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#### · COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1885.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK,

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ADJUTANT GENERAL J. B. STONEHOUSE, of New York, died at the Ebbett House, Washington, on the 25th. / He was born at Maidstone, Eng., December 23, 1813. PURCHASING CLERK YOUMANS, of the

Treasury Department, has determined that contracts for supplies for public buildings must be at market prices. THE United States Fish Commission car

No. 1 left Washington with carp for distribution for the following points: Memphis, for West Tennessee and Arkansas; Jackson, for Mississippi; New Orleans and Shreveport, for Louisiana, and Dallas and THE Postmaster General has arranged

with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to expedite the mail service between New York and St. Louis so that a postal car leaving New York at 7:30 p. m. will arrive in St. Louis at 5:45 on the second morning instead of 7 a. m. as at present. GOVERNOR MOODY, of Oregon, through

Captain John Mullen, Oregon's State Agent, filed formal complaints with Secretary Lamar, at Washington, recently, against the Commissioner of the General Land Office for his failure to issue patents to Oregon for lands heretofore approved by Secretary Lamar's predecessor, and for permitting contests to be initiated for said lands after such approval.

COMMISSIONER EATON, of the Bureau of Education, sent his resignation to the President on the 25th.

#### THE EAST.

THE jury in the case of Colonel Archibald Blakely, charged with being accessory to the murder of Obadiah Haymaker at the memorable Murraysville (Pa.) natural gas well riot, of November 26, 1883, returned a verdict of acquittal, the result occasioning much surprise.

THE print cloth sales at Fall River, Mass., for the week ended November 21 aggregated 603,000 pieces, the largest weekly sale ever made in that city. This incurs continued running of the mills during the

THOMAS A. DOYLE has been re-elected Mayor of Providence, R. I., by 2,946 majority over Asa Lyman, Prohibitionist. The Republicans had no candidate. License secured 826 majority.

JOE EMMETT, the actor, was recently taken from the St. James Hotel, New York, to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from SERIOUS breaks in the ranks of the strik-

ing miners are reported at Pit sburgh, Pa. Two mines in the second pool and three in the fourth pool have resumed work. In several other mines preparations for an early presumption were being made.

Four children were killed under the ruins of a one-story rookery which fell at Jersey City, N. J., recently. A man and woman and two or three other children were injured. The owner of the building was arrested for manslaughter.

HENRY N. SMITH, the New York broker who failed some time ago, has filed his schedule. His liabilities are stated to be \$1,350,403; nominal assets, \$609,118; actual assets, \$202,935. Among his creditors are William Heath & Co., also insolvent, \$1,-138,753, also for office rent, amount not stated, and Woerishoffer & Co., \$711,399.

ALEXANDER SWEENEY, convicted of the murder of a night watchman in New York last April, was sentenced to be hanged January 15 next.

It was believed that the barge Cornelius Grinnell went down in the recent gale near New York and that her crew of three men perished. She was in tow of a tug but broke away in the gale.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Keely Motor Association in Philadelphia, recently, it was said that the discoveries would be submitted to a committee for examination.

GEORGE EVERETT, a retired Boston merchant, committed suicide in Concord, Mass., recently, by inhaling chloroform. No cause was known.

EVACUATION day was celebrated in New York City on the 25th by the hoisting of flags on the public buildings, the battery and the old fort in Central Park.

A DISPATCH from Boston of the 27th says: The storm which has raged for several days subsided yesterday. At Crescent Beach the principal hotel was almost completely demolished. Bath houses without number were carried away. The rain changed to snow, and the fall in Vermont and New Hampshire was very heavy. varying in depth from one to two and one-

Quite a number of men were badly hurt in a riot at Neil's coal mines, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on the morning of the 27th, growing out of the strike in the fourth pool.

THE Albany (N. Y.) Supreme Court hus refused to set aside the injunction granted in Syracuse preventing the sale of the West Shore Road to the New York Central.

STATE Veterinary Surgeon Stalker, of Iowa, who has been delegated by the Bureau of Animal Industry to visit all sections of Colorado and investigate the disease caused by poisonous herbage among cattle, has left for Denver.

COLONEL THOMAS SAILOR, ex-postmaster at East Saginaw, Mich., was arraigned in the United States Court recently charged with having put in false vouchers for rent, \$1,000 in excess of the true amount. His successor, William G. Gage, was also accused of a similar offense.

VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS A. HENDRICKS died suddenly at Indianapolis at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th. He had been feeling unwell, but his death was quite sudden, no one being in the room at the time. It was known to himself and near fuends that he was suffering from heart disease and that he was physically frail, and therefore his sudden death was not altogether unexpected. He was born near Zanesville, O., September 7, 1819.

THE Minneapolis flouring mills extensively shut down on the 25th, the mills being only worked to one-half their capac-

DALEY'S HOTEL, St. Louis, a cheap lodging house, was on fire the other night. There was great excitement, a woman jumping from a third-story window and being seriously injured. After the fire was extinguished an unknown man was found in the building fatally burned.

THE mystery surrounding the assassing ation of ex-Mayor Bowman of East St. Louis was unsolved on the 25th. The taking of testimony before the Coroner's Jury was completed, and a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death at the hands of some party or parties unknown was rendered.

THE Circuit Court, at Cincinnati, on the 25th, delivered opinions in the mandamus case brought by the Republicon candidates for Senator from Hamilton County to compel the Canvassing Board to issue to them certificates of election. The result was the Court granted the prayer and directed the Clerk to issue certificates of election to the four Republican candidates. Judge Smith delivered a dissenting opinion.

THE Chicago Columbus Centennial World's Fair and Exposition Company has been licensed to incorporate by the Secretary of State of Illinois. The capital stock is \$100,000. The object is to hold an international exposition at the city of Chicago in 1892, which will celebrate the fourth centennial of the discovery of America.

R. H. PARKS, the sculptor, of Chicago went to Indianapolis on the 26th to take a plaster cast of the face of the late Vice President Hendricks. Mrs. Hendricks was in receipt of telegraphic condolences from all parts of the country.

By the caving in of a quantity of earth in a twenty-five-foot cut on the Wisconsin Central Railway's new Chicago line, at Milwaukee, a workman named George Schaefer was smothered to death and another so badly injured that there was little hope of saving his life.

WHILE Charles Struck and two others employed at the Risdon Iron Works, at San Francisco, were hoisting heavy castings the derrick chain came in contact with an electric light wire and Struck instantly dropped dead. The man next to him was knocked insensible, while the

third one received quite a severe shock. NEAR San Bernardino, Cal., the other night, Thomas Stanton, while cooking his supper, was approached by four Indians, who demanded whisky. Having none to give them, he was unmercifully beaten, then held over the fire and roasted alive. His legs were burned to a crisp and he was fatally injured.

FULLER details from the wreck of the steamer Emma Graham, near Ripley's Landing, O., show that Fireman Mylo Cooper was drowned. Several deck hands were also missing, but it was not known positively that they were lost.

A west bound freight train collided with a tea train from the Pacific coast, on the Northern Pacific Railway, thirteen miles east of Missoula recently. The tea cars ecked and it is re persons were killed and others badly injured. No names were given.

DAN MCALISTER, otherwise known as "Peoria Dan," a life convict at the penitentiary at Joliet, ill., escaped the other

## THE SOUTH.

CHARLES LUND, while intoxicated, fell into a water ditch in the suburbs of Louis-

ville recently, and was drowned. THREE hunters were reported hanged by farmers near Jonesboro, Ark. The hunters had set fire to the undergrowth.

JACOB SNIDER, an employe at the Pithgrow manufactory, Louisville, had his head crushed recently between the elevator and floor, killing him instantly. THE other day Acruman & Pool's wooler

factory and contents at Chambersville, Calhoun County, Ark., were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$70,000; no insur-CONWAY, a flourishing little village of

some 3.000 inhabitants, twenty miles from Little Rock, Ark., on the Fort Smith Railway, was visited by a terrible conflagration the other night. Every merchant in town suffered more or less, the total dam-

age reaching \$100,000. A BROKEN rail on the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Road threw all the cars of the passenger train off the track and down an embankment near Gastonia. N. C., recently. Twenty passengers were in the first-class and ten in the second-class cars. Twelve persons, including four ladies, were

severely hurt. As a west-bound freight train from Asheville approached the Deepwater iron bridge at Warm Spring, N. C., the other morning, the engine struck a rock which had fallen upon the track. The engine, tender and three cars were thrown into the river in water forty feet deep. Engineer George Parrish, of Lynchburg, Va., and and Fireman James Whitfield went down

with the wreck. CHARLES L. DAVIS, proprietor of the Davis Consolidated Show, while haudling a pistol in his room at the Southern Hotel at New Orleans, the weapon was accidentally discharged, fatally wounding his wife. A few minutes afterward Davis put the muzzle to his own head and fired, causing almost instant death. Mrs. Davis is also dead. Davis was from Mayfield, Ky. His wife was formerly Miss Annie Wiggerman.

THE new bridge of the Ohio Central Railroad over the Ohio River at Point Plasant, W. Va., was tested recently and found satisfactory.

COLONEL ALBERT HOWELL, a brother of Evan P. Howell, editor-in-chief of the Constitution and General Manager of the depot, was shot at Atlanta, Ga., by Henry C. Pope, on the 25th. Howell was reported

in a serious condition. PROHIBITION was adopted in the recent local option election in Fulton County, Ga., by a majority of 219 out of a poll of 9,000. The election was a most exciting and memorable one. Atlanta is situated in Fulton County.

Two Americans, Peter Jepsen and Martin Graasboel, staying at Haydersberlin, seaport town of Prussia, have been er-dered to quit Germany. Both are citizens of the United States and reside in Illinois. Mr. Jepsen has appealed to the American Legation. THE Earl of Dufferin steamer (Canadian)

was wrecked off Anticosti Island recently. nouncing that General Caceres, with his entire army, had surprised and occupied the return across the river at Huaripama, followed by the Government troops, Caceres circumveuted the latter by completely cutting off the Government expeditionary

DISPATCHES from London of the 26th showed further Conservative gains. The Conservatives had gained 26 seats, only losing six.

A PETARD exploded the day after Alfonso's death under a cafe in a street adjoining the Puerto del Sol, Madrid. Windows in the vicinity were shattered and three persons injured. The explosion caused great alarm. Fourteen arrests have been

PRINCE ALEXANDER refused the armistice offered by Servia and at the head of 50,000 men invaded that country on the 26th. The Servians fled in all directions.

MARSHAL SERRANO Y DOMINQUEZ, Duke de la Torre, the well-known Spanish General, is dead.

THANKSGIVING day was generally observed throughout the country on the 26th. In the churches reference was made to the character of the late Vice President Hen-

THE French Chamber of Deputies refused a motion to adjourn in respect to the memory of Alfonso, on the ground that it would probably have to pay such a tribute to Emperor William.

THE British steamer Aurora was wrecked near Hartlepool, Eng., recently. The crew vere saved.

THE three-masted schooner Highland Maid, of Port Stanley, Ont., was found bottom up on Lake Erie recently. Nothing was known of Captain Oliver and his two sons, who sailed the vessel.

Ar the London wool sales on the 26th, 4,500 bales, chiefly Sydney, Port Philip, were disposed of. Prices were firm. THE Bulgarians vigorously attacked the Servians at Pirot on the 26th and captured

the city after being twice repulsed. It was reported at Rangoon that Thebaw, King of Burmah, had fled to China. RECENT telegrams from Calcutta announce the breaking out of a rebellion at Napaul. The Premier has been murdered and the Maharajah of the province has

was absent on a tour of inspection.
GLADSTONE was re-elected from Midloth ian with a large majority. Elsewhere the

JOHN B. STALLO, the new United States to King Humbert on the 27th.

THE execution of the eight Indians found guilty of rebellion and murder in the Canadian Northwest Territory took place at Battleford on the morning of the 27th.

## THE LATEST.

SHREVEPORT, LA., November 28 .- Ephraim Savannah, colored, made affidavit today before Justice Carlin against Green Woodward, colored, charging him with murdering his father, William Savannah, by aiding him in hanging him. ing took place on the 11th of March, 1879. n this parish, after which Woodward escaped into Arkansas, but has recently re turned and is now working on a plantation in Bassler parish. A Deputy Sheriff has gone after Woodward. The cause of the hanging was a dispute between Savannah and Woodward and another party, all colored, about some land.

Shoshone, I. T., November 28.-The last remaining Chinaman shouldered his rice sack and "lit out" for Snake River last week. Last August the citizens of Sho shone resolved to rid the town of the mooneyed, leprous gang, so they were discharged from the employ of hotels and familes and told that there was no further use for them here. The "firing" of the Chinese gave employment to a large number of white girls as servants, cooks, etc., besides furnishing many families with washing, ironing and mending to do, which otherwise would have been done almost exclusively by Chinamen.

MILES CITY, MONT., November 28 .- Maor Snyder and command, which left Fort Keogh Sunday for Cheyenne Agency, on the Rosebud, was met by a White Hawk courier from Rosebud with dispatches that four companies of the First Cavalry from Fort Custer had arrived and that the difficulties were over for the present. troops returned, reaching Fort Keogh to-day. The trouble was that the Pine Ridge visitors wanted rations, and with a few Northern Cheyennes fired into the agent's house upon being refused. Then the Pine Ridge fellows stole a large bunch of horses and skinned out, which break will probably make further news. The troops at Fort were all ordered out ready for marching.

London, November 28 .- An International Exhibition and Conference on apples and pears under the auspices of the Royal mian Horticultural Society opened at the Waverley Market, Edinburg, to-day. There are several fine exhibits from the United States. The object of the Congress is to utilize the favorable opportunity presented by the fine crop of this year for the purpose of gaining information concerning the apples and pears grown in Scotland, comparing their merits and correcting their nomenclature.

DENVER, Col., November 28 .- Last Friday morning, at Delta, Colorado, J. A. Cameron shot and killed Mrs. Wm. H. Whalin, an aunt to his wife. Cameron also at-tempted to kill his wife. The shooting was the outgrowth of a family quarrel. All the parties concerned in the trouble are wellknown and quite wealthy ranchers. Cameron waived examination and was commit-

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE question of issuing bonds for the purpose of building a court house at Kinsy, Edwards County, which was submitted to a vote of the people, resulted in

favor of the bonds. THE charter of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company was filed recently with the Secretary of State. The She was engaged on the wreck of the proposed line is to begin at Leavenworth Brooklyn at the time. The crewescaped.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Lima by the receipt of a telegram an- Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Morris, Dickinson, Marion, McPherson, Ellsworth, Rice, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and town of Chicla on the 23d inst. After his Greeley to the west line of the State. It is to have eighteen branch lines, which will take in most of the remaining counties not touched by the main line. The total length of all these lines is about 2,400 miles, and the amount of the capital stock is placed

> D. C. McKinnon, of Topeka, is the possessor of an almost complete volume of the Grand Magazine, published in London, Eng., one hundred and twenty-six years

In a late divorce suit appeal the Supreme Court thus defined an habitual drunkard: First, a man who drinks to excess may be an habitual drunkard within the meaning of the divorce law, although there are intervals when he refrains entirely from the use of intoxicating liquors. But before he can be regarded as an habitual drunkard, it must be proven that the practice of drinking is indulged in so frequently as to become a fixed habit with him. Second, a person who frequently drinks to excess, and who becomes intoxicated whenever the temptation is presented, and the opportunity is afforded him, is an habitual drunkard in the sense in which the expression is used in the statute relating to

It is stated that Eugene Hagan, of Topeka, has received notification from Attorney-General Garland of his appointment as United States Attorney for the District of Kansas.

An organization known as the "Band of Mercy" has been effected by the children of Russell. The object of the society is for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Some boys went hunting near Fredonia the other day and accidentally set the prairie on fire. The fire destroyed fences, hay and corn to the amount of nearly \$200. The parents of the boys made the amount good to the losers.

Ir every railroad chartered is built there will be many roads in Kansas.

THE other evening Charles and William Van Horn, who had been employed as brakemen by the Union Pacific Railroad, were arrested by the Deputy Sheriff of Ellis County on suspicion of having stolen some \$800 from the safe in the drng been taken prisoner. The British Resident store of a firm at Wilson. A vigilance simittee of some twenty-five citizens was organized, who took the prisoners from the hands of the county officers to a Conservatives made large gains on the bridge, where a rope was placed around their necks. They confessed and agreed to show where the money was, conditioned Minister to Italy, presented his credentials | that their lives be spared, which was agreed to. Most of the money was recovered. Each was then given five dollars and five minutes to leave town.

Many of the boys of Topeka have entered into a permanent organization for the purpose of improving the condition, morally and socially, of the boys of the city. A very worthy object, which the boys of other places might well emulate. W. C. BEARD, of Hutchinson, recently brought from Kentucky his "grandfather's clock." It is one hundred and sixty-seven years old, eight feet high, and all the

movements are of hard wood. A LATE fire at Wichita destroyed Exton's lunch stand, William Heller's meat shop, Camren's tailor shop, William Huett's restaurant, Hoffman's tailor shop, a shooting gallery and John Hodson's barber

MAD dogs were lately reported numerous in and about Emporia, and had caused much damage by biting stock.

A BOLD highway robbery occurred at Leavenworth the other night. A lady was stopped on a crowded street by two men, one of whom stifled her cries while the other succeeded in taking her gold watch, ring and neck chain.

AT a recent dance ten miles southwest of Parsons three young men engaged in a quarrel which ended in one of them being hit over the head with a club and fatally

NELLIE BAILEY, who a year or two ago was tried for the murder of an Englishman was traveling to the Indian Territory, and was acquitted, recently brought suit at Newton against the administrator of the Bothamly estate, and was awarded judgment for \$1,785.25, the full amount asked

THE different townships in Wilson County recently voted the bonds asked for by the Kansas Railway Company from Thayer to Fredonia, a distance of twenty. four miles. The total amount voted was \$72,000, and it is said that the line is already located and the right of way obtained upon the line of the old grade which was built in 1873, and that work will be commenced soon.

LATE Kansas postmasters appointed: West Creek, Robert H. Hall; Tecumseh, John M. Reed: Stella, John P. Vincent; Ranche, Mrs. Ella Harrison; Blanchard, Mrs. Sarah J. Dart; Parnell, D. W. Wertz. A COUNTY line delegate convention of the

unorganized counties in Western Kansas will meet in Lakin on December 22. The object of the meeting is to devise the best way for the people of said counties to work unison, and manifest their wishes for the re-establishment of all the old unorganized counties.

Post-offices established in Kansas for the week ended November 21: Bradley, Seward County, Frank F. Stevens, postmaster; Mule Creek, Ellsworth County, Mrs. Mary A. Trulinger, postmaster; Nasby, Saline County, Martin E. Quincy, post-

#### HENDRICKS DEAD.

The Vice President Dies Suddenly of Paralysis of the Heart.

No One in the Room When He Dies-INC Last Words-A Special Cabinet Council-A Brief Biography.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 26.—Vice President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes before five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hendricks came from Chicago early in the week and complained of feeling unwell but nothing serious was thought of it at the time. Tuesday night the Vice President and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of the Hon. J. J. Cooper, and after he came home, he complained of pains in his side and stomach. In the morning he was reand stomach. In the morning he was no better and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in. He gave him an emeticand later in the day an injection. Mr. Hendricks stayed in his room all day, and the most of the time in bed, although he up at frequent intervals. Mr. Hendricks received no callers, but about five o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bedside to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longed than she expected; and when she returned to the room she found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The end of a busy and eventful life had come peaceably and quietly. His last words were: "I am free at last. Send for Eliza," meaning his wife. There was nobody in the Vice President's room when he died, and only Mrs. Hendricks, the servants and a caller were in the house. Mrs. Hendricks was almost distracted with grief and could not restrain her feelings sufficiently to talk.

feelings sufficiently to talk.

When the President received the news of the death of the Vice President he immediately called the Cabinet together and issued an order that the National flag be displayed at half mast on all public buildings of the United States; that the executive mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral, and be draped in mourning for thirty days; that the usual military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the Legations and Consulates of the United States in foreign countries, the National flag be displayed at half mast. The President telegraphed his condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Hendricks, and the bereaved lady also received many other telegrams of a similar nature from all parts

of the country. Biographical. Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, was born near Zanesville, O., September 7, 1819. When he was six months old his parents removed to Madison, Ind., then the residence of his uncle, William Hendricks, who was successively a member of Congress, Governor of the State and United States Senator. In 1832 he removed again, and lo-cated a homestead in the then sparsely set-tled county of Sheiby, and the county town, Shelbyville, is upon a part of the old Hendricks farm. In this home Thomas A. Hendricks passed his boyhood till 1837, when she entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1841. He then went to Chambersburg, Pa., studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomas, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and returned to Shelby ville, to practice. His success in his profession was phenomenal. In 1845 he married Eliza C. Morgan. They have no children, their only son having died in infancy. In the same year, at the age of twenty-six, he was sent to the State Legislature, where he served one term, but he would not accept a re-election. In 1851 he was elected without opposition a member of the convention that was called to revis and amend the State constitution of Indiana and was prominent and efficient in that work. In 1851, and again in 1853, he was a member of Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana. At the close of his second term he intended to return to his law practice, but President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he served in that capacity for four years, administering the affairs of the office with great ability. In 1860 he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Henry S. Lane, who became Governor by 9,757 majority. the same year Mr. Hendricks rem Hendricks removed

from Shelbyville to Indianapolis. From 1863 to March, 1869, Mr. Hendricks was a member of the United States Senate from Indiana, and was regarded as a Democratic leader in that body. He served efficiently on the Committees on the Judiciary, Public Lands and Naval Affairs. In 1864 he advocated and voted for large appropriations to bring the war to a close and spoke eloquently in favor of an amendment to increase pay of the soldiers fifty per cent. because of the depreciation of the currency. In the Democratic National Convention of 1868, in New York, on the twenty-first ballot, he received 132 votes as candidate for the Presidency, standing next to General Hancock, who received 135½; but on the final ballot Horatio Seymour was nominated. In the autumn of that year he was again a candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by 941 majority by the Republican candidate, Conrad Baker, who afterward became a lawyer partner of Mr. Hendricks. At the close of his Sens. torial term he returned to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Indiana, defeating the Republican candidate, Thomas M. Brown, by a majority of 1,148. In July, 1874, he was Permanent Chairman of the State Democratic convention at Indianapolis. In the National Democratic convention at St. Louis in June, 1876, he received 1331/4 votes for the Presidential nomination, and when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated he received 730 out of 738 votes as candidate for the Vice Presidency. In 1877, and again in 1883, accompanied Mrs. Hendricks, he made a brief tour in Europe as a relaxation from his arduous professional pursuits. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in July, 1884, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Joseph E. McDonald, of that State, for the Presidency. After the nomination of Grover Cleveland William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, nom nated Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President, and the entire 816 votes cast for him

made him the unanimous nominee of the

#### KING ALFONSO DEAD.

The Last Hours of the King of Spain-The

Queen Made Regent. LONDON, November 25. -King Alfonso is dead. The foreign office has just received a dispatch from the Biffish Ambassador at Madrid announcing that King Alfonso died at nine o'clock this morning. The disease causing his death was con-

sumption, accelerated by dysentery. A DETAILED ACCOUNTS

MADRID, November 26 .- The dying agonies of King Alfonso lasted almost continuously from Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning. Throughout Monday night His Majesty had a succession of spasmodic fits, which were the result of fever and the debility caused by his long illness and his inability to retain or assimilate food. Six eminent physicians from Madrid and two local practitioners of El Pardo were in constant attendance. A consultation was held and the physicians decided that their royal patient was in danger of a continuance of spasms throughout Tuesday, and indeed until he should be relieved of his sufferings by death. It was this prognosticating by the doctors which started the rumor that the King was already dead. The gloomy foreboding of the doctors was literally fulfilled. The King suffered intense agony at short intervals throughout Tuesday and at night. Early yesterday morning the attending physicians saw that the end was near, and the royal family, the chief officers of state and the cabinet ministers were summoned. All responded in person except the Ministers of War and the Interior, who were unable to reach El Pardo in time. The Papal Nuncio was also present, bearing the apostolic benediction of the Pope, which he was just in time to give to the dying monarch.

