



The campaign badge adopted by the People's party is a piece of dark blue ribbon. Kind of anticipatory of what their feelings will be at the close.

A late report of the statistician of the agricultural department shows an increase since April 1890 of 100 per cent in the value of corn and oats, 30 per cent in wheat, and 33 per cent in cattle. A bad showing for the new politico-agricultural endeavor.

Speaking of versatility and ability to make impromptu speeches fitting to any occasion, President Harrison leads all the rest. His best record for a single day while on his recent trip, was on Thursday the 14th, when he talked to twelve different assemblages. The day before he made eleven speeches.

In addition to the tariff on foreign tin plate a further stimulus to the tin plate industry in this country is given in the bid of a New York firm for 6,000 boxes of American tin plate at an advance in price. Some people are uncharitable enough to insinuate that the bid referred to is meant as a guy at the industry.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Were all the mortgages on Kansas land foreclosed at once and the state put up at auction, eager bidders would offer \$150,000,000 as a mere installment on their value." The Atchison Champion pertinently observes that eastern capitalists who have been howling about their Kansas investments would do well to make note of this statement.

It is said that the Louisiana State Lottery company are contemplating the removal of their concern to Austria. That is one of the few civilized nations of any prominence that not only tolerates, but promotes lottery gambling. The lotteries in that country pay a bonus on their business, and last year the Austrian government received from that source about \$3,500,000.

When John P. St. John, the prohibition fanatic, declared that the convention which organized the new party was manipulated by the liquor interest and by way of corroboration added that the delegates visited a brewery to take a hunch and fill up, he forgot that quite a number of delegates were from Kansas and therefore excusable, because they had been dry for years.

Talk about a fine suit of hair! Here is a Texas girl with enough for a dozen suits. The Pittsburg Dispatch says: "The longest suit of hair in the world is that of Miss Aseath Phipps, of Gainesville, Tex., her's trailing on the ground when she stands, nearly four feet, measuring in all 10 feet 7 inches." That beats our Kansas curiosity a little.

Paducah, Ky., suspended its Rip Van Winkle performance one evening this week long enough to furnish a society sensation which consisted of the marriage of a Chinese resident and a Caucasian beauty, also resident of that place. The groom has been a resident of this country for ten years and is represented as being thoroughly Americanized except that he maintains his queue.

The prohibition yawpers are lavish in their praises of the Democratic chief justice of the United States supreme court for his eminently just and righteous opinion, in which the whole court concurred, in regard to prohibitory laws, but they have never so much as a word touching the same tribunal's ruling in the opposite direction in the Virginia flour license case, or the Kentucky express license case.

The Farmers' State union of Ohio agrees that many of the demands of the farmers have received attention at the hands of the state legislature, which is composed of members of the two old parties, but they are not satisfied with this. And although the convention declined to put a state ticket in the field, they are going to make special effort to secure control of the next legislature, ostensibly for the sole purpose of defeating Senator Sherman, Bah.

Lawrence Journal: "Mr. Ingalls is nothing if not inconsistent. For years he has fought the battles of his party upon one line, and now he informs the people of the state, through the medium of the editorial meeting at Hutchinson, that unless they abandon that line they may expect a Waterloo. It may be well to remark, however, that Mr. Ingalls is well qualified to speak on that subject." And it is pertinent to add that wise men sometimes change their minds, fools ever.

There is an issue joined in Kentucky between Senator Joe Blackburn and congressman Jim McKenzie, the involvements of which are in the dark to the outside public. If it assumes the proportions of an open rupture it will at once become interesting to a degree. Both are away up in party councils, and each is a strong personal following. McKenzie served as secretary of state under Gov. Luke Blackburn, the senator's brother, which makes the rupture a personal relation the more remarkable. Senator Joe is a power in Old Kaintuck, and no mistake, but he will find Quinine in a bitter antagonist and a foeman worthy of his most distinguished consideration.

Liberty of conscience, as it pertains to civil and religious matters of opinion, is a very foundation principle of our government, and must remain so and be maintained as long as our form of government is maintained. But this does not imply interference from foreign countries in the matter of establishing a religious protectorate over persons coming here for citizenship and permanent residence, as is proposed by some of the European countries. Such propositions are nothing less than a covert scheme for maintaining a crusade that has for its object the establishing of a state church and ultimate domination of the civil government. It is a conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the country and against the rights of the citizen, and should be promptly sat down upon by the government.

