

Chase

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VIRGINIA POLITICS

What May Put a New Phase on National Politics.

St. Louis Times.

The Radical State Convention at Staunton, Va., puts a new phase on politics in that commonwealth, and may prove an unfortunate factor in the Presidential campaign. The situation briefly was about this: Gen. William Mahone, a very ambitious, scheming and unscrupulous politician, not finding advancement in the Democratic ranks equal to his aspirations, availed himself of the general poverty and discontent in the State to organize a party on the idea of repudiation of the State debt. The number of white Democrats in his faction was relatively small, but with the aid of the Republican vote, nearly solid, he carried a majority of the Legislature last year, and was elected to the United States Senate.

Mahone distributed a fair share of offices to his negro allies, even displacing wounded Confederates to make room for them, and made various concessions to the pauper and criminal classes to enlist their sympathy and aid. Having captured a State, he proposed to himself and clique to capture the United States; to become the balance of power in the next Presidential election; and the king-making Warwick in this new War of the Roses.

The negroes had been so easily led in the Republican campaign, and had so easily caught at every bait thrown to them that this plan seemed perfectly feasible. They had promptly responded to the sentiment that there should be no tax "to pay old massa's debt." The question now was whether they would continue to confide in Gen. Mahone's leadership.

The Republican convention met at Staunton on the 21st inst. Mahone had apparently secured a majority to agree to postpone the selection of an electoral ticket, so that an unpledged fusion ticket could be nominated. The advantage to him of such a ticket would be that it could be represented to the Radicals as sure to go for Grant; and to Democratic readjusters, or repudiators, as sure to go for a Democrat. After it was elected, it could, in the event of a close contest, go where it could do itself the most good. The value of eleven unpledged elector votes in a tight race might be worth any price the owner should set upon them. Here was a prize worthy the strategic genius of the man who had captured a railroad and a seat in the United States Senate.

But, alas, there comes a turn in the tide of affairs to all. Mahone held over the Republican convention the threat that a third party ticket would carry off so many of their colored voters that fusion with him, on his own terms, was necessary to success.

He had a party of ardent supporters in the Radical convention, led by the Lewis faction. Opposed to him was the faction of "straight-outs," led by General Wickham. Three days of turbulent and acrimonious debate ended in his entire discomfiture and rout. The convention nominated a straight-out Republican ticket, refused his equal alliance and instructed for Grant. There was no special exhibition of principle in the action of the party in this matter. They had done all the damage in their power to the cause of common honesty by their votes in the repudiation campaign. But an alliance with Mahone for a Presidential race, while it was a surrender of the Republican leaders to him, in Virginia, was a two-edged sword in the North.

How could the special champions of banks and bonds and the blessings of a big national debt justify their alliance with a faction which announces its repudiation of a just State debt as the first step toward the repudiation of the national debt? The thorough discipline of the negro vote resulted in the convention in Mahone's overthrow. Mahone has shown his hand, and while his colored allies have left him to wray themselves under the black flag of Radicalism his white followers are returning to the Democratic ranks. He will have to decide soon whether to be fish or flesh. "Under which king, Bezonian?" is the haughty challenge addressed to him by both parties. He is sounding his bugle for a rally under his third party standard, but it has a feeble and uncertain note; and "Brain Billy" may be counted as a much less important factor in national politics than a fortnight ago. The State of Virginia, whose electoral vote he was trying to trade off to the Radicals, will now assuredly stand with the great Democratic party in its contest for liberty against imperialism, and honesty against corruption.

Gold lace thread is made by electroplating soft metal wire, so fine that the net is as soft as linen or cotton lace.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Intelligence by Telegraph and Mail Sifted, Selected and Classified.

Recent Important Events at Home and Abroad Duly Chronicated.

WASHINGTON.

The funeral of Gen. Heintzelman took place at 9 o'clock on the 2nd. The remains were escorted to the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad depot by a battalion of the Second Artillery. Officers, non-commissioned officers and three privates of the Second Artillery accompany the body to Buffalo, where the internment takes place. W. H. Doolittle, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation to take effect May 31st. The Vice President has signed the immediate deficiency bill. It now goes to the President. The President nominated Edward L. Johnson, of Denver, U. S. District Attorney for Colorado.

The President has sent the House a message vetoing the deficiency appropriation bill, for the reason, he says, that it contains provisions that materially change, and, by implication, repeal important parts of the law for the regulation of United States elections. The President on the 4th approved the army and fortification appropriation bills. The Judiciary Committee of the House has decided to postpone until the next session of Congress all further consideration of the Geneva award bill.

