

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XII.

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

NUMBER 9.

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 YOUNG, 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 Austin for Texas.

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 for Oregon lands heretofore approved by Secretary Lamar's predecessor, and for permitting contests to be initiated for said lands after such approval.

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

THE EAST.

The jury in the case of Colonel Archibald Blakey, 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 income continued running of the mills during the winter.

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 leucemia tremens.

SERIOUS breaks in the ranks of the striking miners are reported at Pittsburg, Pa. Two mines in the second pool and three in the fourth pool have resumed work. In several other mines preparations for an early resumption were being made.

Four children were killed under the ruins of a one-story rocky 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 \$1,350,493; nominal assets, \$669,118; actual assets, \$202,935. Among his creditors are William Heath & Co., also insolvent, \$1,188,753, also for office rent, amount not stated, and Woerhschlag & Co., \$711,380.

ALEXANDER SWEETZ, 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 large 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 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-half feet.

QUITE a number of men were badly hurt in a riot at Nell'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 has refused to set aside the injunction granted in Syracuse preventing the sale of the West Shore Road to the New York Central.

THE WEST.

STATE Veterinary Surgeon Stalker, of Iowa, who has been designated 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 friends 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 capacity.

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 assassination 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 Republican 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 25th 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 whiskey. 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 dead heads 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 were wrecked, and it is reported that three 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 day.

THE SOUTH.

CHARLES LUND, while intoxicated, fell into a water ditch in the suburbs of Louisville 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 Pithgrew manufactory, Louisville, had his head crushed recently between the elevator and floor, killing him instantly.

THE other day Acraman & Pool's woolen factory and contents at Chambersville, Calhoun County, Ark., were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$70,000; no insurance.

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 damage reaching \$100,000.

A BROKEN rail on the Chester & Lenox 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 Springs, 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 Fireman James Whitfield went down with the wreck.

CHARLES L. DAVIS, proprietor of the Davis Consolidated Show, while handling 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 Wigerman.

THE new bridge of the Ohio Central Railroad over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, 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.

GENERAL.

Two Americans, Peter Jepsen and Martin Graasboel, staying at Hayderberlin, a seaport town of Prussia, have been ordered 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. She was engaged on the wreck of the Brooklyn at the time. The crew escaped.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Lima by the receipt of a telegram announcing that General Caceres, with his entire army, had surprised and occupied the town of Chicla on the 23d inst. After his return across the river at Huarpama, followed by the Government troops, Caceres circumvented the latter by completely cutting off the Government expeditionary force.

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 made.

FRANCE ALEXANDER refused the armistice offered by Serbia and at the head of 60,000 men invaded that country on the 26th. The Servians fled in all directions.

MARSHAL SERRANO 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 Hendricks.

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 were 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.

At the London wool sales on the 26th, 4,500 bales, chiefly Sydney, Port Phillip, were disposed of. Prices were firm.

THE Bulgarians vigorously attacked the Servians at Piro on the 26th and captured the city after being twice repulsed.

It was reported at Rangoon that Theobald, King of Burmah, had fled to China.

RECENT telegrams from Calcutta announce the breaking out of a rebellion at Nampul. The Premier has been murdered and the Maharajah of the province has been taken prisoner. The British Resident was absent on a tour of inspection.

GLADSTONE was re-elected from Midlothian with a large majority. Elsewhere the Conservatives made large gains on the 27th.

JOHN B. STALLO, the new United States Minister to Italy, presented his credentials to King Humbert on the 27th.

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

THE LATEST.

SHEEPVILLE, I.A., November 25.—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. The hanging took place on the 11th of March, 1879, in this parish, after which Woodward escaped into Arkansas, but has recently returned and is now working on a plantation in Bossier 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 slithered his rice sack and "lit out" for Snake River last week. Last August the citizens of ShosHONE resolved to rid the town of the moon-eyed, leprous gang, so they were discharged from the employ of hotels and families and told that there was no further use for them here. The "fringe" 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.—Major 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. The troops returned, reaching Fort Keogh today. 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 Keogh 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 Caledonian Horticultural Society opened at the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, 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 attempted to kill his wife. The shooting was the outgrowth of a family quarrel. All the parties concerned in the trouble are well-known and quite wealthy ranchers. Cameron waived examination and was committed to jail.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE question of issuing bonds for the purpose of building a court house at Kinsey, 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 proposed line is to begin at Leavenworth and run in a westerly direction through the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Shawnee, Wabaucon, Morris, Dickinson, Marion, McPherson, Ellsworth, Rice, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and 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 at \$18,000,000.

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 ago.

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 divorce.

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.

If 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 drug store of a firm at Wilson. A vigilance committee of some twenty-five citizens was organized, who took the prisoners from the hands of the county officers to a bridge, where a rope was placed around their necks. They confessed and agreed to show where the money was, conditioned 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, Carren's tailor shop, William Huett's restaurant, Hoffman's tailor shop, a shooting gallery and John Hodson's barber shop.

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 injured.

NELLIE BAILEY, who a year or two ago was tried for the murder of an Englishman by the name of Bothamly, with whom she 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 \$1,735.25, the full amount asked for.