The King died at precisely 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Premier Can was forthwith summoned a meeting of the Cabinet, and it was held almost immediately, the only absentees being the two Ministers above mentioned. The Cabinet formally appointed Queen Maria Christina regent of Spain, in accordance with the Spanish law of succession. In compliance with another provision of the same law all the members of the Cabinet resigned, but they retain their portfolios and perform the duties of their office pending the announcement of the Regent's pleasure. The remains of King Alfonso, after lying in state at Madrid, will be buried in the pantheon under the high altar in Escurial Palace, which is the tomb of all the Spanish Kings since

Charles V. Queen Maria Christina, the Regent of Spain, has accepted the resignation of the Premier, Canavas Del Castillio and his colleagues, and has called upon Senor P. M. Sagasta to form a new Ministry. It is probable that a new cabinet will be composed, as far as practicable, of the surviving members of the Sagasta cabinet of 1881. The names of the most prominently mentioned for the various portfolios are as follows; Minister of War, Captain General J. Jovellary Talere; Minister of Finance, Senor Gonzales; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor A. Guillar Marquis de la Vega De Armijeo; Minister of Lustica Senor Alexa Martinez. The only Justice, Senor Alonzo Martinez The only change in the list from the Sagasta cabinet of 1881 is in the case of the War Minister. This post was occupied by Captain Genera Martinez De Campasyanton, but it is said that he is now to be appointed Commanderin-Chief of the Army. Captain General De Los Ros will probably be appointed

Governor of Madrid. The remains of King Alfonso have been embaimed, but no arrangements have yet been completed for the funeral. Fear of a revolution in Madrid is subsiding, and it has been decided not to declare a state of siege in that capital, and not to resort to martial law unless absolutely unavoidable.

## A MURDEROUS MEXICAN.

An Irate Mexican Kills His Two Sheep Herders Because of an Accident. EL PASO, TEX., November 25 .- The Mexican Central train arrived at Paso del Norte yesterday six hours behind time. The delay was owing to the wrecking of a freight train at the La Colorado Ranch, four miles from Zacatecas. A herd of sheep started to pass under the train while in motion, and crowded so thickly beneath it that the engine and ten cars were thrown from the track and completely wrecked. There were 285 sheep converted into mutton in a very few minutes, and the whole herd, consisting of 1,000 head, would have been likewise transformed had the wheels of the train continued in motion a few minutes longer. The owner of the sheep, who is a wealthy and influential man in that section of the country, arrived after it occurred, and his first action remedying matters was to shoot down the two Mexican herders, who had been powerless to control the sheep. poor men started to when they saw him approaching, fearing the brutal consequences of his anger, but he coolly stopped their progress by shooting them down. The train men reported that in all likelihood he will not meet punishment which the dastardly deed so richly entitles him to, because he has wealth, in fluence and connections. It is a pity the

#### cowardly brute can not be given a taste of American lynch law. CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

A Man Confesses to Being a Party to a Murder in Cloud County, Kan.

MACOMB, ILL., November 26.-Last night Aaron Wells was confined in jail here, charged with murdering an emigrant near Rice, Cloud County, Kan., about October 15th. He made the confession to a Deputy Sheriff and says he did not do the shooting, but a tramp named John Quail, with whom he was traveling, did it. Wells, however, under the name of Pace, shipped the murdered man's property from Atchison to Augusta, Iil. Here, he says, Quail sepa-rated, to meet him at Beardstown, but he was arrested by a McDonough County sheriff before reaching there. He does not know the name of the murdered man, who came from Iowa, and from the marks found on the wagon, was evidently from Red Oak. A railroad pass, issued by the Berlington & Missouri River Railroad to F. F. Chestnut, two watches and a gold locket containing pictures of a man and woman, were found in Well's trunk. These likely belonged to the murdered man and usy

lead to his identity.

Day after day, in your bright brass dwelling,
You lived in comfort; you took your dip;
Your cup ran over with seeds for shelling;
Your dear delight was a celery-tip.

Primly and trimly you slicked your feathers;
To swing in the ring you considered bilss;
And you sang, sang, sang in all seasons
and weathers,
With a swelling throat, such a song as
this:

"Sweet, sweet, sweet, Seeds-to-eat!
Swee-eet?
Just-hear-me-trill like a rill, rill, rill Sweet, sweet, sweet!"

But away at the farm-house last July, sir, Don't I know who, in the dawn and dew, Came, like a flame, to the branch near by Flashing, and dashing, and taunting you?

Who but the Oriole, orange and sable?
Brilliant Lord Baltimore, velvety-necked,
Whistling out clear, through the morn's
gay babel.
Something to this provoking effect: "You're caged I see. 'T is n't fair, but I

don't care!
I'm free, free, free! Oho, it's rare,—and
I'don't care!'

"Free?"-You listened and learned his meaning!
Shadow and meadow and breez tree,—
Cherry and berry,—fitting and gleaning,—
Mating and building.—
"Oh, free, free, free!"

And now you repeat, though a trifle queer-That nonchalant melody, o'er and o'er, and persuade yourself—or so very nes

You are quite as content as you were before: "T is n't fair, but I don't care! Idon't care!"
—Helen Gray Cone, in St. Nicholas.

#### HONORA'S DECISION.

Her Wise Choice Between Duty and a Lover.

It was a pretty and picturesque sight 'Sure,' says I to Tim, 'why don't you that met Belton Black's gaze as he tell the missus?' Says he: 'What for It was a pretty and picturesque sight paused among the clustering birches of would I be botherin' her and they nuththe wood. Nora Leigh was seated on the grass, with one rosy child on her lap and two or three scattered around, her fair cheeks crimson and the horid. fair cheeks crimson and the braids of bronze-brown hair shining beneath the cottage bonnet that she wore. She looked up radiant as her lover's shadow fell across the tangled ferns of the woodland glade.

"Belton, is it you?" she cried. "Send the children away," said he, impatiently; "I want to talk to you." "They will not disturb us."

"They will disturb me." A look of pain came over Honora's sweet, submissive face. "Charley," said she to the eldest lad,

"take Katie and Nell to where the black-berries grow. Johnny can carry the basket, and see how many berries you can pick before I come." Charley obeyed without a word; but

the defiant glance which he bent on Mr. beneath his knitted brows showed that he fully comprehended the situation of things.
"I hate that man!" he said to Katie.

"Oh, Charley!" cried out the innocent

"I can't help it." replied Charley.
"He's cross, and he scolds Nora, and I hate him!" In the meantime Belton Black had

seated himself on the grass beside Honora Leigh, and thrown one arm carelessly around her waist.
"Nora," said he, "I have wade up my mind."

"As to what?" She looked up fondly into his dark, handsome Castilian face. "As to the propriety of our being married next month. Jennings says

that I am to have a partnership, and I see my way clear at once. I've spoken to the agent about the little house in C-- street, and-" "Oh, Belton, do you think that the

house will be large enough?" interrupted Honora, with a troubled face. "Large enough for what?"
"For the children. There are four of

them, you know, and—"
"No," said Mr. Black, abruptly. don't think that it will be large enough -I didn't mean that it should. You surely can not intend to burden our household with your aunt's four children? They are nothing to me, and

they should be nothing to you. I dare say I can find some excellent institution 'I promised my aunt on her dying bed that the children should never lack a mother's care," said Honcra, who had

grown very pale.
"And you have kept your word," broke in Black impatiently. 'For two years you have fed, clothed and supported them out of your slender earnings. It is all nonsense to keep up this sort of thing any longer. The boys are big enough to work; the girls can easily be provided for in an orphan asylum." "Oh, Belton—never!"

"Just as you please," said Mr. Black, his face growing as hard as adamant. "But remember one thing Nora—you must choose between them and your

Honora uttered a sobbing cry. "Belton, Belton!" wailed she, how can you be so hard?"

"I am only sensible and practical." "They are so little, so helpless. Oh I can not turn them over to the cruel mercies of the world," pleaded Honora.
"That must be for you to decide."

She sat for a minute looking at the tiny child figures that flitted about on the edge of the wood, listening to their innocent laughter; then she looked up into his face.
"I have decided," said she. "I can

not leave the children." Belton Black's brow grew as dark as

night. "Very well," said he, rising to his eet; "you are aware what that im-"Yes." in a low, tremulous voice.

WONDERFUL RIVERS.

A number of rivers that can be found And her eyes followed him with a vague, fascinating gaze, as he strode out of the green glade and was lost to

hand. "Good-by, Belton.

these ones have no one but me.

ladies as ever gave up her life for the

"Humph!" said the rich gentleman.

"There's not many such in the world."
"No, sir; indeed there's not," said

How the rich gentleman on the first

run in and out of his room and ask him

to tell marvelous stories of America,

him as his wife, would make too long a

recital in detail. Suffice it to say that

thinking there's no sweeter sound about

and Nora, in her satins, had almost for-

gotten the sore straits of her early girl-

hood, when one day the past was re-

called to her by a most unexpected ac-

the cook one day, "Tim says there's a poor family settin' down in the old cot-

tage by the gates as is almost starvin'.

"You are right, Mary," said Mrs. Bon-

And with Charley carrying a basket,

field. "I will go this evening and in-quire into the case."

in which was piled a goodly supply of jelly, wine, home made bread and hot-

house grapes, Nora walked to the ruined

cottage at dusk. On the hearth lay a gaunt form outstretched on a heap of

"I hope we're not intruding, ma'am," said she, with something of a lady's

courtesy and accent; "but my husband

"You are quite welcome to stay here,"

husband's name is—''
"Black, ma'am—Belton Black. We've

Nora Bonfield's heart beat violently as

yellow flicker of the candle faintly illumi-

have recognized—the face of Belton

knew that the eyes of his old sweetheart

The Longest Existing Word.

Far behind most foreign languages.

may seem contemptible enough. In this

respect, however, the old world can teach a lesson to the new. In a work to

direct reference I have met with an

Aztec word of thirty-two letters, "amat-

lacuilolitquiteatlaxlanuilli." It is satis-

factory to learn that the signification of

been bearer of a paper with writing on

it." So far as regards the number of

letters employed accordingly we are far more extravagant than the Aztecs. Gal-

latin, in the "Transactions of the

American Ethnological Society," sup-

plies from the Cherokee language a word even more portentous. This is "Winit-

which means, "They will by that time

have nearly done granting [favors] from a distance to them and to me."

With a vocabulary of this kind a perfect

command of speech and writing must be a matter of some difficulty. — Gentle-

-The night porter at the work-house in Plumstead. England, who is seventy-

years was one stretch of three bours.

gate he goes on a day-watch as assistant

months together. His health is excel-

man's Magazine.

awtgeginaliskawlungtanawnelitisesti,

could get employment."

staved in England."

Patriot.

her lap.

"If you please, Mrs. Bonfield," said

"God bless the little ones!" Mr. Bon-

landlady who she was.

benefit of others.

Mrs. Moore.

Good-by, then," extending a cold Streams that Present Unique and Curlows

in almost any atlas possess remarkable characteristics which entitle them to rank among the natural curiosities of "Have I done right?" she asked herthe world. In Algeria, for instance, self, with a sharp pain at her heart, and then, as little Nell came up crying there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has turned into true not used merely as borders, but as out: "Nora, Nora, me got a forn in my ink. It is formed by the union of two finger," and holding up the tiny digit rivulets, one of which is very strongly with tear-stained cheeks she caught the child in her arms and sobbed out: "God impregnated with iron, while the other, help me! Yes, I have done right, for meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes gallic acid Letters have been So Honora Leigh went back to her life written with this compound of iron and of patient drudgery and ceaseless toil gallic acid which unite to form the little once more. And the rich gentleman on the first floor, who saw her go in and river. In Colombia there is a river which, by admixture with sulphate acid. out with her little music roll, asked the becomes so sour that it is appropriately "It's Miss Leigh, sir," said the "It's Miss Leigh, sir," said the woman; "a daily governess, and one of the sweetest, most self-denying young ladies as ever gave up her life for the tilthe river passes through a rocky re-

gion containing copper ores, below which the water is said to be poisonous and to kill the fish that venture into it. "China's Sorrow" is the name that has been given to the great Hoang Ho, which rises in the mountains of Thibet floor became acquainted with the daily governess—how the children began to and follows a wonderfully circuitous channel for two thousand five hundred miles to the sea. The waywardness of this mighty volume of water makes the from whence he came—and how at last pretty Nora went back to America with river a constant source of anxiety and danger, instead of wealth, to 170,000,000 of people inhabiting the central plain of China. It is known to have suddenly changed its course nine times. It has moved its mouth over four degrees of field said; "there's room and to spare for them in my house. And to my latitude each time, emptying its vast floods in different directions and digging a new channel for itself where scores of villages had stood. It has greatly changed the physical character of a the house than children's voices."

And if anything could have made Nora love her husband more dearly than she had done before, it would have been sandy waste or making shallow lakes of them, in which nothing grows, and over which nothing can sail. Whether it is And the years went by, and the little children grew up into health and beauty, within the power of western science to save this great plain from disastrous overflows and changes of the river bed is a question that has been considerably

discussed in England of late years. Some recent explorers of Alaska tell us that the Mississippi can no longer be regarded as the largest river of the North American continent. They claim that distinction for the greatYukon River which, according to Mr. Ivan Petroff, who spent two years in Alaska collecting materials for the last census, empties into Norton Sound one-third more water than the Mississippi pours into the Gulf of Mexico. The Yukon basin comprises the most of southern Alaska, and is a mile wide 600 miles from its mouth. Many centuries before it was visited by white men it very likely served as the highway into the interior of tribes who are believed to have crossed from Asia

to this continent. A very curious river is the Webbe Shebayli of East Africa, a deep and rapid stream, abounding in fish and straw, with fever-glowing cheeks and eyes rolling restlessly in their sunken sockets, while by the door sat a faded woman rocking a child to and fro in crocodiles. Though it flows for hundreds of miles through fertile lands, the immense volume of water never reaches the sea. A little north of the Equator the river loses itself in a desert region a few miles from the Indian Ocean.

Very few great rivers have ever been thoroughly explored by going up stream. Travelers tried for two thouscould go no further. We are on our way to Omaha, where he thought he by ascending the river. By the time now used for trimmings, and chinchilla they had reached the difficult part of remains in favor for young ladies and said Mrs. Bonfield, gently; "and I will the stream their stores and energy were exhausted and they could go no further. children's wraps. The silver-fox with finely tipped edges is fashionable, but is send you some things from the house to make you more comfortable. Your It was only by seeking the fountain heads first by overland routes that Schwatka was only able to float down had bad luck, and we thought perhaps we might do better here," sighed the woman. "But I heartily wish we had the Yukon, that Stanley mapped the Congo, and that Speke solved the secret of the Nile. - N. Y. Sun.

## Bagpipes in Medical Science.

she advanced a pace or two toward the wretched head on the straw where the According to the United States Gazetts nated a face which she would scarcely a new use has been discovered for the musical instrument of torture called the bagpipes. Last year, it seems, a Span-He died the next day, and never ish soldier was brought to the military had rested pityingly upon him in his last hour. And the simple headstone hospital at Havana in a state of catalespy, and for fifteen months he showed that was reared over his remains in the no signs of improving health. At last cemetery was placed there through Honora Bonfield's charity.—Harrisburg the doctors ordered the bagpipes to be played near his bed, whereupon the man promptly recovered consciousness and is now able to articulate. His first words, I should imagine, were not couched in the form of a blessing; but there may yet be a great future for the bagpipes in medical science. Their muancient and modern, comes the English sic may be strongly recommended to language as regards length of words. persons suffering from nervous or hys-Except in the word "honorificabilitudierical disorders, and, generally speaknity"-which, though it exists in literaing, to malades imaginaries of every description. Whether the disease or the ture, is, of course, a mere manufactured remedy is the worst must be left to the piece of absurdity-we have, I believe, no word extending beyond seven sylla-bles. To some European nations this judgment of the invalids themselves -London Truth.

## Old Men Doing Boys' Work.

which I hope some time to make a more The proprietor of a nut and bolt factory in West Tenth street advertised yesterday for "two men from fifty to sixty years of age to do boys' work." the word is worthy of its proportions. It means "payment received for having About twenty-five gray-haired men gathered about the office door at the hour named, although it was apparent that the two wanted would have to work at boys' wages.

"We wanted them to put nuts on bolts," said an employe. "We employed boys, but they were playful and inattentive to work. We thought that we might be able to hire old men, who were unable to do a man's work, at about the wages, and so have employes who would attend to the work better. They sit at their tasks, which are easy enough for girls to do. They make over a dollar a day."-N. Y. Sun.

igan, recently both gave birth to a emphasizing faults and failings, we laughter on the same day. Each infour years old, has not been to bed in tended to surprise the other, and kept seven years. He sometimes dozes in his the coming event a secret. The same day provement .-- N. Y. Ledger. chair at the lodge-gate, but is seldom undisturbed for half an hour at a time, the children were born they were named by the mothers, and a letter was sent and the longest sleep he has had in seven from each family to the other, giving an account of the joyful event and the name of the child. The letters crossed After concluding his night-watch at the each other on the route, and were reporter at the work-house, and does this double task without relief or change for ceived about the same time by each family. Strange to say, each mother had given her daughter the same name.—

D troit Tribune.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

The Fashionable Garnitures of the Winter

Fur trimmings are the fashionable

garniture of the season for outside wraps and street costumes, and have also made their appearance in evening dresses of white satin and pale tints of rose, yellow and blue. These trimmings are pendent fringes of tails, in lengthwise rows, panels, vests, plastrons, bindings, and in full rolls down the front of garments to imitate boas. Borders vary in width from three or four to six or eight inches. All well-prepared borders of fur are now faced with muslin or silk, so that an amateur can sew them on by passing the needle through the stiff facing instead of through the pelt; those who do not trust themselves to do this send the completed garment to the furrier, who charges from fifty cents to one dollar a yard for sewing on the fur. Tail trimmings made entirely of the tails of the animal across or down the borders. showing waves and shades of the fleece effectively, are the most costly borders. There are also fringes of hanging natural tails, or of "made tails" formed by doubling the fur and pointing it below. The valuable Russian sables for trimming velvet and cloth garments are shown in tail borders at eighty-five dollars a yard, while the Hudson bay sables are thirty dollars. Mink-tail borders are in great vogue with pendant tails below. and there are borders of the skins of the animals held in such favor that all the mink tippets, victorines and large muss of twenty years ago are fast being cut up into them. These brown furs are used not only on brown fabrics and on seal-skins, but on cloths of any color-green, red or blue-but they are not effective on black. A popular trimming which is also exceedingly fasionaable, and not very costly, is the black marten or Alaska sable, which is now thoroughly deodorized, and is seen on the richest imported garments of cloth. velvet, plush, or seal-skin; it costs from one dollar and fifty cents to ten dollars a yard. Natural beaver remains in fayor because it is a durable colored fur of excellent brown shades, suitable for trimming any color except black, and is sold plucked of all its coarse long hairs, leaving a velvet-like fleece, or else only three-quarters plucked, when it resem-bles fine otter; the colored beavers called black beaver are handsome either for black or colored garments, and are especially liked when plucked of threequarters of their long hairs. The black Persian lamb, as lus rous as silk, is a choice wavy black fur, and is preferred to the more curled and woolly-looking Astrakhan, with which it is often confounded. These curled furs and the long, glossy black fox, the black lynx and the cheap Russian hare—the latter at only eighty-five cents a yard are the black trimmings most used not only for ladies in mourning, but garments of every color. . The sea otter grows more scarce and costly each season. Brook-otter is less rare and is very handsome when natural and unplucked; when all its coarse hairs are plucked it can scarcely be distinguished from nat-ural plucked beaver, but is shorter in pile, and shows white to the pelt when blown apart, while beaver is drab or and years to find the sources of the Nile | fawn color at the roots. Seal-skin is fragile and expensive. 'Coonskins have effective gray-brown shadings almost as handsome as fox-skins, and are much used for young people. The light yelused for young people. low-brown badger's skins are seen on many imported garments, and, like nat-ural lynx, are a favorite trimming with English women. White fox is used for opera cloaks and evening wraps, while ermine is confined to linings. marten furs are revived as trimmings, and the curly gray krimmer is liked for gray costumes and for children's wraps and caps. A novelty is the use of brown bear-skins for borders; these are coarse, but durable and very effective, resem-

> -The "Book of Health" figures out that a mile on a bycicle is equivalent to one-sixth of a mile on foot. ertion spent in traveling a mile on the 'level' on a bicycle is not more than four foot-tons, so that, as three hundred foot-tons is the calculated amount of daily exertion necessary to expend to keep a man in health, an eighty-mile ride can be undertaken by a man with-out danger of overdoing it."

bling the popular black marten.-Har-

-Arcadia Lopez, a Mexican of good heart and gentility, often told his sons not to touch a certain old shell kept in his courtyard as a rusty reminder of the French invasion. A few days ago what did Signor Lopez himself, in an idle moment, do but put the shell between his knees and try to open it. As old ale sends the cork popping so the old powder caused a concussion of a dreadful sort. The wounds of the poor Signor were mortal.

A rambler in the East says the pearl diver of Ceylon attaches a weight of some twenty pounds to his feet to aid in his descent, and carries seven or eight pounds more of ballast in his belt. protects both eyes and ears with oiled cotton, bandages his mouth, and goes down some forty feet with a rope. remains down some fifty-three to eighty seconds, and helps himself up again by

-By acknowledging and emphasizing the good that is in those around us we strengthen their-self-respect and give them a powerful motive in the right di-—Two married sisters, one living at rection; by cavilling and criticism, by Newburg, N. Y., and the other in Mich-contempt and ridicule, by exposing and stroy their self-respect and deprive them of one of the strongest motives for im-

> -"Too muchee by m-oy" was the ex-pressive way in which a Chinaman in ormed a watchmaker that his watch gained time too fast .- Chicago Times.

-The people of Los Angeles, Cak. want to have a new State formed, to be called Southern California.

ELECTION BETS. Uncle Josiah Relates His Own and Dead Bulhed's Experience.

"To bet on political results with confidence, an', at the same time, accuracy, feller's got to hev a head entirely free and buggy. from fanaticism, an' one not easy rattled ginerally. I, of course, as becomes a ginewine, enterprisin' citizen o' this large kentry, hev had some experience in wagerin' on the results of our numerous an' highly interestin' political

"My experience hes taught me thet although it's a very enticin' exhilaratin' occupation, it's not altogether free from financial risk. Thet is, probably, one reason that more people don't go in heavy on bettin'. Take away the accompanyin' risk, an' I'm satisfied it would become a nother over-crowded profession.

"This reminds me of a little incident thet happened when I was a young fel-ler—jist beginnin' to realize thet the party to which I naturally belonged, by eason o' bein' a son o' my daddy, was jist 'bout as apt to make a ass o' 'tself as any other. Bout the same time I also noticed thet the aforesaid party was about as apt to git left as t'other one. Therefore, I drew my own conclusions, an' determined that I would depend on a cool, strictly matter o' fact viewin' o' the political horizon, afore I wagered a cent on any 'lection. Well, at the time I refer to, Jim Humspun tuck it inter his big, sandy-complexioned head to run fer Representative in our county. Jim hadn't nothin' et all to recommend him to the voters at large, except bein' as fur as found out, an honest man with a large dependent family thet seemed to take after 'im. His clothes was nothin', ye his wife 'thout any consideration o' either late style, fit er harmony, sorter, o' colnamed Treeforg, an' his clothes-er the o' the latest cut by telegraph, ginewine in texture an' charmin' color; an' he could talk fer hours at a stritch an' never signed her position in git tired hisself.