The Committee of Conference on the Indian appropriation bill reached an agreement this afternoon. The principle article in controversy was the Senate amendment providing for the continuance of a Board of Indian Commissioners for whose expenses the House made no provision. The Senate conferees agreed to concede from its amendments and that the clause be inserted in the bill explicitly providing that no part of the appropriations made by this act shall be used for the payment of salaries or expenses of Indian Commissioners, provided for by Section 2309 Revised Statutes. Other points of difference between the two Houses are adjusted by compromising the amounts in dispute aggregating \$180,000 for purposes not of general interest. The House Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed that that portion of tariff bill which places upon the free list the following articles: Salt in bags, barrels, packages and bulk; woolen ruffs, shawls, mungos, waste and dregs, books, periodicals, pamphlets and all printed matter, engravings, bound or unbound, illustrated books and papers, maps, charts, music, music books, shunam, cod liver oil, refined and crude petroleum. At this point Representative Wood moved to insert in the bill, to be placed on the free list, wood pulp and all other pulps use in the manufacture of paper.

The sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee have completed the legislative bill and will report it to the full committee Monday. It appropriates \$16,211,286, being considerably under the estimates. The sundry, civil and general deficiency bills are well in hand, and may be reported to the House within the next ten days. A member of the Cabinet said Friday, in reference to Postmaster General Tyrner, would be seriously considered in connection with the prospective vacancy. He understood Postmaster James Wadsworth accepted the position if tendered and the President had his appointment under very favorable consideration. The Treasury Department will have no means available for the payment of gas and water bill for the public buildings after the 12th inst. Congress has yet having provided for the deficiency in the last Appropriation.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

The channel cable connecting with the new French cable has been laid.

Russia is reconstructing her frontier fortresses, especially those on the west, and Kars.

The Duchess of Marlborough has draped her rooms with Irish poplin in order to give an impetus to the trade.

In concluding extradition treaties heretofore, Germany will insist on the inclusion of Russia as among the offenders to be surrendered on demand.

At the Royal Academy dinner, in London, the Prince of Wales was complimentary to this country for the aid given by it to the Irish sufferers.

Parnell is making a great effort to prevent the Home Rule party in Parliament from attaching itself to the Liberals. His own immediate supporters will take places on the opposition benches.

In Orenburg, Russia, the railroads have been for weeks blockaded with snow, and many persons have been frozen to death. The peasants have had to strap the thatch off their cottages to feed their cattle.

Mossa Khan and Mohammed Jan have surrendered to the Governor of Ghuznee, Gens. Ross, Roberts and Stewart have formed a junction at Argandeh. The leading priests and Logar Chiefs have submitted.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Methodist claims to have forty colleges and three theological seminaries in this country.

The California Republican Convention instructed the delegates from that State to Chicago to vote for Mr. Blaine.

Frederic Douglass denies that he will intercede for Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, and says he deserves death.

D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, is dead. He had been connected with that tribunal for over fifty years.

A man who claims to be the nihilist Hartmann has arrived in New York, he is an impostor. The chief of the city say he is an impostor.

Postmaster James, of New York, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Key. The latter will retire from the Cabinet to take the vacant Tennessee Judgeship.

Sherman's friends are well satisfied with the result of the Ohio Republican Convention, and claim that after the second ballot at Chicago, if Grant is not nominated the Secretary will be the strongest candidate.

An autograph letter of George Washington is shown at the Nashville Centennial. The letter was written on March 14, 1798, to Gov. William Monfite, of South Carolina, declining to lend several field pieces to the militia of that State.

THE EAST.

A New Hampshire farmer, drunk on cider, had a quarrel with his son, and disemboweled him.

It is stated in Wall street that Mr. Van-

derbilt, instead of selling Western Union, now holds more of that stock than ever before.

Testimony before the Coroner's jury in the cases of the victims of the Madison Square Garden disaster shows that the wall which fell was built in defiance of law, and that the specifications were at first rejected by the Superintendent of Buildings, but afterwards approved.

A New York carpenter, who made a large sum of money by a lucky deal in mining stock, scattered \$100 in nickels and pennies along the streets, for the benefit of the newsboys and bootblacks, who followed him to the number of three hundred until his bag was emptied.