THE recently voted townships in Wilson County differentiated 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; Rancho, Mrs. Ella Harrison; Blanchard, Mrs. Sarah J. Dart; Farnell, 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 in 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. Trullinger, postmaster; Naylor, Saline County, Martin E. Quincey, postmaster.

HENDRICKS DEAD.

The Vice President Dies Suddenly of Paralysis of the Heart.

No One in the Room When He Dies—The 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 no better and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in. He gave him an enema and later in the day an injection. Mr. Hendricks stayed in his room all day, and the most of the time in bed, although he sat 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 longer than she expected, and when she returned to the room she found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The end of a busy and eventful life had come peacefully 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.

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 condolences 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 1833 he removed again, and located on a homestead in the then sparsely settled county of Shelby, and the county town, Shelbyville, is upon a part of the old homestead. In this home Thomas A. Hendricks passed his boyhood till 1837, when he 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 Shelbyville, 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 would not accept a re-election. In 1851 he was elected without opposition a member of the convention that was called to revise 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. In the latter year he served 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. In the same year Mr. Hendricks removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis. From 1863 to 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 Claims, 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 the 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 135 1/2; 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 with Mr. Hendricks. At the close of his Senatorial 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 1,145. 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 133 1/2 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 by 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, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President, and the entire 816 votes cast for him made him the unanimous nominee of the convention.

KING ALFONSO DEAD.

The East 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 British Ambassador at Madrid announcing that King Alfonso died at nine o'clock this morning. The disease causing his death was consumption, accelerated by dysentery.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT.—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 his present agonies. Tuesday, and indeed until he should be relieved of his sufferings by death. It was thus prognosticated 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 were summoned to remain 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 Escorial 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, Canovas Del Castillo 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 possible, 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. Jovellari Talere; Minister of Finance, Senor Gonzalez; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Guller; Minister de la Vega De Armlgo; Minister of 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 General Martinez De Campasayan, but it is said that he is now to be appointed Chief-in-Chief of the Army. Captain General De Los Ros will probably be appointed Governor of Madrid.

The remains of King Alfonso have been embalmed, but no arrangements have yet been completed for the funeral. Fear of a riot in Madrid, and the fact that the King 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 Zanteacas. 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 235 sheep converted into mutton in a very few minutes, and the 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 toward remedying matters was to shoot down the two Mexican herders, who had been powerless to control the sheep. The poor men started to run away 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 that the dastardly deed so richly entitles him to, because he has wealth, influence 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, Ill. Here, he says, Quail separated 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 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad to E. F. Chestnut, two watches and a gold locket containing pictures of a man and woman, were found in Wells' trunk. These likely belonged to the murdered man and may lead to his identity.

Chase County Journal

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

WOOD-NOTES FROM A CAGE.

What—what—what, my pet Canary?
What are you trying, my town-bred bird?
You, whose performance used never to vary?
Ah, I can guess at the rogue you've heard!
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 colery-dip.
Primly and trimly you slicked your feathers;
To swing in the ring you considered bliss;
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!
Sweet—eat?
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, velvet-necked,
Whistling out clear, through the morn's
gray haze, his merry, merry, merry,
Something to this provoking effect:
"You're caged I see, 'Tis 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 breeze? tree,—
Cherry and herry,—fitting and pleasing,—
Mating and herring.
"Oh, free, free, free!"
And now you repeat, though a trifle queer-ly,
That nonchalant melody, o'er and o'er,
And persuade yourself—or so very near-ly—
You are quite as content as you were be-fore.
"It's n't fair, but I don't care!
I don'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 that met Belton Black's gaze as he paused among the clustering birches of the 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 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. Black from 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 child, "that is very wicked."
"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 made 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. "I 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 where—"

"I promised my aunt on her dying bed that the children should never lack a mother's care," said Honora, 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 lover."

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 feet; "you are aware what that implies?"
"Yes," in a low, tremulous voice.

WONDERFUL RIVERS.

Streams that Present Unique and Curious Features—A River of Ink.

A number of rivers that can be found in almost any atlas possess remarkable characteristics which entitle them to rank among the natural curiosities of the world. In Algeria, for instance, there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has turned into true ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbues gallic acid. Letters have been written with this compound of iron and gallic acid which unite to form the little river. In Colombia there is a river which, by admixture with sulphate acid, becomes so sour that it is appropriately named Rio de Vinagre, or Vinegar River.

Many varieties of fish abound in the large Orange River of South Africa until the river passes through a rocky region 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 Tibet 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 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 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 wide area, turning fertile regions into a sandy waste or making shallow lakes of them, in which nothing grows, and over which nothing can sail. Whether it is 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 great Yukon 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 Shebaly of East Africa, a deep and rapid stream, abounding in fish and 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 thousand years to find the sources of the Nile now used for trimmings, and chinchilla remains in favor for young ladies' and children's wraps. The silver-fox with finely tipped edges is fashionable, but 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 yellow-brown badger's skins are seen on many imported garments, and like natural lynx, are a favorite trimming with English women. White fox is used for opera cloaks and evening wraps, while ermine is confined to linings. Stone-marten furs are revived as trimmings, and the early gray kamiks are liked for gray costumes and high top hats and caps. A novelty is the use of brown bear-skins for borders; these are coarse, but durable and very effective, resembling the popular black marten."—*Larger's Bazar*.