'To my experienced twenty-one-yearole eyes the lawyer hed a walk-over. "Hevin' a good chance, I one day bet largely, 'cordinly. On several other days I did likewise. One day I met Deacon Hezekiah Bulhed, an' he kinder reproached me fer my conduct; said 'twas gamblin', soul debilitatin' an' so on an' so forth at some length. I answered thet winter was comin' on an' I must look out fer myself, an' make hay like, while 'twas sun-shiny; which I considered it was, very, the way I was investin'. Finally, said he: "'How are ye bettin'?'

"I tole 'im. "What!' said he, 'kin ye git thet kind o' bets? Josiah, although I am inveterately, conscientiously an' unconditionally opposed to bettin', as a vile, wicked an' highly demoralizin' thing, still ef I could hev a chance to make some o' them fellers see the evil o' their ways by bettin' as you hev, I would do it. Yere 's 'leven dollars, take it, Josiah, and put it all up on Lawyer Tree-

forg, an' git as good odds as ye kin.'
"Well, thet 'lection come an' it went an' likewise every danged cent thet was up on the lawyer. Fer Jim run like a wild hoss, an' his majority was so big life, Deacon Bulhed was more vigorous 'an ever in his denunciation o' bettin'; specially bettin' on 'lections."—Sam.

## SHE HAD SAID YES.

Spontaneous Combustion of a Comely Colored Maiden and a Black Youth.

Sorae one has estimated that the time thrown away in this world in courting the girl you want to marry, and who is ready to marry you, would build all the railroads and bridges and tunnels and factories and public buildings. The white people should take a lesson in this from the colored people. The other day a likely young colored man stood at a gate in Birmingham, Ala. A likely young colored woman came along with

"Hi, dar!" he called, "but mebbe you want to sell dat dog?' "No. sah."

"Mebbe your name is Lucinda?" "Yes, sah. "I allers dote on dat name. Ize called

Gawge."
"Dat's pleasin'." "Ize lookin', you know?" "Y-yes."

"Got money saved up, an' a stidy job ahead. Shall I speak to de ole man

"He's in Orleans." "Den I'll see de ole woman." "She's dead." "Wall, den I'll ax you to be my wife

right now."
"You's foolin'." "Deed, no."

"Hain't got nobody else?" "Nobody, 'tall.'

"Reckon we'll hitch?" "'Co'se we will-can't help it."

"Wall, den, I'll say yes, an' to night you come down to Mrs. Grumley's kitchen an' we'll sot de day an' sorter git acquainted.' 'Lucinda, I\_"

"Go 'long, Gawge! Ize dun said yes, an' dat's 'nuff. Come airly.'

"So long, 'Cinda!" "By-by, Gawge!"-N. Y. Sun.

## Contrary to Law.

Judge-Prisoner, you seem to be an incorrigible offender. This is the third time this week you have been up for drunkenness. I'll have to fine you another fiver.

Prisoner-Tote fair, Judge, and according to law. I mafree-born American citizen, and you can't punish mamore than once for the same offense. "But it isn't the same offense.

"Yes, it is. I'll give you my sacred word of honor that this is the same identical drunk as it was last Monday.' -Philadelphia Call.

-There is a man in Boston who is six feet four inches in height and weight but forty pounds. -- Boston Post.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-A woman at North Danville, Va., gave to the building of a local church until her last dollar was expended, and then, work having come to a stop, preslike." said Ugcle Josiah Windlass, "a ented the church fund with her horse

-The students of science in Indiana propose to form a State Academy of Science, similar in its scope to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. - Indianapolis Manual.

-A writer in the Church Eclectic objects to "the name of 'Protestant Episcopal'-which means (as our missionaries who have labored to translate it into Chinese tell us) 'The contradictory bishops' church.'"

—Many strange religions are being introduced into California, among them Hindoo Theosophy and Chinese Confucianism. The growth of Spiritualism there is so rapid as to challenge attention. A local paper, noting these facts, says it is about time for the Christian churches to wake up. - Sun Francisco

-The total contributions of the forty churches of the New York Presbytery, with their 19,619 communicants, the past year were \$848,442.71, of which \$88,149 was for home and \$85,742 for foreign missions, \$442,025 for congrega-tional, and \$67,238 for miscellaneous purposes. -N. Y. Tribune.

-If teachers wish to leave a notable impress upon the schools in which they are now working, we know of no way more suitable than doing something to improve the generally bleak and unattractive appearance of school buildings and school yards.—Educational Weekly.

-Religious ceremonies at Mecca this year have been on a scale of unusual after 'im. His clothes was nothin', ye magnificence. The silk covering for might say; bein' mostly concocted by the Kaaba which the Sultan sent this year has been valued at \$75,000, and that sent by the Khedive for the same or. Now, Jim's opponent was a lawyer purpose at \$60,000. Both are black moire, richly embroidered in gold, and ones he held by right o' possession-was so large that each of them covers en-

-Miss Mary I. Danforth, who has resigned her position in the Winthrop School, in Boston, had served there forty-one continuous years. The Transcript says: "Many will remember pecuniary assistance liberally bestowed from her limited means, whereby their families have been aided that their children might be continued in school.

-"In two particulars," says the Harvard Crimson, "Harvard may unquestionably claim superiority over all other colleges in America, in her library and in her gymnasium. Yet, strange to say, of no two things do Harvard men seem less appreciative. The gymnasium and library are both used by a large number of men, but not by as many men as ought to use them."

-There was something pathetic in the talk of Rev. O. T. Walker at a meeting of Baptist clergymen in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago. His appeal was for an educated ministry. His own shortcomings, he said, had made the necessity of thorough intellectual discipline apparent. The time had changed since his youth. He was raised in North Stonington, where you can walk mile after mile on stones without touching the ground, and yet where they raise good corn. In his day the farmers used to tell time by the stars, for the days thet ef it 'd a-hed to a-been done over, all 't a-been necessary 'd be fer the motion to be put, fer it to be made unanimous. From thet day to the end of his were not long enough to finish work by —a distance of 225 miles—and then walk back. His fight for an education was long, hard, and only partially successful. - Hartford Post.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-The fool who kills himself never mistakes the wrong person.-N. Y. Independent.

-Few are qualified to shine in company, but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.

-"Greenland has only one newspaper." This is probably the reason they call it Greenland.—N. Y. Graphic. -A teacher asked a little boy, "What

is hope?" "It is never feeling disappointed," answered the child.—S. S. Times. -"Circumstances alter cases," said an unsuccessful lawyer, "and I wish I

could get hold of some cases that would alter my circumstances." - Chicage Ledger. —There is nothing either absolutely good or absolutely bad in this world. To look at everything in a gloomy light

is silly, in a roseate hue is a delusion. Albany Journal. -A man who blew a fog horn in

Montreal was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. If a Norristown boy were to go to Montreal and whistle through his fingers he would probably be sentenced for life.—Norristown Her--- A Nursery Fable .--

A baby once cried for the moon, So they got a toy moon for the pet, But the babe wasn't satisfied yet; It set up another wild tune,

And cried for the star-spangled dipper.
Did they promise to haul down the skies?
No; they fired of its "heavenly" cries,
And made it "see stars" with a slipper.
—Will H. Wall in Babyhood.

-- A Delightful Commission .-- Young Mr. Smythe was passionately enamored of Miss Brown, and was squirming in his chair preparatory to a proposal when the young lady said: "Mr. Smythe, you pass Mr. Thinplate, the jeweller's, on your way home, do you not?" "Yes," he said, huskily. "Well, would you mind doing me a favor?" "Mind! dear Miss Brown," he replied, with a look of unutterable reproach; "you have but to name it!" "Thanks! Will you kindly ask Mr. Thinplate if he has tightened the setting of my engagement ring which Mr. George Simpson left with him yesterday?"—Harper's Bazar.

-"Is this the last train north?" asked stout little gentleman, rushing into a railway station. "No, there is another in forty-five minutes. All aboard!" cried the conductor. "Almost an hour to wait!" sighed the little man, dropping into a seat and mopping his brow with his handkerchief. "But your have with his handkerchief. "But your have plenty of time to catch this train," said the conductor. "This train? Well, I'm blamed; of course I have. I'm so used to catching the last train-whoop! hold on!" and the little gentleman bolted through the door for the cars.—Chicage

#### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### SOCIETY.

"Was there ever a party like that?" she said, And tossed with disdain her pretty head; "Why, there was my grocer, who sells me Talking with ladies by the hour."

"I thought I should see the cultured few, Who lived on the gilded avenue; To think of meeting equally, The man who sells you starch and tea:"

Some thoughtless person, with idle brain,
The grocer told of the lady's pain;
"Ah, yes!" said the man, "unpleasant, true!
Her bill for two hundred is overdue!"
—Sarah K. Bolton, in Detroit Free Press.

#### MISS STANLEY'S SCHOOL.

How She and "Uncle Guy" Conquered the Opposition.

Nov. 1, 1883 .- It's all arranged. We have formed ourselves into a club, and I'm to be president. The boys chose me because my Uncle Guy is a lawyer, and he can tell me what to say, and then we think it's best to have "the strong arm of the law,"-I heard of Charley. When we were all still, my father say that to Uncle Guy the suddenly there came a rousing knock at other day, -Charley Mills is Vice-Presi- the ante-room door, which made every dent and Ben Wade is Treasurer. We met in Wat Tyler's barn, and when I met in Wat Tyler's barn, and when I Miss Stanley took the key and opened made a speech and said, "Down with the door just a little way, and said, just tyrants! and we won't be ruled by as though it was the most natural thing a woman!" all the boys shouted, "Hear!

I overheard my father and Uncle Guy the other day talking about the school, and Uncle Guy said that this winter would be an "era of reform."

Just before the meeting to-day the dreadful news came that our teacher is to be a woman! Shall we boys stand that? No, sir! Never! We have written a petition against it. We was going to sign our names with blood, but Jimmy Green-the smallest boy-made such a row when we went to scratch his arm, that we used poke-berry juice instead. What a fuss these little fellows make about nothing!

School begins to-morrow, and we are all to do our very best the first day so as to lull her into fancied security-and then, Miss Teacher, look sharp! you shall find what we think of women teachers in a winter school. Wat Tyler says he'll bet his six-bladed knife against my new club-skates that she is six feet high, wears spectacles, talks through her nose, and will lick the little fellows. I had a notion to take him up, for one of my clubs is broke, and his knife is new, but just then I remembered that Uncle Guy said the highest officer must be dignified; so I called Wat to order.

November 2.—This morning I started for school at eight o'clock. Wat Tyler overtook me when I was half-way, and when we got to the school we found all the rest of the boys there, but no teacher in sight, so we all went in and fought for the back seats. The biggest boys got them, and after that, just as we were looking around for something else to do. the door opened, and the teacher came in. A little woman, pretty as a picture, with big brown eyes—and she looked at us so nice out of them, as she said, "Good morning, scholars," that every boy of us made his best bow, and fafterwords West fold, me if she had acted. him, then and there, for his six-blader, he would have handed it right out and never said a word back. I know I wished that I had let Reub Colyer have the seat he wanted before he rolled me on the floor and got my blue jacket all

dusty. By this time it was nine o'clock, so she took the Bible, and I tell you, you could have heard a pin drop when she said: I shall read but one verse this mornfng, and I want you to repeat it after me-let it be the key-note of our life together this winter." Then she read: word neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth." Ben Wade says her voice sounded like the first note of the robin that builds every year in the old tree by his father's west barn.

We all said the verse with her, every one of us, and then she made a little talk to us which I can't remember, only it made a big lump come up in my throat. and Wat Tyler says it ain't fair to come it over a fellow in that way, it don't give him any chance.

Next she took all our names, and found out where we were in our studies We always before have had such a good time when any new teacher took the names. But the fact is, to-day we forgot all about having a good time, because she had something to say to each boy. We all think she must know some one who has told her all about the Slim Hollow Boys. When she said to Wat Tyler: "Walter, one look into your helped Wat pu! the leg in splints, and frank face tells a story of honesty and bravery. You will be a strong help to try and tame the rabbit, and then give me this winter, will you not?" why, he it to Miss Stanley. just straightened himself until he was about two inches taller, and gave the teacher his hand. I was so taken aback that I whistled right out, and only recovyer had written on his slate to me: "I'll bec. 20.—A great sorrow has come

Later .- We had an' awful time at the made a speech that came pretty near breaking us up. Said that Miss Stanley was a lady, and had treated us like gentlemen; first time we had ever been treated so, and he, for one, was going to see fair play. I said: "You can't; your name is signed in blood."-Here

the boys all groaned.
"But," said Wat, "suppose we all change our minds, and want to go to school to a woman teacher—what then, Mr. President?" Then Charley Mills clapped his hands, and all the boys yelled: "fyler! Tyler! Go on!"

I know the club will be broke up, but I'm President, and, as Uncle Guy says, the dignity of the office must be maintained, so I called the meeting to order. We coaxed Wat to stay in the club, by promising to go a little slow and give Miss Stanley a chance. I told Uncle

stupid for a lawyer, for there ain't a get behind his pair of trotters. I asked rious about the new teacher—asked me all sorts of questions.

two weeks from to-day; in the mean- thing more about it. time t have a little plan in my mind which will make things lively for Miss Teacher.

Thursday, 12th .- I am disgusted with the whole thing. Miss Stanley is alto-gether too much for us. But ain't she smart! Charley Mills and I had a splendid scheme. There is a window in the helps Uncle Guy entertain us, and I ante-room where the girls put their dinnever, saw her so much pleased over ners, and Miss Stanley always locked it anything. She laughs every time I say during school-hours. Well, the window a word about it. I like the party too, is about eight feet from the ground, and we got a rail off the fence, and then I serambled up with my help, until he could get hold of the sill, and finally got into the room. We thought it would be host the middle of the afterpushed Charley, and he scratched and noon, for him to knock, and when the teacher opened the door, to step right Guy's. The house looked splendid; all out and make a bow to the school. We a blaze of light from the top to the just rolled on the ground and laughed when we thought how scared Miss Stan-ley would be, and how the boys would go in last. You see, we didn't often get

It didn't turn out at all as we expected. First place, Miss Stanley would not excuse my being late. She said to me. "Please remain twenty minutes into the hall. My mother stood in the me, "Please remain twenty minutes each day for a week; it will help you to remember to be on time." I was mad, but comforted myself with the thought one jump. I winked at the boys, and they knew that there was fun ahead. in the world for a boy to be shut up in the ante-room: "Come in by the front door, Charley, and make haste, for your father left a message for you half an hour ago.

Then she locked the door and called the grammar class!
No one knowshow I felt when I asked to go out and was politely refused! I knew Charley never could get down that rail alone without tearing his clothes off, or maybe breaking a leg. We heard a great screaming and tearing, then the window fell down, and after a long time

Charley came in. One of his sleeves was torn half-out, not one button was left on his jacket, and he looked as tired and worried as if he had had to saw wood on a half-holi-

Miss Stanley looked at him as if h was the nicest boy in the whole school, and said so pleasantly: "Charley, your father wants you excused so that you may be at home by half-past two. He is going to drive over to Roxbury to catch the train, and you are to go with him." Charley gave one look at the clock—the train leaves Roxbury at three, and it was now half-past-and then he covered his face with his hands, and sat down without saying a word.

We all felt awful sorry for him. He had been talking about that trip for over a week, and now he had lost it. In some way Miss Stanley always

comes out ahead. Some way we all like Miss Stanley, too; we can't help it, she is so just and yet so kind to us all. Wrong-doing and meanness, I tell you, don't flourish under her eye. When a boy don't come right up to the mark, she looks at you with such a grieved look that you feel yourself growing smaller and smaller, and somehow the next time you are tempted to do anything mean-you don't do it.

The last meeting of the club was no meeting at all, for Miss Stanley had invited us all to her house at seven o'clock to show us her microscope, and the fellows were so much afraid that they would be late, that we had to give the

meeting up.
Didn't we have a jolly time, though! Could we ever, have believed that the finest needle through the microscope would look just like a rough iron bar? And a fly! My! but ain't they curious little codgers, with suckers on their feet so they can walk upside down, just as easy as a boy can go swimming. And their eyes! But you'd have laughed if you could have seen how many there are of them. Why, they can see up and down, and backward and forward, and round a corner. Can't catch Mr. Fly

Miss Stanley talks to us about things. She says we must cultivate a feeling of kindness for the least of God's creatures; that He has given to us pleasant homes, with friends who love us, and that we must never stand by and see any of the dumb creation hurt or abused without helping them.

Boys don't say much about these things, but they think a good deal. I caught Reub Colyer the next day carefully throwing all the crumbs out of his dinner-pail where the snow-birds could get them. And after school, when we all went to Wat's rabbit-trap, and found a rabbit caught by the leg, why, we just

We stayed until after nine o'clock, were all outside, Ben Wade said: "Three

cheers for Miss Stanley!" and I tell you, lick you after school if you do that upon us!! Miss Stanley has just told again." of December she is not going to teach meeting of the club. Wat resigned, and any more. The girls cried, and she cried, too. On my way home I met Uncle Guy, and when he saw my eyes were all red, he said: "Been whipped Theebaw could collect more than thirty to-day, eh?" And I told him no; a good | thousand muskets. One-third of these deal worse than that: Miss Stanley wasn't going to teach any more. He as Remingtons and Sniders, while the said: "What! Had the club put her rest are of the "Brown Bess" pattern, found a teacher who knew something, and dangerous only to those who fire he wouldn't feel quite so chirkey if that teacher left. When I told him so, he can not be relied on to deal successfully laughed, and said it was a hard case, even with filibustering enterprises, such and he'd try to think of something to

drown our sorrows.

Dec. 21.—I guess Uncle Guy did feel sorry for us; for this morning he came to the school and invited us all to his house Christmas night to a party. Miss Stanley and all. My Uncle Guy is a bachelor, but he has an elegant house, full of beautiful things which he got in

him only the other day why he didn't ous about the new teacher—asked me ll sorts of questions.

take Miss Stanley out to ride, and his face got awful red. He gets mad at nothing sometimes, so I didn't say any-

I believe every boy in the school, from Wat to Jimmie Green, has asked Miss Stanley if he can take her to the party that night; but she said, as she couldn't go with us all, she would meet us there. So we boys are going to meet at my house, and all go together. My mother never saw her so much pleased over but what's a fellow to do when the party is over, and his teacher is gone? club met and drew up a set of resolu-tions, which we are to send to Miss

house, and at eight we started for Uncle bottom. When we got to the front door, o a grand party, and so we lost our

courage.
At last I gave the bell a pull. Instantly parlor, and she said: "Up stairs, Granby," and so I went ahead. We took our caps and overcoats off, and every boy had a pretty little button-hole bouquet pinned on his coat by a very solemn black fellow. I wonder where Uncle Guy could have got him? He don't belong in these parts. Then Sambo said: "Now, young gemmen,

walk down to de parior. We went down, and the boys just crept round on their toes, and didn't dare speak out loud, everything was so grand. My mother looked awful handsome in a brand new silk dress; she shook each boy the hand, and that made him feel good. Uncle Guy's house has long parlors, with a library at the end. There are blue velvet curtains between the parlor and library, which are al-ways hooked back, but to-night they were down, and Uncle Guy nowhere to be seen. "Mother," I whispered, "has Miss Stanley come yet, and where is Uncle Guy?" "He will be here pres-ently," she said. "My dear, try and make your friends feel at home until he comes.

Just then the curtains were drawn back, and there the library was full of people, and right in the middle stood Uncle Guy, and beside him, looking just like a picture in a book, with her white shining dress all covered with flowers, was Miss Stanley.

I shut my eyes and pinched myself hard so as to be sure that I was awake, and not dreaming. And then I saw our minister step up, and—but no, it was no dream; he was actually marrying Uncle Guy and Miss Stanley!

The folks were all crowding up to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Elton. boys didn't know what to say or do, until my mother said to me: "Granby, are you not going to speak to your aunt?"

"Boys," I said, "do you hear? She' my aunt! Oh, but ain't she lovely!' and I went right up to her, put my arms around her neck, and kissed her. Every boy kissed her too, and Wat says he would willingly part with his Aunt Jerusha—she lives at Wat's, and my, but don't she go sharp after Wat sometimes!-besides throwing in a cousin or two, if he only had a share in

my new Aunt Eleanor. At first I thought I would not speak to Uncle Guy at all, he had treated me so mean, but afterwards I did, because I thought maybe my Aunt Eleanor

might not like it if I did not.
We boys had an elegant time at the wedding; did not go home until twelve afraid that it foretold a death or other

When my aunt bid us good night, she said: "Now, my boys, the new teacher comes the first of January, and I want you to make her life as altogether pleasant as you have mine.'

promised to do our best, but we are all sure that no school-boys ever lost so much as we when we lost Miss Stanley .- Youth's Companion. BURMESE SOLDIERS.

A Slovenly Army in Which Soldiers Refuse to be Disciplined.

With all his deficiencies, the Burmese soldier has one advantage over disciplined troops. He requires no commis-sariat, and is ready for service at a few minutes' notice, a few pounds of rice and a little gnapi or fish-paste carried on his person sufficing for his very modest requirements. Not deficient in pluck, cheerful and obedient, and patient under physical hardship, it is found that for sudden and short expeditions, to chase rebels or to punish freebooters, he is second to none. There were reason able hopes, therefore, of making him thoroughly efficient; but, in spite of every effort, the experiment had to be abandoned. The Burman is impracticcable as regards routine and disci-pline. Drill is simply odious to him after the novelty wears off; an incorrigible sloven, he can not understand the necessity of keeping his arms and accoutrements clean and in a serviceable and after we had said good night and condition. Marching to and fro on sentry is to him simply ridiculous; he can not be reconciled to the loss of his cheroot, even when guarding a powder magazine; and night, as he sagely remarks, being alloted by an all-wise Providence as the time for sleep, he does not understand why he should then remain awake, even in cases where extra vigilance is required. Allowing the widest margin, it is doubtful whether are more or less arms of precision, such out?" I guess if he was a boy, and just nearly all of which are unserviceable, as that which resulted in the capture of Bhamo, and would be altogether powerless against disciplined troops armed with breech-loaders. So if the mandate goes forth to make Upper and Lower Burmah politically one country, as they are now one geographically, it might be carried out by a military promenade, with little or no bloodshed so far as the Guy all about the meeting, and he laughed and said something about Eve's daughter, which I thought was yery to our house, and many a good ride I tional Review.

#### EXPLODING GLASSWARE.

How Chimneys and Tumblers Fly Into

Fragments Without Apparent Cause. "Spontaneous explosions of glass" ware?" said W. H. Roby, of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company in reply to a query. "Oh, yes, I have often heard of such a thing. It occurs not infrequently in lamp chimneys, especially of the sort commonly known as "unbreakable." These chimneys may be thrown or kicked about on the floor with impunity, and will seldom break by such usage. They have even been used as a hammer to drive nails with, and yet they will often explode without any warning, and apparently without cause. The other day a gentleman came in here on the same erran d, to inquire concerning exploding chim-He said that a few evenings previous his wife was about lighting a large parlor lamp. The chimney, which was large and heavy, had been removed and was resting upon the table near by, when suddenly it exploded, with a sharp report, covering the table with fragents of glass.

