my temporary residence here the past winter I contracted a severe cold, which for a time confined me to my room and rendered me unfit to attend to my duties. I not only suffered all the inconveniences which usually attend a heavy cold, but was afflicted with a tightness in the chest, accompanied with a severe pain, which made breathing difficult and rest impossible. I tried the usual remedies—cough drops, cough cordials, &c., but received no substantial relief until I applied Allcock's Porous Plasters, on my back and chest.

These I put on when retiring, and was delighted to find myself much bbtter the next morning. In two days I was well. That, and the experience I have had with Allcock's Plasters in my family, has convinced me that for coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, rheumatism and local pains, Allcock's Porous Plasters are the quickest and most effective remedy extant. JOHN HOAG.

Alfred E. Miller Corydon, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Btters for some time and consider it the best medicine in the market."

Minneapolis Messenger: Geo. H. Campbell, near Lindsey, oue day last week, killed 104 rats.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

To Ladies.—If you wish to render your skin white and soft, use Glenn's Sulpher Soap.

Seventeen recruits were recently added to the Twentieth Infantry at Fort Hays.

Fashion is queen. Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs of goods. 10c. for any color. Get at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt.

Al Walters, who lives near Milfords, Riley county, has killed seven wild cats this winter.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, impotence, Sexual Dibility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." $1.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic is endorsed by physicians- Ask for Colden's; take no other. Of druggists

COLORLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regreted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

THERE is little doubt but that Charley McComas is dead. It is now thought that he died of cold and neglect during the retreat of the Indians through the mountains. They seem unable to account for his loss.

Sept. 14th 1880.

Hop Bitters Co., TORONTO:

I have been sick for the past six years suffering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bittert.

SIMON ROBBINS.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarr, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousand of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble, was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time. A Distinguished lawyer of Wayne Co. N. Y.

The appointment of Judge Brewer to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McCrary, will give great satisfaction in this part of the circuit.

Epilepsy Entirely Cured.

Prof. Irving B. Smith, of Pike N. Y., makes the following statement. Samaritan Nervine has entirely cured me of epileptic fits."

A mad dog scare exists at Fairplay, Marrion county.

Dyspeptic, nervous people, "out of sorts," Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic will cure. Ask for Colden's. Of druggists.

Clrpp's restaurant at Emporia, has burned.

Hard to Believe.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a Kidney disease after his body swollen as big as a barrel and he had neen given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M. M. Devereaux of Iona, Mich., who says: "After thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every one to know what a boon it is.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS"

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Troches, 12c. Liquid, 50c.

The registration of Lawrence 2,029.

Merited Praise.

The universal praise bestowed upon Kidney-Wort as an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys Liver and Bowels, is well merited. Its virtues are universally known and its cures are reported on all sides. Many obstinate cases have succumbed to it after they had been given up by the doctors and a a thorough treatment will never fail to cure. Sold by all druggists. See Adv't.

The Monarch Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined is the latest improvement in agricultural implements, designed for hoeing (with horse.) Potatoes, Corn Beets, Cabbage, Turnips, etc. See advertisement of Monarch Mfg. C., in another column.

Cladwell is to have stock yards.

NO LADY SAFE—In attempting to use any other Soda than De Land's. All over this broad land their name is a synonym of excellence.

A gang of horse thieves have been hiding in the northern part of Marion county.

When You Feel Blue

and your back aches' and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning, and your bowels are sluggis or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseeastd Kidneys- Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys. Liver, Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

The young people of Peabody, will organize a Literary Society.

Charles Craythorn, Bethlehem Ia., says: I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and it has benefited me."

A destructive fire occurred at Bellevile on Feb. 20th. Several persons were more or less injured.

A dressing to beautify gray hair every family needs. Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.

Eleven tramps were recently locked up at Fort Scott on one day.

It Seems to Satisfy

A family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family. Mrs. Jines, Albany.

The Minneapolis Messnger wants the townships named as well as numberde

Lundington, Mich, Feb. 2. 1880.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years ther is no medicine that surpasses them for billious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate.

H. T. ALEXANDER.

The Burlington Saivngs Bank has declared a dividend of 12 der cent.

Physician's sanction has been accorded to that standard disinfectant, Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

"Hill's Hair Dye," black or brown, 50 cents.

Maine farmers are selling potatoes at 30 cents a barrel.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and soft, silky texture by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam.

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

KIMBALL & STEVENS, Publishers.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 29, 1884.

Republican National Convention—Official Call.

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election. The Republican electors of the several States, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, securing free suffrage and an honest count of ballots, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the land by maintaining a National Government pledged to these objects and principles, are cordially invited to send from each State four delegates at large, and from each Congressional district two delegates, and for each Representative at large two delegates to the Convention. The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular Delegate State Conventions, called on not less than twenty days' published notice, and held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days before the time fixed for the meeting of the National Convention. The Republicans of the various Congressional districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at separate popular delegate conventions, called on similar notice, and held in the Congressional districts at any time within the fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the State conventions, or by sub-divisions of the State conventions; and such delegates shall be choosen in the latter method if not elected previous to the meeting of the State convention. All district delegates shall be accredited by the officers of such district conventions. Two delegates shall be allowed from each Territory and from the District of Columbia, similarly chosen. Notices of contests shall be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public; and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

D. M. SABIN, Minnesota, Chairman.
JOHN A. MARTIN, Kansas, Secretary.

IT is now pretty clearly settled that it is not the foot and mouth disease at all, that is affecting the cattle of the state, but the same as that of Illinois and Iowa, a kind of foot rot.

IT may not be generally known, but it is true that American hens fail to supply our demand for eggs, and so we import them. The hen business, therefore, is one that is not overdone.

JEFF. DAVIS is a poor old fool. He will soon have the south disinthralled to take the helm of Government. If it be God's will, may the old man live to see this nation one people, with no north, no south.

THE governor's message was printed in pamphlet form and circulated even before the legislature had decided to have it done. The NEWS and the TRIBUNE were the only papers in the city to publish it in full.

OUR people are not in favor of very much legislation just now, and do not believe in expending the whole $15,000 appropriated about the first thing that was done.

SENATOR INGALLS last evening gave a reception to Mr. Funston, at his residence in Washington which was attended by a large number of congressmen, their families and other officials.

DR. JONES, who has filled the M. E. Church in Leavenworth, last year, has been tendered the place of State Lecturer, by the state temperance union. The state is to be divided into two districts, north and south, Mr. Campbell to have one, and Mr. Jones the other.

A CONVENTION of the Anti-Monopolists of the United State is called to meet in Chicago, at noon on Wednesday, May 14, 1884, for the purpose of nominating a presidential ticket. The quota of representation will be four delegates and four alternates from each Congressional District, four from each territory, and four from the District of Columbia.

THE PRIZES recently offered by St. Nicholas, for the best original illustrations by young artists under seventeen years of age, brought more than nine hundred pictures under the notice of the judges. The names of winners and reproductions of the successful drawings will appear in the April St. Nicholas.

THE APRIL CENTURY will contain two thoughtful papers on matters of current discussion, in which Mr. Walter B. Hill gives the Southern view of "Uncle Tom Without a Cabin," and as a citizen; while Prof. Samuel Willard reviews the tendencies of the latest scientific theories under the title, "The Destiny of the Universe."

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The issue for April of this magazine marshals a strong array of interesting and selected articles leading the way with one by Cardinal Newman, entitled "The Inspiration of Scripture," which professes to give the view of the Roman Church on this subject. Other articles bearing on the interests of religion are: "The Christian Revolution," by W. S. Lilly, and "Christianity and Politics," from the Saturday Review. A semi-religious paper of remarkable interest, is by the Bishop of Carlisle, and is called "Thoughts about Apparitions." Other papers of interest, scientific in their character, are: "An Invitation to Dinner," by Andrew Wilson, F. R. S. E., and "The Germ Theory of Zymotic Diseases." H. H. Stathem's article on "Mozart," gives an admirable sketch of that great composer. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1.00.

Whether the United States are to regain their former pre-eminent rank as a commercial and naval power on the seas, is a question that no American can contemplate with indifference. The subject is discussed with marked ability in the North American Review for April, by the Hon. Nelson Dingley, M. C., who opposes the project of admitting foreign built ships to American register, and by Capt. John Codman, who is well known as a zealous advocate of that measure. Judge J. A. Jameson, in the same number of the Review, discusses the question, "Shall Our Civilization be Preserved?" pointing out the means that are at hand for withstanding the various agencies, physical, moral and intellectual, which threaten to overturn our existing civil and and social institutions. The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff gives a sketch of the "Development of Religious Freedom." Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes of "Changes in the Climate of North America," with special reference to the increasing frequency of disastrous floods. Prof. C. A. Eggert offers "A Plea for Modern Languages" in the higher education; and Julian Hawthorne discourses of "Literature for Children."

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

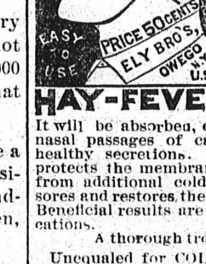
The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in *Harper's Monthly*, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In these days of adulteration, it is a comfort to smokers to *know* that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and made from the best tobacco the world produces.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the *best* and purest made. All dealers have it. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM



has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. An article of undoubted merit. Is convenient and cleanly. It causes no pain nor sneezing.

IT IS NOT A **LIQUID OR SNUFF**

HAY-FEVER Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment will cure.

Unequaled for COLD in the HEAD, Headache and Deafness, or any kind of mucus membranal irritations. Send for circular. By mail, prepaid, 50c. a package—stamps received. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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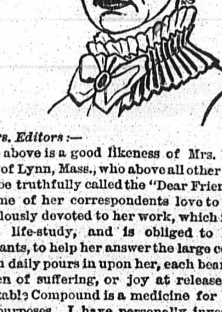
A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston *Globe*.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

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A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

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If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

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FLORESTON

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Positively the Shortest Line from KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON & ST. JOSEPH

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Through to Chicago without change.

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Remember, that Through Tickets by this Line can be had at all principal stations in the west. Be sure that your tickets read over the Old Reliable Route

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Improved Novelty FOLDING TABLE.

OVER 500,000 IN DAILY USE.

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ALSO FOR A

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PIC-NIC AND GARDEN PARTIES Will Have Them.

Stands firm when in use, and can be folded, occupying no space when not in use

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All Styles of Gas Stoves for Sale or Rent. call and see them.

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No. 38 Massachusetts St., 4th Door North of Post Office

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ENGINE TRIMMINGS, PLUMBING, BRASS GOODS, GAS PIPE,

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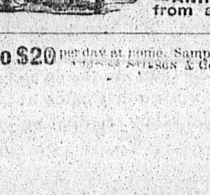

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The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

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ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. ☞Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing the cause. Routs bilious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. ☞Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Relieves

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To enable you to test all the numbers of the series, we will send a compartment box containing one gross of Lenox Pens,—assorted, twelve each of the twelve numbers (144 pens) by mail, postpaid for $1.00, or a handsome nickelplated, spring-covered case containing two of each number (24 pens), for twenty-five cents.

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18 and 20 Astor Place, New York City.

ALL FOR 30 CENTS. 1 pkg. each of Sugar Trough gourd, Prize Head Lettuce, Acme Tomato, *Choice Pansy, and blotched and striped Petunia. I have grown the gourds by the acre to hold from four to five gal's. each. With each order I will send my treatise on fence worth TEN Dollars to any Farmer. Address* WALDO F. BROWN BOX 75, OXFORD OHIO.

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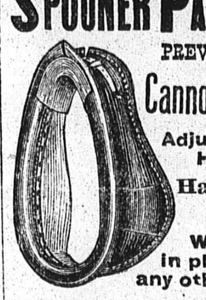

Cannot Choke a Horse

Adjusts Itself to any Horse's Neck,

Has two Rows of Stitching,

Will hold Hames in place better than any other Collar.

Same price as old style

I have the agency for this famous collar and freely recommend it to my customers as the most sensible style in use. Try them.

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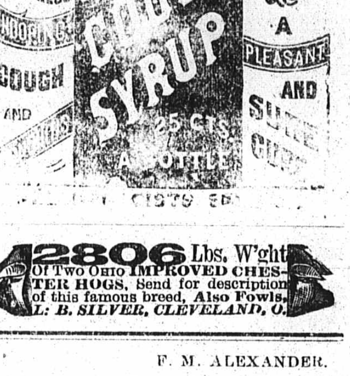

12806 Lbs. W'ght Of Two Ohio IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed, Also Fowls. L. B. SILVER, CLEVELAND, O.

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Casady Sulkey Plows, the best in use.	Dayton Corn Planter.
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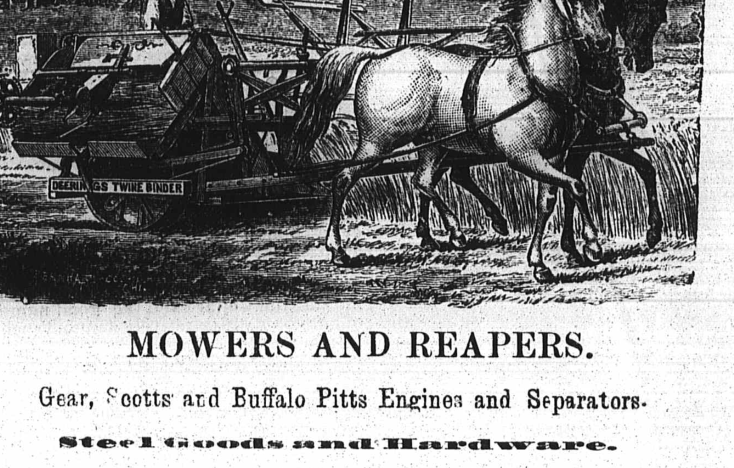

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Gear, Scotts and Buffalo Pitts Engines and Separators.

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And all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenter Tools, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Pumps, Etc.

PRICES ALWAYS LOW.

Special inducements offered on All Kinds of Stoves. Call and see me, and I will do you good

Hon. Thos. P. Ochiltree.

Proposer of the Famous Lasker Resolutions.

There is probably no other Representative in the Forty-eighth Congress whose name is more frequently mentioned throughout the United States, and even in foreign countries, than is that of the above Congressman from Texas. This sudden notoriety has been gained by Mr. Ochiltree's introduction a few weeks ago to the House of Representatives, of the now famous Lasker resolutions, which Prince Bismarck has thrust back upon our Congress with the intimation that our country should attend to its own affairs. This insult stirs the American heart to resent it, and brings Mr. Ochiltree into a national prominence in connection with the affair which will perpetrate his name in our civil history.

Mr. Ochiltree is a resident of Galveston, Texas, and the first native Texan ever elected to our Congress. He represents twenty-seven counties, which comprise the seventh district, and contains over 37,000 square miles of territory, reaching from Galveston, on the Gulf, to Eagle Pass on the Upper Rio Grande. He was elected to Congress as an Independent by a majority exceeding 3,000 votes over Findlay, the Democratic candidate.

After receiving a limited education at the public schools of his State, at the age of seventeen he became a private in the Texas Rangers, and was engaged in the campaign against the Apache and Comanche Indians in 1854—55. When the war broke out Mr. Ochiltree went in with the Confederacy, and his war record on the staffs of Generals Green, Taylor and Sibley is replete with incidents of bravery that would have been more profitable in a better cause. But when the victorious armies of the North had suppressed the rebellion, Colonel Ochiltree accepted the new order of things in good faith, and in time was appointed United States Marshal of Texas by President Grant, and thereafter was appointed United States Commissoner of Emigrantion to Europe, in which capicity he several times visited foreign countrie, and when in Berlin had numerous audiences with Bismarck on emigration affairs.

In personal appearance Mr. Ochiltree is one of the original freaks of human nature. Heavy set, with canary colored unkept hair and heavy light colored mustache, eyes twinkling with good nature, a ruddy complexion, protuding lips and rather antiquated dress, he is a striking oddity in the present Congress, but very popular and always the centre of a group of attentive listeners.

The City Election.

There ought to be more interest than is apparent in the coming city election. We remember what an excitement there was worked up last year. How much bitter feeling, and what a disgraceful, dirt-flinging campaign it was.

And the issue was a false one. No great interests were at stake, as was proved by the result. Of course an effort was made in behalf of prohibition. But the anti-prohibition party, as it was then called, was successful, and still the saloons were closed. Hence we say the issue was a false one.

But an earnest campaign was waged, while this year the feeling is one of apathy. It is a fair instance of the ingruous features of our politics.

This election is more important than that of last year. Its results may be freighted with more important interests. It is a good thing to be free from saloons. Probably no one will deny this. But this matter is now settled. Now comes that of material advancement. Saloons are non-productive. They send out nothing improved in usefulness or increased in value for having been in them.

We now want to establish positive productive industries. We want manufactories. We want to protect the property we have. We want to open the avenues of progress. One great aid in this direction will be water works. They would be a powerful auxiliary to future growth.

The mayor is one of our most progressive and most enterprising men. The council to serve with him next year should be of like metal. Let every ward see to it that it elects a wide-awake, progressive man to the council.

It matters little what else he is—what his political ideas—so that he is a man ready for the progressive era now opening for this city. Elect only men of action, energy and advanced ideas. There should be only men of courage and judgment in the Lawrence city council another year.

Another important matter is the election of a school board. More attention should be given to this matter. No one is fit to be a member of a school board who has not an active interest in school matters. He should also know something of teaching, be well read, and abreast with the advanced thought of the day.

Our citizens will do well to give these matters serious consideration, and not fall back on the idea, that it does not make much difference any way.

HORTICULTURAL.

The March meeting of the Douglas County Hoticultural Society took place at the University on Saturday last, pursuant to notice.

For the afternoon session the meeting adjourned from Prof. Snow's room to the new Chemical building, which is admirably lighted and ventilated, and appears to be perfect in all its appointments. This is Prof. Bailey's headquarters.

The committee appointed at the February meeting to examine the Wheeler patent cannery, which was brought to the notice of the society at that time, made the examination and reported the following:

Your committee appointed to examine the Wheeler Patent Cannery, beg leave to report, that we have made an examination into its merits, as far as we could at this season of the year, not having any fruit (except apples), to can. We have tried and tested so far as practicable, its merits, and the process of canning, and are of the opinion that this invention will prove to be of great value to the small fruit grower, in preserving fruits at home with but little labor, and in good condition.

(Signed) WM. EVATTS,
D. G. WATT,
Committee.

After this report was made, the regular order of business, on motion, was dispensed with in order to listen to a lecture from Prof. Bailey, on "Horticultural Chemistry."

As very much of the interest of this scientific lecture consisted in the chemical experiments, resolving air and water etc., into their their constituent gases and re-resolving them back into their original elements, etc., etc., the reader could form only an imperfect idea of the practical merits of the lecture; hence we omit it, in this connection.

C. W. Sexton inquired of Prof. Bailey what the fertilizing effect of lime on our soil would be. The reply was, that as this was a limestone region, there was lime enough in the soil for the supply of that element to the growing crop. It might, however, be a benefit as a mechanical agent.