"The 'Book of Health' figures out that a mile on a bicycle is equivalent to one-sixth of a mile on foot. The exertion 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 without danger of overdoing it."

—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 mood, do but put the shell between his feet 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. He protects both eyes and ears with oiled cotton, bandages his mouth, and goes down some forty feet with a rope. He remains down some fifty-three to eighty seconds, and helps himself up again by the rope.

—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 direction; by cavilling and criticizing, and contempt and ridicule, by exposing and emphasizing faults and failings, we destroy their self-respect and deprive them of one of the strongest motives for improvement.—*N. Y. Ledger*.

—"Too much by m-y" was the expressive way in which a Chinaman informed a watchmaker that his watch gained time too fast.—*Chicago Times*.

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

FUR TRIMMINGS.

The Fashionable Garnitures of the Winter Season.

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 not used merely as borders, but as pendent fringes of tails, in lengthwise rows, panels, vests, plastrons, bindings, and in full rolls down the front of garments to imitate beaver. 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 tall 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, vicineries and large muffs 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 fashionable, 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 favor 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 resembles fine otter; the colored beavers called black beaver are handsome either for black or colored garments, and are especially liked when plucked of three-quarters of their long hairs. The black Persian lamb, as luxurious as silk, is a choice vauy black fur, and is preferred to the more curled and woolly-looking Astrakhan, with which it costs from one dollar and fifty cents to ten dollars a yard. 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 natural plucked beaver, but is shorter in pile, and shows white to the pelt when blown apart, while beaver is drab or fawn color at the roots. Seal-skin is now used for trimmings, and chinchilla remains in favor for young ladies' and children's wraps. The silver-fox with finely tipped edges is fashionable, but 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 yellow-brown badger's skins are seen on many imported garments, and like natural lynx, are a favorite trimming with English women. White fox is used for opera cloaks and evening wraps, while ermine is confined to linings. Stone-marten furs are revived as trimmings, and the early gray kamiks are liked for gray costumes and high top hats and caps. A novelty is the use of brown bear-skins for borders; these are coarse, but durable and very effective, resembling the popular black marten."—*Larger's Bazar*.

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ELECTION BETS.

Uncle Josiah Relates His Own and Deacon Bulhead's Experience.

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

"My experience has taught me that, although it's a very enticin' exhilaratin' occupation, it's not altogether free from financial risk. That 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 that happened when I was a young feller—just beginnin' to realize that the party to which I naturally belonged, by reason o' bein' a son o' my daddy, was just 'bout as apt to make a ass o' 'self as any nother." But the same time I also noticed that the aforesaid party was about as apt to get 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 waghered a cent on any 'lection. Well, at the time I refer to, Jim Humpston tucked it inter his big, sandy-complexioned head to run for Representative in our county. Jim hadn't nothin' at all to recommend him to the voters at large, except bein' as far as found out, an honest man with a large dependent family that seemed to take after 'im. His clothes was nothin'; ye might say, bein' mostly concocted by his wife 'bout any consideration o' either late style, fit or harmony, sorter, o' color. Now, Jim's opponent was a lawyer named Treeforg, an' his clothes—er the ones he held by right o' possession—was o' the latest cut by telegraph, ginewine in texture an' charmin' color; an' he could talk fer hours at a stretch an' never git tired hisself.

"To my experienced twenty-one-year-ole 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 Bulhead, an' he kinder reproached me fer my conduct; said 'twas gamblin', soul debilitatin' an' so on an' so forth at some length. I answered that 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 tote '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 if I could hev a chance to make some of them fellers see the evil o' their ways by bettin' as you hev, I would do it. Yore 'leven dollars, take it, Josiah, and put it all up on Lawyer Treeforg, an' git as good odds as ye kin."

"Well, that 'lection come an' it went an' likewise every danged cent that was up on the lawyer. Fer Jim run like a wild hoss, an' his majority was so big that it 'd a-hed to a-been done over, all 't a-been necessary 'd be the motion to be put, fer it to be made unanimous. From thet day to the end of his life, Deacon Bulhead was more vigorous 'an ever in his denunciation o' bettin'; specially bettin' on 'lections."—*Sam*.

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, presented the church fund with her horse and buggy.

—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 Journal*.

—A writer in the *Church Eclectic* objects to "the name of Protestant Episcopal"—which means (as our mission-aries 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.—*San Francisco Call*.

—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 congregational, 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 magnificence. The silk covering for the Kaaba which the Sultan sent this year has been valued at \$75,000, and that sent by the Khedive for the same purpose at \$60,000. Both are black moire, richly embroidered in gold, and so large that each of them covers entirely the whole Kaaba.

—Miss Mary L. 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 Stoughton, where you can walk mile after mile o' 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 were not long enough to finish work by the sun. Not having means, he had to walk from Albany to Hamilton College—a distance of 225 miles—and then walk back. His fight for an education was long, hard, and only partially successful.—*Hartford Post*.