"I have heard of an instance in which a chimney, after being cleaned, was placed in a saucer upon a pantry sheif. Not long after a strange crackling sound was heard in the pantry. Investigation showed that the saucer was filled with millions of minute particles of glass, which were still stirring and crackling. Evidently the chimney had spontaneously crumbled to fragments in this instance, instead of exploding, as in the case of the other. Such occurrences are not at all uncommon, though they can scarcely be said to be frequent. They are, perhaps, more common in lamp chimneys than in other wares. I have known a chimney attached to a lamp suspended over a dinner table to fly into fragments without apparent cause, spreading consternation among the guests and spoiling the dinner. A milion minute particles of glass scattered over a dinner table is not conducive to a good appetite. But then, I have known other articles of glassware to explode, sometimes with a loud report, tumblers, goblets and wine glasses sometimes flying into fragments without the least warning. Such occurrences a hundred years ago were undoubtedly regarded as

superpatural. "What is the cause of such explo-

"They may be traced to a variety of causes. A lamp chimney, when heated, of glassware which explode suddenly, are improperly or imperfectly annealed.

"Now, here are these inkstands," continued Mr. Roby, taking from the table a large square inkstand of solid crystal, "they are liable to break directacross the center as even as though cut by a diamond. They are so thick that they are cooled unevenly in the anlifetime and one may break in a night, and the janitor or office boy be bamed

for his carelessness the next day.' Mr. Dougherty, an old, practical glass-maker, for many years in the employ of the New England Glass Works at Cambridge, said:

"It is not uncommon for glassware in orty years to rush to the works, as pale as ghosts, saying that a dozen tumblers upon a had exploded, and they were calamity in the family. It was the old superstition, you see. But it was only imperfect annealing that caused it. The art was not understood so well in those days as now. There is one odd thing, that a tumbler or goblet which is badly annealed will explode if a spoon, fork or other hard substance is stirred about

"Yes," interrupted a bystander; "I remember hearing of a gentleman who left a wine glass with a spoon in it on a sideboard while he left the room for a moment. When he returned the spoon was lying on the marble and the sideboard was covered with fragments of glass. As no one had been near it

"The weight of the spoon in the wine glass caused it to explode. Why it is, I don't know, but it is so."

"What is the annealing process?" was asked. "The articles of glass, after they are finished, are placed in an oven about seventy-five feet long, which is heated to about two hundred degrees at one end and is cold at the other. The glass is placed at the hot end, and when thoroughly heated is moved two feet away from the fire. In a few moments it is moved two feet farther away, and so on at intervals until it reaches the cold end. In this way it is gradually and evenly cooled. This is called annealing, and when this is properly done the glass is not so liable to break spontaneously.

your stock must be broken before it reaches the ovens?" "Fully one-half is broken before it is ready for the market, and has to go into the pot and be melted over. We have to make two tumblers to get one to

"If this is the final process, much of

"How is the so-called 'unbreakable' glass annealed?"

"That is done by dipping into hot oil instead of using the ovens. The pro-cess has a tendency to toughen the glass, and for a time it is difficult to break. But after it has been in use for a time, some day, it suddenly explodes or falls to pieces apparently of its own weight. I suppose the element produced by the action of the oil becomes lost, and then the glass goes to pieces."-Boston Globe.

-Physicians have to pay fifty dollars for good skeletons and thirty dollars for ed by rail to the place above the clouds common ones. The preparation of them is growing to be quite a business. The most difficult part of the process is to clean the bones without marring them. Medical college janitors pretty nearly monopolize the trade. The French excel in whitening the bones and making them more presentable. - Toledo Blade.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

President Cleveland Supported from the First in His Efforts to Purify Republican

From the first, the patronage President Cleveland has at his disposal. though far from being unimportant, has been regarded as of infinitely less importance than the assertion, in the disposal made of it, of the Democratic principle that the offices belong to the people and not to the office-holders; that no process of passing a common school examination and receiving place as a reward of success in it can vest in the placeholder any claim except such as a private employe has on his private

employers. President Cleveland has made no record which places him in antagonism to this principle. On the contrary, his policy as indicated in the changes made under the Department of State, where the Senate must confirm or reject, shows that he has aligned himself with it; even were not the fact clearly shown by the pursuance of the same policy in other departments, and in cases where the Senate has no jurisdic-tion, as for instance in the displacement of Republicans in the minor post-

offices all over the country. He has made no "clean sweep," nor has he been asked to do so. He has adopted no policy of immediately displacing the Republican clerks in the "classified service" to which the Pendleton law applies, nor has he been expected by reasonable people to do anything of the kind. He has, however, asserted the principle that no other than the will of the people de-clared by existing laws and by the ballot, exercised according to the prescribed constitutional forms. The corrupt condition in which the service was left by the Republican party has made it imperatively necessary that his policy of reform should be sterner and more aggressive than that of Mr. Jefferson, who in 1802 declared it best to "depend for obtaining a just participation" in the offices (then wholly monopolized by the Federalists) on "deaths, resignations and delinquencies." The changed conditions under

which President Jackson came into office demanded from him that prompt and aggressive assertion of the right of the people to change their servants, which had always been recognized by the party to which he belonged.

While President Cleveland continues will sometimes break from unequal expansion. Carelessly made chimneys often vary in thickness, and thus the his inaugural address, he will comhis inaugural address, he will com- terview. expansion by heat is unequal in different mand the respect and confidence of places; hence the breakage. But chim-neys when not in use and other articles support, can afford to leave to him on his party, which, giving him a hearty his responsibility as President the choice of methods, so long as those

methods do not affect its principles. In the Pendleton bill the attempt was made to secure better men for the Civil Service without incurring the great danger of centralizing the Government and creating an official class. Though the power of removal was in nealing process, and the weakest point is through the center. One may last a ence and recognition as law have afforded the pretext for the strong effort which has been made to establish precedents under which possession of office should be regarded as implying a right to hold it during life or good behavior. Had President Cleveland been as weak as his pretended friends among the enemies of Democracy various forms to explode without warn- hoped to find him, had he allowed the ing and often with a sharp report. I establishment of such precedents, he would have destroyed ago it was not uncommon for people ness and impaired the usefulness of his party. But, instead, he has followed the established Democratic precedents

and enforced the law as he found it. So long as the Pendleton law is used according to its original purpose—to direct the methods by which the fitness of applicants for Government clerkships may be ascertained—it may safely be allowed to stand on its merits and be judged by the success or failure of these methods in their practical application. But every step taken beyond this must meet with the unyielding and determined resistance of the Democratic party, if it is to survive

except as a name. The party expects of the President that he will join in this resistance. His course since his inauguration shows that it has reasonable ground on which to base such an expectation. It expects, too, that he will continue his efforts to make every responsible place in the public service a means for the advancement of Democracy-to act out his own declaration before he became President: "I believe in an open and sturdy partisanship, which secures the legitimate advantages of party su-

premacy. And no matter what the enemies of the party may say, no Democratic President has ever looked for support from his party and looked in vain. Differences of opinion as to how slow or how fast changes should be made may continue to exist, but so long as they exist on the mere ground of party and public expediency, and not of par-ty principle, they should not be allowed to swerve one honest Democrat from supporting and sympathizing with the honest Democrat in the White House, who is honestly trying to do his duty in the midst of continual harassments and in spite of obstacles and opposition on all sides. In the New York victory the party

reiterated its principles and indorsed its President. It has overcome the danger which threatened it. It is united and harmonious, and it must continue so. Supporting President Cleveland heartily and without reserve, and receiving his support in the same measure, it will continue successful, because of deserving success. - St. Louis Republican.

-Eight hundred feet of the Lookout Mountain Railroad have been graded and made ready for the rails. The total length of the road will be four thousand and two hundred feet. By May it is expected people will be transportwhere Hooker fought his famous battle.

-When the new Croton dam and aqueduct are finished 320,000,000 gallons of water will find their way to New York City each day. Ten thousand men are employed on the work .- N. Y.

#### OFFICE-SEEKERS SHUT OUT,

resident Cleveland's Private Secretary Enters Into Details Regarding That Famous Pronunciamento.

President Cleveland has slammed the door of the White House with a bang full in the face of the office-seekers, great and small. His formal notification is meant to be peremptory and permanent. It was not issued in a pet. but upon thoughtful consideration, and the President intends to live up to it. But while the edict may seem harsh and belligerent such is not its nature. It was not framed in passion, nor is it designed to antagonize politicians. Its reason and intent are thus explained by

Private Secretary Lamont:
"Ever since the 4th of March," said
Colonel Lamont, "the President's time has been occupied by office-seekers from ten a. m. until lunch time, and three-quarters of them are men who have been in the city since the 4th of March and many have come daily. These are the chronic cases. It has come to such a pass that the President has been unable to do any other work than to listen to their importunities, and this, too, when verbal applications are useless. The President made a rule on taking office to base appointments on the papers, not on verbal state-ments and applications, and such ap-plications have consequently little or no effect. When the office-seeker has made his request the President commonly asks if what he has said is contained in his papers. If it is, personal solicitation is superfluous; if it is not, he advises the applicant to include the employe of the people in any branch of the service has any tenure of office case and put it on file. That is the case and put it on file. That is the usual course, and probably not one in a hundred personal applications is considered favorably.

Colonel Lamont explains that the order affects members of Congress as follows: During November the rule is to be inflexible. The President during that month does not intend to make appointments or listen to pleas for place from any one or for any one. He must devote himself to his message and other business already in arrears, and which must be attended to before Congress meets. When the session opens the President will consult with Senators and Representatives on appointments and on other matters, but it is not intended to let Congressmen have the free run of the White House as heretofore. Outside of the three public receptions each week, all visitors, including Congressmen, are to be admitted by card and on a statement of the business on which they seek an in-

There is one custom which the President intends to stop. Many Congressmen and other distinguished persons, whose reputations naturally open all doors, are disposed to abuse their privileges. The President is determined that the White House shall not be a lounging place where politicians may gather to exchange gossip and anecdote to the interruption of the public business. It is the practice of a ertain class of public men to saunter in with a group of friends, whom they expect the President to entertain. Some politicians do this by design.
They show by this means their intimacy and influence at the White House, and the friends go home much impressed by their members' greatness. Hereafter, members of Congress desiring to introduce friends to the President are expected to do so, like other citizens, at the three public rein short, the Preside

months' trial that he can not afford the time to be everybody's friend. As it is, his experiences in this role would often be amusing if they were not so wearisome. The persistence and ingenuity of some office-seekers are amazing. The life often assumes the character of a species of madness, and the one who leads it acquires the cunning of the insane. After getting a rebuff that is meant to be final, the claimant turns up smiling the next morning with new credentials of fresh friends, or with an explanation of damaging criticisms. Other applicants take the President into their confidence and call day after day to report progress, or to complain of the lukewarmness or secret hostility of those who should be their friends. Many politicians call on the President during his office hours and make a special appointment with him later in the day, on the ground that they wish to see him on particular business, and when their errand is developed it is

found to relate to some petty local office. Against all these arts to catch his private ear and enlist his special sympathy the President rebels. count of indifference or dislike, but because it is a physical impossibility to attend to the details of the whole business of office seeking. The country has grown too populous, and railroad communication has become too cheap and easy. The crowd is too much for one man to handle, even if he had no other business than to attend to their needs. This morning, for instance. there were by actual count fifty persons waiting to see the President when his office hours began. Each asked for only five minutes, and five minutes for each would have consumed over four hours.

The new rule is made, therefore, bycause in the opinion of President Cleveland it is necessary, not at all from snobbishness or from any unfriendly feeling for anybody or class. All appointments belong to some one of the executive departments, and under the new order the Cabinet officer at the head of each department will generally have the determination of patronage within his jurisdiction. This is substantially the case now, but people do not and will not understand it, and insist on a personal appeal to the President .- Washington Cor. Chicago Trib-

-People in England who grow flowers for a living complain of the ruinous competition that has sprung up in the last few years, their rivals being none other than the nobility and the gentry, who ship their flowers and fruit to market. The poor people complain that this is an unfair competition, because the man who openly cultivates flowers for a living is taxed on the glass and other material he uses, while the couservatory of the wealthy private grow. W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

#### THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Doath fell with appaling swiftness upon Thomas A. Hendricks, and the ing throughout this country. A biography of this distinguish lawyer and statesman will be found on our first page. His remains were laid to rest, with appropriate honors, last Tuesday, in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis; and on that day the COURANT office and postoffice here were draped in mourning, the latter being closed from 12:30 o'clock till 5, p. m.

On the 29th day of January, 1886, the State of Kansas will celebrate the 25th year of her existence as a member of the Federal Union, with appropriate ceremonies, at the Capitol.

Those who still insist that the Democratic party is one of drunkenness should look up the records recently published containing the number of salcons and population of the different States. Pennsylvania, the great Republican stronghold has 16,392 saloons, equal in number to those in West Virginia. North and Souta Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky and Texas. Illinois has 11,524; and even Republican California has 8,558 saloons, while Democratic Missouri only 5,550, although she has 1,300,000 more inhabitants. The whole list shows conclusively that the Republican party is the great projector of the whiskey traffic.—Mercury.

Questions and answers being now a feature in journalism, a friend at my elbow suggests a few for the benefit of our readers, who are requested to make prompt and intelligent reply They are as follows: Whom did James K. Polk? Where did Old Dan Tucker? Of what exploitdid General Braxton Bragg? What paper does Whitelaw Reid? Have you ever seen the house William H. Vanderbilt What was it Daniel Drew? In wha dirty stream did James D.Fish? . How heavy a load can the Rev. John Hall? Can any one think James R.Keene?—

These are a "darn site" smarter questions than those generally pro pounded to teachers by our State Superintendent.

The Library Magazine, for November, fully carries out its promise to furnish a repertory of the best periodical writing of the current month or two. This number contains about half a score of most carefully conceived and best written papers in the English Reviews. Among these is a thoughtful essay by the Bishop of Carlish entitled "Thoughts about Life," being really a review of Herbert Spencet's Principles of Biology. The recent death of Lord Houghton, who although raised to the peerage nearly a quarter of a century ago, is still known as Mr. Richard Monekton Milnes, gives occa-Esteott, editor of the Fortnightty Review. Very readable is the "Dialogue raphy; 7th Grade, Intermediate upon Novels," by Vernon Lee. Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, well known as an American literateur, and for Grade, Latin. many years Editor of the New York World, furnishes a well considered paper upon "Catholie Italy and the Temporal Power." Mary Howitt now eighty-five years of age, is now writing a series of Autobiographical Reminiscences. Perhaps the most interest ing of these is that upon her "Girlhood, which appears in this number of the Library Magazine,

REVISION OR IDLENESS. The Louisville Courter-Journal says: "Here at our very doors are nations which wish to trade with us, but we repulse them. We have such faith in the wisdom of our protective tariff that rather than alter it so as to encourage commerce with Mexico and South America we will condemn the capital machinery and labor employed in our mills to idleness three months out of every twelve. In the face of such a contingency the worder is that the manufacturers and laboring men are not thundaing at the doors of Continue to the doors of machinery and labor employed in our not thundering at the doors of Congress for the revision of the tariff. It is revision or idleness."

all the streams, railroads, rivers, and brate the 127th anniversary of the brate the 127th anniversary of the brate the Robert Burn's, on Monday prieted on fine three paper, and upon the back is a full description of the country, and the most perfect synopsis of the land laws it has ever been our pleasure to read. We also have re-This Map without cover, but with a McWillianis, John McDowall, Alex. McWillianis, John McDowall, Alex. McKenzie and John Medlen.

This Map without cover, but with a McKenzie and John Medlen.

This Map without cover, but with a McKenzie and John Medlen.

McKenzie and John Medlen.

On Invitation—W. E. Timmons, John John Medlen.

John drew, Hobert Break Neil Covers. derived a copy of this same Map in M. A. Campbell and Geo. Drammond. At a bargain, if taken soon, an im-flexible covers, without the Land laws. Hugh Matt. M. Donald, J.W. Cottonwood Falls; price 32,600; some

Publishers and Land Attorneys, Garden City, Kansas. THREE OUTRACES.

Thanksgiving was generally observed be the institution was established ed in a quiet way, and school was susabout six weeks some objection was made to the site selected, and a few days thereafter the principal was fired at by a person unknown. There were county, Kan, spent Thanksgiving with two hundred young women in attendance, and the burning of the school will put an end to further educational efforts in the same direction in that invited guests.

When the Salvation Army revival-When the Salvation Army revivalists undertook to baptize several
ists un death, was turned into a day of mourned to a constant shower of stones ing throughout this country. A biog-from the crowd assembled on the banks. After the immersion the mob pursued the Salvationists to their homes knocking some of them down and tearing

their clothing. Out in Tacoma, Washington Territory, the "leading citizens" of the place who recently compelled all the China-men there to sell out at a sacrafice and move away on penil of death have just been exouerated by a grand jury on the assumption that whatever they did toward ridding the community of Chinamen was highly commendable.

ness are three specimens of American "outrages" comprehending the North, the South and the West. Is it worth while to hold an entire section responsible for such offens s? -Chicago Herald. These are three specimens of Ameri-

SELVES-MOFFITT.

Married, at the residence of the pride's mother, in Vernon district, on Thursday, November 26, 1885. by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. George Selves and Miss Lucy Moffitt. About sixty persons were present and enjoyed the festivities. The following is a list of he presents received: Quilt, Mrs. Jos. Stone.

Crystal tea set, Lizzie and Bertha Pie plate, Mr. and Mrs. Ringen-

Set of plates, Mrs. S.C. Harvey. Clock, Bride's mother and sister. Set of plates, cups and saucers, Mr. and Mrs. David Shelenbarger. China fruit dish and salt cups, Net

Lamr, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harvey. Pickle dish, Mrs. Sarah Hillerman. Knives and forks, grooms father and mother,

Lamp, D. A. Congher. Broom, Mary Hunter. Dust pan, Richard Hunter. Set of plates, cups and saucers, Mr

and Mrs. Wm. Hunter.
Sugar-bowl, Sarah Harvey.
Platter and salt box, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Moffitt. Pepper box full of pepper, Dora

Pickle dish, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Pair of towels, bride's sister.

Napkins, Henry Hancock.
Apron. Charlie and Robbie Frazier.
Quilt, Bridb's sister.
Pair of towels, Mary and Ida

Coverlet, bride's mother. Quilt, bride's sister. Wash stand, bowl and pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hancock and family.

THE PUBLIOSCH OOLS.

The Cattonwood Falls Pablic schools omplete the first term of the current year, Dec. 8. The second term begins Wednesday, Dec. 9. Below is the programme of term examinations: 9 o'clock, s. m., Room,4, 9th Grade,

Arithmetic; Sth Grade, Arithmetic; 7th Grade, Arithmetic; 6th Grade, Arithmetic. 10:30, a. m., Room, 3, 5th Grade.

deography and oral lessons;4th Grade, Geography and oral lessons.

Geography.
3. p. m., Room 3, 5th Grade, Arith-4th Grade, Arithmetic, 9th

MONDAY, DEC. 7 9, a.m. Room 4, 9th Grade General History; 8th Grade, U. S. History, 7th Grade, Grammar; 6th Grade,

10:30, a. m., Room 3, 5th Grade. Language and Penmanship; 4th Grade Language and Penmanship.
1:30, p. m., Room 2, 3d Grade Reading, Spelling and Numbers, 2d Grade,

Reading, Spelling and Numbers. 3, p. m., Room 1, 21 Grade, "B"
Reading, Spelling and oral lessons;
1st Grade, Reading, Spelling and TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

9, a. m., Room 4, 9th Grade, Book-keeping; 8th Grade, Analysis; 7th Grade, Reading, Spelling and Penman ship; 6th Grade, Reading, Spelling and Penman shtp.

10:30, a. m. Room 3, 5th Grade Reading and Spelling, 4th Grade Reading and Spelling. 1:30, p. m.. Room 2, 3d Grade guage,

BURNS FESTIVAL.

MAP OF SOUTHWEST KARSAS.

We have just received from the publishers a very fine sectional Map of Southwest Kansas, showing the dent; James McNea, Vice-President; And lumber for less money than clerk the dent; James McNea, Vice-President; And lumber for less money than place in this county.

A No. I two-horse farm wagon & A No. 1 buggy with leather top A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00.

North western barbed wire 5cts.

And lumber for less money than place in this county.

bell and P. B. McCabe. After indulging in some songs the thrifty and healthy, meeting adjourned.

BAZAAR ITEMS.

The recent destruction by fire of a We have rather quiet times here mainary for colored girls at Quitman, since the revival meetings closed. Thanksgiving was generally observ-

R. H. Chandler's folks also served up an excellent dinner to a number of

The people in the Mitchell district have organized a Lycoum. this road are making a serious mistake.

We have been informed that the organ which is used in the Bazaar chool has never been entirely paid or, and if this is true, it is time those aving the matter in charge should see to it at once, and pay the balance as agreed. There failure to do this leaves the community in a rather undesirable sition, to say the least

There is considerable talk of having Christmas tree here on Christmas ve. An entertainment will probably given in connection with it. J.L.

CEDAR CREEK ITEMS. The we ther continues dry and pleasant, with present indications of

David Sauble is building a large addition to his residence.

Dick Sayre is feeding ten head of the best two-year-old steers on the

Wessley Griffith, from Missouri, is iting his brothers, Levi and Newton Griffith, on Cedar creek.

John Stewart has been laid up with rhe amatism for a few days.

The Fairview Lyecum, last Tuesday evening, was well attended. The question of prohibiting Chinese immigra-tion to this country will be discussed at the next meeting.
J. B. Ferguson,our Townshrp Clerk

made a visit to Clements, on official business, last Monday.
Thanksgiving was generally observed

here, and the usual numbers of excellent dinners were prepared and con-Curtis Ferguson, who is attending chool in Emporia, spent Thanksgiving

with his parents. The protracted meeting at Wonsevu The cattle on Cedar creek, generally,

ook well, and seem to be thriving. GIRARD.

The North, Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The management report that a more of the contract of the contr Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The mavagement report that a more extensive display than last year will be made Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of ticket to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and all other points, reached by this line, apply to

Orleans, and all other positive by this line, apply to P. R. Rogers, or A. J. Knap, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

CHRISTMAS TREE. The members of the M. E. Church have decided to have a Christmas tree on Christmas Eve night, in which everybody is invited to take part. The following committees have been appointed to complete arrangements for the same: On Arrangements—Geo.W. Weed, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and Miss Liela Pugh. On Tree—Leroy Hackett, John Madden and L. M. Swope. On Finance—Miss Ethel Finley, Mrs. W. 2. Martin and Mrs W. A. Morgan. A Committee on Decoration is yet to be appointed. It is desired that every one in the city will take part and make it a grand extraction for the abildance. The Township Board. Attest:

Geo. W. CRUM.

The Township Board reserves the right to accept the bids either for an arched culvert or for plain straight walls. The bids will be opened at the Strong City National Bank, on Saturiary, December 5th, 1885, nt 2 o'clock, p m.

Plans and specifications for said work are to be seen at the office of the County Clerk. By order of the Township Board.

Attest:

Geo. W. CRUM.

Trustee.

it a grand attraction for the children.

1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C: C. If. Galbreath, Osage Mission, thill support; R. R. Faskill, Topeka, sulky plow; J. W. McArthur, Walton, automatic circuit closer for telegraph instruments; H. U. La Rue, Topeka,

HOW THEY COMPARE. 

Total No in hes in both of said papers. 611 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Courant was .... 634

No. of inches in COURANT in excess of the other two paper together... 83
And still the Courant costs no more per year
than either one of the other papers of this
county Paid locals have been left out of the
foregoing measurement, and nothing but
purely reading matter has been taken into
consideration. You pay your money and
you take your choice.

THE CASH WILL BUY A No. T two-horse farm wagon \$57.50. A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$800. And lumber for less money than any

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Reference: W. P. Marsia, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jeä-ti

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

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Notice is hereby given that I will offer a public sale, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1885.

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The following parents were granted to citizens of Kansa-during the week ending Nov. 24, learning the week en live at home and work spare time only or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages. grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this uppararable of offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to 0 y for bhe trouble of writing us. Full parficults, directions, etc., sent free Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once Don't delay. Address Stinson & Co., Portland. Maine.