On Sunday morning, May 2, a large party of Germans resorted, in accordance with custom, to Garrett Mountain, near Paterson, N. J., to greet the sunrise on the first Sunday of May. A farmer named Dalzell forbade their crossing his land. As they paid no attention to his, he fired on them, killing one young man. The crowd then chased Dalzell to his house, which they attacked with stones and firearms. The Paterson police were called out, and the local militia having no ammunition, attempted to rescue Dalzell. The fight was kept up until 3 p. m., when Dalzell was got to a place of safety. During the melee some persons in the crowd and all the policemen were injured. The crowd then dispersed and two houses in which Dalzell took refuge were fired.

THE WEST.

Indians have run off all the stock from the Belle Fourche and Red Water Valleys, Dakota.

A San Francisco photographer photographed a half-smoked cigar which General Grant chased to leave upon a table.

Ten companies of cavalry will soon be placed in the field on the line of the Northern Pacific extension for the protection of the workmen.

James Cook and Charles Lloyd have been convicted, in Charleston, Ill., of the murder of Thomas Grant, and the jury fixed on imprisonment for life as the penalty.

A boiler in an iron mill at Yonkstown, O., exploded yesterday, killing two men, one of whom was driven through a seven-inch brick wall.

An Oshkosh woman who had a quarrel with the dressmaker and to spite her circulated handbills derogatory to her character and advising people not to give her employment, has been assessed \$2,000 by a jury.

The memorial theatre attached to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, was burned on the night of May 1. Only an hour before the fire was discovered, the manager of the theatre, the help of Kate Claxton to play in the theatre May 8.

Telegrams from Colorado show that prospectors are moving on the Gunnison country, in the vicinity of the White River. Utes, in large numbers, and that trouble may occur in any moment. Oray advises that troops be sent out at once to keep the peace, as he fears that bloodshed at this time would cause the repudiation of the agreement recently entered into at Washington. Troops will be sent.

THE SOUTH.

The sugar-cane crop of Louisiana is said to be the finest ever known.

Over 50,000 bales of cotton have been received in Texas, this season.

The excitement over the finding of large nuggets of gold in the mines of Nacoochee, Ga., is still increasing.

The Moffit bell punch has proved a complete failure in Texas, and the next Legislature is expected to do away with it.

An insane woman in Texas undertook to kill her pre children by running knitting needles through their heads, but was discovered before she had completed the job.

Two citizens of Houston, Tex., named Jonesboro and Turley, have had a quarrel for three years. On the 2nd inst. they met in Galveston, and McGowen settled the difficulty by shooting Turley, who was unarmed.

A very old man was attacked by a bulldog at Burtonville, Miss. He climbed to the top of a fence, but the beast jumped high enough to reach his legs and pull him down. He defended himself as well as he could with his cane, but was finally killed by the dog.

John Miner, a wealthy farmer near Jonesboro, Md., cut the throat of James Johnson, Friday night. Miner had already become insane from jealousy of Johnson, and arrangements had been made to send him to an asylum. Miner fled to the woods, and was afterwards found with his own coat cut.

The Arkansas Republican platform calls the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution the treaty of peace between the North and South, and declares that only by their observance can harmony prevail; invites immigration; denounces the State the free of all the Southern States; deprecates a few cases of bulldozing, and expresses unlimited confidence in Gen. Grant, and an earnest desire for his re-election.

WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE.—Extra prime steers, 1,500 and over, \$4.30@4.50; fair to prime, 1,000@1.15; native feeders, av. 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.00@3.00; native stockers, av. 800 to 1,000, \$2.75@3.25; native cows, fair to good, \$2.50@3.25; Texan steers, \$2.00@3.00.

HOGS.—Common to choice, \$3.75@4.75; stockers, extra, \$3.30.

GRAIN.—Winter wheat No. 2, \$1.06; winter wheat No. 3, 93c; winter wheat, No. 4, 80c; Corn, No. 2 mix 1, 29c; Corn rejected, 28c; Oats, No. 2, 26c; Rye, No. 2, 62c.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Apples, per bbl. \$4.50@5.50; Butter, choice, 19@20c; Butter, medium grade, 12 to 15; Cheese Kansas prime, 11@11 1/2; Hams, 9c; Lard, 7c; Eggs, per dozen, 10c; Potatoes, 35c@50c; Sweet potatoes, \$1.00@3.00.

HORSES.—Auction horses and ponies, good, \$20 to \$35; Auction horses and ponies, extra, \$35 to \$55; Plug horses, very common, \$16 to \$25; Plug horses, fair, \$10 to 15; Plug horses, extra, \$75 to \$75; Good heavy workers, \$80 to \$90; Fair to extra heavy workers \$100 to \$150.