—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."—*Chicago 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 rosyate 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 Herald*.

—A Nursery Fable.—
A baby once cried for the moon, so they got a toy moon for his 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 too, they fixed up a "dipper" for him. And made it "see stars" with a slipper.—*W. H. Wall in Babylon*.

—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. Thimplate, 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. Thimplate 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 a 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 napping his brow with his handkerchief. "But you 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—woop! hold on!" and the little gentleman bolted through the door for the cars.—*Chicago Ledger*.

—There is a man in Boston who is six feet four inches in height and weighs but forty pounds.—*Boston Post*.

SHE HAD SAID YES.

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

Some 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 a dog.

"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?"
"Yes, sah."

"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. Grunaley'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 five.

Prisoner—Tote fair, Judge, and according to law. I'm a free-born American citizen, and you can't punish me more 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 weighs but forty pounds.—*Boston Post*.

Bagpipes in Medical Science.

According to the *United States Gazette* a new use has been discovered for the musical instrument of torture called the bagpipes. Last year, it seems, a Spanish soldier was brought to the military hospital at Havana in a state of cataplexy, and for fifteen months he showed no signs of improving health. At last 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 music may be strongly recommended to persons suffering from nervous or hysterical disorders, and, generally speaking, to *malady's imaginations* of every description. Whether the disease or the remedy is the worst must be left to the judgment of the invalids themselves.—*London Truth*.

Old Men Doing Boys' Work.
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." 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 employer. "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*.

Two married sisters, one living at Newburg, N. Y., and the other in Michigan, recently both gave birth to a daughter on the same day. Each intended to surprise the other, and kept the coming event a secret. The same day the children were born they were named by the mothers, and a letter was sent from each family to the other, giving an account of the joyful event and the name of the child. The letters crossed each other on the route, and were received about the same time by each family. Strange to say, each mother had given her daughter the same name.—*Droit Tribune*.

The Longest Existing Word.

Far behind most foreign languages, ancient and modern, comes the English language as regards length of words. Except in the word "honorificabilitudinitatibus"—which, though it exists in literature, is, of course, a mere manufactured piece of absurdity—we have, I believe, no word extending beyond seven syllables. To some European nations this may seem contemptible. In this respect, however, the old world can teach a lesson to the new. In a work to which I hope some time to make a more direct reference I have met with an Aztec word of thirty-two letters, "amatlacuicatlaxlanilli." It is satisfactory to learn that the significance of the word is worthy of its proportions. It means "payment received for having 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. Gallatin, in the "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," supplies from the Cherokee language a word even more portentous. This is "Winitawtgeinaliskawlungtanawnditsetsti," 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."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

The night porter at the work-house in Plumstead, England, who is seventy-four years old, has not been to bed in seven years. He sometimes dozes in his chair at the lodge-gate, but is seldom undisturbed for half an hour at a time, and the longest sleep he has had in seven years was one stretch of three hours.

After concluding his night-watch at the gate he goes on a day-watch as assistant porter at the work-house, and does this double task without relief or change for months together. His health is excellent.

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Chase County Courier

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 flour. 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 day's pain; "Ah, yes," said the man, "indeed, true! Her bill for two hundred is unpleasant!" —Sarah K. Bolton, in *Detroit Free Press*.

MISS STANLEY'S SCHOOL.

How She and "Uncle Guy" Conquered the Opposition.

Nov. 1, 1888.—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 my father say that to Uncle Guy the other day, "Charley Mills is Vice-President and Ben Wade is Treasurer. We met in Wat Tyler's barn, and when I made a speech and said, "Down with tyrants! and we won't be ruled by a woman!" all the boys shouted, "Hear! hear!"

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

Just before my 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 were 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 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 afterwards Wat told me if she had asked him, then and there, for his six-bladed, 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 morning, and I want you to repeat it after me—let it be the key-note of our life together this winter." Then she read: "My little children, let us not love in 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 sweet 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 frank face tells a story of honesty and bravery. You will be a strong help to me this winter, will you not?" why, he 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 recovered myself when I saw that Reub Colyer had written on his slate to me: "I'll lick you after school if you do that again."

Later.—We had an awful time at the meeting of the club. Wat resigned, and 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: "Tyler! 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 Guy all about the meeting, and he laughed and said something about Eve's daughter, which I thought was very

stupid for a lawyer, for there ain't a girl in the club. He seemed pretty curious about the new teacher—asked me all sorts of questions.

We have the next meeting of the club two weeks from to-day; in the meantime I 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 altogether too much for us. But ain't she smart! Charley Mills and I had a splendid scheme. There is a window in the ante-room where the girls put their dresses, and Miss Stanley always locked it during school-hours. Well, the window is about eight feet from the ground, and we got a rail off the fence, and then I pushed Charley, and he scratched and scrambled up with my help, until he could get hold of the sill, and finally got into the room. We thought it would be great fun, about the middle of the afternoon, for him to knock, and when the teacher opened the door, to step right out and make a bow to the school. We just rolled on the ground and laughed when we thought how scared Miss Stanley would be, and how the boys would laugh.