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oth papers one year for \$2.00 Now is the time to subscribe. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.



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ATTURNEY - AT - LAW

mod up starts in Matter al Caus building

CUTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

wanded will with the attorneys - at - Law.

Hice, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, will practice to State and Pederal Cour all busts separed in our parts which eive cave care the and protopy afternon. Angli - il

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

will practice in the several courts of Lyon James, statter, marion, Mostis and Owng Jountees in the State of Endows; in the Su preme Court of the State, and she the Bed mai Courte therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. GTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa nurts and land offices. Collections have no promptly remated. Office, east side of Broadway, conta of beloge mon29-ti

Joseph G. Waters. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Topoka, Kansas. Postothee box 405) will practice in the Patrict Court of the counties of Chase darion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice to all state and Federal

Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. (
October 23d, 18-5.

Notice is here by given that the followingnamed seeder has filed notice of als intention
to make final proof will be made before the
Judge, and is his absence E. A. Kinne, Clerk
of District Court at Cottonwood Falls on the
cember 5th. 18-8, viz.: Jacob L. Vanucter
(150 of northwest quarter (15) and southers
(15) of northwest quarter (15) and southers
quarter (15) of nor hwest quarter (14) section
24, township 22, south of range 7 cast
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous vesidence, pon, and cuttivation of, said land, viz.: J. C. Farington, S.
Mosshart, W. F. Danlap and Will 1. Carter
of Matdeld Green, Chase comats, Kousis
oct 29-66.

Frank Dale, Register.

A GIM Send 10 cents nod age, and we will mail you send a royal valuable sam is box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than arything election America. Both sexes of all ages can hive at home and writin not required. We will start yo thim ense pay sure for those who start at once STI SON & CO. nov12-ly Portland Maine.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1885

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prob

"No fear shall dwe, be lavor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where the

For any months, \$1.50 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50 For any months, \$1.60 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

9 weenster	1 00 1 50	2	50	\$2	110	\$3	00	¥ 5	50	\$10
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			30	- 4	911	*	6115	. 0	11/11	A 50.1
weeks	1.75	2	50	3	W	4	50	8	131)	15
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2 months	3 00	4	50	5	25		60.77	5.18	11/1/27	-
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	6.56	9	Ot	13	04	18	UC	32	50	55
l vear	0.00	18	(34	24	or	35	Ot.	55	(H	85.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cen's a fine, first insertion, and 10 cents a fine feech subsequentiasertion.

An addition is being built to the Eureka House.

Mr. E. Williams was down to Emporia, last Friday.

Mr. J. C. Scroggin started to New Orleans, Tuesday. Miss Carrie Breese was visiting in

Topeka, last week. Mrs. F. L. Gillman had a brother

visiting her last week. Mr. W. W. Hotehkiss left, Friday, for New Haven, Connecticut.

Mrs. Mauley and Miss Mary Gandy were down to Emperia, Friday. The G. A. R. Post will meet hereaf

ter in the Good Templars' Hall.

Mr. Win. H. Hillert left, last night, for a visit at San Diego, California. Mrs. H. P. Brockett was down to

Emporia, last Thursday and Friday. Drs, J. W. Stone and T. M. Zane have gone into partnership. See card.

is very sick; though she is improving. Tuesday morning. It raised, Thursday night and Friday, and the wheat is now looking fine.

The Literary Society will meet in the Good Templars' Hall, on Thursday evenings. Mr. Jas. R. Jeffrey, the new post

master at Elindale, has taken posses sion of the office. Born, Monday night, November 30,

1885, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ragsdale, of this city, a son. Frank Blackshere, of Elmdale, has

returned from Manhattan, where he was attending school.

creek, left, Saturday, to visit friends gether; and you pay your money and bell's. and relatives in Illinois. Prof. S. E. Hull, of Waubaunsee

county, is teaching the "band boys" at Strong City how to toot.

Wilson, on South Fork, a son. Mr. S. J. Evans is putting up a

Livery stable on the north side of Main street, east of Broadway. Mr. D. F. Sholley, now of Anthony,

Harper county, is at Strong City, his old home, attending to business. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mr. L. W

Coleman, of Clements, is visiting at County Treasurer W. P. Martin's. All the schools of this county had

holiday, last Thursday and Friday, because of the former being Thanksgiving day. Messrs. J. D. Minick and A. R. Pal-

mer returned, Sunday, from New Mexico, with a large number of cattle they purchased out there.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin is building an addition to Mrs. Margaret E. Kellogg's residence, preparatory to moving into said residence.

Mrs. Addie Lyons, hostess of the . Commercial Hotel in Strong City, left 10 o'clock train, last Friday morning.

to levy a tax to build a bridge over three miles east of Leoti. Messrs. J. should carry.

lowing Saturday.

Mrs. Nora L. Fisk has been granted of Salina and McPherson. a divorce from her husband, Dr. R.W. Fisk, by the Morris County District Court, and restored to her maiden

name, Nora L. Webb. his uncle, Mr. Wm. Foraey. Mr. Mi- Falls, Kansas. ser is on his way to Ohio, to make a visit at his old home.

The Misses Maggie and Kate Mar- A good barn, enquire at the office of tin, of Strong City, who had been visiting at Leavenworth, Kansas City. Armourdale and Wyandotte for the past eight weeks, returned home, last

There will be an oyster supper at M. A. Campbell can funnish you the M. E. church, this (Thursday) with any kind of a cooking stove that evening, beginning at 6 o'clock, to you may want. which every one is cordially invited. Oysters will be served in all styles, at cheaper than the cheapest.

Mr. W. F. White, General Passoner and Ticket Agent of the A., T. & to get the best of flour.

four days last week. Their special car was side-tracked at Strong City during signed are requested to call and their stay.

President W. M. Jones and Mr. II.C. Cross, of the proposed new railroad, that we never saw its likes before. All met, Tuesday night, in the parlor at you have to do is, to fasten the shell, Central Hotel, with the Bazaar and to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) Falls township committees, and perfeeted arrangements for immediately circulating petitions for an election to shell corn. vote bonds for the new road.

Last Thursday a prairie fire in the southwest part of town created some excitement among the people in that the men at work on Mr. Scott Winne's | Co. Strong C.ty. house; and no damage was done. It might be a good idea to have a fireguard plowed around the town.

It is too bad that, when the bloody chasm has been bridged over, the chasm has been bridged over, the hatchet laid down, and the lion and havn't got it, then sit down and medithe lamb have concluded to rest to- tate. gether, the lion or the lamb, in seeking J. S. Doolittle & Son have there the home of the lamb or the lion, for shelves filled with good goods that an evening's frolic, should get lost on they are selling at bottom prices. the prairie, and miss all the fun; but They also keep a full line of cheap such is life in the far west.

Strong City is to have a telephone. A telephone line is to be constructed from Strong City to S. F. Jones's, the Hilton Ranche, D. B. Berry's and Barney Lantry's. Adare, Hildebrand & Co.'s will be the Strong City office. ong. Work will begin as soon as the

contracting material arrives. Bell Telephone Co.'s instruments will be used.—Independent,

away, after being out all Monday night, Mrs. N. M. Perrod, of Sharp's creek, and failing to agree; were discharged,

> The COURANT claims to print onehalf times as much more reading mat-ter than the Leader and Independent combined. But he is mistaken or else his brain was somewhat muddled when he made the above statement .- Strong City Independent,

We made no such assertion; and if the Independent man had learned his 'decimals' while at school, he would have known we did not. What we said was, that, the week previous, the COURANT contained 1.2 (one and twotenths) times as much reading matter get a heating stove that will be an as both of the other county papers. Last week it contained 0.13 more read-

you take your enoice. dies are especially invited, held in Apply on the premisies to R. E. Ma-Miss Ada Pugh, who is attending Pratt's Hall, on the evening of the 10th the State University, at Lawrence, instant, next Thursday, under the auspices of the Irish National Leagueimproved farm and garden implements. Born, on Friday night. Novem- Of the speakers who have been invited ber 27, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. Dick to be present and address the people large supply of heating and cooking on that occasion, the Rev. Father John R. Kelly, of Osage City, the Rev. F. S. McCabe, of Topeka, the Hon. Frank Doster, of Marion, and Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, have written that they will be present. As the object of the meeting is to assist in securing a home parliament for Ireland, every lover of liberty living in this county should attend and contribute his mite to the

The party who left here for the here they went up the Santa Fe railroad to Garden City, and from there they took the teams which were in waiting for there and west part of the State, week before waiting for them and went to Leoti, Wichita county; from there took a

look at that county, and some of them -Messrs. L. A. Loomis, J. C. Serog-gin, J. F. Ollinger, N. A. Dobbins, H. harness, bridles, halters and whips. ing each other, five miles east and a half for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. To-day the voters of Diamond Creek north of Coronado, the supposed countownship will vote upon a proposition ty seat of Wichita county, and just Diamond creek, and the propsition C. Scroggin, J. F. Ollinger, Wm. Norton and C. C. Sharp took timber claims McAnulty, Her remains were interred took the Kansas Pacfic railroad, to ents and Cedar Grove. in the Americus cemetery on the fol- WaKeeney, where they filed on their claims, and then came home, by way anything in the way of general

and hair dresser, has opened a shop on Mr. M. V. Miser, of Colfax county, Broadway, next door north of Messrs. ons and buggles just received at N. M., was in town, this week, visiting Ferry & Watson's store, Cottonwood M. A. Campbell'a.

J. W. Ferry.

You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Go to Howard's mill if you want

S. F. R. R., and a party of his friends | Be sure to read "How They Comwere hunting in this county, three or pare," to be found in another column Persons Indebted to the under-

settlie at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS. and turn the erank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will

A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale Apply to J. W. Ferry.

We are now offering our full line of excitement among the people in that vicinity; but it was soon put out by

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

The best teas, teas, teas are to be had at the "Famous" stone store. For anything that you want go to

clothing. Give them a call.

Subscribe for the Courant, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas.

We expect on a new lot of those celebrated California saddles in a few & Co.'s will be the Strong City office. days. Call early at Adare Hildebrand This line will be about fifteen miles & Cos. Strong C.ty, and get one. Subscribe for the Courant, the

largest newspaper in Chase county Parties subscribing for the COURANT The jury in the case of J. C. Lyeth and John Clay, on trial before Squire and the United States Democrat, Mark if. B. Hunt during the greater portion M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a two dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy law, in that they shipped some freight Washington news now and during the that had been levied on, while the offi- sitting of Congress, you should, by all cer was looking up a wagon to haul it means, take this live, independent Dem-

ocratic paper. A lot of new heating stoves of all kinds and styles just received at Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and will be sold cheap.

Go to J. S. Doobttle & Son's for bargaine; and don't you forget it. A car load of Moline wagons just r ceived at M. A. Campbell's. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller

can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand & Co's, Strong City. They are guaranteed the best in the market. Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, Boiling,@4 to 5cts, you should go to M.A.Campbell's and Choice corned Beef,

ornament to your room as well as

comfort to your body. Mr. Richard H. Van Deren, of Cedar ing matter than both of the others to wire just received at M. A. Camp-A car load of Glidden fence

Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the There will be a mass meeting of the people of this county, to which the la-

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. M. A. Campbell has just received a stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call.

Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, for anything they want in the hunt or chase. They keep a full stock, nov26 Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J.

The stock of clothing at the "Fa-

mous" stone store for cost; this is business, as we are going out of the clothing trade.

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's. Go to Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s.

for Kansas City, it is supposed, on the in the same, taking homesteads adjoin- worth Weekly Times and the Courant Go to the "Famous" stone store of

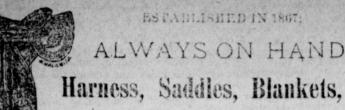
J. W. Ferry. Picture frames, mats, glass card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal-

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong Died, on Thursday, November 19th. in Greeley county. They went from City, have special facilities for deliv-1885, at Safford, Rebeca, wife of Rev. J. Leoti to Ft. Wallace, and from there cring goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clem-

> Don't torget that you can get merchandise, at J S. Doolittle &

M. Remy, a distinguished barber and the "Famous" stone store. Now is the time to buy your furniture. A car load of Studebaker's wag-

# KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



OF ALL EINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES:

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS

# E. F. BAUERLE'S

#### lank, hungry - look . ing friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow

BAKER

CONFECTIONARY

Bauerle.

My friend. I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a fir-t-class munch! I willnatronize

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

# SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange, EASTSIDE OF Broadway,

- PROMPT ATTEN ION Paid to ALL ORDERS.

Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTON WOOD FALLS. Steaks,@ 5 to 11cts. Roasts,@ 5 to 7cts,

@7cts. per pound.

legna always on hand. Highest Cash Price

CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Sen's.

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

1886. Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of cliters, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AM GRICAN AGRICULTURIST at the front for wenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Cul-

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the l'acific as an old time friend and counselor We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essent ally a Home Periodical, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who immediately sends us \$1.50, the subscription price, and 15 cents for posting book, making \$1.65 in all, will receive the American Agriculturists for 1886, and the American Agriculturists for 1886, and the American Agriculturists for 1886, and the American Agriculturists Law Book just published.—a Commendam of every-day I aw for Farm is. Mechanics, Busines, men. Manufacturers etc., evaluing every one to be his own I wee. It is a large volume, welching one pound and a half, elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The American Agriculturist

presents to those who aided in the wors last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 presents to workers this year send for Considential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, \$1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cts.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS We have just received a job lot of men's suits from one f the largest East-

ern houses, and by

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE LOT FOR CASH. 

Giving you prices conveys no idea of the goods; therefore, we give you a special invitation to step in and convince yourselves that they are

THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY EVER OFFERED to the people of Chase county. Call early and get a good assortment.

HOLMES THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Falls, Kansas.

Ges. 24

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

A good barn, enquire at the office of Coghran & Harrer.

Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry.

M. A. Campbell's.

M. A. Campbell's.

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

"Let the wide world wag as she will," we are at the "Famous" stone store to remain but not still.

Adare Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

Business brevities.

Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry.

M. A. Campbell's.

Has fall stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and finish. Be sure and shoet, price, style and finish. Be sure and shoet the \$200 000 in presents with an anything you want, go to fit the latest styles and shoes, are style and finish. Be sure and shoet the \$200 000 in presents with an anything you want, go to fit the latest styles and shoes, are them before buying.

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimplayed times, at his drug atora.

Sixty thousand pounds of genuine Glidden barbed wire now offered for sale cheaper than ever before in this to see them before buying elsewhere.

Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry.

Sixty thousand pounds of genuine Glidden barbed wire now offered for sale cheaper than ever before in this county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City,

terer in the county with his lime, sand, hair, lath, nails,—in fact, ALL their buggy harness, and everything in the supplies.

S. D. Broese has just received all of the best make and quality, and has fall stock of boots and shoes, (price, style and finish. Be sure and the supplies of process of price, style and finish. Be sure and the supplies of price, style and finish. Be sure and the supplies of price, style and finish.

MISCELLANEOUS. CEORCE W. WEED.

TFACEER OF

Vocal & instrumental Music,

# MORTGAGEES SALE

The Chase County National Rook, as morragage in a more green excepted to it by Johnson & Honous, in Statem 108508 for 12th that large et ek of francourse owered by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwoo Fallis, Kansas, and E Thomas, in Cottonwoo Fallis, Kansas, and Fallis, and the second of the second of the second of the second of the second by this mortginge, at retail, or in 16 of the Johnson & Thomas hours at the cachi A possible time, the publicare noting of that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbing about these goods being sold at a ctual cost and itss. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesare pieces. Let avery one call at the store formerly occupile by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheaper ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one show deal early.

# Johnston & Rettiger,



DRUGS.

Toilet Articles. Medicines.

Perfumes.

Stationary. Paint.

Cils. Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

Medical, Mechanical SCIENTIFIS PURPOSES!

ALSO, Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAR.

S. F. JONES, President.

B. LANTEY, Vice-President

E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashice. STRONG CITY National Bank,

(Sucessor to Strong City Bank),

STRONG CITY, KANS.. Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00. DIRECTORS. S F Jones, D K Cartter.

N J Swayze, Barney Lantry, D B Berry PS Jones. GO Hildebrand, E A Hildebrand.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES

Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore. We largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short not ec. Address, COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

JOHN'B. SHIPMAN IIAS MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$300.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on interest of farm lands, tall and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bunk but ding, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

ap#8-u

If you want money.

For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs. Cheese, Grain, Mour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances.

25 Fulton St. N. Y.

sale cheaper than ever before in this county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co.

It is a fact that you can do better at the "Famous" stone store than at any other place in Chase county.

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has.

Sale cheaper than ever before in this meats as tollows: Seaks at 6 to 8 cent; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has.

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps what nice ones he has.

Wrote in the Book of Life.

Use Many's HLACK lisk as you go thro' life.

Ceents; rousts at 6 to 8 cent; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone wanting apything in that line would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps what nice ones he has.

J. C. Sharp, Rogers Pa'k, Chicago, Lit.

It is weary to be old!

For the world has lost its beauty and is strangely drear and cold:

And the wine of life has vanished and its dregs alone are left.

And the aged ones are lonely, as they linger sore bereft.

To outlive one's strength and beauty like a story oft retold:

Times and fashions change and weary, people grow beyond our reach;

Memory rails, and footsteps faiter; slow and stammering grows the speech.

It is blessed to be old!

For the nearer draws the city with the streets of shining gold;
And the threads of life drop idly from the listless, idle hands.

While the ears are daily listening for the keel upon the sands.

It is blessed to be old!

For so closely lies the future with its treasures manifold;

There the dear ones are assembled, strangely It is drear and lonely waiting! it is blessed going home!
-Lillian Gray, in Christian at Work.

#### THE SABBATH.

A True Friend of the Hard-Working Laboring Man—The Mischief Wrought by the Infraction of the Bible Law Relating to Sunday Observance—The Duty of Christians.

A fact has been stated by Dr. Everts

in his addresses at various State meetings which is significant. It seems that Socialists and Communists in Europe, and perhaps also to some extent in this country, are beginning to agitate, at their own point of view, in favor of that Sabbatical institution which they have hitherto done so much to bring Into disrepute. This they do, of course, not with any religious motive, but solely in the interest of laboring men, who need the day as a day of rest. This is a most important concession in a quarter where, in one respect, it might indeed be well looked for, but in which some of us had never expected to find it. The hard-working laboring man has no truer friend in the world than the Christian Sabbath. This is a point which needs no argument. Least of all for the man who comes wearied to Saturday night, yet looks forward to the Sunday as a day of toil just like all the other days of the week. Little as he may esteem the ordinances of religion, and little in-clined as he would be, even if Sunday were allowed to him for his own uses, to turn his steps toward any place of prayer, no one can feel more keenly than he what a scene of slavery life becomes when the taskmaster's call rouses him from the slumber of a tired man on Sunday morning, as it has done every day from Monday to Saturday. He does not think of the Good Being who thought of him so many thought of him so many thought of him so many thought of his to many the his to many the his to many the his to many in the very morning of history, while as yet there was "no man to till the ground," and who in a foresight of the needs of just such as he, Himself "rested on the seventh day and hal-lowed it." Quite as little does he think of that command in the Decalogue: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," or if he does, yields probably to the habit of a life-time in regarding this as one of those institutions of religion which for him are all talike impositions of priesteraft. In-deed, if the truth were to come home to him that the Sabbath was really in-stituted by God, and that its observance is made one of those laws of God which are for universal application, that thought alone, so has he been educated, would very likely set him systematic, wisely-chosen course of against it. Nevertheless, when with reading. The demand had long been hatever motive he comes into the line of wise and kind Divine appointment, there is hope for him that he may reconsider his life-long theory that a religious institution is to be condemned exactly because it is religious.

God has many ways of justifying His own administration of this world's affairs. One is that of allowing evil of whatever sort, to demonstrate its own perniciousness, and so convince men what gigantic folly it is when any one shall say: "Evil, be thou my good." Men are so dull of moral apprehension that a Divine institution, however salutary in itself, is not at all sure of being welcomed by them, either because it is Divine or because it is salutary. If it crosses inclination, or imposes unwelcome restraint, they have a most disastrous facility in making themselves blind to every appeal in its behalf. God often lets them go to their own bad way; suffers generation after generation, perhaps, to go the wrong road, while evil multiplies and misery grows. At last, on the brink of actual perdition, the blind multitudes pause, and in the yawning hor-rors of the gulf before them read the vindication of that Divine law they have all this while been trampling under their feet.

Few of these infractions of law have wrought such mischief as this of the Sabbath law. The evil of such infraction has a double form. It is positive demoralization, alike of the individual and the community, while negatively it prevents all the good that would fol-low from such an observance of the Sabbath as God requires. It is not too much to say that were this day of rest and worship to be altogether annihilated, so that there should be neither rest nor worship for men, it is doubtful if society itself could be preserved from moral chaos. Even heathen worship operates with a certain restraint. What if there were not even so much as this? Facts open to the vision of every observing person show plainly enough. Take any European city where for such thousands on thousands there is no Sabbath. Take any of these American cities which are so rapidly becoming worse still. Is there any day of the week when drunkenness, vice and crime run riot so shamefully? And does not Sunday become in consequence, instead of a fountain of healing for week-day disorder, a foul sink of impurity, poisoning all the rest of the week? To stop work and spend the day in riot is not the way to turn the day to good use, and this the Communists will themselves find out, some day. To spend Sunday in debauch, and on Monday, morring have neither brain. Monday morning bave neither brain nor muscle for work, is no way to realtze even the Communistic idea of a day of rest; much less the Christian one.

It is fully time that in this country the subject we are here considering to you again."-Golaen Rule.

only of Christian men, but of others. Of Christian men, first of all, how-ever, and because they have a large responsibility in this matter. Do not some of us remember well when, for the first time, the running of Sunday trains and Sunday street-cars began to be agitated? Do we not know how the purpose was, almost exclusively, to accommodate church-going people? Christian worshippers had got on in this world for eighteen hundred years and more without either Sunday streetcars or Sunday trains. Were these any more a necessity when Christian people began to use them and perhaps call for them than they had been during all these centuries? Yet out of that one innovation see what has fol-

an uprising of Christian sentiment which shall call for the abolition of what was once so demanded, or at least its very material limitation, would be welcomed by railroad com-panies themselves. If Christian peocomple were to set themselves earnestly to work in behalf of a reform in this particular they might find aux-iliaries where they least expect to find them. Meantime, let them look to it that in their own practice they do not stir feelings of wonder and re-proach in those who are compelled so unwillingly to make the day of rest a day of labor simply in order that suburban residents may attend city churches, or city residents may have a street-car to reach the church where a

lowed! Even now we are not sure but

reach his destination, going and coming, a few hours earlier by taking a This subject, as we said, is coming forward in a way to demand attention. Let us see to it that wherever it makes an appeal to us we give it such entertainment as will please God, whatever of our own choices or habits it may countervail. - Chicago Standard.

favorite minister preaches; or one on

i journey of business or pleasure may

#### THE C. L. S. C.

Statement of the Alms and Plans of This Useful and Popular Educational Enter-

In the summer of 1878, at Lake

Chatauqua in Northwestern New York,

was formally organized the Chatauqua

Literary and Scientific Circle, usually abbreviated the C. L. S. C. This institution has since become widely known in every civilized land and is doing more for young people than any other educational agency, the public schools only excepted. A statement of the aims and plans of this useful and potential institution will therefore interest everybody. The plan originated with the distinguished John H. Vincent, D. D., and in its development and subsequent history he has had the help and endorsement of Christian men and women of ripe scholarship and unselfish public spirit of every denomination in every part of the land. The C. L. S. C. aims to promote habits of reading and study in nature, art, science, secular and sacred literature at home, either individually or associately. It is intended to give to all members the student's outlook into all fields of learning which go to make up a general scholarship. Thousands of people feel their limitation in education, but are either too old to go to school or college, or too busy, or too poor. There are multitudes who would like to renew the pleasures of study, and every one feels the very great importance of a felt for something which would secure the formation of a correct taste among young people, leading them into safe, profitable and pleasant employments in leisure hours, and teach them to save the spare moments. To all these classes and many more in this busy world the C. L. S. C. commends itself. It becomes a home college, and its course of reading and study, which extends through four years of ten months each, is so arranged that it may be done by using forty minutes each day or two whole evenings per week. It is not pretended that this will give a a finished education to an uneducated person, but that so much time will be spent with thoughtful and wiselychosen books will impart to any mind a knowledge of literature, a measure of intelligence and an intellectual training by no means to be despised. The course embraces the general subjects of History, Science, Literature and Bible study. Some do the reading alone, others associate themselves into local circles, meeting weekly or less often, to talk over the work and carry out a programme. The work has a wonderful inspiration from the fact that nearly 75,000 other people are pursuing the same course. There are flourishing circles in Africa, India, Japan, Russia and all parts of Europe. At intervals through the year, interesting "Memorial Days" are observed, such as "Longfellow's Day," "Addison's Day," "Bryant's Day," etc. In the evenings of these days the local circles arrange delightful programmes, made up of Chautauqua songs, readings, reviews, reminiscences and prepared papers-all bearing upon the life, genius and writings of the fa-vority author. Besides the intellectual benefits are delightful social pleasures, as the meetings at the members' homes are fountains of pure recreation and joy. All readers are expected to register in the Secretary's office in Plainfield, N. J., from whence are sent near the close of June examination papers which are to be filled out and returned. At the end of four years of satisfactory work diplomas are granted and the members may graduate either at Chautauqua or any of the summer assem-blies with Chautauqua.