Another member inquired as to the fertilizing properties of salt. The Professor replied that salt was not a fertilizer. It was, however, an absorbent, and it might be useful, when applied in small quantities, in absorbing moisture.

Prof. Bailey was made an honorary member of the society, and a hearty vote of thanks tendered for the lecture.

The following paper was then read by Wm. Evatts:

STRAWBERRY CULTURE FOR PROFIT.

The strwberry has assumed great importance among our cultivated fruits, and great progress has been made in the production of new and fine varieties, and I believe there is more room yet for improvement. Although there is one variety, (the Jumbo), which, perhaps, for size will never be beat, if what Mr. Green says in his Journal be true, viz: that one berry sent to his office measured ten inches in circumference, and ten berries made a quart; but he says nothing of their qualities.

To produce strawberries for profit, we should select as breeders those which possess the characteristic one desires to obtain, and in order to succeed in making the business profitable, the preparation of the ground and the cultivation of the plants, the first year, are of great importance, and I have decided by my own experience, that the following mode is the best:

For field culture, plow the ground in the fall, eight or nine inches deep, but before plowing apply three or four inches of well rotted stable manure, and be sure that it is well turned under, as early in the spring as the soil is in fit condition; furrow out the ground with a small diamond plow three and one-half to four feet apart, making the furrows from five to six inches deep. Set the plants from fifteen to sixteen inches apart in the row, roots of the plants being stsaight down in the center of the furrow. Press the earth well around the plants, but be careful not to cover up the crown. Cultivate well all through the season. I use a seven tooth cultivator, cultivating often or at least when the grass and weeds begin to come up, (which is sure to happen after every rain). In thus cultivating I find very little use for the hoe. The first of December, or when the ground freezes sufficiently hard to drive over them with a wagon without injuring the plants, cover them with mulching, because this is necessary to protect them during the winter from injury. When this is accomplished my work is done (if my ground is free from foul seeds) for three years. In the spring I leave the mulching on the ground between the rows. This prevents the grass and weeds from growing, and keeps the moisture in the ground much longer than if removed, and also prevents the berry from getting dirty in every rain,

Now for the varieties. Among the new varieties being propagated as possessing extraordinary qualities, are the Manchester, James Vick and New Jersey Queen, which are said to be first quality, both for bearing and flavor. But among the varieties which are taking the place of the Wilson and other inferior kinds, are the Charles Downing and the Crescent Seedling, and I will say that the last named is a most wonderful strawberry. Its productiveness cannot be beaten in this section of the country, and it will grow anywhere it is planted. It also grows good-sized berries, not, however, quite as fair flavored as the Charles Downing. This variety, take it all in all, none stands our hot, dry summers as I can find out, as well.

I have been in the strawberry culture nine years and have not had a failure yet, although some years the crop is much lighter than at others. Year before last I gathered 100 bushels on less than one acre of ground, which brought on an average of 17 cents per quart, realizing the sum of $480, which I think is enough profit for less than one acre of ground, and last year I received about the same average as the year preceeding. I think this is good returns for the labor bestowed.

T. M. Pierson, of Kanwaka, exhibited some fine specimens of the following varieties of apples:

Genet, Jonathan, Huntsman's Favorits, Lawver, White Winter Permain, Missouri Pippin and Newtown Pippin, all in fine condition.

A communication from the Horticultural Society of Franklin county, asking for a joint meeting of the two societies at some time and place to be mutually agreed upon, was presented by the secretary. On motion the matter was referred to the president and secretary.

On motion D. G. Watt, B. F. Smith, and C. W. Sexton, were appointed a committee to arrange for making fruit displays in the city of Lawrence, of the different kinds, in their ripening season. The first display will be that of strawberries, of which there are several new varieties now fruiting in the county.

The meeting was quite well attended and several new members joined the society.

The April meeting will be held in Prof. Snow's room, at the University, when Prof. Canfield will favor the society with an address.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Death of Mrs. Foote.

Mary Weir, wife of Judge A. H. Foote, died at the family residence on New Hampshire street, about three o'clock yesterday morning. The death was quite sudden and very unexpected to the many friends of the family.

Some days ago a slight pimple appeared on her lip, which finally developed into erysipelas. At first it was supposed to be the result of poisoning from a green veil while on the street a day or two after the sore first appeared. A few days ago her mother arrived from Belleville, as noticed a day or two since. Thursday she grew worse, but it was not generally known that she was dangerously ill.

Her brother, M. W. Weir, Esq., of Belleville, arrived yesterday at eleven o'clock, a few hours after her death. Mrs. Foote was a woman greatly beloved for her many graces of character. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her only regret at leaving this life for the better one beyond, was that she would be unable to care for her children. She was a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, but has been a resident of Kansas for several years. She leaves, we believe, two children.

Death of Frank Menet.

Frank Menet, late city clerk of this city, died at at his residence on Rhode Island street, yesterday morning. His death has been looked for at almost any time for some days, and even weeks. He returned from Colorado some time ago, without improvement, and since then his friends have had but little hopes of his recovery. He died of Birght's disease.

Frank Menet was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1838. In early life he worked in a printing office, and was subsequently employed as bookkeeper in the extensive publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., in New York. At the opening of the war he entered the ordnance office of the War Department in Washington, in a subordinate position, from which he was gradually promoted to that of chief clerk.

After the war he traveled for a stationery and paper house in Chicago for a year or two until his health failed, when he came to Kansas. In 1867 he entered the book store of J. S. Crew, where for eight years he had charge of the books of the firm. In 1870 he was elected to the office of city clerk by the council, a position he held for thirteen years without opposition, until his health again failed. Mayor Bowersock was anxious to retain him, but he felt compelled to decline further service.

About a year ago he went to Colorado, hoping to be benefitted by a change of climate, but in this he was disappointed and returned a few weeks ago, as above stated.

The funeral will take place at two o'clock to-morrow under the auspices of Accacia Lodge No. 9, of F. and A. M., of which he was a member. Oread Lodge of Knights of Honor, of which he was also a member, will also participate in the services. Both orders will meet tomorrow at one o'clock at their respective halls, as under call of proper officers.

Mr. Menet leaves a wife and four children, and a great number of warm friends. He was an exemplary citizen and greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He carried a life insurance of $6,500, mostly, if not all, in the benevolent orders to which he belonged.

At Rest.

Since our last issue Lawrence has had two funerals that have cast a gloom over many hearts. Our Sunday issue announced the death of Frank Menet, and we had previously noticed that of Mrs. Judge Foote.

The funeral of Mrs. Foote took place Sunday afternoon, at the Methodist Church. The attendance was large, and not all were able to gain admission. The principal service was conducted by Dr. Marvin, an old friend of the family. His remarks were as touching as they were appropriate. He had known her as a school girl, then as a teacher, in Ohio. Then after years of separation, they met again in Kansas, she as a wife and mother, and a member of his Sunday school, and his church. Dr. Aldermad spoke feelingly of his relations with the deceased. He thought that all would concede the propriety of Dr. Marvin taking a leading part in the exercises, but there were some things he wanted to say. Dr. Marvin had paid tribute to the modest worth of the deceased. He himself had known her less than a year, but had learned this estimate had not been placed too high. She was one of the first to welcome him, a stranger, less than a year ago. She had never ceased to do her part in church or Sunday school, and he had come to rely on her assistance. Two weeks before that day she was at church, and spoke encouraging words. When she learned that the end was near, she was ready, and only grieved for those who were to be left behind. It was the beautiful end of a beautiful life.

FRANK MENET.

The funeral of Frank Menet took place yesterday afternoon. Services were held at the house by the Rev. Howland, of the Unitarian church, whose remarks were most appropriate, eloquent and feeling. The loss was one that nearly everybody in Lawrence will feel. His long connection with the city government as clerk had brought him into close relations with the business interests of our citizens. He was always found true to every trust imposed on him. As a citizen he was worthy of imitation, and his example will long be felt among the youth of our city. The funeral was one of the largest. After the services at the house the remains were taken in charge by the members of Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. and A. M., of which he was a member. At the grave Masonic services were held, after the usual manner of the order, the Knights of Honor also appearing as a body.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted unanimously by Acacia Lodge No. 9, in memory of his death, and ordered spread upon the record books of the lodge:

Whereas, It has pleased the Dispenser of all good to remove from our midst our worthy brother Francis Menet, while in the meridian of life and usefulness; and while we bow in humble submission to the dispensation of Him who doeth all things well, we may each remember the divine injunction, "Be ye also ready." Therefor, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Menet our lodge has sustained a loss which time can never fill, and his wife a companion and his children a father, whose memory will ever remain fresh in their affections, and the community a faithful, worthy and upright citizen. We tender to the bereaved wife and children our kindest sympathies, and may He, the great architect of the universe, who hath taken away give to their hearts the consolation, that, though his body be dead and returned to dust from which it came, his spirit still lives in its home of eternal glory.

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for the memory of our brother the lodge be clothed in mourning, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

W. F. MARCH,
J. W. BEARD,
C. W. HUNT,
Committee.

Church Matters.

Fairview M. E. Church was dedicated Sunday, according to previous announcement. A large number went down from this city, including most of the choir, The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. Jones, of Leavenworth, formerly of this city, and was a very able effort. Of course, one thing to be done at a dedication is to provide for the extinguishment of any debt that may exist. This is one of the largest if not the largest country church in the county. The people in the neighborhood did a grand work in getting the building ready for dedication. But there remained an indebtedness of about $700. To meet his there was raised on the spot, or pledged, over $800, so the new church starts out free from debt, much to the satisfation of all interested.

CONFERENCE.

Last Sunday closed the conference year for the M. E. Church. In the evening Dr. Alderman took occasion to remark on the prosperous condition of he church. It would be gratifying to him, a stranger in the conference, to be able to make the report that the church in Lawrence is in good financial as well as in good spiritual condition. Its obligations are all met: ninety-eight new members had joined on probation, and seventy-five by letter, and thirty had withdrawn by letter.

The evening sermon was preached by Chancellor Lippincott, and was a grand intellectual effort. It was very unsatisfactory, because his theme was so great more was left unsaid than he had time to say. Of three propositions that he laid down, two were left almost untouched, while the first was by no means exhausted. The argument of this was the natural tendency of all things to degenerate, without God or without cultivation. Nations degenerate, man degenerates, animals degenerate, and vegetation degenerates. That is, the plant improved by cultivation, and then left to itself, always degenerates. The dog, improved and bred up from the wolf, the fox or other wild animal; the horse and the cow, bred from inferior species, then left without care, degenerate to a lower grade; and man civilized and enlightened, and cast among those of a lower average, without christian influence, will also degenerate. And so of nations. Man is able to cultivate and improve the plant and the animal. These he understands. But no man understand the human soul. We know no more of it than did Plato or Socrates. When it comes to the development of soul life we must seek the aid of a teacher greater than man. Without this we fall backward. We hope Dr. Lippincott will continue this subject, and would suggest that it be announced.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Services in this church have been held every night, and a very considerable interest has been awakened. Elder Rains will hold several more meetings, when he will be succeeded by some one else. It is thought that arrangements will be perfected to secure permanent preaching.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The ladies of this church have recently reorganized and last week gave a successful and profitable supper, Mr. Scott continues in charge, and will remain until May. It has not yet been definitely announced that Dr. Cordley will accept the call tendered to him, but it seems to be the general impression that he will accept. He is now holding very successful meetings in Emporia, and it is not necessary that he should take immediate action so long as the church here is provided for until May next.

THE JEWISH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Jewish Bible class is one that is growing in interest, largely due to the efforts of Mr. Ezekiel, who has given it much attention. He is actively supported by a number of young ladies, and their work is having good results. Mr. Ezekiel is an interesting and a readable correspondent of several journals published in the interest of the Jewish faith.

Spring Trade.

For the past few days the weather has been more spring-like, and were it not for the unfinished bridge, the depression that has been caused by a lingering winter, would begin to disappear.

The delay in getting the new span in the bridge is now a cause of general complaint. The seriousness of the matter was very forcibly presented yesterday, when the fire alarm was sounded from North Lawrence. Here was a fire, with no means of getting a fire engine near it. Fortunately it was not a serious one, but it might have been the most valuable block on the north side, and we would have stood helplessly by.

The river is now rising and work has been suspended. We will wait, and the result may be simply a few more days delay, or it may be the carrying away of all the false work recently put in. Whatever it is, it must be submitted to with as good grace as possible.

But every effort should be made to push the work on the bridge. We are practically cut off from one half the source of our trade. The country north of the river is particularly rich in agricultural resources. Its vast trade that naturally comes to Lawrence is now diverted to Topeka, to Leavenworth or to Kansas Ctty. How great that trade is has never been so fully realized as it is to-day.

It is to be hoped that the divertion of this trade will not be permanent. It is certain that much of it will return upon the opening of the bridge, but naturally enough some of it will remain in the new channels it has been compelled to seek out. Our business men will find it necessary to make unusual efforts to bring it back, and they insist that not a day of unnecessary delay be tolerated. At this writing it appears probable that another misfortune may occur before morning. If so the demand will be for still more energetic work in the future.

In a few days, a week or two at the most, we shall have warm weather, and the vast spring trade will begin.

Our merchants have made, and are making ample preparations to meet every demand. They have put in large, select stocks, expecting to command the trade of the north side, and to reach farther out than ever before. The loss to them will be serious if there is any further delay in this bridge business.

The Bridge company cannot afford to allow any more foolishness, for some of the delays from which we have suffered have been inexcusable. A little over a week ago the company declined a proposition from the U. P. railroad company that would have given us a roadway over the river by this time. It was then agreed that the bridge should be made passable in ten days. Three gangs of men were to be put on, working night and day. It has not been done, and now work has been suspended.

The bridge company has already compromised itself. It is a Leavenworth company. The charge has already been made that they are not over-anxious to complete the work, and that they are playing into the hands of Leavenworth merchants. We do not say this is true. But the delays, so long continued, give some grounds for the charge.

Waste Sewing Silk.

We are informed that every spool silk factory has more or less remnants, odd lengths and sizes, which are laid aside and called "Waste" silk. It is generally much sought after by families living near the factory, because sold below cost. For 30 cents one can get as much silk as is contained on nine 100 yard spools.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co., 238 Market street, Philadelphia, have sent us a sample package, and will mail a similar one to any of our subscribers on receipt of 30 cents in stamps or P. O. Note.

The best smoking tobacco is "Little Joker."

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE.
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TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, Scalp, and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply Copper Colored, Scorfulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Tortures, the Cuticura Remedies are Infalable.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Apperient, expels disease germs from the blood and prespiration, and thus removes the cause. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflamation, clears the skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and sores, restores the Complexion. Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and Toilet Requisite, is indipensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped, or greasy skin blackheads, blotches, and baby humors, Cuticura Remedies are the only infallable blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

CHAS. HOUGHTON ESQ., lawyer, 28 State street Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

MR. AND MRS. EVERETT STEBBINS, Belchertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scorfula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried Cuticura Remedies, which gradually cured him, untilhe is now as fair as any child.

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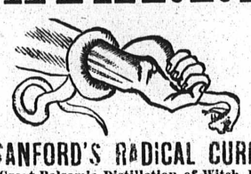
MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE, Decautor, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently by the Cuticura Remedies from a Skin Humor.

Sold by all druggists. Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent $1.00; Soap 25 cents. Porter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CATARRH



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One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Indaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collin's Voltaic Celectric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cts. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, Strengthens Tired Muscles, preventa Disease, and does more good in one half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

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"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Doveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

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"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
O. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

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A Hong Kong Cat.

A remarkable cat story is told by Captain Howland, commander of the American ship Red Cross, which is now lying at the east side. The Captain states that two years ago his ship was lying at a wharf at Hong Kong taking in a cargo, when a red cat made its appearance, and finally jumped on board the vessel. It made its appearance at intervals for several days, when at last the ship, having finished loading, left the port, the cat going with her. During the voyage she was rarely seen, and it was a mystery to the crew what she found to subsist on, as it was not presumed there were many rats or mice aboard. When she did come around, however, all hands would spare no pains in providing her with food. She would then mysteriously disappear, and at times four weeks or more would elapse ere she would show her handsome form on deck.

This was kept up for nearly two years, when all hands complained that they had not seen her for a very long time, and but for her previous lengthy disappearances, fears would have been entertained for her safety. Time wore along, however, and still there were no signs of puss, so she was given up as lost. A few weeks ago the Red Cross arrived at Astoria and commenced discharging her cargo. By this time the existence of the poor cat had slipped the memory of nearly all on board, and when even thought of by her most ardent admirers it was as an incidence of the past. During the process of unloading, however, the body of the unfortunate pet was found, wedged in between two heavy pieces of iron, which had rolled together while the ship was tossing about in a rough sea. After officers and crew had taken a last look she was consigned to a watery grave. As a matter of course this was considered the last of the Hong Kong feline, but in this they were very much mistaken, as the conclusion will prove. In a few days the Red Cross came from Astoria and made fast near where the bark Carrie Winslow was lying. In conversation with Captain Barrett, of the Carrie Winslow, Captain Howland told him about the red cat, which it may be well to state was of a very peculiar color, and when once seen would not be forgotten. After the Red Cross had been in this port a few days the cat made its appearance on the Carrie Winslow, this time in a half starved condition. Captain Barrett saw her, and from Captain Howland's description was sure it was the same one, which proved to be the case. The latter had stated that the cat was a good mouser, so Captain Barrett thought he would keep her on board his bark, supposing that Captain Howland had been mistaken in thinking that she had been thrown overboard while at Astoria.

Miss Puss was very dainty while aboard the Winslow, refusing everything but milk to eat, but the captain and mate would gladly furnish this in order to keep her. One day Captain Barrett went into his stateroom and found the cat on his bed. This was too much for the captain, and thinking he had had enough of her company, picked the cat up by the tail and threw her into the river, the skin and hair leaving the tail and remaining in the captain's hand.

About a week ago, it will be remembered, the Carrie Winslow, having secured a charter, left Eastport, for Westport, where she is loading lumber for the river Plate, South America. The work of loading was progressing finely, when a few days ago the same cat was seen running rapidly across the middle deck, with its hairless tail sticking up straight. She was first seen by the second mate, who rushed up and reported the fact to Captain Barrett. The captain told him he was mistaken, but it was not long before she was again seen, and the captain is positive it is the same one, the color being peculiar, while the bare tail adds additional weight to the matter.

She is now seen very often on the bark at Westport, and the mate told Captain Barrett that some disposition will have to be made of her, or he will not go to sea on that vessel. Captain Morrison, of the Indiana, who knows the others well, informed the reporter that there is not the least doubt in his mind as to the truthfulness of the story, and it is a very strange cat, to say the least. No doubt it is one with "nine lives."—*Portland News.*

One Widow's Great Woe.