DECORATION DAY.

Hon. Tim McCarthy, department commander of the Kansas G. A. R., in his "general orders" for Decoration Day, uses some very pretty and effective words. He says: "The purest and loveliest manifestation of nature is in the blooming flower, and when those loved ones, whom we cherish and adore above every other thing in this world, are taken from us, around and upon the casket in which their bodies rest are placed the choicest and sweetest flowers, and at each returning spring their graves bloom with the roses of undying love. Flowers are the most fitting and beautiful expression of sympathy, sorrow, and love. This day has become sacred, and this custom universal, because we hold the memory of our comrades fresh and green in our hearts, and the good people of America delight to honor the memory of those brave and true men who by their loyalty and valor preserved to coming generations the most beneficent government the world has ever seen. With these high and inspiring motives in mind, let us enter into the exercises of 'Memorial Day' and permit nothing of a festive character to mar it. Patriotism, love and gratitude should fill our hearts and inspire our lives on this day set apart to this sacred use."

WINFIELD CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

The second number of the Assembly Herald is being distributed, and the program as announced, is by far the strongest yet put upon the Winfield platform. The management has evidently come to the conclusion that "the best is the cheapest" and this platform will certainly test the ability of the public to take allopathic doses of logic and rhetoric. In the course will be given thirty-eight lectures embracing such talent as Sam Jones, Dr. A. A. Willits, Dr. Tupper, Prof. Dinsmore, Dr. Nourse, Rev. Sam Small, Dr. George W. Miller, Hon. E. S. White, Robert McFarlane and Mrs. A. S. Benjamin. The school of pedagogy bristles with the names of Prof. Trueblood, Prof. J. M. Naylor, Hon. George Winans, Aaron Schuyler, LL. D., Prof. J. D. Walter, President Kemp, Chancellor Snow, President Taylor, Superintendent Boyd and Dr. White.

The Ministers' institute shines out with the names of Chief Justice Horton, Rev. B. T. Vincent, Dr. McCabe, Dr. McVicar, Rev. A. F. Irwin, Rev. A. O. Ebricht and Rev. W. J. Martindale. Add to this readings, music, normal work, parliamentary and W. C. T. U. training and you will certainly not get lonesome while at the Assembly. Send for information.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

That the subject of immigration has resolved itself into a live, national question which must be met and solved by some one of the great political parties is a fact, apparent to all. It is bound to be a fighting issue in the next campaign, and present indications are that the Republican party will have to lead off, as it has in every great reform movement that has occurred during the past third of a century. The Democratic party will not make the question an issue, for obvious reasons; and as for the People's party, it will be too much engrossed with other and more important matters.

The time was when foreigners sought these shores from intellectual rather than mercenary motives. Until a recent period Europeans came to America because it was a "land of the free," and they were moved by a patriotic sentiment in seeking a new home where kings and aristocrats do not rule. The descendants of such immigrants are found in every state of the union. They are foremost among American citizens in all their qualities of genuine patriotism. This is their home, and, from whatever source they sprung, their expatriation was real and left no regrets. Its motive was ethical and not material.

But the same thing cannot be said of the greater number of people now finding a refuge in this land. They are driven away from their original home by starvation; they come in the noisome steerage of great immigrant ships, and if they do not immediately find employment upon their arrival, invent servile occupations or pursue their former career of vice and crime. The expatriation of this class of foreigners is unreal. It proceeds from the meanest motives, and will result in a continual and rapid degradation of labor in all the great industrial centers of our country.

We have heard much about the American workman being "protected" from the pauper labor of Europe. But here come the European paupers by the shipload to compete with free labor on its own ground. There is not an industry in the country that does not begin to feel the effect of this cheap and degraded labor from over the sea.

The immigration problem, therefore, is one of serious import, and its solution must be sought quickly, if America is to remain long an asylum of free, intelligent and patriotic people.