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 each day for a week; it will help you to remember to be on time." I was mad, but comforted myself with the thought of Charley. When we were all still, suddenly there came a rousing knock at the ante-room door, which made every one jump. I winked at the boys, and they knew that there was fun ahead. Miss Stanley took the key and opened the door just a little way, and said just as though it was the most natural thing 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 knows how 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-holiday.

Miss Stanley looked at him as if he 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 grieving 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 and cold, 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 napping.

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 helped Wat put the leg in spits, and then we broke the trap. Wat is going to try and tame the rabbit, and then give it to Miss Stanley.

We stayed until after nine o'clock, and after we had said good night and were all outside, Ben Wade said: "Three cheers for Miss Stanley!" and I tell you, we gave them with a will.

Dec. 20.—A great sorrow has come upon us! Miss Stanley has just told the school that after the twenty-fourth of December she is not going to teach 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 to-day, eh?" And I told him no; a good deal worse than that; Miss Stanley wasn't going to teach any more. He said: "What! Had the club put her out?" I guess if he was a boy, and just found a teacher who knew something, he wouldn't feel quite so chirked if that teacher left. When I told him so, he laughed, and said it was a hard case, 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 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 Europe, and when he does give a party, he does it up grand. He always boards to our house, and many a good ride I

get behind his pair of trotters. I asked him only the other day why he didn't take Miss Stanley out to ride, and his face got awful red. He gets mad at nothing sometimes, so I didn't say anything more about it.

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 helps Uncle Guy entertain us, and I never saw her so much pleased over anything. She laughs every time I say a word about it. I like the party too, but what's a fellow to do when the party is over, and his teacher is gone? The club met and drew up a set of resolutions, which we are to send to Miss Stanley. Uncle Guy helped us draw them up.

Dec. 26.—The boys all came to my house, and at eight we started for Uncle Guy's. The house looked splendid; all a blaze of light from the top to the bottom. When we got to the front door, nobody would ring. We all wanted to get in last. You see, we didn't often get to a grand party, and so we lost our courage.

At last I gave the bella pull. Instantly the door opened, and we all crowded into the hall. My mother stood in the 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 them? He don't belong in these parts. Then Sambo said: "Now, young gentlemen, walk down to de parlor."

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 always 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 presently," 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. We 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's 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 o'clock.

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."

We promised to do our best, but we are all sure that no school-boys ever lost so much as 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 commissariat, and is ready for service at a few minutes' notice, a few pounds of rice and a little *gnani* 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 reasonable hopes, therefore, of making him thoroughly efficient; but, in spite of every effort, the experiment had to be abandoned. The Burman is impracticable as regards routine and discipline. 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 condition. Marching to and fro on sentry is to him simply ridiculous; he can not be reconciled to the loss of his choker, even when guarding a powder magazine; and night, as he eagerly remarks, being allotted 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 Theebaw could collect more than thirty thousand muskets. One-third of these are more or less arms of precision, such as Remingtons and Sniders, while the rest are of the "Brown Bess" pattern, nearly all of which are unserviceable, and dangerous only to the persons who fire them off. To sum up, the Burmese army can not be relied on to deal successfully even with filibustering enterprises, such 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 Burma 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 results of collisions between the troops of the two States are concerned.—*National 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 the '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 errand to inquire concerning exploding chimneys. 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 fragments of glass."

"I have heard of an instance in which a chimney, after being cleaned, was placed in a saucer upon a pantry shelf. 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 million 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 supernatural."

"What is the cause of such explosions?" "They may be traced to a variety of causes. A lamp chimney, when heated, will sometimes break from unequal expansion. Carelessly made chimneys often vary in thickness, and thus the expansion by heat is unequal in different places; hence the breakage. But chimneys when not in use and other articles of glassware which explode suddenly, are improperly or imperfectly annealed. "Now, here are these instants," continued Mr. Roby, taking from the table a large square instand of solid crystal, "they are liable to break directly across the center as even as though cut by a diamond. They are so thick that they are cooled unevenly in the annealing process, and the weakest point is through the center. One may last a lifetime and one may break in a night, and the janitor or office boy be blamed 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 various forms to explode without warning and often with a sharp report. I remember that as much as forty years ago it was not uncommon for people to rush to the works, as pale as ghosts, saying that a dozen tumblers upon a shelf had exploded, and they were afraid that it foretold a death or other 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 in it."

"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 gentleman was greatly mystified."

"That's it," said Mr. Dougherty. "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."

"If this is the final process, much of 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 sell."

"How is the so-called 'unbreakable' glass annealed?" "That is done by dipping into hot oil instead of using the ovens. The process 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 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 Ranks.

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 jurisdiction, 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 employe of the people in any branch of the service has any tenure of office other than the will of the people declared 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 to assert the principle recognized by Jefferson and embodied by Jackson in his inaugural address, he will command the respect and confidence of his party, which, giving him a hearty support, can afford to leave to him on 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 no way hampered by the bill, its existence 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 hoped to find him, had he allowed the establishment of such precedents, he would have destroyed his own usefulness and impaired the usefulness of his party. But, instead, he has followed an established Democratic precedent 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 supremacy."