There is nothing remarkable about her. She is a shriveled, pinched little widow, whose thin, rusty black garments and faded veil of crape have withstood the storms and sunshine of the six years that have passed by since she put on mourning for her lost husband. He had been a generous, dashing sailor, who spent his little earnings to make his family comfortable, and when he went down at sea she dropped all her old luxurious ways and went forth to earn a living for the two little girls that were left to her. By going out to nurse the sick and by taking in sewing when not otherwise employed, she managed to keep the children with her, and last fall, when the younger one began to go to school and brought home little words of praise and encouragement from her teacher, there was not a happier mother in Boston than the one who occupied the modest tenement on Northampton street. Work and the responsibility of supporting her children respectably had dulled her great sorrow, and the desire to rear them to honest womanhood was something to keep up her flagging spirits and cause hope to spring and grow from what had at one time seemed the depths of despair. Merry Christmas was not celebrated with more joyfulness anywhere than in this little family; the turkey was small and the dolls were inexpensive, but they were as much to these two children and their hearts were as grateful for the gifts as though the treasures of Aladdin had been showered upon them. It was the last Christmas they were ever destined to see. On New Year's day the eldest—she of the curly hair and eyes that were black and merry, like her father's—died of scarlatina, and in one week from her death the other one, who was so tall and demure, and who looked like a little woman in spite of her infantile years, was laid beside her sister in Forest Hills.

The widowed mother went through it all, watched at their sides by night and day, saw them toss and moan in delirium, gave them soothing medicines, smoothed their feverish pillows, ever whispering words of comfort and cheer, and when all hope was gone still held their pallid hands and closed their sightless eyes without a tear. On the day after the last one was buried she bought two simple bouquets of pinks and ferns, and taking them to the cemetery placed them on the graves of her "babies," as she was in the habit of calling them. The following day her pilgrimage was repeated, and the next and the next and the next. Her habits were so regular that no matter how cold or how warm it was, or how many stayed at home on account of the weather, the conductors of the Egleston Square line of horse-cars felt sure of having at least one passenger every day. These visits were made early in the forenoon, and after she had finished this duty she would wander around on the various streets of the Highlands, looking at the children as they romped and played, and asking every one she met if they had seen anything of her babies. After removing the old bouquets and replacing them with fresh ones, she would make a circuit of the burying-place, and then walk down Washington street as far as Dudley street. Then instead of going home she would turn up Warren street to Grove Hall and return by the way of Blue Hill avenue, peering anxiously into the face of every little girl she saw, and asking her if she had seen her Hattie and Mamie. "My Mamie had hair like yours," she said to a child in Winthrop street, curling her tresses fondly on her fingers and matching them with a lock which she held in her hand; "but hers was nicer than yours; see, it is as fine and yellow as threads of gold. I have lost her somewhere; she and my other baby went away a week ago and more, and I want them to come home. You looked like her when I first saw you; but your eyes are not so bright, nor your hair so fine. I don't want to trouble you any, but if you see my babies anywhere will you tell them that their mother is at home waiting for them? Their books are on the stand, and their supper is growing cold; tell them to come at once, for I know they will catch cold. Thank you, dear, I know you will not break a poor mother's heart." And, kissing the surprised child, she went on as earnest as ever in her fruitless search.

When the City of Columbus disaster occurred she appeared deeply affected, and followed the newspaper accounts of its horrors with an interest that seemed strange for a person who had no friends among the passengers or crew. In addition to her usual perambulation of streets and daily visits to the cemetery she called at all the undertakers' rooms and at the morgue on Grove street, asking if they had found the body of her husband.

"I know he is dead," she would say, "but I want to see his face and know that he has a decent burial. If my babies only knew that their papa was dead, they would come home and comfort their poor mother and never run away again."

It was after the disaster that she began to buy three floral offerings and take them to Forest Hills instead of the two she had been wont to carry, and, although she never gave any explanation for her conduct, everybody knew that the extra bouquet was for her husband, whose loss at sea six years ago this last disaster had newly impressed upon her shattered intellect, causing her to believe him among those who were on the City of Columbus.

When she began to meander the streets, looking in at the school houses and questioning the girls she met in her mild, earnest manner, residents along her route were afraid of her, and some talk was made of having her arrested and sent away for insanity; but when the story of her sorrows became known this idea was at once abandoned, and those who were most suspicious are now her paying friends and vie with one another in deeds of kindness to her who is so anxiously searching for those she will never find.—*Boston Globe.*

Matrimonial Collisions.

The collision of husband and wife is so frequent as to have a literature to itself. In this case the man, though he suffers also, suffers much the least. He can, if he is severely disappointed, get mentally away: he can form new friendships, he can harden himself until he is more or less apathetic, he can put affection, which makes the true string of such unions, away from him, and so, with his coolness restored, can go on and find life endurable. He is free to strive, though the striving is useless. The woman—we are speaking throughout of the good—can not get away, either from the house, or, what is more important, from herself, can not strive without loss of self-respect, can not enfranchise herself from her own sense of right, her own necessity to herself of concealing her disappointment from her own heart. She can not be quietly discontented, or coolly disappointed, or patiently callous. The condition is imperative and she must suffer daily, hourly, perhaps through life, from a cause which even a mental change, possible to be made if duty did not forbid, would either remove or, at least, diminish to much smaller proportions. A woman so situated can not be either serene or genuinely happy, can at best be resigned, feeling all the while how harsh destiny is, yet how irresistible, because it exerts its force not from outside, but straight on her own heart. "I must bear," says the husband to himself, and he bears; "I ought to cure it," says the wife, and it is incurable. The pain in the one case is disappointment, the pain in the other that of contention with the inexorable, which yet you know it is your duty not to contend with. Patience is usually the medicine; but Griselda, whatever else she may be, is not serene, and Griselda is but a fairy tale.—*London Spectator.*

—A decided sensation was created at a masked ball in Stamford, Conn., the other night, when "Oscar Wilde" and "Uncle Sam," on unmasking and saluting their white lady partners, were found to be "Professor" Dudley, a coal-black bootblack with dudish proclivities, and Henry Carpenter, another negro equal to the emergency. The "lark" of the negroes was undertaken in revenge for some disparaging remarks to which they took exception.—*Hartford Post.*

History in the Schools.

A disposition has at last become manifest among school authorities to undertake a reform in the methods of teaching American History in the public schools. That they have awakened to the importance of the study and to the necessity of reform is gratifying. In Indianapolis the agitation has been confined to the history of the Civil War, which, it appears, has been almost entirely neglected. But this neglect is simply a single defect among many. Whatever may be the method of instruction employed it needs no investigation to assure us that it is unsuccessful. Conversation with the average schoolboy will demonstrate that the system is a failure. It is one thing to know the relation between the Fourth of July and the Declaration of Independence, but it is another thing—and inestimably more essential—to know the motives that inspired the colonists to the declaration. It is one thing to know that Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson lived and were great men in their day; but it is another thing—and a great deal more important—to know of the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian theories of government, in what respects they differed, the relations sustained by these contemporary statesmen to the General Government, and how far each succeeded in perpetuating his doctrines. The pupil who leaves school without adequate knowledge of the motives of the revolutionary fathers, the actuating and precipitating causes of the separation from the thralldom of kingly rule, comes into his majority so poorly equipped for the duties of citizenship that the chances are most decidedly in favor of his proving a very dangerous voter. During the period when his mind is most impressionable, when his heart is most easily touched, when his imagination is most easly kindled by the stories of the brave struggles of the forefathers for liberty, he has failed to adequately learn the one great, vital lesson of his country, and becomes the easy prey of the demagogue. Plunged, immediately on leaving school, into the whirl of business cares and responsibilities, he has neither time nor opportunity to familiarize himself with those blood-bought facts, without knowledge of which he has no moral right to cast a vote. He very easily learns to seek the ballot-box, only to record that which his self-respect dictates. Practically ignorant of those fundamental principles which underlie the whole fabric of the Republic, he has no clear idea of the differences between this Government, which was meant to insure the largest individual liberty to the citizen, and those of the old world, out of which come hundreds of thousands of hurrying immigrants every year. And when we consider the vast annual aggregate of that immigration; when we reflect that these new-comers are not imbued with the true American spirit and can become good citizens according to the American standard only by association, it is no wonder solicitude should be felt that the boys and young men, born in the land should be kept keenly alive to the genius of American institutions.

In this day, when the spirit of agnosticism is abroad in the land; when reformers of all kinds are trumpeting their new creeds in every community; when it is the fashion with a certain class of writers to speak lightly of the heroes of the past; when party strife waxes continually fiercer; when monopolies are aggressive, and labor clamorous; when the air is full of new and strange influences that affect the welfare of every citizen; when precedents for novel policies in law and government are established every day—when all these things are demanding the attention of the citizen, is it not most essential to the perpetuity of the Republic that the young should be made to know just what warning posts the fathers set up in the wilderness? The question should appeal most forcefully to every man who is proud of his American citizenship. To implant this essential knowledge in the minds of the young is the responsible duty of the teacher of History. A grander field of tutorage there can not be than this. It is by no means necessary that the youth of the nation be made to see nothing good in other government systems. But they should be made to know what their fathers wrought and the blood it cost. It is most important that they, enjoying the fruits of revolution, should learn that freedom is not indigenous to any soil, and that there is danger in departing from the precepts of those who dearly bought that which, though most glorious in benefit, may be most easily lost. The man who votes to amend a Constitution without knowing why that Constitution was framed and no other—without knowing why so much was guaranteed in a bill of rights, no more and no less—is as dangerous an element in the body politic as can be imagined. When great corporations are constantly demanding new franchises and privileges; when so many law-making bodies are asked to shut their eyes to constitutional restrictions; when the rights of the States are constantly in jeopardy; when each year the General Government seeks new authority—much depends upon the school-teacher, overworked, miserably-paid as he usually is.

A little less Latin and Greek, and more History in the schools, more monuments in the highways to illustrate patriots, and the next voting generation would be more fitted to insure the permanent influence of those principles by which, in one century, the people of the United States have come to be the most prosperous of all the peoples of the earth. A little more History in the schools and we shall see less of effeminacy among the young men of the time. A little more History in the schools and it will be easier to kindle into flame the national sense of outrage. A little more History in the schools and the less danger there will be from plotters against society and social forms; the greater will be the sense of public security; the more stable will everything become; the more vigorous will be the national development; the stronger and more healthful the general growth. The nation that has no annals may be blessed; but the nation that has annals must keep them, for its own salvation, ever fresh in the minds of its people. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" But it is well to know why vigilance should be exercised against what enemies, and the value of the thing in custody.—*Gus. C. Matthews, in The Current.*

TO MARRIED WOMEN.

STRIKING ANTITHESES OF "DON'T."

A Few Interesting Remarks Addressed to Wedded Females by the Philosopher of a New York Newspaper—Advice Worth Receiving.

[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

Do remember that you are married to a man and not to a God; be prepared for imperfections.

Do anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman;" if you were not he would not care about you.

Do bear in mind that a popular preacher often has a wife; have some regard for her feelings.

Do, once in awhile, let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.

Do let the sun into your home; a man detests dark rooms, and his taste is of more importance than your carpets, curtains or complexion.

Do be reasonable; it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances, but do *try;* reasonable women are rare—be rare.

Do resist your neighbor's encroachments.

Do refuse to tell your home worries to your closest friend; they are nobody's business but your own.

Do be dignified; keep your place and make your associates and dependents keep theirs.

Do remember that servants are made of the same material as you are; a little coarser-grained, perhaps, but the same in essentials. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Do respect their feelings and attachments; let the pretty parlor-maid have her lover openly; she will have him, anyway, and if you have her confidence you may save her life-long misery.

Do forget your clothes as much as possible.

Do try and forget yourself; as for your husband, forget that you married him and remember that he married you; he will then probably do the reverse.

Do, if a friend drops in unexpectedly, leave things just as they are. If the tidy is off the chair-back, what does it matter? A newspaper on the floor, even, is no absolute disgrace.

Do let your husband smoke if he wants to; you can easily accustom yourself to the smoke of his cigar, and it will keep him out of mischief and—quiet; if your curtains smell after it, let the air blow through the room.

Do let him read the newspaper at the breakfast table; it is unsociable, but then it is only a trifle, after all, and he likes it.

Do let him know more than you do once in awhile; it keeps up his self-respect, and you will be none the worse for admitting that you are not actually infallible.

Do pay your servants regularly.

Do keep accounts; do live within your allowance; do, for the sake of everybody, yourself included, know exactly how much you have to spend, and save something out of it if you can.

Do date your letters.

Do have an open fire if you can manage it, and do have the hearth swept up every time coals are put on.

Do be courageous; do be self-respecting; do be a sensible woman, and not a mere inane creature, pretty to look at and of no further use.

Do wear real jewelry or none at all.

Do read something better than novels or cook books.

Do remember that the interest of life is not centered in your home circle; do familiarize yourself with outside events.

Do read something in the papers besides fashion notes and society columns; have some knowledge of what is going on in foreign countries.

Do be a companion to your husband, if he is a wise man; and if he is not, try to make him become your companion; raise his standard; do not let him lower yours.

Do respect your husband's prejudices; do respect his relations, especially his mother; she is not the less his mother because she is your mother-in-law; she loved him before you did.

An Editor Interviewed.

[Merchant Traveler.]

"See here, Mr. Editor," said an irate woman, coming into the sanctum and leaving the door open, "see here, what's this in your mean little newspaper?"

"Really, madam, there's so much in it, considering that it's only two dollars per year in advance, with liberal reduction to clubs, that I can not at the first blush tell you what it is."

"Well, don't talk your jaw off, but tell me what you mean by this reference to my late husband?"

"Ah, madame, the good kind soul who died only yesterday?"

"The same one; you didn't think I was planting one after each meal, did you?"

"Hardly that, madam; but what do you refer to?"

"Why, sir, this passage in the obituary where you say 'he was consigned to a roasting place with his fathers.'"

"Ahem! madam, ahem! let me see;" and the editor grabbed the paper and gazed intently at the words. "I beg your pardon, madam; it should have been a 'resting place;' and if you will come down to the office this afternoon you can have the scalp of any infernal compositor in the office, and I will tear it off for you. We can stand some things, but that style is too harrowing on the feelings of a good paying subscriber like yourself."

She was pacified and got the scalp.

An Engineer's Courtship.

[Arizona Paper.]

Colonel Ellis, one of the best-known and most popular engineers on the Southern Pacific Railroad, now located at El Paso, was recently married under circumstances tinged with a romance. Some time ago he was recommended very highly to a young lady in the State of Maine, and a correspondence was begun between them, just for the novelty of the thing. Through the letters they became familiar with each other's tastes, and as a consequence of the interesting correspondence Cupid began to put in his oar, which resulted in a conclusion on the part of both to become life partners, if, on meeting, neither should desire that such a culmination should not result. The Colonel was made a delegate to the National Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which met in Buffalo, N. Y., recently, and it was arranged that he and the lady should meet. They did meet, and the sight of each other, instead of extinguishing Cupid's little flame, added fuel to it, and they were duly married in the presence of a large circle of the young lady's relatives and friends, "way down in Maine." After visiting awhile in New England they came west, and are now living happily in El Paso.

His Revenge.

Some time ago, Judge Graphram, while holding court at an obscure town on his circuit, was troubled by an old squatter. The old fellow was so evasive, showing such a disposition to shield one of his friends, that the Judge fined him for contempt and sent him to jail. Several days ago, the Judge, while en route in a buggy to hold court at the same place lost the road and wandered around in the woods. Night came on, and to increase the perplexity of the situation, a heavy rain began to fall. After wandering around for an indefinite length of time the Judge discovered a light glimmering among the distant trees. Turning his horse in that direction, he soon reached a small opening in the forest and then stopping when the wheels of his buggy grated against a fence, he called "hello!"

"All right," answered a man opening the door of a cabin and coming out to the rude suggestion of a gate.

"Have you got enough room in your house for a man to stay all night," asked the Judge.

"Oh yes."

"I'm very glad to hear it. I am lost in the woods and any accommodation that you may offer will be thankfully accepted."

"Yas but I ain't said nothin' 'bout 'commodations."

"Didn't you say that I could stay all night with you?"

"Noch."

"You said that you had room for a man to stay all night."

"Yas, but I didn't say two men. I've got plenty o' room fur one man, but I am the man myself, stranger."

"Look here, my friend, I—"

"It's so dark I kain't see yer, so whut's the usen lookin' thar?"

"I say—"

"I know whut yer say."

"Well, now, my good man—"

"Jes' ez wall now ez any time."

"You evidently don't understand me. I have lost the road and am in a pitiable condition."

"Whar did yer lose it?"

"I don't know."

"Better go back and find out."

"It's too dark now to tell where I lost it."

"Then it's too dark ter tell when you'd find it."

"How far is it to Blakeville?"

"Do yer wanter go thar?"

"Yes, but, as I tell you, I've lost my way. Is there a straight road from here there?"

"Wall, part o' it is an' part o' it ain't."

"But you can direct me so that I will not lose the way?"

"I mout ef it wa'n't for one thing."

"What's that?"

"It's too dark."

"Do you think, however, that I can find my way there?"

"You can find it if it's thar."

"I mean will I have any trouble in finding my way?"

"I don't know whether yer will or not. Don't wanter yer fling no obstickles in yer way."

"Come, my good man—"

"I'm er good man but I can't come."

"Well, as I am not likely to find my way, can you let me stay all night here?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, I'll unhitch my horse and come in."

"Yer may unhitch yer hoss, but yer needn't come in."

"You said I could stay all night."

"Said yer could stay here, but didn't say yer could stay in thar."

"I see you have no accommodation about you. Tell me which way to drive and I'll leave you."

The old fellow gave minute directions and the Judge drove on. Pretty soon his horse stopped, and despite persistent urging, refused to go forward. Finally the buggy became tangled in underbrush and could not be backed. The Judge got out, and was tugging at a hind wheel when some one called

"Say, over thar!"

"Hello! That you?"

"Reckin it is."

"Glad to see you, for I am stuck."

"Yer mout be stuck, but yer kain't see me."

"I mean that I am glad to know you are there."

"An' I'm glad ter know yer air thar."

"Look here!"

"Kain't see yer if I do look."

"Say!"

"Say yerself!"

"I want to get out of here."

"Wall, git then."

"You are a miserable hound, that's what you are."

"That's all right, podner. I am the Judge in this here case, an' I'll sock it ter yer fur contempt. Don't recolleck me, I reckon. Never mine payin' the fine. Jes' stay in jail awhile. Good night. Ef yer want anything, call fur it. Jailer may be hard ter wake, but call him, Cap'n, call him. May not like the fare, but call the jailer, Cap'n."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

The Parisian Flaneur.

Like woman, the flaneur has no age; he may be twenty-five or sixty; that depends on his intellectual and social powers. When his legs fail he degenerates into an observer. He has the ears of the hare and the eyes of a lynx; he knows the news of the day and the events of the evening; he has the history of a murder or tragedy before the police; he knows the weak points in the character of legislators; he has the biography of every actress at his fingers' ends; is aware of the latest invention and the newest discovery. Who discovered Rachel? A flaneur-director. Who found out galvanism? A flaneur-philosopher on a balcony in company with a frog. Who discovered the compass? A flaneur-sailor, amusing himself during his watch with a bit of metal. Who invented gunpowder? A flaneur-monk, in the saltpeter on the walls of an old convent. Men of letters are all flaneurs. La Fontaine was a flaneur; so was Racine, who studied the human heart between the slides of the theater; and the author of "Paul and Virginia," after flanant two hemispheres, found nothing better than to study insects on a raspberry bush and the swallows flying round the turrets of a Roman cathedral.—*Paris Cor. Chicago Journal.*

The Squatter's Fool.