Mr. Maxim, inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, is now interested in aerial navigation, and recently went to the Smithsonian Institution to see Professor Langley. Mr. Maxim's experiments, conducted at his place in England, as he described them to persons who conversed with him, have been exceedingly practical in character. He is thinking of putting in a plant at some point in this country for the construction of the new vehicle as soon as it is perfected. It is understood that Omaha will not put in a bid for the plant.

Farmers in western Nebraska are thoroughly aroused on the irrigation question, and are taking very effective steps looking to the artificial supply of water for agricultural purposes. The Omaha Republican is of the opinion that a system of irrigation will soon be developed throughout the rainless but fertile regions of the west. Interest in the question may be revived in Kansas two or three months hence, but just now it is an obsolete proposition. We are a good deal like the fellow that the Arkansas Traveler interviewed about the roof of his house.

Another editor has been found who acknowledges his inability to understand, much less reply to, the EAGLE'S financial platform. We refer to the Emporia Republican. It is not a little humiliating.

If these editors, and it is proper to add also a large number of congressmen and senators, had but grasped the financial propositions and difficulties of the country with a spirit of understanding, and in a comprehensive way, disasters would have been avoided, and the corner calamity stone of the Alliance would have remained unquarried.

The Paducah Standard says "if John Young Brown, the Democratic nominee for governor of Kentucky, brings to the gubernatorial chair the same zeal and boldness and ability that marked his congressional career, he will be the most popular governor the state has had in recent years. Why say 'if'? Can it be that there is any doubt about the Democrats holding the Gibraltar of Democracy? Is the Alliance or new party gaining so rapidly as to already threaten the star-eyed goddess? Up, Henri, and at 'em, with your one hundred thousand unarmed host.

As soon as we get out of one trouble with our transalpine friends, the Italians, we are forced into another. The slayer of an Italian subject in New York was acquitted of the crime which was pronounced by the trial jury in their verdict as no crime. And the spectators in the court room applauded the verdict. The only thing that will save us in this case from a strained situation with the Italian government, if that does, is the circumstance that the killing was done by an Italian. The case was stated in yesterday morning's dispatches.

A Texas ex-magistrate was arrested a day or two ago for a murder committed thirty-four years ago. That was all right and proper, but it will not have as much as a title of the influence in preventing a murder in that community this week or next as would the arrest, conviction and punishment of a murderer of last week or last month. Promptness and certainty are the two features in the law's operations that make it effective. Without these it becomes something of a farce.

The London Daily News of May 15 estimates the deficiency of the French wheat crop at 112,000,000 bushels, and the wants of importing countries in Europe at 800,000,000 bushels, or 88,000,000 bushels more than in 1890. The statement lacks distinctness for readers on the west side of the Atlantic, but what is probably meant is that the wheat crop of 1891 will be 300,000,000 bushels short.

A DEMOCRATIC SIDESHOW.

How the south looks at the action of the Cincinnati convention is well put by the Montgomery Advertiser, the leading Democratic organ of Alabama:

It is gratifying to see that the conservative south was little represented in this conference and its work. Alabama was not there. The Alliance leaders in this state went to the St. Louis conference and have been sorry for it ever since. So they staid away this time, and appear to have kept any of their followers from going. Nor were Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina or Virginia on hand, while Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida and Texas were sparsely represented.

The effect of the People's party will be to disorganize and break down the Republican party in the west. It will help Democracy there, and will not weaken it in the south. In this respect it will prove far more effective than did nigger-wampism in the east. If it puts a presidential ticket in the field next year, it will only result in reducing western strongholds to a minority, while the Democracy will remain comparatively intact with a safe plurality.

The People's party will prove ephemeral, but while it lives and moves and has its being, the sum total of its results will be for the benefit of the national Democracy.

A LITTLE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.

If the Alliance legislature had simply wanted to be rid of Botkin it could have accomplished its purpose without cost to the state by abolishing his district. As it is the people have been put to an enormous expense and Botkin is still in office. The Alliance has lost more by its partisan attempt than it has gained.—Emporia Republican.