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 party 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 transported by rail to the place above the clouds where 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. Tribune*.

OFFICE-SEEKERS SHUT OUT.

President Cleveland's Private Secretary Enters into Details Regarding That Famous Pronouncement.

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 statements and applications, and such applications 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 contents with what he asks before Congress meets, 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 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 interview.

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 certain class of public men to saunter in with a group of friends, whom they expect the President to entertain. Some politicians are so 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 receptions each week.

In short, the President finds on eight months' trial that he can not afford the time to be everybody's friend. As it is, his experiences in this role would 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. Not an account 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, because 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 Tribune*.

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 conservatory of the wealthy private grower is not taxed.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THOUGHTS FOR THE OLD.

It is weary to be old: For the world has lost its beauty and is strangely drear and cold: And the wine of life is vanished and its drops alone are left: And the aged ones are lonely, as they linger sore bereft.

It is dreary to be old! To outlive one's strength and beauty like a story oft retold: Times and fashions change and weary, people grow beyond our reach: Memory fails, and footsteps falter; slow and stumbling 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 drawing near: It is drear and lonely waiting; it is blessed going home!

THE SABBATH.

A True Friend of the Hard-Working Laboring Man: The Highest Pledge of the Fraternity of the Bible Law: 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 Sabbath 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 weary 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 inclined as he would be, even if Sunday were to turn to him for his own use, 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 thousands of years ago, in the very morning of history, while as yet there was "no man to till the ground," and who in a forest of the needs of just such as he, Himself "rested on the seventh day and hallowed it." Little as he likely would 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 alike impositions of priestcraft. Indeed, if the truth were to come home to him that the Sabbath was really instituted 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 be likely to set him against it. Nevertheless, when with whatever 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 says: "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 the yawning horrors 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 follow 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 the 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 well themselves find out, some day. To spend Sunday in debauch, and on Monday morning have neither brain nor muscle for work, is no way to realize even the Communist idea of a day of rest, much less the Christian one.

It is fully true that, in this country the subject we are here considering had the most earnest attention, not only of Christian men, but of others. Of Christian men, first of all, however, 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 street-cars 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 we see what has followed! Even now we are not sure but 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 companies themselves. If Christian people were to set themselves earnestly to work in behalf of a reform in this particular they might find auxiliaries where they least expect to find them. Meantime, let them look to that in their own practice they do not stir feelings of wonder and reproach 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 favorite minister preaches; or one on a journey of business or pleasure may reach his destination, going and coming, a few hours earlier by taking a Sunday train.

Why Young Breeders Should Go Through a Regular Course of Research. 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 would-be beginner. Such a course has been already recommended to the rising generation of stock-breeders, and the advice, which may be here repeated, to make the best of every opportunity, is not only sound, but necessary. The object of this recurring to the subject is to extend the suggestion by adding the remark that the best examples for study are found in those animals, which make the best impression upon the inferior stock of the country. Take cattle, by way of illustration. One herd may consist wholly of splendid-looking animals, kept in high condition, and mostly fit for exhibition. Another herd, not so bloomy in condition, may still 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 not in appearance only, but in hereditary 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 number of crosses, produce cross-bred or grade animals of the most useful sort.

The C. L. S. C. A Statement of the Aims and Plans of This Useful and Popular Educational Enterprise.

In the summer of 1878, at Lake Chataqua in Northwestern New York, was formally organized the Chataqua 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 poor. There are multitudes who would like to renew the pleasures of study, and every one feels the very great importance of a systematic, wisely-ordered course of reading. The demand had long been 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 finished education to an uneducated person, but that so much time will be spent with thoughtful and wisely-chosen 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 favorite 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 assemblies 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 steps to complete self-mastery in Christ, before you venture to criticize your brethren. You may know a brother or sister who has some faults that are annoying to you, but you have faults equally troublesome to another, probably. Forbear as you need forbearance, forgive as you hope for forgiveness. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."—Golden Rule.

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HOW WILL THEY LIVE?

A Social Problem that Demands an Immediate and Satisfactory Answer. "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 solving similar problems. The bride's father, if he can afford it, will stand in 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-law is quite ready to assume it. This will be bad for the son-in-law and the bride; but it will not be the first case of the kind.

In another solution of the problem the young man's father carries the load. But he, too, may be compelled to drop it, before the young couple can take it up. And to complicate the situation, every day that anybody else carries it makes it more difficult for them to do so. The habit of eating unearned bread is as demoralizing when it is eaten off a mahogany table with an accompaniment of silver and china and glass as it is when taken at the back door and eaten without butter. When the young couple are thrown on their own resources the old problem recurs with additional emphasis: "How will they live?"

Regularly enough no one seems to think for a moment of answering "on their income." The suggestion that two persons can live on six hundred dollars a year seems as visionary and impracticable as the proposition to flood the Desert of Sahara or establish telephonic communication with the moon. Such an income barely suffices to keep the young man of the period in cigars and gloves, while the young woman could hardly keep her head decently covered—or uncovered—for it. How then could they manage to carry on a household with so insignificant a sum? Preposterous!