"I am looking for a stray horse," said a man stopping at the house of an Arkansawyer and addressing a native who came out and leaned on the fence.

"Whut sorter horse?"

"Sorrel, with a white star in his forehead."

"How long's he been gone?"

"About a day and a half."

"Good work nag?"

"First-rate."

"Wanter swop him fur a better one?"

"No, I believe not."

"White star in his forehead, yer say?"

"Yes."

"An' yer don't wanter swop him?"

"No, I believe not."

"Certain he's a good work nag?"

"Of course I am."

"An' yer don t wanter swap him fur a better one?"

"Here, my friend, I haven't time to talk such nonsense. I want to know if you have seen anything of the kind of horse I described."

"Why didn't you say so?"

"I did."

"Yer didn't. Said that's the kind o' hoss yer was lookin' fur, but yer didn't ax ef I'd seed him."

"Because that is not what I intended to. He got loose and I have looked for him nearly everywhere."

"Good work nag?"

"Splendid, the best I ever saw."

"Don't want ter swap him for a better one?"

"I told you no."

"But that was before you axed ef I'd seed him."

The searcher after information looked at the squatter with a hard stare, but the squatter, undaunted, leaned on the fence, while tobacco juice showed a disposition to trickle from the corners of his mouth. "I thought that I had seen the biggest fool in the country, but you take the lead," said the inquirer, with a deliberation that left no room for mistake. "I thought that my wife's father was the biggest fool in the universe, but you are the captain."

"Wall, now, here, stranger, ef you're out lookin' fur fools, jes git down an' wait tell my son-in-law comes from the still-house. Talkin' 'bout fools, mister, why you're way behind the latest diskiveries. Tell yer whut that son-in-law o' mine done. We was killin' hogs the other day an' the fust thing I knowed he had scalded hisself an' hung hisself on the pole, shore's yer bo'n, he did. Tell yer 'nuther thing he done: Come from meetin' t'other night an' put the mule in the house an' went out an' stood all night in the lot. Stranger, don't talk 'bout fools in this neighborhood lessen yer wan ter git floored. W'y, sah, a feller insulted my son-in-law t'other day an' he kicked hisself 'cross the road."

"That has nothing to do with my horse, and I want you to tell me whether or not you have seen him."

"Wal, tell me 'zactly what sorter hoss he is."

"Sorrel, with a white star in his forehead."

"Good work nag?"

"As good as I ever saw, and—"

"Don't wanter trade him for a better one, do you?" and the squatter dodged just in time to avoid a blow which the stranger leveled at him. So far as the Arkansaw man is concerned, the sorrel horse with a white star in his forehead, the good work nag which the stranger did not care to swap for a better one, is still at large.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Philosophical Cobbler on Character in Old Shoes.

"Yes, sir; they beat palmistry all hollow. Take yourself, for instance; in your shoe I see vacillation, irresolution, fickleness, a tendency toward negligence or evasion of unpleasant duties, occasional spells of moroseness. Show me any person's foot-covering after two month's wear, or often less than that, and I will tell you that person's character. If both heel and sole are evenly worn level the wearer is clear-headed, decisive and resolute, a good business man, a valuable and trustworthy employe, or an excellent wife and mother. If the outside sole is cut through the wearer, if a man, is inclined to be adventurous, unreliable, and spasmodic in all his acts; if a woman, she is predisposed to boldness and wayward tendencies. If the inside of the sole is cut through it indicates weakness and vacillation in a man and modesty in a woman.

"A few months ago there came into my shop a stranger having a pair of shoes with the outside of the sole worn through and the toe somewhat cut away, while the heel was nearly as good as new. I said to my wife after he went away, 'That man's a sneak,' and so he was. The very next day a boy came up from the police station to get the shoes, and said the wearer had been arrested on a clear case of sneak-thieving.

"A certrin young man who has patronized me for years was keeping company with two girls, also customers of mine. I noticed that one of them wore out her shoes on the outside of the sole first, while the other stepped squarely and wore down both shoes alike. I've always had a liking for the young fellow, and knowing that he was wavering between the two girls, I took him aside one day and showed him the shoes of his flames and told him what I have told you. The result was that he married the square stepper and was happy, while the other girl disgraced herself.

"I can also tell something of a person's tendencies by the size of his shoe, the sole, the condition of the buttons or strings, the amount of wear on the toe, the condition of the lining, etc. I would not advise a friend to marry a girl who squeezes a number four foot in a number two shoe, for such a one is apt to prove vain, affected and frivolous.

"Do I believe that character can be molded by keeping the shoes properly soled and heeled? Well, it has its influence. The gait of a person is as closely connected with his disposition as the expression of his countenance, though not so easily read by most persons. To continue the wearing of a shoe which runs over badly only tends to confirm the habit in the person's walk.

"Your job is done, sir; sorry I couldn't give you a better character, but truth is truth, and I never flatter."—*Troy (N. Y.) Standard.*

Corks—How Made.

The manufacture of this useful article by machinery is in its infancy. Until a comparatively recent date corks were cut by hand, and it took an experienced workman a whole day to finish a thousand marketable corks with a great waste of material. To-day a machine run by steam and attended by a small girl does fifty times the amount of work with unerring precision and the smallest possible waste of material.

Cork is one of the most useful articles in the world, and although known to and used by the ancients on account of its elasticity, impenetrability by liquids and gases and resistance to exterior influence, no real substitute for it has yet been found. Wood and glass lack the principal propensity of being elastic, and rubber imparts to the liquids it is intended to preserve a sulphurous taste and musty appearance. But the usefulness of cork is not confined to the manufacture of stoppers for bottles. It is manufactured into insoles for the protection of the feet in wet weather, jackets for rheumatic persons, life-preservers on vessels, life-boats, hats, cigar-boxes, coating for millstones in feed-mills, layers for anvils to prevent the heavy ar, and finally the cork shavings are used in upholstery, in the manufacture of the color known as Spanish black, and as non-conducting material in the construction of ice-houses and refrigerators. Quite recently the discovery was made that cork-shavings in the interstices of partitions are non-conductors of noise as well as atmospheric influences. Thus the corkwood is one of the many productions of nature whose usefulness seems limited only by the common enemy of all of nature's products—fire.

To return to the manufacture of corks, a description of the cutting process will be found of interest. The large plates of the raw material of the trade are assorted as to thickness corresponding with the length of the corks to be manufactured and placed in steam chests, where they are rendered pliable by the moist steam. Any rough excrescences that might be on the outer or inner surface of the plates are then removed by a steam planer which gives an even thickness to the plate. The latter is next cut up into strips of a width corresponding to the diameter of the top of the cork to be obtained, and then the cutting process begins. Corks for the bottling of wine and beer are not tapered, but are cut out of the strips straight by a circular knife run upon a piston driven by steam. The operator simply presses the strip of cork against the knife, which cuts the cork out evenly and quickly and deposits it in a chute leading to the receptacle for the finished corks. The process is very simple, and a good operator with first-class material finishes 80,000 straight corks in a day with ease. All the shavings are carefully collected and sold for the various industrial purposes named. The finished corks are assorted as to quality; those of the finest grade to be without any flaw, and are ready for the market. Tapered corks, mostly for smaller bottles and phials, and calculated to be used oftener than once, have to pass through a second cutting process. Like all the work in a modern cork-cutting establishment, that of giving a conical shape to the cork is done by a machine driven by steam. The automatical cutter is a rapidly-revolving horizontal steel disk running under a clasp, into which the straight-cut cork is inserted by hand. The clasp can be regulated to press the cork against the sharp edges of the disk in any angle corresponding to the shape to be obtained. The finished corks drop into one receptacle and the shavings into another. Where two clasps are attached to the machine two attendants are, of course, required.

The cork tree belongs to the class of oaks, and there are two trees, *quercus suber* and *quercus occidentalis*, that from time to time shed their bark or outer coating. This coating is the cork of the trade, but the bark shed by nature is not marketable, because it does not contain any sap, which is necessary to retain the elasticity. Cork for industrial purposes is gained by peeling. After a tree is three years old the peeling may commence, but cork of that age is of an inferior quality, and the peeling would kill the tree. Trees of twenty years give cork of a fair quality, and the quality increases until the tree has gained the respectable age of 100 or 150 years, when the bark becomes hard and unwieldy. Two circular incisions are made around the trunk of the tree and connected by perpendicular cuts allowing the two half-circles to be removed. Care must be taken not to disturb the fiber or inner bark, which keeps the tree alive. This peeling process can be repeated on the same tree at intervals of from eight to ten years, yielding cork plates from one to four inches in thickness. The half-round cork pieces are pressed into plates while still moist from the tree; then the rough coatings are removed and the plates are immersed in boiling water for several minutes and pressed again. After that they are piled into bundles, fastened by iron hoops, and are ready for the market. The raw material will sell from four to seventy cents per pound, according to quality and thickness, and is not subject to any import duty. The full-grown cork tree reaches a height of seventy feet and a diameter of five feet. It grows in the almost impenetrable forests of Spain, the southeastern part of France and Algiers and Senegambia in Africa. The quality of the cork depends very much on the lay of the land, that exposed to the greatest heat being the finest. Each tree yields cork of two different dimensions, the bark on the northern side of a tree being thinnest. Experiments have been made to cultivate the cork in Florida and California, but so far ey have not resulted in success. here is a good prospect, however, that rk of a marketable quality may be obined in the former State as the oak ntations advance in age.—*Chicago erald.*

—The world is chock full of incon-uities. There is, for instance, the big arded man with a voice like the Bull Bashan. He comes before the audi-ce and sings "I Fear No Foe" in avura style, and in a way that drops s of plaster from the ceiling. And two hours thereafter that man will be ing up-stairs in his stocking feet lest wake a 100-pound wife. And next orning he gets up meekly and kindles ree fires.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The down of domestic fowls is being made into cloth in Lyons, France.

—Southern horticulturists unite in thinking that the Japanese persimmon is the coming fruit for the Gulf States.

—A mine of talc, a substance which is used for giving a finish to wall and other fancy papers, has been discovered at San Antonio, in Lower California. It has hitherto been imported from China.—*San Francisco Call.*

—The value of the telephone patent is enormous, and we very much doubt if it could now be purchased for $25,000,000. It is probably by far the most valuable single patent which has ever been issued.—*The Electrician.*

—Dr. Wedding points to the fact that when melted iron is allowed to chill the first crystals which form are nearly pure iron. He suggests that, by repeatedly crystallizing the iron, a metal of high character may be obtained from poor pig iron.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—The latest rumor in regard to the proposed new steamship line about to be started between San Francisco and China is that the company intends to run steamers down to the coffee ports on the west coast of Central America and thereby inaugurate a vigorous opposition to the Pacific Mail.

—Among the new applications of cotton is its use, in part, in the construction of houses, the material employed for this purpose being the refuse, which, when ground up with about an equal amount of straw and asbestos, is converted into a paste, and this is formed into large slabs or bricks, which acquire, it is said, the hardness of stone, and furnish a really valuable building stock.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says that in Canada honey is extracted from the comb by a centrifugal machine and the comb replaced: the bees, when in good condition, will fill it again in four days. After two seasons' use, the comb is melted into "foundation comb," upon which the bees quickly put the finishing touches. Canadian wax is practically out of the market; the supply is principally obtained from Africa.

—An ingenious English manufacturer has, by a simple and workable invention of coiled springs, succeeded in dispensing with the need of driving sewing machines by hand or foot. A few turns of a handle wind up sufficient power to keep a machine going at full speed over an hour. It is completely under control as to the rate of stitching and stopping, and can be applied to any existing machine at moderate cost.

—The *English Mechanic* says: "Although the average speed of trains in the United States is twenty per cent. below the mean speed of trains in this country, all things considered, the service controlled by the American engineers compares very favorably with any in the world. The American engineers at first copied English builders and made locomotives with single drivers; but, as is their went, they quickly made improvements, and we are not disposed to dispute with Mr. Edwards the dictum that the American locomotive of to-day is one of the most perfect pieces of mechanism wrought out by the hand and mind of man."

PITH AND POINT.

—Charity warmed over is very cold comfort.

—The kind word that turneth away wrath has no practical effect in turning away a book agent.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Swinburne, the poet, announces that he is not coming to America. It is fortunate that a Presidential election is at hand to make us forget his absence.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—The following is a literal transcript of a sign on a Pennsylvania village store. "Tea and Taters, Sugar and Shingles, Brickdust and Lasses, Whisky, Tar and other Drugs."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—De 'oman what dresses ter please herse'f shows sense, but de 'oman what dresses ter displease some udder 'oman wid s'perior finery is got a saft spot summers near de top o' her head.—*Uncle Remus.*

—Wire lath and glass shingles are now being manufactured, and by and by it will be so that a dutiful father will have to go clear up into the primeval lumber camps to pick up something with which to caress his erring boy.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—A man in Stafford, Va., poured spirits of turpentine into his ear to cure the earache. It went right to the spot, and he hasn't suffered a particle of pain since. Unfortunately the man didn't live long enough to write a "testimonal" recommending his cure.—*Norristown Herald.*

—A writer in a scientific monthly asks: "What is a meter?" In reply a jocular editor said: "An opinion has long prevailed that a meter is a contrivance that works twenty-seven hours a day eight days a week the year round; and when you resolve to economize in the use of gas, it throws in a couple of extra hours daily without charge."—*Jewish Messenger.*

—To a toast of "The babies—God bless them!" a railway conductor responded: "May their route through life be pleasent and profitable; their track straightforward, and not backward. May their fathers be safe conductors, their mothers faithful tenders, and their switch never misplaced!"

—Comparisons: The artfullest man is the designer; the most changeable, the banker; the most accommodating, the broker; the most "fees"-able, the doctor; the most chaste, the engraver; the most talkative, the auctioneer; the most figurative, the cashier; the most typical, the printer; the sweetest, the confectioner; the coldest, the ice man; the gravest, the undertaker; the crustiest, the baker; the seediest, the gardener; the greatest turn-coat, the tailor.—*Troy Times.*

—The girl who, at New Lisbon, Ohio, announced herself as the prize in a raffle—a hundred chances at a dollar apiece—was taken at first as a joker, but she affirms her sincere willingness to marry the winner, provided he is under forty years of age and bears a good reputation. She is described as pretty, intelligent and heretofore unassailed by adverse criticism.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Wheat and Corn Growing.

It is not often the statement is made that the largest production of crops is not neccessarily the most profitable; in fact, the tendency is to urge high farming by thorough cultivation and by the free use of fertilizers, without carefully considering the relations between the cost of such high farming and the value of the crop obtained. Prof. Jordan, of the Pennsylvania State College, recently said in regard to the question. "How can the production of cereal crops be economically increased?" that the profits coming from increased production rapidly decrease or stop when that increase reaches a certain moderate number. "The maximum crop that is profitable will vary with soil and locality. The area of farm land in Pennsylvania that can be made to yield profitably more than thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre is very limited in most localities. Every bushel above that yield will cost in time and fertilizers more than its value. It is unbusiness-like to strain every point for a large crop when a smaller one will bring greater profit."

During nineteen years the reported wheat yield of Pennsylvania has never exceeded sixteen bushels per acre, and has often fallen far below that. The average cost of production, as reported, was $27.11 per acre for wheat and $22.39 for corn, but these figures, Prof. Jordan thinks, are too high. On the college farm carefully kept accounts showed an average cost or $11.20 for wheat and $10.19 for corn production. Adding interest and taxes would bring these figures up to $18 and $17 per acre respectively. A crop of less than eighteen bushels of wheat or of thirty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre would not balance this outlay. Considering these two crops by themselves, and not as part of a system of rotation, they are produced at a loss.

While he does not intimate that "a little farm well tilled" may be more profitable, under some circumstances, Prof. Jordan sees that there are grave objections to the solution offered by many authorities of the problem of growing grain profitably. "If a farmer can cultivate the many acres in a slipshod way only, and can find paying employment for his working force when not engaged at home, he had better reduce his area of tilled land and let a part lie idle rather than cultivate it at a loss. But he can not always convert the time of his men and teams into cash, and, in such case, it would be better to get small pay for tilling the large area. Small areas well tilled are more suitable to the farmer who depends almost entirely on hired labor.

"The grave objection to this solution is that with small areas the possibilities of business successes in agriculture are limited. The possible profits on ten acres are twice as great as the profits from five acres under similar conditions. Agriculture offers no exception to the general rule that a small business pays small gross profits. "A little farm well tilled" is not a sound maxim for grain farmers. They need to work their farms harder for an increase of production on increasing areas. His land and buildings are the farmer's fixed capital. His stock, machinery and the money used in his business are his floating capital, and this last is often too small when compared with the first. If it be objected that many famers own their farms, and that is about all, the answer must be that their lack of capital is just as fatal to the highest success in farming as it is in other business. Large income only comes from the investment of large capital.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Infants' Outfits.

There is very little change in the style of making infants' outfits. Formerly a mother dressed her babe in pure white and that of the finest and sheerest quality, until it was at least four or five years of age. Now a child of two years has dresses of a warmer texture, such as cashmere, merino, etc., and into these a touch of color is often introduced, which makes the little one look more comfortable, while older ones wear flannels, cashmeres and merino in all colors. Infants' dresses are made of nainsook and linen lawn, with tucks, and trimmed with lace and embroidery, and have sleeves. The robe style of making infants' dresses is not so popular as formerly. They are now more often trimmed above the hem at the lower edge with embroidery, insertion, tucks, puffs or lace. The skirts, which are gathered to the yokes, are long and very full. The newest cloaks for infants are of white surah, in Mother Hubbard style, with yokes of the finest embroidery and cuffs to match. The long, loose cloaks are usually made of white or light-colored cashmere and are trimmed with embroidery. There are other handsome cloaks made of ottoman and brocaded silk. For summer they are usually pique, either plain or embroidered. Some of these are shaped like a long, double cape, but the newest and those most liked are of the Mother Hubbard style, with the straight breadths shirred into the yoke, and the long sleeves shirred at the wrist. The prettiest caps for babies are those of the closely-fitting cottage shape, which are made of embroidery that is done in an open pattern, representing wheels of stars that resemble the designs in open braid laces. Bows of satin ribbon are added at the top and at the back. The pretty French caps are as popular as ever and are worn by both girls and boys. There are comfortable-looking crocheted jackets of white, pale blue or pink zephyr in pretty designs, with a border in shell pattern. Dainty little hoods of worsted with silk netting over them are also provided for their comfort, and little soft socks of zephyr or silk are in colors to match their sacques or hoods. To complete the baby's outfit is a leather case lined with bright satin, containing a hair brush, comb, powder-box, a rattle and a ring for cutting the teeth, all of celluloid.