-Wait until you have tested your nerve and measured your temper, until you have gauged your grit and endurance, your patience and faith, by climbing the rugged steeps to complete self-mastery in Christ, before you venture to criticise your brethren. You may know a brother or sister who has some faults that are annoying to you, but you have faults equally trouble-some to another, probably. Forbear as you need forbearance, forgive as you hope for forgiveness. With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured

UNDER-CURRENTS.

It is well that the young breeder, or the still younger man who has not yet entered upon the pleasures and anxieties of stock-breeding, but whose intention is to make that pursuit the business of his life, should lay out for himself a course of instruction, by means of visits to established breeders, and intelligent inspection of their studs, herds or flocks, as the case may be, according to the line selected by the beginner, or wouldbe beginner. Such a course has been already recommended to the rising generation of stock-breeders, and the advice, which may be here repeated to father, if he can afford it, will stand in make the best examples the principal

study, has been offered.

The object of this recurrence to the subject is to extend the suggestion by adding the remark that the best examples for study are found in those animals, or collections, or groups of ani-mals, which make the best impress upon will be bad for the son-in-law and the the inferior stock of the country. Take bride; but it will not be the first case of cattle, by way of illustration. One herd the kind. may consist wholly of splendid looking animals, kept in high condition, and mostly fit for exhibition. Another herd, But he, too, may be compelled to drop not so bloomy in condition, may still it before the young couple can take it possess the highest merit in the rough, and want only a system of higher and, perhaps, less healthy keeping, to enable any one of its average animals to bear comparison with an average specimen of the other herd. The real superiority of either herd over the other, consists ment of silver and china and glass as it not in appearance only, but in herediis when taken at the back door and eaten tary power for good, when influence is put to the test by cross-breeding and by grading up. The best herd for the country is that which can, in the shortest time, that is to say, in the smallest est time, that is to say, in the smallest eithink for a moment of answering "on number of crosses, produce cross-bred or grade animals of the most useful sort.

The study, therefore, beginning with the herds, flocks, etc., of highest repatation, should be extended to the under-ticable as the proposition to flood the currents of breeding, to discover the comparative degrees of influence, which various breeds, and various strains of blood in each breed, have upon the stock of the country in general. Constitutional strength, fecundity, and some other not externally evident properties, claim consideration, as well as those properties of which the butcher, the grazier or the

dairyman takes first notice.

For a fair inquiry, the character of the foundation-stock, the climate, land, management, and a great many other circumstances, must be taken into account; but these are mere details of caution, thrown out as hints, so that the student may avoid the error of making hasty conclusions from sight only, without full investigation. Among raw beginners, who can not possibly possess more than superficial knowledge (whatever they may acquire in the course of years to come), we have found some of the most positive and most pugnacious partisans of a breed or group, while older men, whose convictions have the strength of deep setting upon foundations laboriously dug and laid by the men themselves, are often much more guarded in their advocacy of whatsoever breed or group they may have finally adopted; because they have looked upon more than one side of each question, and they well know, and can afford to allow all that may be said against their choice, and in favor of all that they have deliberately rejected. They have summed up the evidence and can defend their judgment upon it.

If unprejudiced inspection of the best stocks be undertaken in connection with equally unbiased examination of the ramifying influence of those stocks, a mass of valuable knowledge will be gained by the observant beginner, whose mind, moreover, by the process, undergoes wholesome discipline and becomes liberally enlarged. - National Live Stock Journal.

## TOO MUCH FAT.

An Agriculturist's Plea For the Despised

Long-Nosed Pig. A stub-nosed pig is a chubby one. I is alse an inactive animal. It is inclined too much to fat. It has little growth. It doesn't amount to much. There is a law that extremities are balanced or somewhat equalized. A pig with a longer nose will have a longer body, more range and growth. Growth is what we want in hogs. There may be a great deal of satisfaction to some folks to look at pigs' portraits and admire a short nose and overgrown cheeks and eyes out of sight; but I confess I like to see a clean cut head, with a body indi- make it Warm for the Shooter. cating some muscle and expansion. These fashionable hogs are helpless things, and must be fed and waited on like babies. The form is unnatural. They are poor breeders. Chuokiness in action and stupidity are not good qualities for breeding. The pigs will be few, weak and small, and the lazy and unprofitable mothers. The shortnose fancy reached the climax in Suffolks, and has about run them out. The Essex breeders caught it badly, and so did the Berkshire breeders, and a dozen years ago the best specimens of this most excellent breed were sacrificed to fashionable folly. The Essex got a bad setback, as the little roly-poly chunks were mere babies, and perk makers found there was no money in them. Before this day of folly I had a Berkshire boar, bred by William Crozier, which dressed over six hundred pounds. Such Berkshires paid, and hogs like them will pay. -- Col. Curtis, in Rural New

-Vice Chancellor Bird, of New Je sey, has decided that a lawyer who induces a client to give him an \$8,000 mortgage for \$475, and then sells it himself for \$4,800, must turn the profit over to the client instead of pocketing it himself. - N. Y. Sun.

-An inexperienced Georgia bailiff was sent the other day to arrest one George Flewellyn, slias Brown. He returned with Flewellyn, but reported that Alias Brown had escaped him and fled to Alabama. - St. Louis Post.

-Among the strange customs in Georgia is the reckoning of even's by the working people from the settling days at the factories. Thus a baby is described as "two settlings old the coming settling." Settling day comes every fortught.—Louisville Courier Journal in question the utility of Sunday-schools.

HOW WILL THEY LIVE?

Why Young Breeders Should Go Through | A Social Problem that Demands an Imme-

"How on earth will they live?" asked an eminently respectable citizen a few days since when informed of the approaching marriage of a Detroit young lady to a gentleman from another city. "He has a salary of \$600 a year," he continued, "and the young lady's annual expenditure, exclusive of board, is double that. They can not possibly live on \$600 a year."

In the case referred to, the problem will probably be solved by the party that has already done so much in the way of the gap and make up the annual deficit until the young man's salary grows to the dimensions of his needs. If he has two or three other daughters he may find the burden an onerous one and be compelled to drop it before the son-in-

as demoralizing when it is eaten off a mahogany table with an accompaniwithout butter. When the young cou-

think for a moment of answering 'on their income.' The suggestion that two persons can live on six hundred dollars Desert of Sahara or establish telephonic communication with the moon. an income barely suffices to keep the young man of the period in cigars and while the young woman could hardly keep her head decently covered uncovered-for it. How then -or could they manage to carry on a house-hold with so insignificant a sum? Pre-

Yet the chances are that the father and mother on one side at least, and the grand-parents on both sides, began their married life on quite as small an income. There are couples, indeed, in the City of Detroit to-day who have no greater income and who live within it, neither suffering privation nor running in debt. But the lives they lead and the economies they indulge in, the sacrifices they make and the simple pleasures they enjoy, are quite beyond the comprehension of the young man and the young woman of the period.

It is a pity that this answer will not do, and that there is no other adequate one. For want thereof the young man and young woman of the period fight shy of the marriage compact and cling to single blessedness. This is not as it should be. The future of the race demands a different condition of things. Some satisfactory answer must be found for this important question. It behooves the social scientists, if they expect to retain the confidence of the community, to set their wits to work speedily and effectively.—Detroit Free Press.

## AMERICAN FABLES.

Tales With Good Morals.

A farmer one morning found a Large Owl in his Barnyard, and the Limping and Distressed Bird no sooner Observed him than it cried out: "I should like to Know what sort of a

Man you are that you let your Geese almost Kill me?" "Then you have been Maltreated?"

"I should say I had! I have been Pounded almost to Death!" "But there Must have been some Pro-

vocation? "Not the Slightest. I simply flew down to Secure a Chicken for Breakfast,

and three of the Geese at once Rushed upon me. "Ah, I see," mused the Farmer; and he at once gave orders to have the Bru-

tal Geese put to Death. Moral: Any Burglar who may be Shot while Plundering a Citizen's House should Promptly complain to the nearest Magistrate. The Average Jury will

THE SERPENT AND THE PEASANT. One day while a Peasant was Working in the Field he saw a Serpent Approaching in a Stealthy manner, and the Man Seized a large Stone and Hurled it with Such true aim that the Snake was

fatally Injured. "If you had only Waited a moment Longer," gasped the Serpent, as he writhed about, "I was coming to ask you to let me be your Friend."

"Then I have no Regrets," replied the Peasant; "your Good Will would have been more Burdensome to me than your enmity."

MORAL:— You Probably know Several

Such Chaps.

THE HEN AND THE SWAN. A Farmer one day came upon a Hen and a Swan which were having a Fierce Dispute, and when he Inquired the cause of it the Hen explained: "Why, I expressed my belief that the

Swan's neck was too long." "Oh, as to that," replied the Farmer,

Moral: Don't criticise a man who Toes in when you run your Own Boots over at the Heels. — Detroit Free Press.

"Cattle have increased more than three-fold in the United States during the past ten years," says the Shoe and Leather Reporter, which adds: "Ours is the greatest cattle producing region on the globe. On farms there are now about 42,000,000; on ranch and range property west of the Mississippi about 10,000,000 cattle graze.

THE DAIRY.

-A new d'scase has suddenly ap-peared among the cows in Wabash County, the Indiana Farmer says. The old-time milk sickness symptoms are suggested when cows are attacked. Restlessness, high fever, loss of appetite. followed by paralysis in the hind parts.

and generally death occurs soon. -There has been a gradual settling of values of every kind for several years, but dairy products have been the last to settle, and, as a rule, they are usually among the first to advance in price We must learn to take the bad with the good, and if we take the general average for the year we will find that it will not be so bad after all .- Cleveland Leader.

-There are two towns adjacent to each other in Massachusetts. Both have equal advantages in soil, location and other natural gifts. One is Cheshire, and the other is Waynesborough; and the people of Cheshire hold two-thirds of the bonded debt of their neighboring town. And the Cheshire people devote their land and energies to dairying .-Hoard's Dairyman.

-- The manufacturers of bogus butter are ransacking the earth to find material for cheapening noxious compounds, according to the New York Herald. First they commenced with beef fat, next with any kind of fat or grease, even that from dead horses answered the purpose; finally it was thought the use of lard, pork grease, the product realized in trying out dead hogs would be cheaper than anything else. Lately these bogus butter makers have been extending their product with cotton seed oil, sesame oil and other substances of like character. During hot weather stearine is used to give the required hardness. Recently they have struck upon a bonanza in gelatine and water, the former being tried out from the hoofs of neat cattle and horses. Gelatine by itself costs as much as other substances used, but it possesses an unequaled power for absorbing water. It is said one pound of gelatine will take up ten pounds of water.

#### DAIRYING IN MEXICO.

How the Business is Carried On in the Neighboring Republic.

The herd comprising the milch stock is made up of cattle and goats. During the rainy season these are driven out into the country as soon as the milking operation is performed, which begins at 4:30 a. m., in corrals -great court yards-enclosed with brick walls of adobes or sun dried bricks on three sides, and a row of buildings on the street front. There is also a row of high posts around the inside of the cor-rals for the cows. Nearly all the milk-ing utensils are made of pottery, and cost one to two cents each. No milking stools are used. The milkers are paid one cent per head for milking the beasts, which are nearly as savage as untamed bulls. The cow is lassoed and fastened by the horns to a post, and her hind legs tied. Then an assistant brings out her calf, which is allowed to suck at the cow's teats until they are filled, when the ordinario (milker) draws the small amount of milk the animal gives, milking one teat at a

At five a. m. the lechero (or vender) arrives, provided with two water jars, each attached to a stout round stick which is carried on the left shoulder. He sells the milk for the same price per cuartillo that he pays cash for every morning, deriving his protit from the soap kettle in the lane, an' done a few water he adds. The average quantity chores 'bout the house, she complained given by native cows is three "cuar- of feelin' kinder tired. I shouldn't be

between their legs, the milking requiring not more than four minutes. give about a daily average of a pint and a half, during a period of seven months. The milk of all the goats and cows is

mixed together. Butter and cheese-making is done on the haciendas. These products are very unclean from the processes of handling which they go through, and are not equal to American sweet lard, and half spo led Dutch cheese. Churning is, for the most part, performed by rushing a pack of jackasses around a large corral or open ground. Four hog or sheep-skin bags, half filled with cream, are placed on their backs, and they are run around until they shake the butter out of the milk. American cheese sells at about one dollar and a quarter, and butter at one dollar per pound, in Mexico.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

#### A NEW CHEESE. How the New Style of Swiss Cheese is

An English agricultural journal describes a new cheese now made in Switzerland, the inventor and manufacturer of which is M. Reber. It seems that the milk is heated to a temperature of 86° to 88° Fahr. for some twenty-five material and rennet are added. When the curd is in proper stage, it is broken and placed in linen cloths, and then into the molds, varying in size according to the quantity of curd that is dealt with. It is next pressed, but being yet somewhat soft, it is generally found best to place it in a bath for five or siz minutes, the temperature of which is between 127° and 131° Fahr. The crust of the cheese thus becomes hardened, though the character of the interior changes very little and in this way preservation is much more easy. It is next pressed for twenty hours, then I was about to suggest that your own steeped in brine for from three to six neck was Altogether too short, and that days. The brine is made in the proyou are Sadly in Need of new Tailand a quarter pounds of salt; but care is necessary in the salting operation to that the cheese has more or less salt, according to the exigencies of the case. The actual product is said to be about ten or twelve per cent., and considering that a quantity of whey is left in the cheese in the process of the manufacture, M. Reber does not think it is at all a bad return. The average price of the cheese, which becomes more and more pungent with age, is a trifle over nine cents per pound. - Prairie Farmer.

> -Clean hen-houses and runs will bring in a good share of clean profits.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Apple trees are much benefitted by an occasional dressing of the ground with wood ashes.—Toledo Blade.

-The crop of raisins grown in California has increased from 1,000 boxes nineteen years ago to 400,000 the present season.

-Veterinary surgeons think that the overdraw check rein, by reason of muscular strain upon the eyes, produces blindness in horses. - Chicago Tribune.

-The application of the white of an egg to a snake bite wound saved the life of a little girl in St. John's County, Florida. She was bitten twice on the foot by a ground rattlesnake.

-If, upon weaning a calf or other young animal, it is so far separated from the dam that one can not be heard by the other, from one to three days will suffice to render them quiet .- Troy Times.

-The heaviest yield of oats ever known in Pennsylvania, 81½ bushels to the acre, was secured by a Chester County farmer this season.—Philadelphia Press. -A Connecticut man has several

bushels of eating apples picked last fall. The fruit is as sound and fresh as if it had just been picked from the tree. The apples had been rolled in paper .- Nartford Courant -Roses, and many similar plants that

are half hardy, die in winter only because their juices dry out. Bent down and covered with earth the evaporation is prevented, and the plants successfully protected. - Exchange.

-Bees can be safely wintered on their summer stands if properly packed in dry forest leaves or sawdust. Dry sand good, by making a hollow wall or case around the hive and filling it with dry sand .- Albany Journal.

-Prof. Maynard, of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that repeated applications of muriate of potash and judicious pruning have restored peach trees to health which had been badly affected

with yellows .--- Boston Transcript. --- An excellent rule for making nut candy is to take two pints of maple sugar, half a pint of water, or enough to dissolve the sugar and no more. Let this boil until it becomes brittle, when a little is "tried" in cold water. Butter some plates or tins, cover with kernels and pour the candy over them. Hickory nuts or butter nuts are nicer with this than almonds or peanuts .-- The

-- To succeed with horses a man must be ever watchful of them, he must get to know them and love them. Their health and comfort must be his constant care, and grooming must be a labor of love and not a tiresome duty. Especially do horses need care after a spell of hard work, and every humane master will at such a time wipe them dry of perspiration, taking off the harness, if possible, to do so, even if he has to put t on again immediately. - Ex.

-A Teaspoonful Three Times a Day: Farmer (to physician): "If you git out my way, doctor, any time, I wish you'd stop and see my wife. She says she ain't feelin' well." Physician: "What are some of her symptoms?" Farmer: "I dunno. This mornin', after she had milked the cows, an' fed the stock, an' got breakfast for the hands, an' washed the dishes, an' built a fire under the softtillos" (or pints) per head at a milking.

The goats, held by the horns by a boy or man, are milked from behind and —Ex.

-Much of the swill fed to pigs is allowed to become too sour before using. This is particulary the case in warm weather. It sours faster than is supposed, passing sooner from wholesome. nutritious food to alcohol, and then to vinegar. It should stand only long enough before using for the meal to become thoroughly soaked, and but slightly soured; never until it "carries a bead" or bubbles rise and burst on the surface. -Ex.

THE HIRED MAN.

A Number of Points to Be Considered D

Curiously enough, the term "hired man" is only applied to a man that works on a farm, as though other men were not hired. There are many grades of hired men. A good one is cheap at high wages, and a bad or indifferent one is dear if he works for nothing and boards himself.

Usually, farmers do not seem to realize the important position that such a man holds, nor is sufficient caution exercised in filling it. In the first place, the hired man is brought continually of 86° to 88° Fahr. for some twenty-live into contact with the boys on the farm. to thirty minutes, when the coloring the has seen considerable of the world, at least more than they have, and his daily walk and conversation exert a material influence over them. Many a farmer's lad has received his first lesson in iniquity from such a teacher, yet the fathers of these same have wondered at their deviations from the paths of rectitude. When the farmer has but one assistant it is obvious that much must be left to his discretion, and that the employer's success depends largely upon the information and zeal of the man that is employed. He should certainly be interested to an extent beyond the question of wages. Notice your man. Does he allow a barn door to be slammed off its hinges by the wind? portion of nine pounds of water to two | Does he care for the stock as though it is his own? Is he economical in the use of your implements, seeds and time? Is he a careless driver? Does he leave stock exposed to the cold and storms? Does he drink or gamble, and is the language he uses such as you want your children to hear? Such questions are deserving of consideration; indeed, they are of vital importance to one who has the welfare of his family and the success of his business at heart. But I am not writing in disparagement of these men; on the contrary, I believe the good qualities of some are never fully appreciated, and that not enough difference exists between the wages paid the worthy, and the worthless hired man. - Forest, Forge

and Farm

Two little sisters were Bessie and May, The sweetest of sweet little girls. Their faces perhaps no great beauty could boast, But both had the loveliest curls.

One day an old gentleman called on mamma-An intimate friend, who had brought, An indinate friend, who had brought,
For his two little pets, two beautiful dolls,
Which he in the city had bought.

"Oh! Oh!" exciaimed Bessie, "how lovely they are!
Oh! dear Mr. Spring, you're so good!
I wish that we two could give something to And said May: "How I wish that we could!"

And old Mr. Spring, who was fond of a joke, Said slyly: "Look here, little girls, Just see my poor head; it's as baid as your come, why can't you give me your curls?"

And after he'd laughed at their look of dis-He turned to mamma, and forgot What he'd said to the two little darlings at But the two little darlings did not.

They crept to the nursery-the nurse was away,
But a great pair of scissors was there;
They climbed on two chairs which they
pushed to the glass,
And gazed on their beautiful hair.

Then elip went the scissors and off went the curis,
Then, who ever saw such a sight?
With hair all cut jagged, in some places bald,
Each child was a terrible fright.

While the floor was all strewn with the beau-tiful hair,
Mixed together, the gold and the brown—
Then each little girl having chosen her own
To the parlor they both hurried down.

Mamma gave a scream when she saw them appear.
"Why, children! What under the sun?"
And old Mr. Spring looked aghast when he Saw
The mischief his joking had done.

-Alice P. Carter, in Our Little Men and
Women.

#### WHY CHARLIE LAUGHED. Prof. Polyvox's Heartless Abuse of a Help-

less Little Chap. "And if I had not rushed in and

dragged the boy away from him, I do believe he'd have killed the poor little fellow." "Ha! ha! ha!"

We all looked around in amazement, for Charlie Thornton, of the ----th Bengal Native Infantry, the pleasantest and most kind-hearted young fellow among all the eighty-three saloon passengers on our homeward-bound steamer from India, was the very last man whom any one would have expected to be amused at the idea of a child being beaten and ill-used.

"I beg your pardon, really," said the young Lieutenant, still quivering with suppressed merriment, "but it always makes me laugh when I hear of a boy being hurt or ill-treated."

'Then, sir," growled a hard-faced old Commissioner beside him, "all I can say is that you ought to be ashamed

of yourself."
"Don't be too hard upon Charlie, Mr. Currie," put in Major McNab, of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders. "I'll be bound there's some good joke behind it all, or he'd never talk like that. Come, Charlie, my boy, let's have the story; it's sure to be a good one." And Lieutenant Thornton began as follows:

· About two years ago I was down at Bombay on leave from Jhansi, just at the beginning of the hot season. I put up at Watson's Hotel, as usual; and before I had been there half an hour I met three old friends of mine, just out from England, whom I hadn't seen for five or six years.

We had plenty to talk you may think; and so we managed to sit together at dinner. After dinner we went out on to the veranda to have our coffee: and I was just in the middle of telling them about the fun I'd had among the tigers up in the Terai the year before, when all at once a great halloo from below made us look down, and there we saw a sight that put everything else out of our heads at once.

You know that enormous square in front of the hotel, with the tall clock tower on the other side of it? Well, about midway across it, seemingly coming straight toward the hotel, was a man, carrying a small boy in his arms, and shouting at him very savagely every now and then. They were soon near enough for us to see them quite plainly; and certainly they did look the two most extraordinary hobgoblins that I ever set eves on.

"The man was an immensely tall fellow, and as thin as a lightning-rod; and although it was now, as I've said, the beginning of the hot season, he wore a long dark gray coat and high black hat, which made him look taller still. But if his dress wasn't very gay, the boy was grand enough for both. for he seemed to have got all the colors of the rainbow. He had a sky-blue cap, an apple-green jacket, red pantaloons. white stockings, and a bright yellow

sash around his waist. "It takes something to gather crowd in Bombay, where swarms of figures as queer as any in a circus are going about the streets all day long; but two such objects as this man and this boy couldn't be overlooked even there. Half a dozen young English soldiers, who were strolling through the town, began first to stare at them, and then to go after them. Then some other people turned and followed too. till at last the pair found themselves heading quite a procession. But the man seemed to take no notice, and kept straight on, with the child in his arms, giving him a shake and a rough word every now and then, while the boy kept screeching out:

"Oh, papa, please don't hit me any more!