BROKE MULES.—Mules 13 to 17 hands high, \$30 to \$45; Mules 14 to 14 hands high, \$40 to \$50; Mules 14 to 15 hands high, \$50 to \$65; Mules 14 to 15 hands high, extra, \$75 to 100; Mules 14 to 15 hands high, extra, \$115 to \$140; Mules 15 to 16 hands high, \$140 to \$150.

CONGRESS CONDENSED.

Short Summary of the Proceedings in Congress During the Past Week—What the National Legislature is Doing.

SENATE.

MONDAY.—Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, pursuant to previous notice, moved to take up the bill for the relief of Ben Holladay.

Mr. Cockrell said he would vote to take it up at any time out of the morning hour, but it was unjust to displace the calendar.—After a short discussion the motion was agreed to. Ayes, 28; nays, 25. The bill appropriates \$326,739 to pay Holladay in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for spoils by hostile Indians on his property while carrying the mails, and property taken by the United States troops for the benefit of the United States, and for the loss of property and expense incurred in changing his mail route in compliance with orders of United States commanding officers.—The bill was momentarily laid aside, and the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to donate rations to the sufferers by the recent cyclone at Macon, Miss., passed.

—Messrs. Eaton, Davis, of W. Va., and Windom were appointed a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. Ingalls, by request, introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred.—The Holladay claim was again taken up.

TUESDAY.—Bills were introduced and referred to the Senate by Mr. Morgan to provide that the President of the Senate shall submit to the Senate and House when assembled to count the vote for President and Vice-President, all packages purporting to contain election votes.—Mr. Davis (W. Va.) presented a compilation of questions and decisions thereon under the rules of the Senate, since their adoption.—Mr. Cameron (Wis.) moved to resume consideration of the bill for the relief of Ben Holladay.—Mr. Cook (Ind.) demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to; yeas 29, nays 27.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Wallace, from the select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late election, submitted a report of the result of the investigation on the subject of the denial or abridgement of suffrage in Rhode Island, and reported a bill to enforce the provisions of Section 2, Article 16, of amendments to the Constitution. Placed on the calendar and testimony taken by the committee was ordered printed.—Mr. Wallace also presented petitions of citizens of Rhode Island, praying relief from the rule of suffrage abused in that State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.—Mr. Blair stated there was a bill pending on suffrage in Rhode Island.—Mr. Blair submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of reports of Capt. John V. White, United States Revenue Agent, and duty Alaska water, and of all papers relating to the transfer and jurisdiction over the Territory of Alaska from the War to the Treasury Department. Adopted.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the compensation of all persons whose ships were destroyed by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, from moneys received under the Geneva award. Laid over, under the rules.—Mr. Morgan submitted a resolution providing a rule for counting the electoral votes referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriating \$200,000 for public printing, and said he had intended to ask for its present consideration, but, understanding that Senator Windom intended to offer a certain amendment, he would not have any public printing rather than renew the fight over the Marshall's appropriation.—Mr. Edmunds asked the present consideration of the bill and was taken up.—Mr. Windom offered an amendment appropriating \$600,000 to pay the Marshalls and their deputies.—This was opposed by Eaton, Davis (W. Va.), Salisbury and Bailey, and advocated by Edmunds, Conkling and Windom. The latter named referring to the closing of the United States Court in New York, and saying the amendment provided for was as necessary an outlay as the bill itself was.

FRIDAY.—The President pro tempore, laid before the Senate the credentials of Jas. A. Garfield, and they were placed on file.—Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency, propriety and public policy of declaring all lands heretofore granted in aid of the construction of railroads, and which have been earned by compliance with the terms of grants open to the public entry and settlement the same as other Government lands, and the said committee to make a report thereon by bill or otherwise. Printed and laid on the table.

HOUSE.