The first short dresses worn are of nainsook, with high neck and long sleeves. These can be made from the long dresses used by the child previously as long dresses. Sashes are entirely out of fashion for babies; the dresses are loose and unconfined. At the age of two years the guimpe and Mother Hubbard and English princess dresses, made of colored material, are worn, and white is only used for best dresses or special occasions. For the summer, percales, chambreys, lawns, Scotch ginghams in delicate shades, plain Turkey red cottons and neat figured satteens, are worn with white muslin guimpes. This may be a separate high-necked waist, gathered to a belt, with long sleeves made of muslin, tucked and embroidered, or else the yoke and long sleeves may be permanently attached to the colored material. The little slips can be given this effect by putting a puff over the arm at the shoulder, and by edging the yoke with embroidery. The guimpes of fine embroidery are pretty with dresses of buff, pink, cream color or baby blue cashmere. The guimpes of embroidered muslin or nainsook are suitable for the cotton goods, such as chambrey, batiste, Scotch gingham and linen lawns. White muslin slips can be utilized as guimpe and petticoat, over which these low necked dresses of cashmere or muslin can be worn. A look of scantiness should always be avoided in young children's dresses. For rough country wear dresses of flannel have simulated guimpes of the same. For little girls just in short dresses, there are small yokes with lace plaited inside. A very pretty wrap for these little ones for the spring is a half length straight sacque of red, garnet or electric blue cloth, with white braid in rows on the edges, and large white pearl buttons. There are other long coats that cover the entire dress, and are made of flannel or cloth and have box plaits below the waist. With these coats large collars of white embroidery, braid lace or grenadine are worn.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Cultivation of Currants.

The currant has always been a universal favorite, not so much, perhaps, because of the real nature of the fruit as because of the extreme hardiness of the bush, which hitherto has withstood a good deal of neglect, with little or no attention. After once planting them in some remote corner of the garden, or under the fence, they are left severely alone. But with the currant, as with other things, as soon as they become scarce, the demand for them will increase; and better prices rule. My plan of cultivation—which I do not claim as the best, but which has always succeeded with me—is simply this: As soon as the leaves are off the bushes in the fall, I go through them with a sharp knife and trim out the old branches, and any of the new that show signs of borer, and cut back all new shoots one-third. I then rake up all the wood that has been cut out, and burn it to make sure of destroying all insects that might cling thereto. This done, I work in deep—usually with the spade—three or four shovelfuls of good, well-rotted barn manure around each bush, to the space of about three feet; the ground between the rows is now either plowed or spaded, and the whole given a liberal top dressing of light manure, and the work is done for the winter.

As soon as the first worms appear in the Spring—which is early—I take a heaping tablespoonful of powdered white hellebore, and thoroughly wet it with boiling water—a quart or so. I now turn this to a pail of clean cold water, stirring constantly all the while, till every particle of the powder is well mixed. It is ready now for application to the bushes, which is done with a large watering pot, taking great care to thoroughly sprinkle every bush; repeat this as often as the worms reappear. Usually two applications, one early in the Spring, and the other just before the fruit ripens, are sufficient to keep down the worms. Keep the ground around them mellow and free from weeds, and if at any time through the summer a branch is seen to wilt, it is immediately cut away and burned, as such is the "sign of the borer."

Following this method of cultivation, I have never lost a bush or had a poor crop of fruit. And I bespeak the same success to any who will take the same trouble for the sake of this delicious fruit. It will pay.—*Practical Farmer.*

Trimming Apple Trees.

Those who did not finish trimming their apple trees before Christmas, have had but little opportunity to do it since; the rough cold weather of the last half of December and most of January, has driven the orchardist into business that would keep him warmer, than would the work of trimming trees. Sometimes there are pleasant days in February in which this work can be comfortably done; when there are they sould be improved, because if the work be left until March, the sap begins to start, so that when a large limb is cut off, it is kept so wet by the running sap, that it is difficult to cover the wound with anything that will stick, thus leaving it exposed to the changes of the weather until the leaves begin to open; then it could be covered, but as a rule, if not done when the limb is cut off, it is neglected until decay commences, when it is too late to prevent serious injury.

While it is no doubt best to cut off all large limbs from fruit trees at a season when the sap will not flow from the wound, there is no doubt that a tree can be trimmed at any season, without serious injury, if particular efforts be made to cover the wounds with some water-proof material, as soon as the season arrives when it can be made to adhere to the wood. It would be better to trim at the most unfavorable season, if good care be taken to cover the large wounds, than to trim at the most favorable season, and neglect to protect the wounds made by cutting off large limbs.

To trim trees well, requires both patience and skill, especially when it becomes necessary to cut off large limbs. To saw them off and let them split down when two-thirds cut off, is to make a wound that will require years to heal, if ever it does. When a large limb is to be cut off, it should first be cut or sawed from the under side, thus preventing it from splitting. When the limb is off, sufficient time should be spent to smooth off the wound with a sharp paring chisel, so that when the wound begins to heal the new wood will begin at once to cover it; but if it is not pared off, it will take years for the new wood to grow up to the edge of the wound.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

—The first man a convict sentenced from Texarkana, Tex., met when he arrived at the Penitentiary was the person he had helped to send there while on a jury at the previous term of court.

A STRANGE STORY.

Some Curious Developments—Matrimonial Complications.

[Baltimore (Md.) Special.]

On the breaking out of the war, James Cosgrove, a young man of twenty-five years, enlisted in the Confederate army, and left his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, with his parents in this city. No tidings were ever heard of young Cosgrove, and his wife, after diligent inquiry, ascertained he was a member of a Virginia regiment and had been promoted to a Lieutenant. All efforts to communicate with him were unavailing, and at last information was received that Cosgrove's regiment had been engaged in a fierce battle at Culpeper Court-house and Cosgrove was one of the killed. The latter news was brought the wife by a comrade who had been taken prisoner by the Federal soldiers, who by means of powerful influence was enabled to purchase his freedom and give up fighting. Mrs. Cosgrove was doubtful of her husband's death, and for months and years anxiously looked for a letter from him. As time wore on she became despondent, and after the close of the war, upon finding that her husband did not return or write to her, she came to the conclusion he was either dead or had deserted her. Mrs. Cosgrove's father was a prominent ship-builder in Delaware, and after his death, in 1866, the entire estate, valued at fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, was left to his only daughter, Mrs. Cosgrove.

Every dollar of this money was spent in searching for the absent husband. After the money was all gone, Mrs. Cosgrove returned to her former home and mourned for her husband as dead. A few years later she married Captain Edward Godfrey, a wealthy sea Captain, who only survived his wedding a few months. The young widow was then only twenty-eight years of age, and being possessed of means and very attractive in appearance she had many suitors. To nearly all she appeared cold and indifferent, and great was the surprise manifested in 1878 when she married James D. Cosgrove, Sr., the father of her first husband. Although the latter was rather advanced in years, being then fifty-six years old, the newly-married couple appeared happy and contented. The husband sold his little humble dwelling on Dallas street, a few months ago, and by the aid of a part of his young wife's money, purchased a handsome dwelling on Lexington street, near Fremont.

The strange part of this story remains to be told. When the deed for the new purchase was about being passed to the Cosgrove family it was found that the signature of the daughter of the former owner, a married lady residing in Richmond, Va., was necessary for a perfect title. Arrangements were made to have all the parties interested in the property meet at 'Squire McCaffray's office on Wednesday last a week ago. All were promptly on hand. The daughter from Richmond and her husband were the last to arrive. When the latter appeared, Mrs. James Cosgrove, Sr., arose from her seat and scanned him thoroughly; then, resuming her seat, she kept her eyes upon the stranger and closely watched every movement. When he signed his name "James D. Cosgrove, Jr.," she exclaimed: "I knew it," and fell unconscious to the floor. She was carried into an adjoining room and restoratives administered. When she recovered she inquired: "Where is he? Oh, where is he?" Being asked to explain what she meant, she stated that "James D. Cosgrove, Jr." was none other than her first husband, whom she had for eighteen years mourned as dead. An effort was made to have an interview with the recreant husband, but it was found he had become alarmed and fled. His wife was seen later in the day at her hotel, and it was from her ascertained that she had been married to Mr. Cosgrove for nine years past, and borne him three children. She was unaware that he had ever been married, and she remarked at the conclusion of the interview: "Well, his wife has another husband, and she can't have mine." What will be the result of the recent developments can not now be gainsaid. Yet it is a fact that Cosgrove, Sr., and young Mrs. Cosgrove are living together as man and wife, and Mrs. Cosgrove No. 2 has returned to Richmond, and is with the long-lost husband. The sale of the house on Lexington street had necessarily to be declared "off."

THE RANGE OF PRICES.

A Table Showing the Range of Fluctuations in Prices of Leading Commodities for Eleven Years.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The following table shows the average prices of leading articles in this market for eleven years past, on a currency basis. These are not the lowest and highest prices touched in that period, but the table presents a fairer view of the variations in nominal value than would an attempt to record the minor fluctuations. The figures represent dollars per barrel for pork, per ton for coal and pig-iron, per one thousand feet for lumber, and per one hundred pounds for live stock. They represent cents per bushel for grain and flaxseed, per yard for prints and muslins, and per pound for most other articles.

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Spring Wheat	101¾	114¾	114½	105⅝	99	96¼	120¼	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	117⅛
Corn	53⅞	67⅜	49⅜	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	41¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37
Oats	34⅛	43¾	37¾	23¾	27	22⅛	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	59⅛	71	100	77	55	50⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	48⅝	72	84½	71½	61	58⅛	68	[illegible]	126	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	15⅛	19⅞	16⅛	13¼	9¾	8⅞	13⅝	18¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	9⅝	11⅛	10⅜	7⅛	6¼	6⅝	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short ribs	8⅜	11⅛	8⅝	6⅜	4⅜	5	7⅛	9¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, anthracite	7	7¼	7¾	8⅛	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pig-iron	24½	28	30	35	30	21⅛	20⅛	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	30	33	30	28	23	20	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese	13	11	11	12	12	7¾	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
Sugar, A	8⅛	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9¾	9⅛	10	11¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, Rio	11	10	15	15⅛	17⅛	17	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	17	18	14	11½	9⅛	11⅛	11	11	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed	135	128	127	132	130	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleached Muslin	10¾	11¾	13¼	12¾	13⅛	10¾	11¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prints	6⅛	6⅛	7	7	7⅛	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	6	7¼	6	5	4¼	3	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	4¾	4⅛	4	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	4⅛	5	4¾	5	4⅛	3⅛	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	100	100	100	100	100	101	105	111⅛	115	[illegible]	[illegible]

England's Play-Reader.

The Lord Chamberlain's play-reader revises plays, exercises an autocratic authority over theaters, bullyrags managers, and is decent or not as the spirit moves him. Let me say he is usually decent. His name is Pigot, an ex-barrister. He has an office down near St. James' Palace. His duties are to license plays, and when he has said a play cannot go on that settles it; there is no appeal. Not that the Lord Chamberlain ever meddles with plays; he is too important an official for that, and the supervision of this part of his duties is perfunctory quite. He has charge of public buildings and palaces, has an office at Westminster, and is a very high and mighty man all around; but the play-reader is a retiring little chap, with a literary turn of mind and a stern sense of duty.

Whenever a play is to be produced it is sent to him with a fee of one guinea for each act. He immediately sends a receipt for the guineas, and that is the last you hear of them. Within a week you get notice of whether you can play the piece or not, or if anything has got to be expurgated. It is not necessary for him to indicate why he will not allow any play or part of it; he only says yes or no and there's an end. A short time ago a Canadian friend of mine sent in a melodrama, in seven acts, to put before a London manager. The manager jumped at it and made preparation for its production, saying, "Oh, the license is all right; he won't interfere." But he did. The play was sent around to him as soon as the parts were copied, and with them the necesary seven guineas. In a few days notice was sent to the manager that the piece could not be played. We went to see him and asked to make alterations. He said that he didn't mind telling us that the Irish scene was the objectionable feature, and if we had a mind to cut that out and change the time of action so that it would not deal with the Government of to-day, he would permit its production. Now the play had only the Irish scene, and it dealt with a peaceful village where there was comparative prosperity, but out of which there subsequently came the thread of a plot. In London the troubles of the hero led to an appeal being made to the Home Secretary, who, by the way, is not represented, only referred to, and then not by name, and his refusal to interfere calls forth the ffort to escape, and naturally leads to his being "a hard-hearted man." Beyond this there is no reference to him, but that was the ground upon which the time of the action must be shifted. "Can I put it into the period of the Beaconsfield Government?" said the manager.

"That I can't say until I have seen what you make it there."

"Can I take it to a time when the Home Secretary was an unpopular man?"

"I can't tell you. This you can do, however. You can take it out of the reign of Queen Victoria."

"But, bless me, that would spoil the play altogether. It of a necessity deals with the present."

Well, the play was not produced, and won't be. Why, at the pantomime at Drury Lane they had a cut made in the procession. It was arranged to have a taubleau vivant of 2000 years of English history, beginning with William the Conqueror, all the Kings and their Queens to march down the stage with something typical of their reign, and so on. Well, they did not come further than William IV., because to proceed further would be to deal with public affairs, and, in the minds of some, to create possibly a spirit of ridicule, so even the representation of Lord Beaconsfield was not permitted. The offense under the law in a case of this kind is one of the most serious. Treason—no less.—*London Letter.*

A Lesson of Thrift.

Into the hills east of St. Helena about two years ago came two Italians, father and son, just arrived from the old country. They had no means of any consequence, and could not purchase land. There was, however, a quarter-section of Government land on a side hill, rough and almost inaccessible and covered with underbrush, with rocks of all sizes upon nearly every square foot of it. This land, which every one else had rejected as incapable of cultivation, these sturdy Italians took up. They built themselves a little shanty. There being no water near, they felled small trees, grooved troughs in them, and thus constructed an aqueduct 950 feet long, through which to bring water for household use. They then set to work clearing the land, removing the trees and underbrush, and brought into a tillable state quite a tract of it on which they will set out grape vines. On being asked if it wasn't too rocky, the old man answered, "Oh, no!" and then marking places about eighteen inches apart on the ground, he said, "Here, rock. There rock. Here (placing his hand midway between the two marks) putta vine. Verry good." And thus they are bringing into cultivation some of the most discouraging land, so far as appearance goes, to be found in the county. Wherever there is a space between the rocks sufficient to afford a foothold for the vine, there the vine goes. The son works out during the summer, earning sufficient to meet their frugal wants during the winter, and in a few years' time they will have a place to be proud of.—*Napa (Cal.) Register.*

—On March 22, 1871, Lloyd Britton was hanged at Williamsport, Pa., for the murder of Jacob Bay. Thirteen years have elapsed since the event, and it is now discovered that he had nothing whatever to do with the crime, the real murderer being a mulatto named Thompson, who died recently in Canada. Thompson confessed the deed on his death-bed.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Francis Hagan, the young Philadelphia hero who rescued the drowning boys from the Schuylkill River at the risk of his own life, has been presented with a purse of $213 and a suit of clothes—the first new suit he ever had.—*N. Y. World.*

—Mrs. Ann Stump, of Columbus, O., poisoned her pet dog, fearing it might outlive her and be uncared for. Remorse at the deed caused her to kill herself with strychnine. — *Cleveland Leader.*

WASHINGTON.

Supplemental Report Relative to The Unlawful Fencing of Public Lands.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company — Charlie McComas— Willing Whalers.

Patents—New Counterfeits—Tobacco Rebate—Cofield's Luck—Wallace —Standard Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Teller sent to the House a supplemental report relative to the unlawful fencing of public lands in Nebraska. The report is a special one by United States Deputy Surveyor General Fairchild, who says: "The whole country embraced in my contract (Northwestern Nebraska) is occupied and run by capitalists engaged in cattle raising, who have hundreds of miles of wire fences constructed enclosing all the desirable land, including water courses, to form barriers for their cattle and prevent settlers from occupying land. They represent that they have desert and timber claims upon the land they have enclosed. Upon their fences they have posted at intervals notices as follows: 'The s—of a b— who opens this fence had better look out for his scalp.' The fences are built often so as to enclose several sections in one stock ranche, and ranges are joined together from the mountains clear round to the mountains again. Persons going there intending to settle are also notified that if they settle on the land the ranche men will freeze them out; that they will not employ a man who settles on or claims land and that he cannot get employment from any of the cattle men in the whole country. My chief object in addressing you is to report the wholesale destruction of valuable timber on the Government land of this whole region by cattle men who pretend to own and rule it. There are acres and acres of bare stumps which but a short time ago were growing timber. There were thousands of logs cut last summer and hauled out to accessible points to be used for fences, corrals, loading shutes and houses in Nebraska and Wyoming."

POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY.

The bill introduced by Representative Money for the purpose of securing correspondence by telegraph at cheaper rates authorizes and directs the Postmaster General to enter into contract in behalf of the United States with the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company and within five years from date of control the company shall be prepared to do business in all cities in the Atlantic division having post-office delivery, east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and south of the Omaha and Minneapolis. Within seven years business shall be extended to the Pacific coast and be known as the Pacific division. The rates proposed are twenty-five cents for twenty words and ten cents for each additional ten words; fifteen cents for night message of twenty words in the Atlantic division. In the Pacific division rates from the Atlantic division shall be fifty cents for twenty words; twenty cents for each additional ten words, and twenty-five cents for night messages of twenty words. Newspaper rates shall be three-fourths of a cent for day service and one-half a cent for night service in the Atlantic division. For points between the two divisions the rate is increased one-quarter of a cent in each instance. Between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and between all other points embracing only short distances the rate shall be one-half cent per word during the day and one-third of a cent per word at night. The bill provides that stamps shall be issued for conducting business.

POOR CHARLIE.

The following telegram in regard to the disappearance of Charlie McComas was received at the War Department to-day:

PRECIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 25.
Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington:

The following dispatch of this date has just been received from General Crook: A most careful examination has been made and the general testimony of the Indians is that Charlie McComas was never seen alive after that night in the Sierra Madres. The Indians scattered in every direction at the moment of attack. The country there is indescribably rough, the sides of the canyons being covered with boulders and scrub timber which effectually conceals one taking refuge in them. I am satisfied that the Apaches hunted for him as they promised to do, but a cold rain fell that night washing away his foot prints so that he could not be traced, and there is now every reason to believe that he perished with cold and exposure.

JOHN POPE,
Major General.
[Signed.]

WILLING WHALERS.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has received a telegram from whalers at St. John, N. F., saying whalers now at that port are very anxious to go in search of the Greely party if it be made worth their while and that it is reported there that a reward has been offered. Mrs. Greely is very desirous that the co-operation of whalers should be secured by means of a suitable offer of pecuniary compensation in case of success.

PATENTS.

Representative Greenleaf introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of three commissioners by the President whose duty it shall be to examine, revise and report to Congress upon the patent laws of the United States, the remedy for infringements of patents and the external administration of the Patent Office. They shall also report such amendments to the patent system as are expedient, either in a single code or in a draft of separate laws.