"I say, this won't do, you know,' said big Dick Netherby, of the ——th Dragoons, who was sitting beside me.
If the fellow bullies that poor little chap any more, I'll go down and warm his hide in a way he'll remember.' "By this time the man had come

close underneath the veranda, and put the child roughly down on the pavement, saying to him: "'Now, you lazy young whelp, just

walk on your own feet a bit. I'm not going to carry a great heavy thing like you all the way home.'

"Oh, papa, do carry me a little tarther; remember that I'm lame!" "Lame! yes, trust you for being lame when you're told to do anything. If you don't walk on this minute when I tell you I'll lame you in earnest.'

" Leave that boy alone, you coward!" roared Dick Netherby, leaning over the balustrade of the veranda, or I'll break

\* NUMBERSONO

every bone in your skin.' "But the man took no notice of him, and as the boy didn't go on his father gave him a slap on the side of the head that fairly knocked him down. Dick turned purple with rage, and would have jumped right down into the street and perhaps have broken his leg if we hadn't held him. But just then there came a frightful scream of pain from below, and we all rushed down-stairs with makes you so confident?" queried the reporter.

"Why," quoth the undertaker, "the rich men die in winter and poor men and out of the door like so many mad-

men to see what had happened.
"All around the door there was such a crowd gathered that it quite blocked up the front of the hotel, and they eemed to be all shouting at once: " 'Murder! Call a policeman. There's

neak off. "'What a villian to stab his own

one over vonder.

child! "There, sure enough, lay the boy seemingly dead, and over him stood the father with a knife in his hand, which two soldiers were just taking

from him. "Is the poor little fellow really what sort of boy is this? Why, he seems all ribs and paper like a Japanese umbrella."

"Well, I guess that ain't wonderful, seein' he's made of whalebone and pasteboard,' said the supposed murderer, coolly. 'Say, Britisher, don't you know a live boy from an image vet.

"An image?" echoed Dick, staring, while the crowd burst into a roar of

laughter. "That's so,' said the Yankee, tapping the seeming boy with his knuckles. Fact is, I'm a ventriloquist and all that boy's hollerin' was just my voice talkin' through that image. Here's my card' (scattering among the crowd as he spoke a shower of cards engraved with 'Silas J. Polyvox, Professor of Ventriloquism') 'and if any of you folks care to come to my performance at the Town-Hall to-morrow evening, I'll fix you up a deal better show than

"And Prof. Polyvox kept his word on the following evening before a crowd such as the Town-Hall had not seen since it was built .- Dana Ker, in Harpers Young People.

#### THE OLD DOLL.

A Horrid Thing, with Ravelly Yarn for Hair, and Bead Eyes.

One day Frisk an' I were all alone at grandma's. There was S'mantha; but then she was 'way down in the kitchen. An' grandma? Well, yes, she was in, too. But she was in her room, fast asleep in her chair. An' so Frisk an' I were all alone.

There wasn't much to do. We couldn't make a noise, for fear it would wake grandma. An' Frisk is kind of stupid, because he's grandma's doggie, house is a lovely one, with lots of big rooms, an' everything is awful old.

Downstairs in the back parlor there is an old chest, all carved an' pretty. While Frisky an' I were playing that day I saw a bit of ribbon hanging out. Of course I had to open it then, 'cause it was untidy. 'Sides, I have always wanted to look into that chest ever ince I convember. since I can remember.

The cover was awful heavy; but, oh, there were lovely things in it! Such a beautiful silk dress, an' a funny old bonnet! An' then I found a doll! I never saw such a fright. An' there it was in among all those nice things. A horrid old rag doll, with ravelly yarn for hair, and bead eyes. Why, I wouldn't let my doll Flora play with such a thing!

It was dreadful. An' Frisk thought so, too. An' we wondered who put it there. While I was looking at it grandma came, an' I was afraid she'd scold. But she only said: "Why, Bessie, where did you find my dear old dell. Beauty?"

Such a name for that fright! An' then she took it, an' kissed it, an' I saw tears in her eyes! What do you s'pose she was crying

over that old thing for?-Our Little Ones.

## DON'T KISS HER EAR.

Why Lovers Should Exercise Good Judgment When Kissing Their Inamoratas. From time immemorial lovers have been wont to show their affection by kissing. So long as the object of their adoration was willing they have been quite indiscriminate as to the precise location of their caresses. In the language of the business world, lips have generally been No. 1 Preferred in the bestowal of love's sign and tribute. But from the hem of a two-yards' trail to the crowning glory of golden brown hair kisses have never been considered out of place. Better anywhere than nowhere has been the motto of ardent passion since "our primitive great sire" sealed upon the dewy lips of "our general mother" the bond of mutual love to the torment of Satan. But the bad result of a misplaced kiss in Vienna warns all lovers that some judgment is necessary in the location of their kisses. A girl in that city applied at a hospital complaining that she had suddenly become deaf. Being closely questioned she confessed that her lover, returning from a long journey, had pressed his lips to her ear and kissed her with the ardor natural under the circumstances. Her hearing was gone from that moment. An examina-tion of the ear that had been kissed showed that the tympanum was rup-tured. If lovers will be warned by this girl's misfortune they will restrict their kisses to other features of their inamoratas' persons than the ear which should be reserved to receive the whispering tale that lovers love and tell so oft. Bayard Taylor, in his travesty on the warmth of Joaquin Miller's pas-

where love can safely bestow its favors in the following couplet: I sank at her feet conrulsed and pale, And kissed in my anguish her brown toe-nail. —Chicago News.

sionate verses, has suggested a spot

#### A TRADE SECRET.

AN BORGOLAN WESTMINSTER

An Undertaker Tells Why His Business Is Better in Winter Than in Summer. When asked by a reporter whether he had any funerals on hand, an Olive street undertaker answered in the negative, adding that he expected to have some very good ones very soon.

in summer. As winter is coming on it follows naturally that we will have the remains of people belonging to rich families to bury. When I say that the rich die in winter and the poor in summer, I am prepared to give my reasons "'Murder! Call a policeman. There's for that assertion. In the summer time rich men as a rule take it easy. They keep in the shade and spend their time at summer resorts, where they get plenty of fresh air. Poor people, on the other hand, remain at home. They work in the sun, live in basements and hot rooms, and enervate themselves until they take sick and die. It is a well known fact that poor people as a rule have more children than rich people, and it is also a well-known fact that the mortality among children is greater dead?' asked Netherby, stooping ten-derly over the fallen child. 'Hello! during the summer months than at any other season of the year. Men who work on high walls, as brick masons, men who clean the streets, and teamsters, as well as others who are exposed to the hot rays of a midsummer sun, are poor men, as a rule, who are compelled to work the year round for their daily bread. Rich men die in winter because they are subject to dangers they take no precautions to avoid. Poor men suffer from exposure, yet their very hardships fit them for the sudden changes of the weather, which are almost constantly occurring. Rich people, wearing furs and heavy overcoats, crowd into overheated and badly ventilated theaters. When they come out they catch their death of cold. Rich people indulge in greater excesses in winter than in summer. They attend more balls and wine parties and lose more sleep in cold than in warm weather. There are many other reasons for the fact stated to you, but it is hardly worth while to enumerate them Suffice it to say that the underhere. takers have nearly all of their best paying funerals during the winter months.

—St. Louis Republican.

#### ANNEXATION.

Dates and Costs of the Additions Made to the United States.

The first annexation to the United States was the Province of Louisiana, France received fifteen million dollars from our Government for it. The articles of conveyance were signed at Paris, April 30, 1803, by Livingstone and Monroe on the part of the United Ststes and by Barbe Marbois on the should know what the true formula of Warner's safe cure is, (none that have been published are anything like it), but even if every man, woman and child in the United States in return for the payment by the latter country of claims of American citizens against Spain amounting to five million dollars. The limits of Florida at the time of purchase were the same as now. Texas was annexed without the formality of a treaty in 1845. It added 876,133 square miles to the Union. New Mexico and Upper California were acquired as a part of the results of the Mexican war, although Mexico was appeased for the loss by the sum of fifteen million dollars. The word Toxas was appeased for the loss by the sum of fifteen million dollars and Toxas was appeared to the Union. New Mexico and Upper California were acquired as a part of the results of the Mexican war, although Mexico was appeased for the loss by the sum of fifteen million dollars. part of France. By this purchase 1,171,931 square miles were added to the area of the Union, nearly all of the an' not used to little girls. Grandma's by the latter country of claims of loss by the sum of fifteen million dollars, and Texas was afterward paid ten million dollars for that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande. The area of the Republic was thus increased 545,793 square miles. By the Gadsden treaty of 1853 the United States acquired from Mexico, for the sum of ten million dollars, the possession of the Moquila Valley, comprising the southern part of Arizona, an area of 45,535 square miles. By the treaty of March 30, 1867, Russia ceded the whole of Alaska, 577,390 square miles, to the United States, receiving therefor the sum of seven million and three hundred thousand dollars. The total number of square miles of territory acquired by these annexations was 2,772,040, more than three-quarters of the total area of the Union .- Round Table.

> -New York is to have a new style of omnibuses, after the Paris pattern, with seats outside for passengers. - N. Y. Herald.

#### No opiates or poison. Only twenty-five cents. Red Star Cough Cure.

PROFESSOR of Chemistry—"Suppose you were called to a patient who had swallowed a heavy dose of oxalic acid, what would you administer?" Jones (who is preparing for the pulpit, and who only takes chemistry because it is obligatory)—"I would administer the sucrament."—N. Y. Sun.

FOOLING with dynamite is getting to be nearly as dangerous as trying to thrash an editor.—Norristown Herald.

To CLEAR a house of rats, fill the holes with red pepper and then stand in the cellar for a week and play a base-drum.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

One for the landlady: Fogg—"This paper says that potatoes should be washed before they are boiled for hogs." Lady (abstractedly)—"Yes, I always wash them before I put them on to boil."—Boston

The Critic reporter intending to puff musical characters, wrote that their parts were all too short. The printer put an n for an r in "parts." THE Chinese name for the "Old Scratch"

is It Ching. This is remarkable.—Cincin pati Merchant Traveller.

"You've no gauze to shut me out," as the mosquito said to the widow.—Stockton Mayerick.

Jones (at the circus)—"Hello, Smith, you here?" Smith—"Yes, I had to come to take care of my little boy." Jones—"Where is the boy?" Smith—"He was taken sick at the last moment and couldn't come."—N. Y. Independent.

FATHER—What is your favorite hymn, Clara, my darling? Clara—The one you chased away over the fence last night, dear papa.—Chicago Tribune.

The crop of corn on the cob is immense.
The crop on the hoof is also painfully large.

- Chicago Current.

"SCHOOL SUITS," advertises a clothing dealer. It may suit the parents, but we violate no coufidence is saying that vaca tion suits the average small boy better—

#### A PERSONAL CARD.

A Matter in Which the Public Should Have a Deal of Interest.

capture the counterfeiter?

But the individual citizen could ill afford to be put to continual financial loss if such desperadoes were let go unwhipped of justice.

to be put to continual financial loss if such desperadoes were let go unwhipped of justice.

It is only the valuable thing that is counterfeited: it is only in the light of purity and virtue that impurity and vice can be known. No one in these days would counterfeit a Confederate bond or note.

People who commit fraud always do it by simulating the highest virtue; by preying on the cleanest reputation, by employing the fair name of virtue with which to give respectability to vice.

Let us explain: Seven or eight years ago, so we have been informed many times in public prints, a New York State gentleman was pronounced, as many millions have been pronounced before, incurably sick of an extreme disorder. By suggestions which he believed were providential, he was led to the use of a preparation which had been for several years employed by a select few physicians in New York city and one or two other prominent places. The result was that he was cured, he whom doctors without number and of conceded ability said was incurable. Having secured possession of the formula, absolutely and irrevocably, he determined to devote a portion of his accumulated wealth to the manufacture and sale of this remedy for the benefit of the many who suffer as he suffered, in apparent hopelessness. In less than three years, so tremendous became the demand for this remedy and so exalted the reputation, that he was obliged for his purposes to erect a laboratory and warehouse containing four and a quarter acres of flooring and filled with the most approved chemical and manufacturing devices. Probably there never was a remedy that has won such a meritorious name, such extraordinary sales and has accomplished so much good for the race.

Unprincipled Parties who flourish only upon the rains of others, saw in this reputation and sale an opportunity to reap a golden harvest, (not legitimately, not honorably) for which purpose they have made imitations and substitutions of it in every section of the country, and many druggists, who can make a larger

is concerned, for their remedies have a con-stant and unremitting sale, but they feel it to be their duty to warn the public against such imitations and substitutions, non-secret and otherwise. The individual who buys them and the public who countenances their sale alone suffer in mind, body and estate there-for.

practices have been prosecuted and sent to prison for their crimes, but there is another class who claim to know the formula of this class who claim to know the formula of this remedy and one Sunday-school journal, we are told, has prostituted its high and holy calling so far as to advertise that for twenty-five cents it will send all new subscribers a transcript of the Warner formula! This formula, by the way, must be a wonderfully kaleidoscopic affair, for there is hardly a month passes when some paper is not issued which pretends to give the only correct formula!

formula!
The manufacturers inform us that they would be perfectly willing that the public should know what the true formula of War-

acquire it.
Our advice to our readers, therefore acquire it.

Our advice to our readers, therefore, can not be too strongly emphasized. As you would prefer virtue to vice, gold to dross, physical happiness to physical misery, shun the imitator and refuse thereby to lend your aid financially to those who seek to get, by trading upon another's reputation and honesty, a sale for wares and goods which on their merits are fit only to be rejected as the veriest refuse. You can neither afford to patronize such people nor can you afford to take their injurious compounds into your system. When you call for Warner's Safe Cure see that the wrapper is black with white letters and that the wrapper and label bear an imprint of an iron safe, the trade mark, and that a safe is blown in the back of the bottle and that a perfect to promissory note stamp is over the cork. You can't be imposed on if you observe these cautions.

PROBABLY the shakiness of the "limbs of the law" accounts for the law's delay.— Buffalo Express.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism,neuralgia, paralysis, and many oth-er diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk in-curred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write thematonce for illustrated pamphlet, free

"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure," is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

It is the man who can't raise the wind who does the most blowing.—Merchant Trav-

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

Those who have lost both legs in battle.-Toledo Blade.

THE right men to make bank cashiers of:

A DESIRABLE bargain in silks—a pretty girl with a million.—Lowell Citizen.

Why does the Government spend so much meney and risk so many lives in trying to

"Suppose he does counterfeit Govern-

ment bonds and notes, surely the Government is rich enough to stand any loss his act may confer!"

for.
The authors of some of these fraudulent

these cautions.

We have the highest respect for the remedy we have mentioned and the highest regard for the manufacturers, and we can not too highly commend their dignified and considerate tone in relation to those who would traduce their fair name and ruin the best interest of the public in such matters.

# ed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhing the head of catarrhal virus, causing heal-thy secretions. It al-iays inflammation, pro-tects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, com-pletely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

ORDINARY mortals try to throw off bad impressions; printers don't.-N. Y. Jour-

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 250

PATTERNS of your own selection, and of any size, given with every number of Demorest's Monthly. See Advertisement.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well. hurts and many sorts of ails of A PROCESSION of old maids and bachelors always marches in single file. man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

An open question—Are you going to let me in !- Boston Courier. A MAN isn't of necessity bald-headed be ause he has no heir. -- Waterloo Observer.

# The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellow-man, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human Mfo. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languer or debility pallid skin and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists. The Mirror

An Important Arrest. The arrest of a suspicious character upon

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THE successful author has a fortune in his

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

EVERY CHILD

Coughs, Croup Whooping Cough,

CONSUMPTION:

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name grow-ng in the South, combined with a tea made from the dullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all drug-isses at 25 cents and \$1 do per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

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HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at \$8,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-corded in the Percheron Stud Pook of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country.

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient

t Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured

I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs, Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and a sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in

sailed for America, and was treated at Roosever in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals. I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me en-tirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. L. FRED HALFORD.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

CREAM BALM CATARRH

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:
"Last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe
cold. We tried several medicines, none of which did
her any good, but she continued to get worse. We
called in a family physician, but he failed to do her
any good. At this time a friend recommended DR.
WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE
LUNGS. We got a bottle, and she began to improve,
and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

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CALIFORNIA KIDNEY TEA

Cures Liver and Kidney Diseases and all troubles of the Urinary Organs, Package, 50c—three weeks' trea ment. Of Druggists, or by mail.

All Sorts of

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorb-

NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF.

A few applications re-lieve. A thorough treat-

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STOCK ON HAND:

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Imported Stallions,

Old enough for Service,

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Two years old and younger.

W. DUNHAM

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No. 105 ( A. N.K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEUS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

1.3

The Third and Fourth Days' Proceedings Resolutions Discussed and Adopted-Congress Asked for Proper Legislation-Matters Discussed.

St. Louis, Mo., November 26 .- The National Cattle and Horse Growers Convention resumed its session yesterday morning with General Brisbin in the chair. The committee on resolutions reported as fol-

with General Brisbin in the chair. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Be the resolved, That the United States Congress is respectfully positioned to enact a law by which the setting of fire to ranch and timber on public domain of the United States or in the ladian country shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Be the resolved, That this convention is in flavor of the adoption of a law that shall provide for the appointment by the President of the United States of a commission of five men, who shall be charged with the duty of suppressing and extipating the contagion of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle and who shall be authorized for that purpose to quarantine one portion of the country against the shipment of live stock from where the disease exists; to employ assistance, including the bost veterinary skill to be found, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for enforcing the duties with which they are charged; the members of said commission to be familiar with matters of breeding and handling live stock and men of good executive ability; the members of said commission to be paid a salary commensurate with the duties they are required to render. Whenever it should become necessary to slaughter any stock in order to extirpate any disease, said commission shall be authorized to pay for the same from a sufficient appropriation made for the purpose of enforcing the law.

WHEREAS, It is an accepted fact that the passage of apparently healthy gattle from the coast country and lowlands communicates a disease called splenetic or Spanish fover to the cattle of the higher altitudes, and the fact in connection with this disease. This infection has proven very disastrous to herds and cattle in these more elevated regions, and created such apprehensions in these sections that quarantine and other restrictive regulations have been adopted in several Western States and Territories prohibiting the passage of cattle to their accustomed markets. These regulations have been adopted in several Western S

The first resolution was adopted. The second provoked considerable debate. Moore, of Colorado, urged the convention to stand by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Hancock, of Texas, favored the resolution at length. General Brisbin moved that the resolution be tabled. The motion was lost, Ryerson, of New Mexico, offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That this convention respectfully asks Congress to enact such measures as will effectually stamp out the disease of pleuro-nneumonia and other foreign diseases which may be brought to or exist among the cattle of the United States.

Adjourned.

Fourth Day. Sr. Louis, Mo., November 27 .- The fourth day's session of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. W. Marston, in death of Vice President Hendricks. Before sented by Mr. King, of Utah, expressive of the pension system of the United States, this vast and unmatched beneficence, deresolutions were prethe deep sorrow felt by the association over the death of the Vice President, which were passed and a copy of them ordered to be sent to the widow of the deceased by tele-

Messrs. Brisbin, of Idaho, Moore, of Colorado, Thornton, of New Mexico, Swan, of Wyoming, and Pryor, of Texas, were appointed a committee to confer with representatives of the American Hide and Leather Association on the subject of branding cattle.

The special order, being the matter of the recommending the appointment of a national pleuro-pneumonia commission, was then

Mr. Ryerson, of New Mexico, spoke at length in favor of his substitute for the resolution requesting the President to appoint a commission of five practical breedof Congress without frestriction. He said that Congress would have the final action at any rate, and it would be better that it should be not hampered by suggestions.
The cattlemen all wanted proper National legislation in the matter of exterminating diseases, and were united as they sang "We are coming, Grover Cleve-land, three hundred thousand strong, shout-ing the battle cry of quarantine." After debate a vote was taken on Ryerson's substitute, and it was adopted without dissent.

report requests Congress to adopt measures providing for the regulation by quarantine for splenetic or Spanish fever. It was unanimously passed amid great applause.

R. G. Head, of Colorado, submitted a paper upon the movement of cattle from the

south to the north. It was an argument for a national trail, figures being introduced to show the inability of the only two available railroads to carry the cattle, as at the lowest estimate, during the removal season, it would require 220 cars, equal to eleven trains of twenty cars each, daily, to transport the cattle from one section to another. He favored railroad shipment as the best, but in view of the inadequate facilities and the uncertainty of shipment, he urged the

keeping open of the trail.

On motion of Judge Haucock the paper was adopted as part of the report of the Committee on Resolutions to be forwarded to Congress. Adjourned.

Omaha Matters.

9

OMAHA, NEB., November 26.—The examination of J. W. Lauer, charged with suspended generally throughout the city tothe killing of his wife, has been postponed day. The banks, the Merchants' Exchange until to-morrow. It is intimated that when and the large business houses were closed the case passes beyond the jurisdiction of as well as the civil courts and public the police court, he will not be admitted to offices. The day was appropriately obbail. A special Grand Jury which was served by the local militia by a grand recalled to investigate the case was dismissed to-day, as the District Court judges found under recent Supreme Court decision, that no Grand Jury could be called cision, that no Grand Jury could be called between the terms. John Barnett narrowly escaped lynching this morning at about or lock in South Omaha for having fired price in South Omaha for having fired price is sated on last saturday by Col. E. D. Meier, the command composing the First Brigade, N. G. M., assembled at the National Guard Armory, Seventeenth and Pine streets, at 9:30 o'clock, and forryed by several shots into a crowd in a saloon.

PENSIONS.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions Interesting Statistics.

WASHINGTON, November 26 .- The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Black shows that at the end of the fiscal year there were 345,125 pensioners on the roll, of whom 2,945 were survivors of the war of 1812 and 17,212 widows of those who served in that war. The amount paid for pensions was \$64,978,435, and the average value of each pension was \$110.36. During the year net increase to the pension roll was 2,239 names, an increase in value of \$8,069,838. There were paid out \$39,362 on account of arrears of pension. Since 1861 968,840 claims for pension have been presented, of which number 580,897 have been allowed, aggregating in value \$744,-040.541. The report shows that of the whole number of invalid claims filed 53 per per cent.; of dependent mothers 56 per cent.; of dependent fathers 29 per cent. and of the aggregate of classes 57 per cent.
OLD WAR PENSIONERS.