MONDAY.—Mr. Orth was given unanimous consent to make a personal explanation to-morrow in regard to his connection with the claims against Venezuela and the Congressional investigation of the Forty-fourth Congress in regard thereto. He hoped Mr. Springer would be present, as he might say something of interest to that gentleman.—Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to establish a Government postal telegraph service for the United States between Boston and Washington and intermediate Postoffices. It directs the Postmaster General, for the purpose of testing the policy and practicability of maintaining a general system of postal telegraph lines, and of conferring the people the benefit of cheap telegraphic communication, to establish by purchase or construction a telegraph line or lines, between these points and the Postmaster General is authorized without further legislation, to extend postal telegraph lines between New York and such other cities and postal stations as he may see fit, provided the system may be found advantageous and beneficial, and an appropriation of \$300,000 is made for the purpose of enabling him to carry out the provisions of the act. The bill was referred to the committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.—Mr. King submitted a resolution calling for information in regard to the expulsion of Israelites, who were citizens of the United States, from St. Petersburg, Russia.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Orth made a personal explanation relative to his connection with the claims against the Government of Venezuela. He concluded by alluding to the action of the investigating committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, and criticizing severely the conduct of Mr. Springer in making two reports, one to the House and the other to the country.—Mr. Springer stated that the discrepancies between the reports occurred at the request of Mr. Orth's

friends, and asked and obtained consent to answer Mr. Orth at some future time.—The Speaker then laid before the House the President's message vetoing the speech deficiency bill, and it was read.—The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the bill was laid upon the Speaker's table. The effect of this act is to postpone its consideration until the House sees fit to call it up.—Consideration was then resumed of the Internal Revenue bill.

WEDNESDAY.—The Senate resolution was concurred in for printing 2,000 copies of the report of the Board to test iron, steel and other metals.—Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$250,000 for carrying on the Public Printing Office the current fiscal year. Mr. Atkins stated the sum was the same as appropriated by the bill vetoed by the President. The bill passed without a division.—The morning hour having been dispensed with Mr. King called up the joint resolutions reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine.—Mr. Blackburn raised the question of its consideration, and a separate bill appropriating \$100,000 for carrying on the Public Printing Office the current fiscal year. The House by a decisive vote refused to consider the Monroe Doctrine resolutions and went into a Committee of the Whole upon the Postoffice appropriation bill.—An amendment was adopted authorizing the Postmaster-General to use \$350,000 of the \$9,940,000 appropriated for railway mail services in securing the necessary and special facilities.—The amendment increasing the appropriation for the railway mail service to \$8,500,000 was rejected by a vote of 76 to 80.—Mr. King submitted an amendment increasing from \$85,000 the appropriation for inland transportation by steamboat routes. Adopted.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Wells submitted a conference report on the India appropriation bill; agreed to. The report states the main point of difference between the two Houses was in regard to the discontinuance of the Board of Indian Commissioners. As finally agreed upon, the Commission is continued, but a proviso is inserted that no money shall be paid for salaries or expenses of the Commission.—The morning hour being dispensed with, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill.

FRIDAY.—Consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill was resumed at 10:30. The House voted upon the amendment. The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that authorizing the Postmaster General to use \$350,000 of the \$9,940,000 appropriated for railway mail service, to obtain and secure from railways the necessary and special facilities for postal service. This amendment was adopted, yeas 110, nays 69.—The next amendment was that all the star routes shall be relet after the first of October, 1880, on which the pay for expedition of schedule was ordered during the years of 1879 when the share exceeded 50 per cent of the contract price before such expedition; provided that this provision shall not prevail unless the present contractor desires to continue contract as reduced. Adopted—118 to 57. This amendment now takes the place of the provision originally reported by the Appropriation Committee to the State service clause of the bill.

Extras for Farm Implements.

That the price charged by manufacturers for pieces necessary to replace those that are broken or worn out by the use of farm implements are extortionate most farmers are aware. The "extras" for which the most exorbitant prices are demanded are those necessary to reaping and mowing machines. The price asked for these machines is so high as to render the parts of a machine made at one manufactory will not fit a machine made by another. Farmers will carefully compare the price of different machines before they conclude which one to purchase; but they do not generally pay any attention to the price of "extras," some of which they are certain to require before they have used the implement two seasons. The establishments that sell machines on long time generally demand the highest price for "extras." They give credit on the entire machine, but demand cash for each piece necessary to repair them. A gentleman who had given considerable attention to the matter recently expressed the opinion that certain manufacturers could afford to give their machines away if they could compel the persons who used them to keep them in running order a given number of years by replacing the parts worn out by "extras" made at the manufactory. The "extras" for fanning mills, plows and cultivators generally cost the purchaser twice as much as the same pieces do when bought as parts of the entire implement. The writer of this article recently had occasion to procure a new share and landside for a plow made in this city. The price demanded for them at the manufactory was \$8; but half that sum was sufficient to induce a country blacksmith to make them. Some of the local agents of agricultural implements inform farmers, blacksmiths and machinists that they are liable in a suit for damages if they make parts of a patented machine for the purpose of keeping it in repair. This, however, is not the case. That a reform is necessary in the trade in "extras" is certain. If manufacturers of machines will not supply them at reasonable prices, machine-shops should be started for the express purpose of making them. A shop of this kind would pay in nearly every county in the Western States.