NEW COUNTERFEITS

The Treasury Department is informed that new counterfeit twenty dollar silver certificates are being circulated in Ohio and Kentucky. The counterfeits bear either the number "B1487415X" or the number "B1407X" and may be detected in that way.

TOBACCO REBATE.

The Treasury of the United States has commenced preparing drafts for the payments of claims for rebate on the tobacco tax and will forward drafts as rapidly as settlements are made by the first comptroller.

COFIELD'S PLANTATION.

The House Committee on Private Land Claims directed a favorable report on Representative Hunt's bill to confirm the title of John C. Cofield to Point Houmas Plantation in Louisiana.

THE TERRIBLE TURK.

Nothing is known at the Department of State regarding the complaint of the Grand Vizer of Turkey against the recent conduct of United States Minister Wallace.

STANDARD SILVER.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ended March 22 was $288,495; corresponding period last year, $218,495.

Congressional.

SENATE.

The Senate on Monday was presided over by Senator Sherman, designated under the rule by the Vice-President for that purpose. Mr. Vance presented the views of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations relative to the action and report of the committee on the subject of the exclusion of American meats from foreign countries. The Senate took up the bill to increase the salaries of United States District Judges to $5,500, which led to a long debate. In the course of the day a message was received from the House announcing the agreement of that body to the report of the Conference Committee on the Senate joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the contingent fund of the Senate, and further announcing the non-concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments to the urgency of the deficiency bill. The Senate agreed to the report of its committee on conference on the joint resolution and adhered to its amendments to the deficiency bill, and on that a committee of conference was appointed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution reciting that the waters of the Mississippi River have risen to high water marks of 1878 at New Orleans, which is the highest known in the flood annals of the river and are rising between St. Louis and New Orleans at the rate of two or three inches a day; that the appalling calamity of the overflowing of a city of 300,000 souls is imminent and involved great loss of life and property and appropriating $300,000 to be immediately available, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of War, in preventing the oveoflow of the city of New Orleans and the country adjacent thereto. Mr. Oates doubted the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate public money for the relief of sufferers by floods, fire or storm. Mr. Morey moved to commit the resolutions to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back immediately a resolution appropriating $300,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War for preventing the overflow of New Orleans, and to relieve persons rendered destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi River. Joint resolution lost—yeas, 95; nays, 105, but by unanimous consent it was re-introduced by Mr. Ellis and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Randall submitted the conference report on the Senate resolution for an addition of $10,000 to the Senate contingent fund. Agreed to. The House recedes from the amendment which confines the expenditure sum to the investigations previously ordered and agrees to the amendment which confines the expenditure to the payment of current expenses of the special and select committees. Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Little deficiency bill with Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendations were agreed to.

KANSAS VETERINARY SURGEON.

An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon, and to Prescribe His Duties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, appoint a competent and skilled veterinary surgeon for the State, who, at the date of such appointment, shall be a graduate in good standing of a recognized college of veterinary surgery, and who shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, for cause, by the Governor. The Governor shall also, at the regular session of the Legislature in 1885, and every two years thereafter, and during a regular session of the Legislature, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a competent and skillful Veterinary Surgeon for the State, having the qualifications above mentioned, whose term of office shall be for two years from the first day of April next succeeding his appointment, unless sooner removed as hereinbefore provided. The Veterinary Surgeon for the State shall keep his office at the Capitol of the State in a room to be provided by the Secretary of State, and shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars per annum, payable as the salaries of State officers are paid, and actual necessary traveling expenses by him incurred and paid, in the charge of his duties, to be drawn from the Treasury, upon itemized accounts thereof properly verified, rendered monthly, and approved by the Governor. The Governor shall immediately fill all vacancies which may at any time occur in the office of State Veterinarian.

SEC. 2. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the State Veterinarian shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his said office, and shall execute a bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; which bond and sureties thereto shall be approved by the Governor, and said bond, together with his oath of office, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian, under direction of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission for the State, to investigate any and all cases of contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals of the State, which may come to his knowledge or be brought to the notice of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and for this purpose shall visit at once any locality within the State where any such contagious or infectious disease of domestic animals may be reported to exist, and make a full and careful examination of all animals supposed to be diseased, and inquire into the nature and cause of any such disease which he may discover; prescribe the proper care, necessary remedies and direct the sanitary measures necessary to prevent the spread thereof; and to make a full report of his findings and doings in the premises, to the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, with recommendations and suggestions as to the means necessary to be employed to prevent the spread, and best calculated to exterminate any and all such contagious or infectious diseases, by him found to exist among the domestic animals of the State.

SEC. 4. The State Veterinarian shall make a continuous scientific study and investigation of all diseases of domestic animals, and the causes, preventives and cures thereof, and report the result of his study and investigation to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, giving in plain ordinary language the symptoms by which any such disease may be identified; how liable to be introduced and spread; the causes and conditions to which may be attributed the spontaneous production of any such disease, and the sanitary and other measures best calculated to prevent the germination and arrest the spread of any such contagious and infectious disease among live stock, together with the best known treatment and remedies, also the treatment necessary in case of injury to domestic animals, in time for publication in the several reports required by law of the said Board of Agriculture; and perform such other service and duties as may be required by law or directed by the Live Stock Commission in the interest of the State.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

The Mollie Maguires.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 25.—A Port Richmond, Pa., special says: A number of notorious outlaws who are supposed to be in league with the Mollie Maguires that find a safe refuge in this section have formed an oath-bound brotherhood under the guidance of a black listed miner formerly employed in the Monongahela Valley, will visit the disturbed sections of the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania to perpetrate a series of Mollie Maguire outrages. Among the banditti are a number of desperate men, who are believed to be fugitive murderers, and they will be vigilantly shadowed by the members of the detective corps employed by the coal and railroad companies. The chief of the coal and iron police of Clearfield, Westmoreland and Fayette Counties have been privately apprised of the intended visit, and a sharp watch will be kept upon the marauders as soon as they make their advent in these regions.

THE NORTHERN FLOODS.

The North, Like the South, Has a Good Deal of Land in Soak.

Cedar River, Iowa, Over Its Banks and Working Mischief—The Upper Missouri.

Grand River, Mich., Milwaukee River, Wis., and the Upper Mississippi Join the Chorus.

WATERLOO, IA., March 25.—The Cedar River at this point has risen ten inches in six hours, and is eleven and a half feet above low water mark. All the mills are shut down, and the men have been at work strengthening the levees to prevent the water overflowing a part of the town. Several houses in the Second Ward are surrounded by water, and the cellars of business houses along the river are all partially filled. There are prospects that the river will continue rising for several days yet. Advices from surrounding points show that considerable damage has been done by the water. The trestle-work of the Illinois Central Railroad bridge at Janesville, twelve miles north, was partially taken out and passengers will be transferred there for the present, as the ice is running at such a rate that it is impossible to repair the bridge. There is a large gorge in the river above there, and when it goes out it is feared that the bridges will go. Two spans of the Dubuque & Dakota Railroad bridge across the Shellrock at Clarksville went out, and at Green, Thomas & Co's warehouse the mill-dam was taken out by the breaking up of a huge gorge. The weather is quite warm and about all the snow in this section has disappeared. At Mona, eighty miles north of here, there was snow enough for sleighing. News has just been received that three hundred feet of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad track at Winslow, about eleven miles north of here, has been washed out, and a wagon-bridge there carried away. The Shellrock River has begun falling, but the Cedar is still rising.

AT YANKTON.

YANKTON, March 25.—Had it not been for the flood of 1881 no alarm would have been felt over the condition of the Missouri, but when it was known that the ice had not gone out below, that a gorge had formed, and that the river had risen fully twelve feet, there were good reasons for fear. About six o'clock the ice moved along, but when the river rose four or five feet more and overflowed the railroad track in Lower Yankton, and flooded a few shanties, apprehension was still felt. At ten o'clock, however, the water fell gradually, and at daylight it had fallen twelve feet, leaving great cakes of ice piled up on the sandbars. A review of the situation shows that no serious damage has happened beyond the washout of nearly two miles of railroad track. The loss of stock has been confined to a few pigs and chickens. The ferry-boat Senator was under the care of Captain Lyons in the Nebraska side of the river, and is all right except being elevated ten feet on the ice. There is a general feeling that the danger is over, though reports from above show that gorges exist. It is reported that the river is falling at Fort Randall. Marshal Island, near Wheeler, was submerged worse than in 1881. No lives were lost. It is reported that gorges exist at Elk Point, Sioux City, and Vermillion. If the weather continues warm it is probable that all the ice will pass off easily. It will probably be ten days before the railroad can be repaired, as the bottom is soft, and ballast hard to get.

AT ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., March 25.—At an early hour the ice in the river made another attempt to escape from its confinement and pass down stream. The island below the city again acted as a barrier, however, and the flow was checked. As a consequence enormous cakes of the frozen fluid were piled along the banks on top of each other, until in some places a wall fifteen to twenty feet high was formed. The levee was filled with people all day, who anxiously awaited for further developments. The ice remained stationary, however, until about six o'clock in the evening, when it again started on its downward course, having evidently found an outlet below. At dark it was still passing down rapidly, and, in all probability, the danger of an ice-gorge has passed.

GRAND HAVEN.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., March 25.—Grand River is rising rapidly. This, with the ice-blockade near the immediate vicinity of the lumber booms, causes considerable uneasiness among lumbermen. One of the booms gave way, and about 600,000 to 800,000 feet of logs, owned by Kelley, Rathbone & Co., of Chicago, were swept down the lake, entailing a loss of from $7,000 to $8,000.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Several of the bridges along the Milwaukee River have been endangered by the ice which is now breaking up. A gorge formed during the night at Pleasant street bridge, but was dislodged by a tug. Another blockade was formed between the Oneida street and Grand avenue bridges. This was also raised by the tug. The ice is now so broken up that no further danger is apprehended.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—The river is eighteen feet five inches above low water mark, and rising at a rather alarming rate. Five or six feet more will flood the low lands. Large masses of ice and wood float down on the current, which is very strong.

SPECHT'S FERRY.

LANCASTER, WIS., March 25.—Rain has been falling continuously here for twenty-four hours, and the snow, which was two feet on the level, has entirely disappeared. The Mississippi River will break up in a few hours at Specht's Ferry.

Flood and Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—A Bayou Sara special says: Sunday night this section was visited by a terrible wind and rain storm. The protection levee at Waterloo gave way and all the valuable Grossete country was overflowed. This water will affect the river front and all the places on Chevalle, including the New York Warehouse company. Many people here during the storm yesterday moved out on hills. The water is in the principal streets and rear of the town. The overflow is caused by heavy rain and breakage of drainage machine. The flatboat in tow was swamped during the storm. Thirty head of cattle were drowned.

A Mysterious Pistol Shot.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A Springfield, Ill., special says: Governor Hamilton was in his office in the State House yesterday afternoon when a pistol bullet crushed through the window in the executive mansion. A man at work in the vicinity said the shot was fired by a boy shooting at pigeons, but from the fact that an occurrence of precisely the same nature preceded it a short time ago, there are apprehensions of a plot to assassinate the State Executive.

THE LIVE STOCK LAW.

Full Text of the Bill as Passed by the Kansas Legislature.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. Three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall constitute the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Kansas. The Governor shall have the power to remove any member of the commission, and to fill any vacancy in said commission. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each Commissioner shall take and subscribe the oath of office, and file the same with the Secretary of State; and each Commissioner, before entering on the performance of his duties, shall executed a bond, to be approved by the Executive Council, in the sum of $2,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and file the same with the Secretary of State. The term of office of said Commissioners shall be for the period of one, two and three years, respectively, and the Governor shall have the power to fill any vacancy in said commission from time to time, the appointee's name to be submitted for confirmation or other action, to the Senate at its next ensuing session. Vacancies caused by a termination of the above prescribed term of office, shall be filled for a period of three years, one of whose members shall be elected chairman; the Veterinary Surgeon shall be ex-officio Secretary. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the proceedings of the commission, and report to the Governor when he shall request the same, who shall transmit such report to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who shall publish the same in his several reports.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commission, provided for in the first section of this act, to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State from all contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character, and for this purpose it is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary and other regulations as it may deem necessary. It shall be the duty of any member of said commission, upon the receipt by him of reliable information of the existence, among the domestic animals of the State, of any malignant disease, to at once notify the State Veterinarian, who shall go at once to the place where any such disease is alleged to exist, and make a careful examination of the animals believed to be affected with any such disease, and ascertain, if possible, what, if any, disease exists among the live stock reported to be affected, and whether the same is contagious or infectious, or not, and if said disease is found to be of a malignant, contagious or infectious character, he shall direct the temporary quarantine and sanitary regulations necessary to prevent the spread of any such disease, and report his findings and actions to the commission.

SEC. 3. Upon the receipt by any member of this commission of the report of the State Veterinarian, provided for in section 2 of this act, if said member shall be of the opinion that the exigencies of the case require, he shall immediately convene the commission at such place as he may designate, and if, upon consideration of the report of the Veterinarian, the commission shall be satisfied that any contagious or infectious disease exists of a malignant character, which seriously threatens the health of domestic animals, they shall proceed at once to the infected district, ascertain and determine the premises or grounds infected, and establish the quarantine, sanitary and police regulations necessary to circumscribe and exterminate such disease; also, to list and describe the domestic animals thus affected with such disease, and those which have been exposed thereto; and included within the infected district or premises so defined and quarantined, with such reasonable certainty as would lead to their identification; and for that purpose the said commission may, in its discretion, cause the live stock so included within the quarantined lines established to be marked or branded in such a manner as the Commissioners may designate. And no domestic animal liable to become infected with the disease, or capable of communicating the same, shall be permitted to enter or leave the district, premises or grounds so quarantined, except by authority of the commission. The said commission shall, also, from time to time, give and enforce such directions, and prescribe such rules and regulations, as to separating, mode of handling, treating, feeding and caring for such diseased and exposed animals, as it shall deem necessary to prevent the two classes of animals from coming in contact with each other, and perfectly isolate them from all other domestic animals which have not been exposed thereto, and which are susceptible of becoming infected with the disease, and the said commission or any of the members thereof and said Veterinarian are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon any grounds or premises to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. When, in the opinion of the commission it shall be necessary to prevent the further spread of any contagious or infectious disease among the live stock of the State, to destroy animals affected with or which have been exposed to any such disease, it shall be determined what animals shall be killed, and appraise the same hereinafter provided, and cause the same to be killed, the carcasses disposed of as in its judgment will best protect the health of the domestic animals of the locality.

SEC. 5. Whenever, as in the fourth section of this act provided, the commission shall direct the killing of any domestic animal or animals, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to appraise the animal or animals to be killed, and shall make an inventory of the animal or animals condemned, and in fixing the value thereof the Commissioners shall be governed by the value of said animal or animals, at the date of appraisement. Provided, That no animal or animals shall be appraised except those affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle or foot and mouth disease, or such as have been exposed thereto.

SEC. 6. When the commission shall have determined the quarantine and other regulations necessary to prevent the spread among domestic animals of any malignant, contagious or infectious disease, found to exist among the live stock of the State, and given its orders as hereinbefore provided, prescribing quarantine and other regulations, it shall notify the Governor thereof, who shall issue his proclamation, proclaiming the boundary of such quarantine, and the orders, rules and regulations prescribed by the commission, which proclamation may be published by written or printed hand bills posted within the boundaries or on the lines of the district, premises, places or grounds quarantined, or by being published in the official State paper; Provided, That if the commission decide that it is not necessary, by reason of the limited extent of the district in which such disease exists, that a proclamation should be issued, then none shall be issued; but such commission shall give such notice as may to it seem best to make the quarantine established by it effective.

SEC. 7. The commission provided for in this act shall have power to employ at the expense of the State such persons, and purchase such supplies and materials, as may be necessary to carry into full effect all orders by it given, as hereinbefore provided: Provided, that no labor shall be employed, nor material or supplies purchased by the commission, except such additional labor, material and supplies, as may be necessary to carry into effect the quarantine and other regulations prescribed by the commission.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the railway corporations doing business in this State to cleanse and disinfect the cars used by them in transporting stock in this State at such times and places as the commission may designate whenever in the opinion of the commission any such order may be necessary to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases. Any such corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action to be prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney General in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 9. When any animal or animals are killed under the provisions of this act by order of the commission, the owner thereof shall be paid therefor the appraised value as fixed by the appraisement hereinbefore provided for. Provided, The right of indemnity on account of animals killed by order of the commission under the provisions of this act, shall not extend to the owner of animals which have been brought into the State in a diseased condition, or from a State, County, Territory or district in which the disease with which the animal is infected, or to which it has been exposed, exists. Nor shall any animal be paid for by the State which may be brought into the State in violation of any law of quarantine regulation thereof, or the owner of which shall have violated any of the provisions of this act, or disregarded any rule, regulation or order of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission or any member thereof. Nor shall any animal be paid for by the State which came into the possession of the claimant with the claimant's knowledge that such animal was diseased or was suspected of being diseased, or having been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease. Nor shall any animals belonging to the United States be paid for by the State.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of any owner or person in charge of any domestic animal or animals who discovers, suspects or has any reason to believe that any of his domestic animals, or domestic animals in his charge, are affected with any contagious or infectious disease, to immediately report such fact, belief or suspicion to the commission, or any member thereof, and to the Sheriff and County Clerk of the county in which such domestic animal is; and it shall be the duty of any person who discovers the existence of any such contagious or infectious disease among the domestic animals of another, to report the same at once to the Sheriff and County Clerk of the county in which such domestic animal is.

SEC. 11. The Sheriff to whom the existence of any infectious or contagious disease of domestic animals is reported, shall forthwith proceed to the place where such domestic animal is, and examine the same, and forthwith report the result of such examination to the commission, or any member thereof, and shall prescribe such temporary quarantine regulations as will prevent the spread of the contagion or infection until the Live Stock Sanitary Commission can provide and order suitable quarantine rules and regulations.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall knowingly bring into this State any domestic animal which is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or any animal which has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $500 nor more than $5,000.

SEC. 13. Any person who owns, or is in possession of live stock which is, or which is suspected or reported to be, affected with any infectious or contagious disease, who shall refuse to allow the State Veterinarian, or other authorized officer or officers, to examine such stock, or shall hinder or obstruct the State Veterinarian, or other authorized officer or officers, in any examination of, or in an attempt to examine such stock, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $500.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall have in his possession any domestic animal affected with any contagious or infectious disease, knowing such animal to be affected, or after having received notice that such animal is affected, who shall permit such animal to run at large, or who shall keep such animal where other domestic animals not affected by or previously exposed to such disease may be exposed to its contagion or infection, or who shall sell, ship, drive, trade, give away such diseased animal or animals which have been exposed to such infection or contagion, or who shall move or drive any domestic animal in violation of any direction, rule regulation, or order establishing and regulating quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each of such diseased or exposed domestic animals which he shall permit to run at large, or keep, or sell, ship, drive, trade or give away in violation of the provisions of this act: Provided, That any owner of any domestic animal which has been affected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, may dispose of the same, after having obtained from the State Veterinarian a bill of health for such animal.