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 today 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.

The Owl and the Farmer, and Other 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 Provocation?"

"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 Brutal Geese put to Death.

Moral: Any Brawler who may be Shot while Plundering a Citizen's House should Promptly complain to the nearest Magistrate. The Average Jury will make it Warm for the Shooter.

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 Hurling 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, "I was about to suggest that your own neck was altogether too short, and that you are Sadly in Need of new Tail-Feathers."

MORAL:—Don't criticize 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 Stock 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 Church Press notes a growing disposition among Episcopians to call in question the utility of Sunday schools.

THE DAIRY.

A new disease has suddenly appeared 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.—Board'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 hogs 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 steam 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 unequalled power for absorbing water. It is said one pound of gelatine will take up ten pounds of water.

DAIRYING IN MEXICO.

The herd comprising the milk 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 corrals for the cows. Nearly all the milking 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 ordinary (milk) draws the small amount of milk the animal gives, milking one teat at a time.

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 quartillo that he pays cash for every morning, deriving his profit from the water he adds. The average quantity given by native cows is three "cuartillos" (or pints) per head at a milking.

The goats, held by the horns by a boy or man, are milked from behind and between their legs, the milking requiring not more than four minutes. They 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 spoiled Dutch cheese. Churning is, for the most part, performed by rubbing 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. Good 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 Manufactured.

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 to thirty minutes, when the coloring 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 six 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 made more easy. It is next pressed for twenty hours, then steeped in brine for from three to six days. The brine is made in the proportion of nine pounds of water to two and a quarter pounds of salt; but care is necessary in the salting operation to see 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 benefited 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, 8 1/2 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.—Sartford 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 is 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 parts 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 Household.

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 it on again immediately.—Ex.

A Teaspoonful Three Times a Day: Farmer (to physician): "If you give 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 soft-soap kettle in the lane, an' done a few chores 'bout the house, she complained of feelin' kinder tired. I shouldn't be surprised if her blood was out of order. I guess she needs a dose of medicine."—Ex.

Much of the swill fed to pigs is allowed to become too sour before using. This is particularly 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 be come thoroughly soured, and but slightly soured; never until it "carries a head" or bubbles rise and burst on the surface.—Ex.

THE HIRED MAN.

A Number of Points to Be Considered by Employers.

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 into contact with the boys on the farm. He 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? 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.

THE CATTLE KINGS. THE GREAT EMPORIUM! J. W. FERRY

They Continue Their Work at St. Louis. 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 Brislin in the chair. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

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

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the adoption of a law that shall provide for the appointment by the President of the United States of a commission of five members who shall be charged with the duty of suppressing and containing 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 best 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.

Resolved, That it is an accepted fact that the passage of apparently healthy cattle from the coast country and lowlands communicates a disease called splenic or Spanish fever to the cattle of the higher altitudes, and the fact in connection with this disease is that cattle coming from low altitudes after having been kept for a limited time in the higher altitudes do not communicate 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 are not uniform in some States and Territories they are virtually an interdiction upon interstate commerce; in others onerous taxes are imposed thereon.

Resolved, That your committee are of the opinion that these conflicting regulations, some of them arbitrary and difficult if not impracticable to be complied with, will, if persisted in, prove disastrous to the cattle interests of the country, and will greatly diminish the value of cattle in certain localities and augment them in others, by disturbing also the normal law of trade and obstructing its avenues, so that monopolies are built up at the expense of the consumer. In view of these facts, your committee would most respectfully recommend that this convention request Congress to pass such laws as will place the whole control and jurisdiction with the general Government, giving authority to establish quarantine regulations within proper boundaries, and to set apart from the lands belonging to the United States such quarantined grounds as shall be ample protection and best promote and subservise the cattle interests of the entire country.

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 Brislin 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-pneumonia and other foreign diseases which may be brought to or exist among the cattle of the United States.

Adjourning.

Fourth Day. St. 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 which touching reference was made to the death of Vice President Hendricks. Before proceeding to business resolutions were presented by Mr. King, of Utah, expressive of the 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 telegraph.

Messrs. Brislin, of Idaho, Moore, of Colorado, Thornton, of New Mexico, Swan, of Wyoming, and Fryor, 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 taken up.

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 breeders, the one leaving the matter in the hands of Congress without restriction. 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 externalizing diseases, and were united when they sang "We are coming, Grover Cleveland, three hundred thousand strong, shouting the battle cry of quarantine." After debate a vote was taken on Ryerson's substitute, and it was adopted without dissent.

The third resolution of the committee's report requested Congress to adopt measures providing for the regulation by quarantine for splenic 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 230 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 Hancock the paper was adopted as part of the report of the Committee on Resolutions to be forwarded to Congress. Adjourning.

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 17,313 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 the net increase to the pension roll was 2,239 names, an increase in value of \$8,069,838. There were paid out \$30,362 on account of arrears of pension. Since 1861 968,840 claims for pension have been presented, of which number 550,897 have been allowed, aggregating in value \$744,040,541. The report shows that of the whole number of invalid claims filed 53 per cent. have been allowed; of the widows 55 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 1873 68,506 claims of this class have been filed, 34,673 by the surviving soldiers and sailors, and 43,833 by the widows of those who served in that war. Of this number 69,568 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 claims.