Princely Salaries.

President Jewett of the Erie Railway receives \$40,000 a year; Colonel Scott, President of seven railroads, draws \$100,000 salary. There are fifteen general managers of railways in the United States whose salaries run from \$10,000 to \$15,000; nine general Superintendents with a salary of \$7,000 to \$10,000 yearly, and a number of officers in the same rank who receive over \$5,000.

Good Hotels.

Hotel accommodations for travelers are of the greatest importance to persons who have to move about the country on business. "Just where to go" is what every man wants to know when he leaves home. The Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New York City, is a very popular resort, because the attendance there is prompt and satisfactory. The charges are reasonable and the message complete; try it. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class Hotel in the city. Be careful to see that Grand Union Hotel is on the sign where you enter.

A Dog in Church.

Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

Quite an amusing scene occurred in one of the churches in Phoenixville on Sunday last. When the services were partly over the pastor's dog entered the church, and took his seat on the pulpit near the pastor and facing the congregation. When he would notice a familiar face he would wag his tail and show by other signs that he recognized it. He would disappear behind the pulpit, and at regular intervals poke his head out, apparently as if to see whether the words of the good man, his master, were making as favorable an impression upon the congregation as they were upon him. Judging from the snarl which played on the countenance of the congregation, however, it is to be feared, the dog received more attention than his master.

At the conclusion the pastor left the pulpit to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, but before doing so a collection was taken up by two of the vestrymen, one of whom was not on very friendly terms with his dogship, and on returning the plates to the pastor the dog discovered for the first time his old enemy, and commenced showing his teeth, and made a dive for the vestryman, and but for the railing which separated him from the latter the probabilities are that the basement of the vestryman's pants would have suffered. The canine relieved his feelings, however, by barking in the most vociferous manner. This brought the janitor to the front, who attempted to coax the dog out, but without avail. The latter sought refuge under the communion table. After considerable skirmishing about the dog was captured and led out by main force.

WOMEN'S is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the digestive system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce.]

A delicate surgical operation was performed a few days ago by Drs. Dickerson and Stark, of the Surgical Institute, Kansas City, which, for the success attending it, we consider decidedly worthy of notice. The patient was Willie Reed, son of Nathaniel Reed, of Douglas, Zutter county, Kansas. The lad had for two years past been afflicted with a diseased jaw-bone, which, in connection with the thinking of unskilled practitioners, had grown so very bad as to endanger the life of the child. Hearing of the remarkable cures by Drs. Dickerson and Stark, the child was brought to this city and placed under their charge. Two weeks ago the little fellow was subjected to the knife, and the lower jaw was taken out, the operation taking about twenty minutes. The incision was made at a point near the tip of the ear, and extended to the middle of the chin. The jaw-bone was articulated and removed. In performing this operation the surgeon was compelled to cut around and close the internal maxillary and external carotid arteries, to have cut either of which would have produced death. The operation is one which only the most skilled surgeons attempt.

The patient is now rapidly recovering, and will soon be as sound as ever, with the exception of having less jaw, than nature designed he should have. The gentleman performing the operation also successfully cure hip joint disease, spinal complaint and straighten club feet, and are so successful in all they undertake that we feel a pride in knowing that our city has an institution presided over by such skilled gentlemen.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boesche, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures, Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sales every season confirms. Two millions of bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boesche's German Syrup was introduced into the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle 10 cents.

How to Manage It.—To make the world understand this very important matter is a question. The very important matter is that Mr. W. E. Clark, Providence, R. I., prepares a positive cure for all Kidney, Bladder, Liver and Urinary Complaints, including the terrible—Bright's Disease. The medicine is HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine, and it is certainly a marvel. Mr. Clark desires us to make this important fact known, and say that he will send free to any who apply a pamphlet abundantly proving it. Remember the name HUNT'S REMEDY.

Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

Free of Cost.

As you value your existence do not fail to improve the present opportunity of procuring a cure of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections, before it is too late. This is the only remedy you can positively rely on doing as represented. TRIAL BOTTLES FREE. Regular size one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

BOWLING, pistol practice, and long walks are M. Gambetta's recreations at his Ville d'Avray villa, where he positively refuses to transact business.