SEC. 15. When any live stock shall be appraised and killed by order of the commission it shall issue to the owner of the live stock so killed a certificate, showing the number and kind of animals killed and the amount to which the holder is entitled, and report the same to the Auditor of State. And, upon presentation of such certificate to the Auditor, he shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount therein stated, payable out of any money appropriated for the payment of such claims.

SEC. 16. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to include any other than contagious or infectious diseases; nor shall it be so construed as to interfere in any manner with the provisions of chapter 144 of the session laws of 1883, or to repeal any of the laws now in force relating to live stock.

SEC. 17. The members of the commission appointed by the Governor, as hereinbefore provided, shall receive five dollars per day for the time by them necessarily employed in the discharge of the duties required by this act. And each member of the commission hereinbefore provided for shall receive the actual necessary traveling expenses by him incurred and paid in discharge of the duties required of him by the provisions of this act, which said per diem and expenses shall be drawn from the Treasury on the warrant of the Auditor, to be issued on the filing in his office of an itemized account thereof, properly verified.

SEC. 18. Whenever the Governor of the State shall have good reason to believe that any dangerous, contagious or infectious disease has become epizootic in certain localities in other States, Territories or countries, or that there are conditions which render such domestic animals from such infected districts liable to convey such disease, he shall, by proclamation, prohibit the importation of any live stock of the kind diseased into the State, unless accompanied by a certificate of health, given by a duly authorized veterinary inspector, and all such animals arriving in this State shall, when ordered by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, be examined without delay by the State Veterinary Surgeon, and, if deemed necessary, placed in close quarantine until all danger of infection is passed, when they shall be released by the order of the Veterinary Surgeon or the live stock commission. Any person who shall violate, disregard or evade, or attempt to disregard or evade any of the provisions of this act, or who shall violate, disregard, or evade, attempt to disregard or evade any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $5,000.

SEC. 19. The owners of any stockyards doing business in this State, when requested by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, shall appoint and keep constantly in their employ at their expense, a competent inspector of live stock, whose duty it shall be to daily inspect with care all animals brought into the stock yards in whose employ any such inspector may be, and upon the discovery by such inspector, in such yards, of any animal affected with any malignant, contagious or infectious disease, he shall direct the manner in which any such diseased animal shall be disposed of so as to prevent the spread of any such malignant, contagious or infectious disease, and for this purpose may cause any such diseased animals to be killed and the carcasses to be disposed of at the expense of the owner thereof, in such manner as will prevent the spread of any such disease; but in no event shall any such diseased stock be permitted to be driven or shipped out of any such stock yards, except to some rendering establishment or other suitable place for killing and disposing of such diseased animals as hereinbefore provided for, and then under such regulations and restrictions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease on account of which any such animals have been condemned: Provided that the owner of any animal or animals ordered to be destroyed by any inspector shall have the right to appeal from any decision of such inspector to the State Veterinarian of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission; and during the pendency of such appeal, the condemned animals shall be kept in strict quarantine at the expense of the owner thereof, unless the State Veterinary shall decide such stock is not so diseased, then such expense shall be paid by the owners of said stock yards. And, provided further, that no compensation shall be made by the State to owners of diseased live stock found in public stock yards and destroyed as herein provided. The inspector of live-stock, in any stock yards in this State shall, on demand of the owner of any live stock passing through any such stock yards, furnish to said owner a bill of health for any live stock inspected as hereinbefore required, and found to be healthy.

SEC. 20. The Commissioners shall have the power to call upon any Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable to execute their orders, and such officer shall obey the orders of said Commissioners, and the officers performing such duties shall receive compensation therefore as is prescribed by the law for like services, to be paid as other expenses of said commission as hereinbefore provided; and any officer may arrest on view, and take before any magistrate of the county, any person found violating the provisions of this act, and such officer shall immediately notify the County Attorney of such arrest, and he shall prosecute the person so offending according to law.

SEC. 21. Except as otherwise provided in this act, any person who shall violate, disregard, evade or attempt to disregard or evade, any of the provisions of this act, or who shall attempt to violate, disregard or evade any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission establishing and governing quarantine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $10,000.

SEC. 22. The provision of this act shall not apply to sheep and hogs except when affected or exposed to foot and mouth disease, or to cattle when affected by the disease known as Spanish or Texas fever.

SEC. 23. For the purpose of this act each member of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations.

SEC. 24. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the official State paper.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Live Stock and Veterinary Surgeon Bills—Will Soon Adjourn.

SENATE.

There being no quorum present at nine o'clock, the Senate Monday was not called to order until 9:15, a roll call then showing twenty-one senators, being a bare quorum. Mr. Thacher rose to a question of privilege, being a question in regard to a report made of what he had said. A motion to adjourn was lost. Chief Clerk Millard then appeared with a message from the House stating that the report of the conference committee had been agreed to by that body: that it had also passed an act authorizing the formation of Live Stock Mutual Associations. The report was adopted by a vote of 26 to 1—Senator Williams voting in the negative. Senator Boling asked leave to introduce a bill, which was granted. He then introduced Senate bill No. 16, an act providing for water works at the Penitentiary and making an appropriation for the construction of same. Under of suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and an emergency vote was then taken and carried and the bill put upon its third reading and passage. In the afternoon the bill passed. The House amendments to Senate bills Nos. 14 and 16, making appropriations for legislative expenses and other purposes were concurred in by a vote of 23 to 5. A committee consisting of Senators Ware, Case and Everest was appointed to visit the Governor and learn whether he had any further communication to make, and after having called upon the Executive and reported that it would be impossible for him to consider all the bills that evening, in consequence of which the House concurrent adjournment resolution was amended as to read 10 o'clock on Tuesday, March 25. Senator Bradbury moved to adjourn, pending which a message was received from the Governor which was read by the Secretary. The Senator then insisted upon his motion, which was lost by a vote of eight to six. On motion of Senator Breyfogle the Senate then took a recess until 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday.

HOUSE.

At 9 a. m. the House assembled, but few members being absent. Mr. Green, of Leavenworth, made a motion that an emergency existed demanding the third reading of the bill relating to the appropriation for waterworks at the penitentiary. M. Isely wanted to indefinitely postpone. On the vote being taken, the count stood 41 ayes, and 41 noes. Two-thirds being required, the consideration of the bill was referred. The Conference Committee reported, presenting the Compromise bill or Live Stock law. The report was adopted by a vote of 101 ayes against 2 noes. There are no changes, and the bill thus becomes a substitute for the House bill. The bill empowering the sanitary commission to accept the conditions of the United States law providing for the expenditure of public moneys to aid in the suppression of contagious diseases was passed. Both bills were then messaged to the Senate with notice of the action of the House. On motion of Mr. Gillett, an act for the protection of cattle against Texas splenia or Spanish fever was considered. This bill provides that the Sanitary Commission shall have power to establish quarantine in unorganized counties, and place in force such regulations as are necessary to protect cattle from these diseases. The bill, being on third reading, was passed. By a vote of 98 ayes the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill creating a veterinary surgeon, and defining his duties. The amendments are simply slight changes in phraseology. The House considered the Senate bill providing for the incorporation of cities of the third class, where these cities were situated on county lines, and the limits extending into both counties. The act provides for the government of such cities as a whole, regardless of their geographical location. The bill passed. The Senate Legislative Appropriation bill was passed, being substituted for the House bill. The amount appropriated for legislative purposes is $1,500; for the New Orleans Exposition, $700. The Senate bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Sanitary Commission and State Veterinarian was passed, and a tax levy of two-tenths of a mill was ordered. This makes the total State tax three and one-half cents. The Senate bill being an act making an appropriation for the construction of water works at the State penitentiary passed after being amended to make the amount appropriated $12,000. The Senate authorizing Cloud County to sell certain railroad stock and the commissioners to loan the money at 10 per cent. was recalled from the Senate and passed. By joint resolution the legislature will adjourn Tuesday at eleven o'clock a. m.

Gideon Gleanings.

Mr. E. Bond is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

We are having fine weather, and the wheat is coming out and will make a fair stand where farmers thought it would not make half a stand, and several who were talking of plowing up their wheat and putting it to corn, are now highly elated at their chance of having a full crop of the cereal.

The late rains have put oat sowing back somewhat, but has been the salvation of our wheat crop.

Prof. Wm. Elliott is giving music lessons to the young lady of the white house.

Mr. Chas. Longanecker is making quite a success in the way of teaching a singing school at the Washington Creek school house.

Will Green says it is just as hard to get a hired girl as it is to get married. Our advice is to get married, Billy, and save the trouble of getting a hired girl.

Every once in a while we hear the dulcet strains of the violin mixed with the groans of the festive organ, making beautiful music, something like what you hear on a hot summer night. We generally hear this music wafted on the gentle breeze of spring as we pass by the white house of late.

There are enough old maids and bachelors in this neighborhood to furnish us with a marriage item every week for an unlimited length of time.

John C. Elliott cut his foot very severely while chopping wood on the farm of J. C. Coleman.

The entertainment which was to have been given by the Washington creek literary society last Saturday evening, was not a success.

Matchless music is made by the trio Ethel and Will, and the music like a brother, sticketh still.

Willie has got ahead of Johnnie; not in weight, but in Billy's superiority in brain power, and then as a musician he is hard to excel.

A. N. Shepherd, of Kanwaka, was calling on old time friends in this neighborhood last Sunday.

Miss J. A. Elias, has been severely ill the past week with pleuro pneumonia.

All that Jim Morris can say of late, is ("How Well") Howell, and smile a grave-yard smile.

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

TIME TABLE.

Union Pacific Kansas Division.

GOING WEST.	LEAVES.
No. 1—Limited Express	11.10 a. m
No. 3—Pacific Express	11.30 p. m
No. 5—Kansas City Accommodation	6.39 p. m
GOING EAST.	
No. 4—Limited Express	4.20 p. m
No. 2—Atlantic Express	4.00 a. m
No. 6—Kansas City Accommodation	8.01 a. m

Leavenworth Branch.

Leave Lawrence—No. 22 Thro' Ex	4.25 p. m
Leave Lawrence—No. 24 Ft. and Ac	8.15 a. m
Ar. at Lawrence—No. 21 Thro' Ex	11.05 p. m
Ar. at Lawrence—No. 23 Ft. and Ac	6.35 p. m

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

GOING EAST.

Trains going East leave Lawrence depot:

Emigrant	1.45 p. m.
New York Express	4:05 p. m.
Atlantic Express	3:42 a. m.
GOING WEST.	
Colorado and Utah Express	11:40 p. m.
San Francisco Express	11.45 a. m.
Emigrant	2.24 a. m.

Southern Kansas Railway.

GOING SOUTH.	LEAVES.
No. 5—Passenger	11.25 a. m
No. 9—Accommodation	5.00 p. m.
GOING NORTH.	ARRIVES.
No. 10—Accommodation	10.00 a. m
No. 6—Passenger	3.57 p. m

The 11:25 a. m. train makes close connection at Chanute with Missouri Pacific Railway for Parsons, Oswego, Chetopa, Kansas, and all points in Texas.

S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
R. K. TABOR, Agent.

Lawrence Markets.

GRAIN.	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat		50@90
Oats	27	35
Rye	40c	
Corn	37	45
PATENT.		
Best Head Center	$3.15	3.50
New Cable	3.30	3.50
Queen Bee	$3.20	3.40
BEST FAMILY.		
Bangs best	$2.70	2.90
Staff of Life	2.80	3.00
A 1	2.75	3.00
SECOND GRADE.		
Upper Crust	2.45	2.70
Chanticleer	2.50	2.75
Morning Star	$2.50	2.75
Sunflower	1.75	2.00
Graham per cwt	2.70	3.00
Rye per cwt	2.25	2.50
Corn meal per cwt	1.00	1.20
FEED.		
Chop per cwt	90	1.00
Bran "	60	70
Shorts "	65	75
Bailed hay per ton	9.00	11.00
Loose hay per ton best quality		7.00
MEAT AND LARD.		
Sugar-cured hams per pound	15c	17c
Clear sides per pound	10c	12½c
Lard per pound	9c	12½c
Tallow per pound	6c	7c
FRUIT.		
Apples per barrel	2.50	$3.25
Lemons	20	25c
Potatoes—Early Rose per bushel	30c	55c
Peach Blow	45	70c
Sweet	75c	$1.00
Onions per bushel	50c	80c
Beets per bushel	50c	60c
Turnips per bushel	20	40
Squash—Hubbard per Dozen	$1.00	40
PRODUCE.		
Butter	15	30c
Eggs per dozen	12	15c
Cheese per pound	5	20c
Sorghum molasses per gallon	3	50c
Honey per pound	16	20c

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

DR. GILLESPIE,

The Painless Dentist.

The only "Vitalized Air," "Hurd," apparatus in Kansas. Call and see this, the GRANDEST INVENTION of the nineteenth century. Strong's new block, Massachusetts street north of the National Bank.

CITY DIRECTORY.

The following are among the leading houses in their respective lines of business in the city.

DRUGGIST.
C. W. STRAFFON, 161 Massachusetts Street.

DYING AND CLEANING.
B. H. FENIMORE, 154 Massachusetts Street.

BAKERIES.
A. SCHELLHORN, 139 Massachusetts Street.

GROCERIES.
J. W. COFFIN, 17 Massachusetts street.

HARDWARE.
F. G. ALFORD, 28 Massachusetts street.

CONFECTIONERS.
HARRIS & SIMONS, 149 Massachusetts st.

MILLINERY.
MRS. GIBBS, Massachusetts street.

MRS. DR. CRAM,

CLAIRVOYANT & MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN

FEMALE DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Office over City Drug Store, Massachusetts, Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

$50,000

to loan at reasonable rate of interests on first-class real estate or chattle security, long or short time, by L. H. Pierson, Lawrence, Kansas, dealer in real estate and agent for Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., of Abilene, Kansas. Office over Wood's grocery store.

Make your wife happy with a New American Sewing Machine. For sale by
F. G. ALFORD,
28 Mass. St.

Go to Hodges Bros., for corn, oats chop feed, baled hay, straw, etc., No. 174 Mass. street.

L. Vollrath, 100 Massachusetts street, German Books, Newspapers, Autograph Albums, Restaurant and Confectionery, Green-house Plants, Cigars and Tobacco.

If you want to make the cook smile, just try a load of Sibley coal. Leave your orders with Steele & Bell, on Henry street.

Dr. J. C Pomeroy, Waverly, Ia., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is giving general satisfaction. I can recommend it as a true tonic."

Convince yourself by looking at Baby Carriages, at J. A. Dailey's, before you buy.

Prices are very reasonable at
Per-hall's.

If you wish to take a shampoo, shower, spray, hot or cold water, or genuine Turkish bath, call around to the Turkish Bath Hotel, No. 60 Vermont street,

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday mornings, are bath days at the Turkish Bath House. The mornings, except Sunday, being reserved for ladies and the afternoon for gentlemen.

Gold and silver plating by W. M. Rowe, 133 Mass. street.

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, and Tin Repairing at bottom prices at
F. G. ALFORD's,
28 Mass. St.

FOR RENT.—Two fine rooms in rear of Pacific Express office, on Henry street. Inquire of F. R. Graham, over David Parson's store.

For Sale.

A horse, phaeton and harness. An excellent term for family use. Inquire of A. C. Lewis, New Hampshire street.

WANTED TO RENT.—A pleasant, convenient house of five or six rooms, with pleasant grounds and garden, well and cistern. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—A grocery stand with stock complete, on the corner of Connecticut and Warren streets. Call and examine.

First-Class Farm for Sale.

One hundred acres, five miles west of Lawrence, and one mile north of Sigel station, all in cultivation except 15 acres of pasture; good house of five rooms, cellar and outbuildings, large young orchard; plenty of small fruits; good spring in pasture and well at the house; new barn 16x30 feet. Price $3,200.—Twenty-five acres of wheat goes with the farm if sold soon. For further particulars call on or address
J. P. GREGORY, Sigel, Kas.

The World's Progress.

It is indicative of the world's progress, that Washington never saw a steamboat; John Adams never saw a railroad; Jackson never witnessed the operation of the telegraph, and that Lincoln died ere the world realized the practicability of the telephone. But a still stronger indication of the world's progress the triumph of the Hartord Sewing machine. In simplicity, and easy of movemen, this machine is ABSOLUTELY PERFECT, and a full statement of its many points of superiority to all other machines, will be mailed to any one addressing Weed Sewing Machine Co., 179 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Caution.

No. 219 GRAND STREET,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 28, 1883.

Two months ago I suffered with a very bad cough, which kept me awake all night. I was recommended to put on my chest two Allcock's Porous plasters. Unfortunately, my druggist persuaded me to try some other so-called porous plaster. I lost my money, for they were worthless and not of the slightest benefit. I then procured Allcock's Porous Plasters, and they completely cured me.
J. F. MCGINNISS.

Imitation Porous Plasters are being advertised and offered for sale. Beware of them. "Allcock's" is the only genuine.

Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court.
Samuel C. Brown, Plaintiff,
vs.
John M. Schooley et al., Defendants.

To John M. Schooley and Abby L. Schooley, you, and each of you, are hereby notified that Samuel C. Brown has commenced an action against you as defendants in the District Court of Douglas County, Kansas, and filed his petition in said court, wherein he is plaintiff and each of you are defendants, setting forth that he, the said Samuel C. Brown, is the owner of, has the legal title to, and is in the peaceable possession of the west half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section No. six, in township No. thirteen, of range twenty, in Douglas County, Kansas; and that said defendants and each of them, have some claim or interest in said real estate, adverse to that of said plaintiff, but that said claim is wholly void as against the title of said plaintiff, and you are hereby notified that you are requested to answer said petition on or before the 23d day of April, 1884, or judgment will be rendered as prayed for in said petition, forever barring you and each of you, from any interest in or to said real estate, and forever quieting the title of said plaintiff to said real estate as against each of you.
D. S. ALFORD,
3-15-3w Att'y for Pl'ff.

Prof. George A. Henry,

SUCCESSOR TO
MARK ANTHONY,

POPULAR HAIR DRESSER

and hair cutter and shaving. Particular attention to the cutting of children hair.

CHAS. ANDERSON,

NO. 130 MASSACHUSETTS ST.,

Dealer in

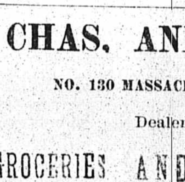
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Perfumeries, Soaps and Toilet Articles, also Imported and Domestic Fruits and Nuts.
The finest line of Cigars in the city. Test them and be convinced.
Bran, Chop, Feed, etc. Poultry, Produce and Fresh Seeds.

Boots and Shoes.

My store is full and running over with Boots and Shoes. I want to sell them. Call in and get bargains.

No 117 Massachusetts St.,
[Near Bromelsick's Hat Sign.]
H. C. PATTERSON.