The Commissioner suggested that an increased 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 widespread feeling that the limitation imposed by section 2 of the act of March 3, 1879, is unjust in its operation and says that if a soldier was entitled to a pension at any time prior to July 1, 1880, no good reason 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 unwisely 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 addition to 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 established in every 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 demand of partisans beyond the office old employees were cut adrift and zealous and ruffian placed in their stead. Leaves of absence were granted that the active men of the party might dominate over the elections. Wholesale discharges were made for partisan ends, and a tide of men and money was poured by this office into the sections where a political struggle was progressing. It was widely proclaimed that the pension system of the United States, this vast and unmatched beneficence, depended for its continuance on partisan success. The glory of a noble gratitude was masquerade as a party accomplishment, and men were taught that the immense sums levied on all our borders, a grateful reward for the veteran soldier 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, to destroy these delusions. He retained special examiners and medical examiners of opposite political beliefs. He sought to have all parties represented among the employees, 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 party 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 regret, may be allowed without danger to aid in its application and disbursement."

Burning Out Vies.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 27.—A fire on the corner of Basin and Poydras streets early this morning destroyed a number 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 than any place in the city. In rummaging 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 legs and arms were burned entirely off. The corpse was finally identified as Edward J. Murphy, who arrives 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 around his waist in a belt, and a portion of these were found on his body.

St. Louis Thanksgiving.

St. Louis, November 28.—Business was suspended generally throughout the city today. The banks, the Merchants' Exchange and the large business houses were closed as well as the civil courts and public offices. The day was appropriately observed by the local militia by a grand review 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. 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 forayed by companies into two battalions.

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 great 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 Karagevitch, is on every tongue, and a renewal of 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 Serbia. The country will be temporarily occupied by Austrian troops if such a course is deemed necessary to prevent the accession of Prince Peter Karagevitch. Everything seems now most unfavorable to Serbia. Her attack upon Widin by the northern division of the army has been repulsed; the central division has been stoutly resisted from Stryva, and the southern division was 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 to the Bulgarian advance. The result 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. Sixty-four Servian officers have been killed or wounded. Five hundred starving Servians have submitted to the Bulgarians on the frontier.

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 out of their 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 to 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 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 rear is continually harassed by Bulgarian cavalry, but no serious encounter has yet been reported. The Servian general headquarters have been moved back to Pirot, in Serbia, and twelve miles back of the frontier, when they were advanced to Tsaribrod last Sunday afternoon. A state of semi-panic exists at Belgrade, and the Landsturm has been summoned to prepare immediately for active service.

SOFIA, November 25.—The Servians attacked 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 retreating from their positions at Terni. The Bulgarians have advanced to the frontier. Widin 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 Convention 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 legislation to protect the cattle industry in all its branches and then gave to Mr. Irus Coy, of Chicago, who had prepared an elaborate paper on the subject.

Speaking for the exchange, Mr. Coy expressed decided opposition to the Animal Industry bill as now in operation, and calculated to create a panic in the cattle industry instead of lasting benefits, inasmuch as the industry was practically at the mercy of the veterinarians given to sensation, and reports of pleuro-pneumonia, when nothing worse than lung fever, the result of overdriving was in sight. The speaker cited several instances of far-reaching and most disastrous panics created by the stupidity of so-called Government experts. He asserted that there never has been west of the Alleghany Mountain 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 adjourned?" significantly asked the speaker. Mr. Coy proposed to remedy other than the recommendation of active measures, such as the destruction of 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 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 was being ready to report, the convention adjourned.

Dividing the Receipts.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The managers of the billiard tournament which closed yesterday on Saturday night held a meeting yesterday and decided that the ties should not be played off, but that the stakes and receipts be divided among the players as follows: Vignaux, \$8,500, 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 donates \$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, mosaics, 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 artist!

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 unflinching and unsuspecting 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. Ingenious youth would there find the epitaphs 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 historians, Washington Irving and Prescott and Motley; and of such orators as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster; and of your men of genius like Nathaniel Hawthorne 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 Whitier, 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 invited for words dictated by that profound admiration for America which with me is not a feeling of yesterday, but has been expressed by me in many public places in England for more than twenty years.—Brooklyn Magazine.

Bees Foretelling Thunderstorms.

The *Natur*, a German scientific journal, contains an article by Herr Emeriger, of Laningen, on German bees as storm warners. From numerous observations, the writer advances, tentatively, the theory that on the approach of thunderstorms bees, excited and harmless, become overtaken and exceedingly irritable, and will at once attack any one, even their usual attendant, 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 Economic 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 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 Leipzig. 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 of 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 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 drying-room. The cakes are crushed and sifted, 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 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 Louisiana 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 the most readily. 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 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. Times.

—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.

Table with market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BACON, LARD, WOOL, POTATOES, and various other commodities. Includes sub-sections for KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, and CHICAGO.

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