This plan was suggested to the Alliance leaders before they had impeached Judge Botkin, but they refused to listen. After they had impeached him and discovered the great expense involved in the proceeding, a bill abolishing Judge Botkin's district was introduced, and the rules suspended and placed on third reading, no action being taken for their consideration of the resolutions of impeachment. The record of this infamous transaction will be found on page 823 of the Journal. The bill passed by a vote of 67 to 30, but one Republican voting with the Alliance and no Democrats. The annals of parliamentary trials does not furnish another instance of such base cowardice. The proceedings having already commenced before the senate that body could not pass the bill abolishing the district without stultifying itself, and hence, paid no attention to the house bill.—Fl. Scott Monitor.

A DEMOCRATS TRIBUTE.

The following manly utterance quoted in the Washington Post, is worth reproducing: "One thing the president's trip has done that transcends all others," said a well-known politician yesterday, "and that is to again remind the American people as a whole of the grand characters of those whom they have put in high places. It is the boast of our country that it never had a bad president, and that a majority of its chief magistrates have been men of marked virtue and nobility of character. We are apt to forget this in the heat of political passion; apt to ignore the good traits of our party opponent, and to magnify those petty weaknesses which are inherent in all men into a record of crimes. I am a Democrat, and I have said some mighty mean things about Gen. Harrison. I have also read with surprising delight the more eloquent volleys of invective of others. But, although I am still a Democrat, and as eager as ever to see Harrison's party beaten, I somehow wanted to apologize to the president when I read his Indianapolis speech in the Post of Friday last. The man's whole soul was in it. It was an intensely human speech, with honesty, manliness, and Americanism—and they are synonymous—in every line, in every word of it. It showed the man of noble character, of lofty ambitions, and I could not help thanking God that, with all the bitterness of party warfare, with all the course and often brutal elements that enter into the political arena, we still have in the presidential chair a God loving, humanity loving, upright, honest man."

Leo Whistler says he is the only man in Oklahoma who does not pretty accurately know where the Dalton boys are.

A PREDICTION THAT INDIA WILL SOON CEASE TO EXPORT WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Eagle. Following communication appeared in the "Englishman," which is one of the leading papers of Calcutta, and the editor of which vouches for the correspondent as being a recognized authority on the subject matter of the communication.

I send you a copy of this communication that our people may get an Indian view of the wheat situation in that country and to show that even in India there are thoughtful persons who look forward to the cessation of Indian exports at an early day, and for very much the same reasons which I have assigned for the belief that American exports would soon cease; that is, the increase of domestic consumption. This writer refers to Bengal as being the only province in India where the rural population is not underfed, and it may be well to state that Bengal is the only province where the British government does not own the land and take, as a land tax, "all the traffic will bear."

The production of wheat in India, as well as Indian exportation, is a matter in which we should be interested as long as we export wheat; hence such information and conclusions as this writer sets forth cannot fail to interest your readers. C. WOOD DAVIS.

To the Editor of the Englishman. Sir: The article in your esteemed paper of yesterday on the formation of wheat rings in the Punjab, as well as the article about wheat in today's issue, are undoubtedly the most popular and prevailing opinion with regard to the immensity of the wheat production of India. As it is the fashion to talk about fallacies, I am afraid that the greatest fallacy about Indian wheat prevails among a great number of people in India and England.

Now, as it is possible with the extensive railway communications and with the conditions of trade in this country, rings could be formed to keep the wheat at a high rate in a special place or town, if the stocks of wheat were not reduced to the lowest minimum possible all over the country.

Any one who is at all acquainted with the trade knows that a keen competition exists between the traders, and he is aware of the fact that for the paltry profit of 85 rupees on every 100 tons, any man, or any other trader, will sell at a low price, or buy at a high price, from one end of the country to the other.

The plain fact is that the stocks of cereals, especially wheat, have been and are, of late, running in this country to a dangerous minimum and that people have not realized the fact that all the wheat which is produced in the country, and this fact will not be realized until a serious disaster occurs.

This season, with the prospects of good crops, as undoubtedly they seem to be, large contracts have been entered into, and the amount of wheat, or other produce, from one end of the country to the other.

It is, I believe, self-evident that a slight expansion in consumption, a partial failure in the crops of other food grains like rice, bajra, etc., or other traders will hold very largely the consequence, if they carry out all their contracts, will probably be a loss to them of four or five lakhs of rupees, and the buyers will not probably be better off with their freight engagements.