Established 1840.
THE CELEBRATED
"BRADFORD"
PORTABLE MILL.
CORN, WHEAT & FEED,
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.
Send for descriptive Circular. Address plainly
THOS. BRADFORD & CO.
174, 176, 178 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

STEELE & BELL.

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents.

Office on Henry Street near the Court House, Lawrence Kansas.

We do a general LAW and COLLECTION business in this, and adjoining counties Draw and acknowledge Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Perfect Titles, etc., etc.
We buy, sell, exchange and rent Lands and City Property.
We INSURE against Fire, Lightning and Tornadoes. We have first class LIFE ENDOWMENT and ACCIDENT Insurance Companies and issue policies.
We LOAN MONEY on long or short time at lowest rates on FARMES and CITY property.
We have ABSTRACT BOOKS of the titles to lands and city property in Douglas County and will make ABSTRACTS of TITLE at reasonable rates.
Any business left with us will be promptly attended to.
Below we give a partial list of property in our hands for sale.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

FARMS.

One hundred and sixty acres, six miles S. W. of Lawrence, all under fence seventy acres cultivation, 90 acres in pasture a large orchard that brings an annual income of over $1,000, a two-story brick house of 8 rooms, cellar, well and cistern, brick smoke house and out buildings beautiful grove of walnut trees, ¼ mile to school house, also 30 acres of timber on the Wakarusia, making 190. All for the low price of $6,500.

One hundred and ten acres; 60 acres under cultivation, 40 acres tame pasture, 20 acres timber, all fenced into four fields, orchard of 500 bearing apple trees, 1,800 budded peach trees 100 cherry trees, also pears and other fruits. Large frame house, barn and out buildings, 200 bbl cistern and 2 good wells. Five miles from R. R. station. For price and terms call upon or write us.

One hundred and sixty acres, one third first bottom one third second bottom and balance upland, 100 acres in cultivation; all fenced, house of 6 rooms, cellar and cistern, shed, kitchen, barn and good out buildings; spring and creek, one mile from a good railroad station and thriving town. Price $3,700.

One hundred and sixty acres 7½ miles S. W. of Lawrence. Ninety acres of bottom land under cultivation, 30 acres of timber all fenced two farm houses one of 3 and the other of 3 rooms, frame barn and log stable, small orchard, 2 good wells. Price $3,200.

A farm of 200 acres. Kansas river bottom. 30 acres timber. 150 acres in cultivation, large orchard, and good buildings, 5 miles from Lawrence. $40 per acre. Terms easy.

Forty acres Kansas river bottom land 2 miles from the City at a bargain.

CITY PROPERTY.

A seven room house cellar and well on Tenn. st. near business, new, and in good repair all modern improvements. $2600.

Good new house five rooms good barn 4 lots in west Lawrence for 1 450 dollars Will exchange for small place near or in Baldwin City.

Two valuable lots one a center lot. Shade and ornamental trees Good house 7 rooms, cellar well and cistern, close to business, $2400.

Frame house 1 story high with 4 rooms, good stable, buggy and wood shed, good well, 1 lot convenient to business. Price $1100.

New 2 two-story 8 room house cellar well and cistern. One acre of beatiful ground, will sell at a bargain if called for soon.

Lots in Doane's sub-division on Lee and Garfield streets, $75 to $100.

Two story frame house 22x36, 7 rooms, east front, good well. A desirable location $2600.

One story frame house with 4 rooms. Good well, stable, two lots well set in fruit. $1,360.

Two Business House on Massachusetts St.

Out lots at from $75.00 to $200 desirable.

A few choice residence lots at a bargain.

Good lot on Conneticut St., near business for $400.

Choice lot on N. J. St. for $250.

NEWS NOTES.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, is dead.

The National State Bank at Boulder, Colorado, closed its doors, after suffering a run.

Western cattle men are reported thick in Little Rock purchasing Arkansas cattle to stock their ranches.

The funeral of General Godfrey Weitzel, at Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Sunday, was very numerously attended.

It is understood that the Grand Vizier of Turkey has complained to the United States Government of Minister Wallace's recent conduct.

It is said that during the past seven months 197,000 Burmans have crossed into British Burmah in order to avoid service in the army.

Ezra Abbott, D. D., Professor of the New Testament Criticism in Harvard University, a native of Jackson, Me., died recently at the age of 65.

The Gattling Gun Company of Hartford, Conn., has received an order for ten more guns for the Chinese Government to be delivered in sixty days.

Sarah Bernhardt was recently compelled to suspend a performance in Paris. On leaving the stage for the second time she fainted and vomited blood.

Evidence is accumulating that the disease among Western cattle is not the genuine foot and mouth disease, but is produced by neglect, foul water and improper food.

The train of thirty-one cars of corn, given to the Ohio River sufferers by the people of Sedgwick County, Kansas, has arrived in Cincinnati, and will be sold at auction.

John J. Cisco, a well known banker, died at New York of liver complaint. The deceased was seventy-nine years old. He was Assistant Treasurer of the United States during the civil war.

The man killed at the Second street crossing at Dayton, O., Saturday night is unknown, but is supposed to have been foully dealt with and laid on the track. The body was horribly mangled.

At a meeting of the directors of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, W. W. Peabody was elected President and General Manager, and Robert Garrett was placed at the head of the Executive Committee.

Wilson Edmundson, for a number of years conductor on the Central Pacific, committed suicide at Denver recently by taking morphine. Cause, ill health. His friends live at Galesburg, Ill.

A dispatch from Winchester, Pa., says: George M. Rupert, Borough Treasurer and Solicitor and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is $15,000 short in his accounts with both corporations.

Four years ago two negroes were sentenced in Hall County, Ga., for rape. One was hung and the other went to the penitentiary for life. It turns out now that they are both innocent. The real culprits are still living.

The old church building in Twenty-third street, New York, transformed by Salmi Morse into a theater for presentation of his "Passion Play," was rededicated and will be known as the Twenty-third street Tabernacle.

Three men, Thomas Green, B. Taylor and Cochrane, suspected of robbing the store of Dr. D. Lodge, at Asherville, Mo., of $2,300 were arrested at or near Morley, in Scot County, Friday, and are now at Asherville, awaiting a preliminary examination.

The acid works of Thomas C. Chappell, of Federal Hill, Baltimore, were destroyed by fire the other day, and one of the buildings of the Flamingo Guano Company, adjacent, partly burned. Building and stock of the acid works insured for $115,000 in fifty-nine different companies. Loss about equal.

Flood Views—Great Flood of Feb., 1884.

Twelve different views of submerged districts in Cincinnati, handsomely lithographed on heavy chromo plate, each 7x11 inches. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Finest souvenir of the Great Flood, February, 1884. Special rates to agents and dealers. Fastest selling article of the day. L. K. OPPENHEIMER, with BLOCH & Co., 169 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic is endorsed by physicians. Ask for Colden's; take no other. Of druggists

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, to vacate the streets and alleys in that part of Baldwin City between First and Third streets and Orange, and to and including Monroe street, and between First and Second streets and Monroe and High streets.
F. H. WHEELER,
C. GOLLITY,
C. H. DEMING.

ASK FOR
HOPS & MALT
TRADE MARK
BITTERS
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
Liver and Kidney Remedy,
Compounded from the well known Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cascara Sagrada, etc., combined with an agreeable Aromatic Elixir.
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,
Act upon the Liver and Kidneys,
—AND—
REGULATE THE BOWELS,
They cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the Nervous System.
As a Tonic they have no Equal.
Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.
—FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.—
Hops and Malt Bitters Co.
DETROIT, MICH.
H O P S — M A L T — TONIC

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.

My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.

I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.

Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

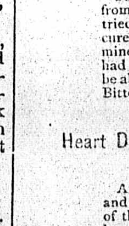
Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1881.

After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
Mrs. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.



LYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Will send prepaid to any address their
BAND CATALOGUE,
for 1883, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of Instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

NEWS NOTES.

The Terre Haute, Ind., Board of Trade was formally opened in a public meeting.

A bill appropriating $110,000 to repair the Ohio canals was defeated in the Legislature of that State.

The Morganza levee at Bayou Sara, La., has been entirely washed away. It was seven thousand feet long.

Mayne Lee, an extensive Kansas cattle dealer, died recently from the effects of injury by the cars at Joliet, Ill.

An effort is being made to consolidate at Dallas the cattle interests of North Texas. A mass meeting has been called.

The Ohio Legislature has refused to take up the graded liquor-tax bill, and the Scott law will probably not be changed.

The deficit of William G. Morgan, of the late firm of Putnam, Earle & Co., of Hartford, Conn., is said to be $35,000.

A meeting was held in Springfield, Ill., to consider the project of erecting a Young Men's Christian Association building in that city.

At a special meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, it was decided to abolish the professorship of ancient, patriotic and modern Greek.

Colonel Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Opera, was found guilty at San Francisco of violation of the city fire ordinance by blocking the aisles of the Grand Opera House.

Judge Gardner in the Supreme Court of Illinois decided against the validity of the Chicago ordinance requiring commission merchants to pay an annual license of $25.

At Carmi, Ill., the jury in the case of William Sanders, the murderer of Enoch Ballentine, brought in a verdict fixing his punishment at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at Chester.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased the past week £1,619,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to its liability last week was 43 7-16 per cent.; it is now 47 1-16 per cent.

Louis Wicket, a young man of Highland, Ill., was dangerously injured yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun. The load lacerated his hand and arm and penetrated to the right lung.

The project of a fast mail train over the Illinois Central Road from Chicago to New Orleans is not likely to be soon carried out. The directors of the Illinois Central refuse to talk about the matter.

James A. Hartnett, a Boston lad, being provoked by his playfellows who taunted him with "greenness," hurled his pocket-knife at one of them, and made quite a serious wound in the latter's thigh.

The fireman and engineers on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk met at London, Ont., and unanimously resolved that the proposed reduction of ten per cent. in their wages could not be entertained.

Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, has offered a reward of $200 each for the arrest and commitment of George Hellman and John Norris, implicated in the murder of Benjamin Duncan at Mt. Pulaski, in January last.

O'Rourke, a member of the Upper Chamber of the Philadelphia Council, was drunk and abusive during a meeting recently. He was ejected on order of the Chairman, by the doorkeeper and others, creating a most unseemly disturbance.

Governor Ordway, of Dakota, has submitted to the President a statement denying the charges of official misconduct in connection with the organization of certain counties in Dakota brought against him by citizens of that Territory.

The New York Coffee Exchange was again excited over a refusal to readmit the Brazilian firm of Wolff & Seligsburg, who suspended Thursday night. July coffee, which opened at $9.70 Thursday morning, opened at $9.40 Friday morning.

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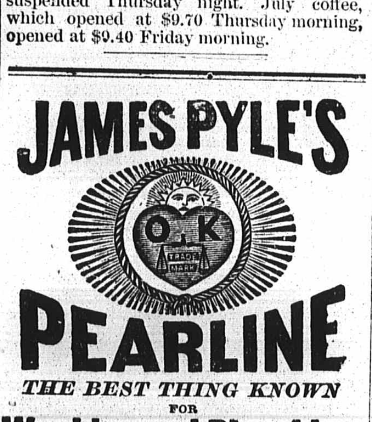

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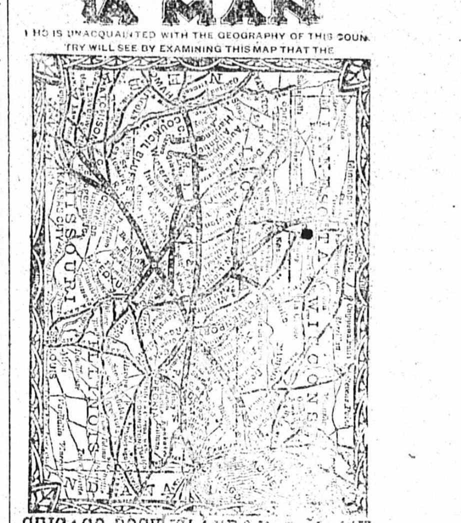

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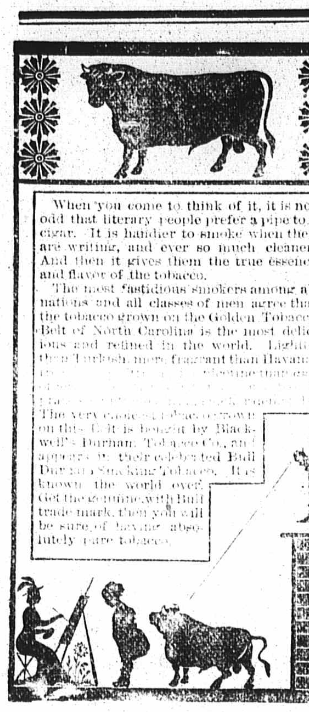

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no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

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SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A planter near Sugar Land, Tex., has planted one thousand acres in cane this season.

—A writer in *Hygiene Pratique* states that boots and shoes may be rendered water proof by soaking them for some hours in thick soap water. The compound forms a fatty acid within the leather and makes it impervious to water.

—A Philadelphia professor has recently made a discovery by which spoken language can be represented by a series of curved lines on a receiving surface composed of white paper covered with soot. The discovery is regarded as one of great importance to the medical profession.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A German process of preserving eggs is to take a bushel or more of lime, slack it with eight or nine pails of water, draw the water off, and then pack the eggs in the lime. The lime water closes the pores in the shell and excludes the air. The eggs will then keep for two or three years.

—As communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Erington de la Croix, the grand earthquake wave of August 27, the effect of the memorable Krakatoa catastrophe, seems to have been propagated across the Indian Ocean at the prodigious speed of not less than 250 miles per second, or 2,000 kilometers per hour.

—Luminous harness is the latest device used in England to make the dark horse visible at night. A phosphoric paint applied to the blinkers, collar and other prominent parts of the trappings is used to bring about the result, and the night trotter, thus prepared, is said to resemble chain lightning as he plunges into the darkness of the country side.

—Ralph Wedgewood, the inventor of the famous Wedgewood pottery, in 1811 invented what seems to be the true ancestor for the Morse electric telegraph. He offered his invention, with an accompanying description setting forth its virtues, to the Government, which, through its agent, Lord Castlereagh, it most emphatically declined.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Artificial cork is among the recent German inventions. The method of production consists in mixing powdered cork with starch and water, and kneading the mass while boiling hot until it is thoroughly mixed. This substance is then poured into molds for forming the articles, and afterward dried at a very high temperature. The material is described as quite light and possesses non-conducting properties.

—Prof. Osborne Reynolds, says that steel ropes as transmitters of power have a great advantage over shafts, because the stress on the surface will be uniform, the velocity will be uniform, and may be at least ten to fifteen times as great as with shafts, say 100 feet per second; the rope is carried on friction pulleys, which may be at distances of 500 or 600 feet, so that the co-efficient of friction will not be more than 0.015 instead of 0.04.—*Cincinnati Times.*

PITH AND POINT.

—Boston has organized a cremation society. Another contrivance for baked beings!—*N. Y. Independent.*

—The beggar who insists upon appealing to your generosity with his breath smelling of whisky, shows that he has some spirit in him after all.

—When a bachelor says he is single from choice, it makes him mad to ask him why the girl made choice of some other fellow.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—Parisian shoemakers may not be doctors, but they know how to make French heels. This a tough fun, but we are writing "on space" just now.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—An article containing a dozen hints on how to take care of a horse is going the rounds of the press, but there is not one hint as to how to get the horse.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—Young man, when you are soaring amid the clouds of love in a balloon of bliss, be very careful, for you may suddenly descend into a sea of disappointment. Follow this advice, young man, and be happy.—*Orange (Va.) Observer.*

—"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had tied together with a knot they never could undo. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman.—*Detroit Post.*

—A New York Judge decides that there is nothing binding about a mock marriage, but he doesn't mean that sort of mock marriage where they swear to protect and cherish, and love, honor and obey, and then do just the opposite.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

—A visionary financier who had a thousand ways to make a fortune, and not a single one to make a living, is described by a friend as "a man so sanguine that the mere getting hold of a shoestring makes him think that he is already the owner of a tannery."

—A girl on her wedding day sold her piano, and bought a sewing-machine and material enough for a suit for husband and a dress for herself, and at once set to work making them up. Her husband spread the news. In two weeks her four sisters were all married.—*Exchange.*

—"See here, my friend, that dog of yours killed three sheep of mine last night, and I want to know what you propose to do about it?" "Are you sure it was my dog?" "Yes." "Well, I hardly know what to do. I guess I had better sell him. You don't want to buy a good dog, do you?"—*Philadelphia Call.*

—It was a fireman's parade, headed by a brass band. As they turned the corner Gus Cæsar, who was holding up a hitching-post, spelled out the letters, "E. P-l-u-r-i-b-u-s U-n-u-m," painted on the head of the big drum. "Now, Jake, now, wha-what's that?" he asked of a lank negro standing under the awning with his mouth open. "Don't yer know nuffin?" was the reply. "Can't yer read? Dat's de name ob de man wot made de drum."—*Life.*

—According to the researches of an enterprising Pennsylvanian, there are but four words in the English language ending with "dous." The words are amphipodous, hazardous, stupendous, and tremendous.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

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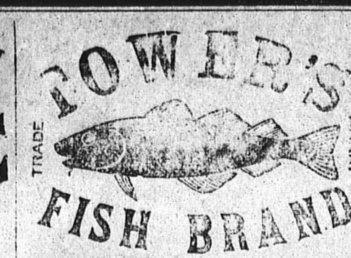

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Thursday, April 24, 1884.
A Lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Ky. and twice declared legal by the highest Court in the State. Bond given to Henry County in the sum of $100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.

April Scheme.

1 Prize, - $30,000	20 Prizes $500 each		$10,000
1 Prize, - 10,000	100 Prizes 100 each		10,000
1 Prize, - 5,000	200 Prizes 50 each		10,000
2 do. $2,500, 5,000	600 Prizes 20 each		12,000
5 do. 1,000, 5,000	1,000 Prizes 10 each		10,000
9 Prizes, 300 each, Approximation Prizes,			2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each,			1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each,			900

1,857 Prizes, $110,400
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
Remit money or Postal Note, Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. ORDERS of $5 and upward by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. B. SPENCER, Covington, Ky.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Heirs. Send for New Laws. COL. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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Send description of your invention. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

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New Raspberries!
Thirty-six Varieties!
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Raspberries—Hansell, Hopkins, Reliance, Cuthbert, Thwack, Gregg, Souhegan, Smith's Iron Clad, etc.
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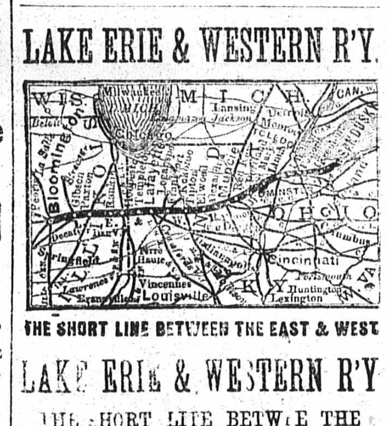

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