The acts of 1871 and 1880 provided for a pension on account of service during the war of 1812. Since 1872 68,506 claims of this class have been filed, 34,673 by the surviving soldiers and sailors, and 43,838 by the widows of those who served in that war. Of this number 59,868 have been allowed, 25,676 to the survivors and 34,192 to the widows. Out of all army invalid claims filed prior to July 1, 1880, a little more than 66 per cent. have been allowed, and at the close of the present year there remained pending of this class 73,415

The Commissioner suggested that an inreased pension should be given in case of total deafness and in those cases which in lesser degree approximate total deafness, and recommends a rating of thirty dollars for total deafness, and proportionate ratings for lesser degrees of this trouble. He also suggests that the benefits of the act of March 3, 1885, be extended to soldiers and sailors who, while in the line of duty, lost an arm above the elbow joint or a leg above the knee joint, and who in consequence thereof have been substantially disabled to the same degree as though amputation had been performed at the shoulder joint or

hip joint. General Black calls attention to the wide spread feeling that the limitation imposed by section 2 of the act of March 3, 1879, is unjust in its operations and says that if a soldier was entitled to a pension at any time prior to July 1, 1880, no good reason is known to exist why he should not now be allowed to make proof therefor.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS. Commissioner Black in conclusion says:

'At one time the Pension Bureau was also but unavowedly a political machine, filled from border to border with the uncompromising adherents of a single organization, who had for the claimant other tests than those of the law, and who required in addito service in the field submission to and support of a party before pensions were granted. Not always, but often, was this true; not openly but surely was the test applied and the vast machinery of a professed governmental office became a party power. The enormous array of the medical boards estab-lished in eyery quarter was almost solidly partisan; made so not openly but surely. People of one faith filled every one of the great agencies; examiners, trained in unscrupulous schools, traversed the land as recruiting sergeants for a party, and chiefs of divisions, assistants, clerks, messengers,

messenger boys, watchmen, laborers were all entirely from one school. The veteran service could not secure continuance in office, and at the behest and depend of participant behaved the effect old demand of partisans beyond the office old employes were cut adrift and zealous rufflers placed in their stead. Leaves of absence were granted that the active men of the party might dominate over the elec-tions. Wholesale discharges were made for partisan ends, and a tide of men and which touching reference was made to the money was poured by this office into the sections where a political struggle was progressing. It was widely proclaimed that pended for its continuance on partisan success. The glory of a noble gratitude was taken from the people and made to masquerade as a party accomplishment, and men were taught that the immense sums levied on all our borders, a grateful reward for the veteran soldiery and their dependents, were party contributions and would cease if a change in the Governmental administration occurred. It has been the aim of the Commissioner of Pensions with the counsel and approval of the Secretary of the Interior to change these practices, destroy these delusions. He retained special examiners and medical examiners of op-

posite political beliefs. He sought to have all parties represented among the employes, to put the bureau on a business basis, to let the veteran know that the whole people are willing contributors to the pension fund, and that there were none who opposed his right therein, that the cotton grower, and corn raiser alike agreed in the support of the pensioners of the Union army; and with this end in view he has called into the service of his bureau men from every State, and that without regard to former political condition. The result is gratifying, accelerated business, increased results, and diminished expenditures, mark the partial emancipation so far accomplished, and it begins to appear that any citizen who pays his share of the pension fund without re-gret, may be allowed without danger to aid in its application and disbursement."

Burning Out Vice. NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 27 .- A fire on the corner of Basin and Poydras streets early this morning destroyed a num-

ber of the worst dens in the city, including Tony Matrangas', a negro gambling saloon, which was a constant source of trouble to the police and the scene of more crimes the police and the scene of more crimes than any place in the city. In runmaging among the ruins last evening the boys found the body of a man, who had evidently been burned to death in the fire. Both his his legs and arms were burned entirely off. The corpse was finally identified as Edward J. Murphy, who arrived here a week ago from Mexico. Murphy came originally from some place in the West, and wandered all over the world. When he arrived here he had a large sum of money in Spanish gold pieces, strapped of money in Spanish gold pieces, strapped around his waist in a belt, and a portion of

these were found on his body. St. Louis Thanksgiving.

view of all the companies in the city by Governor John S. Marmaduke and the members of his staff. In pursuance of an order issued on last Saturday by Col. E. D.

SERVIA'S REPULSE.

After Invading Bulgaria King Milan is Driven Back--Prince Alexander the Hero of the Hour.

London, November 25, 4 a. m .- A dispatch to the Standard from Pirot states that the Servians are retreating in great disorder and trying to make their way across the frontier where they can. The demoralization of the troops is complete. Discipline is subverted and the control of the officers over the men is almost lost. The commissary and quartermaster supplies are not properly guarded, and there is almost total lack of ambulances to carry off the wounded. The retreat, therefore, involves grea suffering and will result in a terrible loss of life. The people of Belgrade are enraged against King Milan for his wanton sacrifice of his soldiers' lives. The name of his hereditary rival, Prince Peter Karageorge vitch, is on every tongue, and a renewal of the conspiracy which was discovered on the the conspiracy which was discovered on the 5th is deemed very probable. King Milan, so it is reported, has decided to abdicate the throne of Servia. The country will be temporarily occupied by Austrian troops if such a course is deemed necessary to prevent the accession of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. Everything seems now most unfavorable to Servia. Her attack upon Widdin by the northern division of the army has been repulsed; the central division has been stoutly resisted from Sliv-nitza, and the southern division has been prevented by Bulgarian strategies from effecting a junction with the central division. Turkey's request to King Milan to cease hostilities is on the way and will check operations in case of a Servian victory, while the powers will certainly call a halt should Bulgaria win. The only effect of a battle, therefore, will be a moral one upon the final adjustment by the powers. The Bulgarian losses so far in the campaign are 200 dead and 2,000 wounded, 350 of the latter being severely injured. Sixtyfour Servian officers have been killed or wounded. Five hundred starving Servians have submitted to the Bulgarians on the

BELGRADE, November 25.-The city is wild with excitement over the news from the front, stating that Prince Alexander at the head of the Bulgarian troops has followed up his victories and is driving the Servians slowly but surely from Bulgarian territory. The last dispatch says that Prince Alexander stormed the heights of Tsaribrod and occupied that city Monday evening. The Prince made a triumphal entry into the city and was received with enthusiasm by the people. The Servians are continuing their retreat and the main army is now in Servian territory. The troops seem to be demoralized, and since the re-capture of Tsaribrod by the Bulgarians, they have fallen back without resistance to the victorious Prince Alexander. The Bulgarians have recognized all the positions recently held by occupied all the positions recently held by the Servians in Bulgaria and are advancing to the frontier. The Servian headquarters are now at Pirot. The first class of the Landsturm has been summoned for active duty. After completing the massing of his army, King Milan will head a final attack upon the Bulgarians. The Servian's rear is continually threatened by Bulgarian cavalry, but no serious encounter has yet been reported. The Servian general headquarters have been moved back to Pirot, in Servia, and twelve miles back of the frontier, when they were advanced to Tsaribod last Sunday afternoon. A state of semi-panic exists at Belgrade, and the Landsturm has been summoned to prepare immediately

Sofia, November 25 .- The Servians at tacked the Bulgarian center at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were repulsed and retired in disorder, crossing the frontier at five o'clock near Tsaribrod. The Servians are now retiring from their positions at Trn. The Bulgarians have advanced to the frontier. Widdin is being shelled by the Servians, but has not been set on fire. The Bulgarian commandant there has prohibited the passage of eight Austrian tugs.

THE CATTLEMEN.

What They Did the Second Day in Conven- in many public places in England for tion at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., November 25 .- The convention of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association assembled again yesterday morning and was called to order by ex-Governor Routt, of Colorado, who presided by request of President Hunter, by the tinkling of a big silver cow bell on the President's desk. After the defeat of the proposition to refer all resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate, the Hon. Elmer B. Washburne spoke briefly about the Chicago live stock exchange and its position relative to national legislation on the subject of contagious diseases. He suggested the appointment of a national committee to foster proper national legis-lation to protect the cattle industry in all its branches and then gave way to Mr. Irus Coy, of Chicago, who had prepared an ela-

borate paper on the subject.

Speaking for the exchange, Mr. Coy expressed decided opposition to the Animal industry bill as now in operation, and cal-culated to create a panic in the cattle in-dustry instead of lasting benefits, inasmuch as the industry was practically at the mercy of veterinarians given to sensational reports of pleuro-pneumonia, when nothing worse than lung fever, the result of over-driving was in sight. The speaker cited several instances of far-reaching and most disastrous panies created by the stupidity of so-called Government experts. He asserted that there never has been west of the Alleghany Mountains a case of that form of pleuro-pneumonia which had ravaged Europe and Australia. "Has any one heard of a new case of pleuro-pneumonia since Congress adjuncted of the congress and the ourned?" significantly asked the speaker. Mr. Coy proposed to remedy other than the recommendation of active measures, such as the destruction at the Government's expense of diseased cattle, should any develop. He was particularly severe on the sensational reports set on foot by interested veterinarians and circulated by the press, the result being the onerous restrictions upon the importation of American beef by

Dividing the Receipts.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The managers of the billiard tournament which closed a tie on Saturday night held a meeting yes terday and decided that the ties should not be played off, but that the stakes and r ceipts be divided among the players as follows: Vignaux, \$3,500, of which \$2,000 is for expenses; Shaefer, \$1,750, of which \$250 is for expenses, and Slosson, \$1,500. Slosson being a resident of Chicago, will receive nothing for expenses, and as he do-nates \$500 to the entertainment, his receipts will net only \$1,000.

Continued decrease in the death rate from smallpox was reported at Montreal.

AN AMERICAN WESTMINSTER. Archdeacon Farrar's Reasons Why We Ought to Have It

Architecture, sculpture, painting, nosaics, ironwork, are not born in a day. America has yet ample time in which to develop some heaven-born genius in these directions. But were it once known that she contemplated the erection of a building which was to attain as nearly as possible to the ideal of her beauty and magnificence, how intense a stimulus would be given to the toil and to the gifts of every native

The architecture should be of the most magnificent proportions; the floors of the most lustrous marbles; the mosaics enriched with precious stones, malachite and lapis lazuli and agate, and cornelian, and crystal, and every native gem, like those of the most splendid Russian cathedrals. No painting, no sculpture should be admitted into it which had not stood the test of time or which did not satisfy the severest canons of contemporary taste. I believe that the beginning of such a building, the mere fact that such a building was in contemplation, would form an epoch in the history of American art. It is true that at the best there would be in your Valhalla, as in our Abbey, many sculptures which succeeding generations would condemn. But even these have their value. They visibly present to the student the history of art. They teach him what to imitate and what to avoid. They reflect with unfailing and unsus-pecting accuracy the varying emotions and ideals of the periods by which they were produced. It would be impertinent in me to add

what every American can add far better for himself-the names of the statesmen, the heroes, the philanthropists, the poets, the orators, the eloquent men and fathers who begat us, who would already claim a proud place in a building devoted to the reception and memorial of the mighty dead. All your history would gladly crystallize round such a nucleus. It would become the eternal memorial of all your fame. Ingenuous youth would there find the cenotaphs of men like Raleigh and Penn, and Governor Bradford and Miles Standish, and the names of the Pilgrim Fathers, and busts and statues of the civil and military heroes of the war of independence; of Jefferson and Otis, and Patrick Henry and George Washington, and the heroes and martyred President of your civil war. Just as the Church of "St. Paul outside the walls" of Rome has medallions of the long line of Popes downward from Saint Peter, so your Valhalla would have pictures of the lengthening line of Presidents from Washington. And there would be the sculptured features of your sweet singers, Bryant and Longfellow; and of your eminent thinkers, Thoreau and Emerson, and of your great histerians, Washington Irving and Prescott and Motley; and of such orators as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster; and of your men of genius like Nathaniel Haw-thorne and Edgar Poe; and of your great theologians, Jonathan Edwards and Channing. and of your earliest bishops like Seabury and White. And there, when they sink to the grave, full of years and full of honors, would be placed in due time the memorials of such writers as Bancroft and Parkman. and Lowell, and Whittier, and Holmes. But I must stop. Perhaps I have already said too much. But I have written only by special request and urgent invitation, and I believe that I shall be pardoned for words dictated by that profound admiration for America which with me is not a feeling of yesterday, but has been expressed by me

more than twenty years .- Brooklyn

Bees Foretelling Thunderstorms. The Natur, a German scientific journal, contains an article by Herr Emmerig, of Laningen, on German bees as storm warners. From numerous observations, the writer advances, tentatively, the theory that on the approach of thunderstorms bees, otherwise gentle and harmless, become excited and ex-ceedingly irritable, and will at once attack any one, even their usual attendart, approaching their hives. A succession of instances are given in which the barometer and hygrometer foretold a storm, the bees remaining quiet, and no storm occurred; or the instruments gave no intimation of a storm, but the bees for hours before were irritable, and the storm came. He concludes, therefore, that the conduct of bees is a reliable indication whether a storm is impending over a certain district or not. and that, whatever the appearances, if bees are still, one need not fear a storm. With regard to rain merely, the barometer and hygrometer are safer guides than bees; not so, however, in the case of a thunderstorm. Finally, the writer trusts that his remarks on this subject may lead to further observation. It has long been noticed in this country that bees were more irritable in autumn than during spring and summer. It is quite probable that this fact arises from the more frequent prevalence of storms at that season.—Prairie Farmer.

The Potato in Germany. An interesting paper was lately read at a meeting of the Saxon Economical Society in Dresden, giving an account of the introduction of the potato into Germany and the gradual spread of its cultivation. In 1585 it was first brought foreign countries.

Colonel S. P. Cunningham, of Texas, read a paper on "Texas, Its Importance as a Cattle Growing State and Its Relations with the North and West." Several other papers were read, and the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the Resolution adjourned.

Cultivation. In 1585 it was first brought into Germany from Italy. The first seed potatoes in Saxony were a present in 1591 from the Landgrave of Hesse to the Elector of Saxony. In 1647 they were grown as exotics in gardens at Leipsic. Swedish soldiers brought them in the Western Germany about the conthe Elector of Saxony. In 1647 they were grown as exotics in gardens at Leipsic. Swedish soldiers brought them into Western Germany about the conclusion of the thirty years war. In 1717 they were reintroduced into Saxony from Brabant, and within twenty-five years they began to be regularly cultivated, their use being much developed in the famine period in 1770-71. In the year 1882 over 9,000,000 acres were given up to the cultivation of potatoes in Germany, the produce amounting to 23,000,000 tons. -N. Y. Graphic.

-Some campers made their fire against the trunk of an oak tree in Ventura County, Cal. recently, and destroyed it, although it was famous for covering eight thousand square feet of ground with its branches. CONCERNING SALT.

Where It Is Obtained and How It Is Prepared for Cooking Purposes.

"There is no commodity more common than salt, but there is none concerning the production of which the majority of people know so little," remarked a grocer as he took a handful of coarse salt from a barrel and slowly sifted it through his fingers. "It has always been so common that few ever give it a thought," he continued. "Almost everybody can tell you something about the manufacture of sugar, where coffee, spices, tea and other staples of the grocery trade are found, and approximate the length of time they have been used. Salt, however, is older than almost executions also stated as a superior sta almost everything else of common table use. It is mentioned in the Scriptures, and Plato refers to it.

"The pure brine from which fine salt is made is found in immense quantities in several parts of the world. This brine is found hundreds of feet below the surface. It is pumped into vats and passes through different stages into large iron pans, where the water is evaporated by boiling. The salt crystals are drawn into molds and subjected to a high temperature in a dryingroom. The cakes are crushed and sifted before being placed in the bags for market."

"Where are some of the largest salt works?"

"At Syracuse, N. Y., Saginaw, Mich., and Cheshire, England. The English salt is better than ours. I attribute this entirely to the exercise of greater care in its preparation. Nearly forty thousand tons of English salt were received in New York last year."

"How is coarse salt formed?"

"Coarse salt is made from see water.

"Coarse salt is made from sea water and is not subjected to artificial heat. The strongest salt water is found along the coast of the Mediterranean and its islands and about the West Indies. Two or three feet of water is run directly from the ocean into shallow ponds, and the entrance to the ponds then closed. The water is evaporated by the sun and wind, and the deposit of salt is left on the bottom. It requires four or five months to evaporate three feet of water. The salt is then gathered in piles like sand and is ready for delivery. The amount of the crop depends entirely upon the water, as does the quality to a great extent. A dry and windy season will produce the best coarse salt, the crystals being large and hard. If there is but little wind and the atmosphere is damp, the salt will be fine and poor.'

"What is rock salt?" "Just what the name implies-a salt that is mined. There are the great salt mines of Russia. It is also found in the State of Louisiana, in England, Ireland. Austria, and Santo Domingo. The Lonisiana salt is very clear and pure. That of Austria is absolutely so, and shows one hundred parts of chloride of sodium.

"The United States produces but little coarse salt. Syracuse turns out some, but the amount is small in comparison to that produced by the rest of the world. Coarse salt is known to the trade as 'solar salt.'

"Salt is used not only in almost every species of cookery, but in many ways not usually known. The finest salt is even used in the preparation of chewing tobacco." - Chicago News.

Fall Fertilization.

The fall use of fertilizers should be no more than will supply the needs of the growing crop, and to supply these needs they should be placed where the plants can reach them Drilling in the fertilizers is not a desirable way of using them. The supply of food is too compact, and tends to keep the roots too much bunched to keep the roots too much bunched together. The roots of a young plant should be encouraged to spread as widely as possible, and this is secured by the wide spreading of the fertilizer. We prefer a broadcast spreading attachment to the drill rather than to put the fertilizer in the drill with the seed. The plant food then spread on the surface is rapidly diffused through the whole soil, and the roots will quickly follow it, spreading from drill to drill and interlacing their fibres thoroughly. It is precisely such a root growth as this that is necessary for the well being of the crop through the winter.—N. Y.

-Tiger-plush was the fabric of a traveling gown worn by a fair Russian, and in her lap was a muff of tiger skin with the tips of tiger tails at her throat.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

			274
KANSAS CITY,	Nove	mbe	er 28.
CATTLE-Shipping steers		@	4 3214
Native cows	9 80	0	3 10
Butchers' steers	3 00	0	3 80
	3 30	0	3 60
Hogs-Good to choice neavy			
WHEAT-No. 2 red	2 90	@	3 25
WHEAT-No. 2 red	681		70
No. 3 red	55	0	55%
No. 2 soft	80	(0)	81
CORN-No. 2	27	0	2814
OATS-No. 2	23	0	25
RYE-No. 2	48	0	49
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 90	@	2 00
	4 00	@	5 50
BUTTER-Choice creamery	25	0	26
BUTTER-Choice creamery CHEESE-Full cream	10	60	11
EGGS-Choice	19	@	20
BACON-Ham	9	@	
Shoulders	4	@	
Sides	5	@	
LAPD	6	@	
LARD WOOL-Missouri unwashed.	14	6	16
POTATOES-New	39	0	48
	- 99	0	40
ST. LOUIS.			-
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	@	5 25
Butchers' steers	3 25	0	4 25
HOGS-Packing	3 50	0	3 75
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 75	0	3 25
FLOUR-Choice	4 00	0	4 10
WHEAT-No. 2 red	947	6	94%
FLOUR—Choice	947		94% 36%
WHEAT-No. 2 red CORN-No. 2	947	400	36%
WHEAT-No. 2 red CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2	947 363 27	100	36% 27½
OATS-No. 2	947 363 27 59	600	36% 27½ 60
OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery	947 363 27 59 22	6666	36% 27½ 60 25
OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK	947 363 27 59 22 9 00	66666	36% 27½ 60 25 10 00
OATS-No. 2 OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery PORK COTTON-Middling	947 363 27 59 22	6666	36% 27½ 60 25
CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 BUTTER—Creamery PORK COTTON—Middling CHICAGO.	947 363 27 59 22 9 00 8	666666	36 % 27 ½ 60 25 10 00 9
OATS-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery PORK COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers	947 363 27 59 22 9 00 8	8 600000	36 % 27 ½ 60 25 10 00 9 5 75
OATS-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery PORK COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers. HOGS-Packing and shipping	943 363 27 59 22 9 00 8	මම අතමතමම	36% 27½ 60 25 10 00 9
OATS-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery PORK COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers. HOGS-Packing and shipping	943 363 27 59 22 9 00 8 3 40 3 70 1 50	ගමන අතලබනුම	36% 271/2 60 25 10 00 9 5 75 4 00 3 50
ORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery PORK COTTON-Middling CHICAGO CATTLE-Shipping steers HOGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat	943 368 27 59 22 9 00 8 3 40 3 70 1 50 4 75	බලබන අතලබන	36% 27½ 60 25 10 00 9 5 75 4 00 3 50 5 00
CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 BUTTER—Creamery PORK COTTON—Middling CHICAGO CATTLE—Shipping steers HOGS—Packing and shipping	913 363 27 59 22 9 00 8 3 40 3 70 1 50 4 75 91	ගමන අතලබනුම	36% 271/2 60 25 10 00 9 5 75 4 00 3 50 5 00 92
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CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery PORK COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers HOGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 spring	913 363 27 59 22 9 00 8 3 40 3 70 4 75 91 77	මුත්තමක්ක අත්තමක්ම	36% 27½ 60 25 10 00 9 5 75 4 00 3 50 5 00 92 77½ 87¼
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ORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery PORK COTTON-Middling CHICAGO CATTLE-Shipping steers HOGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 spring CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery PORK NEW YORK CATTLE-Exports	942 368 27 59 22 9 00 8 3 40 8 75 9 11 42 27 77 42 27 79 14 9 20 3 80	ම බලදාවම් මත වන ද කළ වන ම	36% 27% 60 25 10 00 9 5 75 4 00 3 50 5 00 5 00 5 00 25 77% 87% 43 28% 60 25 92 77% 87% 925 925 925 925 935 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95
ORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RUTTER-Creamery PORK. COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers ROGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Fair to choice. FLOUR-Winter wheat WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3. CORN-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK  NEW YORK. CATTLE-Exports. NEW YORK.	943 36% 277 9 00 8 3 40 8 3 750 4 751 777 813 42 277 519 9 20 3 80 3 80	මම බල්කයාම්මක්තමක්ක අත්තනම්	36% 27% 60 25 10 00 25 75 4 00 3 50 5 00 92 77% 43 28% 60 5 05 5 05 5 05 5 05 5 05 5 05 5 05
ORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RUTTER-Creamery PORK. COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers ROGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Fair to choice. FLOUR-Winter wheat WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3. CORN-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK  NEW YORK. CATTLE-Exports. NEW YORK.	942 368 27 59 900 8 3 70 1 50 4 75 91 1 50 4 75 91 1 27 59 14 9 20 3 80 3 80 3 865	බමුම තිතිබෙන්මන්තිතින්න තිතිතිබන්	363% 271% 60 25 10 09 5 75 4 00 3 50 9 25 771% 43 28% 28% 25 9 25 5 05 4 10 4 00
ORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RYE-Shipping steers. No. 3. No. 3. No. 2. RYE-No. 3. RYE-No. 4. RYE-No. 5. RY	912 363 22 9 00 8 3 70 1 50 4 75 91 77 87 42 27 9 20 3 80 3 80 3 60	ගමමම තමමයාම්මන්තමන්ම තෙමයාමම	36% 27½ 60 25 10 09 5 75 4 00 3 500 5 27 7 1 4 3 5 4 3 5 60 5 25 5 05 4 10 4 00 5 5 50
ORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RUTTER-Creamery PORK. COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers. HOGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Fair to choice. FLOUR-Winter wheat WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 spring CORN-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK  NEW YORK. CATTLE-Exports. HOGS-Good to choice SHEEP-Common to good. FLOUR-Good to choice WHEAT-No. 2 red.	912 368 27 59 9 00 8 3 70 1 50 4 75 91 1 77 59 14 9 20 3 80 3 65 4 09	බමුම තිතිබෙන්මන්තිතින්න තිතිතිබන්	363% 2734 60 25 10 00 9 5 75 4 3 50 0 5 00 92 7734 43 285 4 10 4 00 5 5 04 10 4 10 5 5 04 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
ORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. RUTTER-Creamery PORK. COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers. HOGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Fair to choice. FLOUR-Winter wheat WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 spring CORN-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK  NEW YORK. CATTLE-Exports. HOGS-Good to choice SHEEP-Common to good. FLOUR-Good to choice WHEAT-No. 2 red.	912 368 27 59 9 00 8 3 70 1 50 4 75 91 1 77 59 14 9 20 3 80 3 65 4 09	ගමමම තමමයාම්මන්තමන්ම තෙමයාමම	363% 2734 60 25 10 00 9 5 75 4 3 50 0 5 00 92 7734 43 285 4 10 4 00 5 5 04 10 4 10 5 5 04 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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