Without overhauling the statistics, I believe that the present stock of wheat in India is roughly estimated at 8,000,000 tons. The total exports are, on an average, 875,000 tons, or about 11 per cent of the stock which is consumed in the country, and no stock remains at the end of the season.

It is, I believe, a fact that the great mass of the rural population, with the exception of that of Bengal, is underfed, and that the fact is not due to the people should do when their condition improves to eat more if previously stinted.

It is not very likely generally known that while the export of wheat from Calcutta in late years did not exceed 100,000 tons, the quantity of wheat in Calcutta is now over 100,000 tons, and the flour mills of the town do not supply any extensive area of country; and I believe the reason why the town of Calcutta and its suburbs consume such a large quantity of wheat is because they contain a comparatively well to do population of all classes.

I have held for some years past the opinion, and do so more strongly now, that, comparatively speaking, in a few years India will cease to export wheat, and soon after will become an importing country. Calcutta, April 16, 1891.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Greer Cleveland goes to school at Caddo Springs.

The new lands will probably come in about oyster time.

The Guthrie News was sued for \$10,000 and the plaintiff got \$1.

When will the experimental stage in the production of cotton in Oklahoma end?

Frank Greer believes that civilization will take the place out of the Indian's hair.

The Dalton band is one that has lots of brass but is very careful about making any noise.

Soon the early threshing machine will beat the alarm clock all to pieces in Oklahoma.

The opening of the Sac and Fox country may be an August event, but there will be lots of fun about it.

There is a man at Muskogee who is crazy. The principal reason of this conclusion is that he wants to fight.

him the freedom of the city on a golden platter, and fill him up on beer and pretzels—at his own expense. Jay wants to be careful how he disappoints the people of Oklahoma City in this way, and especially the newspaper men; and it is only out of consideration for his family that they do not proceed to "toast" him for this disappointment. Jay and George and Edith and Little Jay and Little George and Little Edith were all expected, but not one of them came. It was certainly too bad.

Oklahoma City Journal: An accident which had a fatal ending to a fine team of horses and came near being fatal to the man who was driving them, happened at the ford one mile east of thirty last night about sundown. The hired man of Joe Platt, who lives some four miles east of town, was returning home and attempted to cross the river at the ford below the bridge. The river was high and the current so swift that it swept the horses from their feet. The post-interpreter they got into still deeper water, dragging the wagon with them. The bed of the latter came loose from the running gear and tumbled, throwing the man and the horse into the water. The man was rescued, but the horse was not. The horse plunged into the current and went to his rescue, getting him just on the verge of a huge pile of drift wood, under which the man turned. The horse was taken home, and bringing him to land. He was nearly gone as it was, but recovered in a short time and was taken to a neighboring house and put to bed. The horse drowned before the eyes of the spectators, it being impossible to rescue them owing to the steep banks and strength of the current. The wagon and harness were recovered.

El Reno Eagle: The principal streams of the territory and the names given them by the Indians, as related to an Eagle reporter by Ben Clark, the post-interpreter at Fort Reno, who was chief of scouts up on the western frontier in the "early days," is as follows: The Arkansas is known to the Cheyennes as Flint river, the Cimarron as Bull river, the North Fork as Wolf river, the Canadian as Red river, the Washita as Lodge Pole and the Red as Bitter Water river. The Indian names are very appropriate and would seem, for in the bed of the Arkansas flint was found from which the Indians made their arrow heads. The banks of the Cimarron were almost constantly lined with buffalo, and, naturally enough, they named it the Bull in honor of their most esteemed and useful protector. The name of the Canadian was named the Washita the Lodge Pole from the fact that trees from which they made lodge poles grew along its banks in profusion. Wolves were plentiful along the North Fork, the water of the Canadian was red, and that of the Red was bitter, and accordingly they were named in accordance with their characteristics. The Beaver was known as the Beaver for the simple reason that beaver made that branch of the North Fork their home, and the Indians wanted to partake of that toothsome morsel "baked beaver tail," he relied upon that river to furnish the desired delicacy. The hundreds of smaller streams were named in the same manner, but not always as appropriately as were the longer streams.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

He Couldn't Have Worse. From the Indianapolis News.

Perhaps Donnelly may have better luck in his chase after the nomination for the presidency than he did in proving that Bacon wrote the Shakespearean plays.

Philadelphia's Need. From the Philadelphia Times.

It is well enough to have bank notes that can't be counterfeited, but what this city wants, at least, is something that will guard against counterfeit banks and bankers.

Heresy and Its Profit. From the Chicago News.

There is no use wasting sympathy on a man charged with heresy. He is made a hero of whichever way the trial goes and instead of impairing his usefulness it opens up avenues hitherto closed. A heretic becomes a sort of nine days' wonder, and they have all so far seemed to endorse the position announced. It is not a question of the future of heresies, but of the churches, when such a feeling is prevalent.

The Saleswoman's Vocabulary. From the New York Journal.

"I used to tell you that thing was 'jaunty,' but she doesn't do that any more. Then she took to assuring you that all her finest things were 'fashionable,' but that word, too, she has forgotten. In these days if she wishes to impress you with the virtues of hat or jacket she calls it 'smart looking.' There is a salesman's subtlety about the new phrase that will accomplish its purpose until there arises a phrase that is never.

Humbugs Preferred. From the Maude Republican.

No one could so openly in this life as a man who is willing to sell his soul. It is the doctor who offers to perform miracles who becomes rich; it is the banker who offers to do the impossible who gets the deposits; it is the merchant who offers to sell things for less than they cost who draws the crowd, the pity which is the reward of the man who philanthropy is not the law of life, and all that these speculators are bent on making money out of them. Talk about experience—why the world does not even learn that.

Miss Anthony's Status. From the New York Sun.

In the design for the statue of Miss Susan B. Anthony that is to be erected by the Woman's Memorial association, that renowned champion of female suffrage appears as an aged lady meek and mild. It is not true that she is so old, and she is not so meek and mild. She should be presented and represented as posterity. She should be made to appear as she was in the full glory of her womanhood, when waging the battle for her cause, and when, with energy and volubility, she delivered her appeals to mankind in its behalf. We are sure that Miss Anthony herself must entertain this opinion.

A Mongrel Bee.

Italians who come to this country are not Italians at all save that they were born in the political territory of Italy. They are Neapolitans or Sicilians—two undesirable people who are a mongrel offspring of Italians, Greeks and Saracens. The northern Italians of Lombardy, Tuscany and Piedmont will not affiliate with them, and their historical record is unsavory to a degree. They have never been tributary to civilization. Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, Galileo, Columbus, Michael Angelo, and Verdi are of a different race than theirs. We certainly cannot have much room for these mongrel tribes which in the nineteenth century seem to take delight in the same practices which made them infamous in the middle ages.

Strawberry Short Cake.

To one quart of flour add two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Sift together in a deep bowl and chop into it three ounces of butter. Beat one egg and add to it one large cupful of sweet milk. Stir this into the other ingredients as quickly and lightly as possible. Roll down two sheets, each about half an inch thick, and bake in well greased pans. When done pull the cakes apart and spread them with softened butter. Sprinkle thickly with powdered sugar.

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and cover with strawberries or raspberries, well sprinkled with sugar and slightly mashed. Put on the other half of the cake, crust side down, and pile berries and sugar on top; to be eaten hot with sugar and cream. This will make two cakes two layers each, or one wish four layers.

A Case for Judge Lynch. From the Kansas City Star.

Miss Cooley, eldest daughter of Eli Cooley, a respected pioneer of Osceola, Mo., is now a ravishing matron whose life is despaired of, all because she has had a row with a woman to whom she was to have been married a few days hence. Her father, another woman, William Hobbs, formerly of this town, now a resident of Carson Center, is the man. He and Miss Cooley had been engaged for a long time. The wedding day was agreed upon three different times, and, although the bride's nuptials were postponed. A few weeks ago Hobbs wrote, asking that the wedding take place very soon. Miss Cooley assented. Last Monday the expected bride was told that the man upon whom her affections were centered had married a woman in Bates county. Her sorrow left her, and although physicians have been in constant attendance, she has been sinking gradually until now there is little chance for her recovery.

ROMANCE OF AN ABDUCTION.

Strange Adventures of a Man Who Was Stolen by the Indians From a Child. There is a barber named Henry Pettit who has a rare tale of adventure to tell concerning himself, of how he was stolen when four years old by the Indians, and how he was rescued. He was born in 1838 at the Indian trading post near Huron, Mich., where his father had an exchange store and was patronized by the Indians.

In 1842 Turkey Foot, chief of the Black Creek Indians, got into a difficulty with the father of Pettit, who was a trader, and gave an order for a "wheat" dollar making change. This was denied by Pettit, who would not take back the money. The Indian went away mad, and vowing that he would get even. The Indians about this time stole their lands about Port Huron, and were being removed to a reservation near the present city of Detroit. Pettit, an Indian at once executed a plan to get revenge on Pettit.

The night before Turkey Foot left he stole the boy in this manner: He found out that Pettit was not at home one night, and he entered the house about midnight. Walking lightly across the floor he picked the sleeping babe from the arms of the mother, who awoke in alarm, only to find that her baby was gone. A diligent search failed to find a trace of the missing boy, and he was given up as dead. The Indian took the lad, now four years old, to Ohio, where he finally found his way to his father.

There was a white man with the tribe named Timothy Crocker, whom the Indians sent back to Port Huron to tell Pettit that his boy had died in Canada. Thus the parents were made to believe that their boy was dead. The lad lived with the Indians until eleven years old, when a man named Howser, of Williamsport, Pa. who was among these Indians, bought the boy for a small consideration and took him back to his home. The boy there learned the barbers' trade, but as to where the Indians got him he could not remember.

He was sent to school at Republic, O., where he received a license to teach. He was then going by the name of Timothy Crocker, and in 1858 he was married to Miss Catherine Eckert, who lived at Delhi, this state, where he purchased a barber shop.

When the war commenced he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Infantry. While in this regiment was with Sherman in the "march to the sea" and in Alabama, "Crocker" was approached by a man who asked him his name. "Crocker" told him, and the man denied it, saying that he was known in his behalf. He was sure that Port Huron, Mich., that he must be the missing son, long since supposed to be dead. The stranger took the name of the town where "Crocker" lived, and told him that when the war closed proof would be presented showing that "Timothy Crocker" was Henry Pettit, the son of Edward Pettit.

After the war "Crocker" settled at Westville, near La Porte, where he soon heard from the mysterious person who had told him such a strange story while in the army. This was soon followed by a telegram from Edward Pettit, of Port Huron, Mich., saying: "Come at once and lose to the doors of questionable resorts. Guests at least were crowned with roses, to indicate that their conversation, while in their cups, was not to be repeated elsewhere. The phrase 'under the rose' obtained currency in Greece after Pausanias, the admirer of the Greek fleet, plotted with Xerxes to betray the cause of the Greeks by surrendering the ships, the negotiations being conducted in a small banquetting hall, the roof of which was as usual covered with unperfumed roses.

The plot, however, was discovered, and orders given for the arrest of the traitor. Pausanias endeavored to make his escape, but, finding that impossible, took refuge in a temple which possessed the right of asylum. Unwilling to violate the sanctity of the place by forcibly removing him, and still more unwilling to allow him to escape, his fellow citizens walked up every entrance, and, by one account, let him die of starvation; by another, killed him by smothering the building with throwing down the tiles on his head.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How a Phrase Originated.

In Greek mythology the rose was the symbol of silence, as it was said that Cupid, the son of Venus, gave the God of Silence a golden rose as a bribe to conceal the affairs of the Goddess of Love. It was, therefore, a bribe to keep silent, and in banquetting halls and places as a sign above the doors of questionable resorts. Guests at least were crowned with roses, to indicate that their conversation, while in their cups, was not to be repeated elsewhere. The phrase "under the rose" obtained currency in Greece after Pausanias, the admirer of the Greek fleet, plotted with Xerxes to betray the cause of the Greeks by surrendering the ships, the negotiations being conducted in a small banquetting hall, the roof of which was as usual covered with unperfumed roses.

New Spoons Are Made.

Blotch wood is preferred. The wood is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spoon to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks and dried in a hot-air kiln. As the time they are sawed blocks are bored perpendicularly through each block which is set on end under a rapidly revolving, long-shanked auger. Next, one little of each little block, some little knives that are turning at lightning speed fasten it into a spoon according to the pattern.