County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOEMBER 26, 1885.

NUMBER 8.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COMMISSIONER BLACK, of the Pension Office, has issued an order forbidding clerks to answer correspondence relating to pension claims. All such must be sent to the Commissioner, by whom they will

be answered promptly.

MARQUIS TSENG, the Chinese Ambassador, was reported as very much irritated at the outrages inflicted on Chinamen in America, and failing to obtain damages, would advise his Government to place onerous duties on American products and adopt other methods of reprisal.

THE following dispatch from Captain Lee, acting agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency in the Indian Territory, was sent to Washington on the 17th: "All of the cattle of the cattle companies have been removed from the reservation. Thousands of cattle have been turned loose in Oklahoma to graze. One hundred and twenty boomers have been arrested and brought to Fort Reno within the past ten days and troops are still out."

THE old Naval Retiring Board at Washington has been dissolved and a new one formed, composed of Rear Admiral John L. Warden and Captain A. W. Weaver; Medical Directors, Thomas J. Turner, William T. Hood and Captain Richard W. Meade.

THE Post-office Department has been advised that upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Road all the Trans-Atlantic mails from England will be forwarded over that road and that a new British line of steamers will be established from the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific for Australia.

THE Department of State has been advised of the reappearance of cholera in Gibraltar. .

SIX local jobbers in certain brands of tobacco were arrested and fined in New Haven, Conn., recently, for selling goods

under the lottery and prize schemes.

The autopsy of the brain of McCullough, the actor, at Philadelphia, proved the correctness of the diagnosis of Dr. Engel, the attendant physician. All parties were sat-

issied and the tomb was closed.

JOSEPH DION, the billiard player, has benn taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York, and placed in the insane ward. Dr. George Cliff, under whose treatment he has been since his return from Woodberry, L. I., a few weeks ago, says that he is insane. The cause was thought to be in-

MRS. LOUD was granted a divorce from her husband, the State street, Boston, banker, on the ground of cruel treatment.

THE Grand Jury of Monmouth, N. J., recently found fifty-three indictments against persons who sold pools last summer on the was fined \$350 and costs, which he The same penalty would be inflicted in the

GOTTLIEB VARTZ, aged thirty-eight, a workman in the Empire Brewery in West Tenth street, New York, fell into a vat of boiling malt the other afternoon and was scalded to death.

DR. WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM, a promi nent New York physician, killed himself recently by shooting himself through the head. It was not known whether it was an accident or suicide.

AT New York, the other afternoon, the front wall of Isaac's plaster mill, No. 238 Hume street, destroyed by fire on the morning of November 11, was seen to totter, and a second later it fell outward with a terrible crash. Five workmen were buried in the ruins and very seriously injured. CHARLES MCLEAN and Patrick Boyle both of whom were burned at the fire at the works of the Philadelphia Lubric Company, died from their injuries.

THE notorious Pastor Downs of the Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, has been dismissed and barred out of the building. His adherents formed a new organization.

THE Associated Cutlery Manufacturers of the United States met at New York on the 20th. Resolutions were adopted protesting against foreign competition and undervaluation.

RABBI B. M. BROWNE, of New York, recently denounced the action of the Pittsburgh Hebrew convention. He said it in no way represented the Jews and that its main purpose was to remove the fundamental tenets of the Mosaic law, circumcision, the Sabbath and the Bible.

BENJAMIN H. LONGNECKER, Director of the Poor of Lancaster County, Pa., who embezzled \$6,000 and disappeared last March, has been found dead in Los Angeles,

THE WEST.

In the insane asylum investigation at Chicago on the 18th, Dr. Kiernan testified that when he took charge of the asylum a year ago he found patients tied with ropes and in straight jackets, other patients were covered with sores tied up with filthy rags infested with vermin and maggots. Other witnesses testified to similar neglect and abuse of patients by attendants.

WHILE the night shift were at work in the North Vernon (the Colly) mine at Bessimer, Wis., on the Lake Shore Road in the Gogebie iron range, an immense volume of ore fell upon them. Herman Huppert, Charles Wangstead, Herman Huppert, jr., and Charles Rough were instantly killed and several others were injured.

A SEVERE storm was reported raging on the Illinois shore of Lake Michigan on the night of the 18th, and the sea was running very high. Several disasters were re-

A LOCAL freight train went into a creek near Indianapolis, Ind., recently, danger-

ously injuring three train hands. WILL N. KING, a Red Cloud, Neb., editor, got ninety days in jail and was fined \$100 and costs for a murderous assault on Dr.

Two dwarfs were married at Greenfield, O., the other day. They were John Kelly, aged twenty-six, whose height is fortyfive inches, and Miss Annie Duffin, aged twenty-three, measuring three feet six

JAMES DEMPSEY, who recently arrived at Helena, M. T., from Fort McGinnis, tells a pitiable story of his two companions being levoured by wolves while on their way cross the mountains. Their names were John Hoag and Jacob Scheller. Dempsey says he climbed a tree and saw his two companions torn to picces and devoured. He says Hoag was a resident of Cleveland, O., and Scheller of Lafayette, Ind.

DURING the recent recount of the city vote for Mayor of Indianapolis it was discovered that all the ballots of the first precinct, Eighteenth Ward, had been stolen. Mr. Cottrel, Democratic candidate for Mayor, then made an affidavit that they had been stolen by Charles Smith, Republican committeeman, and G. W. Hill, inspector of that ward. They

were both arrested and gave bail. SAN DIEGO, Cal., on the 13th, celebrated the opening of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to the Pacific coast.

Ex-Judge Vincent, of New Mexico, was recently married to Miss Mary Lee Ridgely, at Springfield, Ill.

GOVERNOR EDMUND C. Ross, of New Mexico, in his first annual report, dwells upon the fact that immigration into the territory is restricted by fear as to the validity of land titles there. He recites how Spanish and Mexican grants have been made to cover tracts vastly larger than was originally intended, and that great quantities of land have been fraudulently entered through forgery and perjury.

CITY ATTORNEY H. B. SMITH, of Butte,

M. T., committed suicide recently. In Pike County, Ind., recently, a lady teacher named Kelly whipped a child till it died. She was jailed.

A DISPATCH from Denver of the 10th says: Colorow, with fourteen lodges and 500 ponies, camped on the Yampa River, twenty-five miles above Cross Mountain, burned the cattle ranges along the trail, leaving 75,000 cattle without feed. The Indians are slaughtering thousands of elk, deer and antelopes for their hides, leaving the carcasses to rot. The settlers were much incensed and threatened to extermi-

nate the Indians. MORMONS at Franklin, Idaho, recently resisted United States Deputy Marshals, who had arrested a polygamist. In the meles one of the Mormons was shot and

wounded and two or three others arrested. Ex-Mayor Bownan, of East St. Louis, on the night of the 20th, was shot from behind by some unknown assassin, and in-stantly killed. The ball entered the base of his brain. The assassin was supposed to be one of his political enemies.

FIRE broke out in the Eric County (O.) infirmary the other night and destroyed the main building, and five of the ninetyeight inmates perished in the flames. They were all in the northwest wing of the races at Monmouth Park, and Philip Daley building, where the fire originated. The loss amounted to about \$20,000.

A CLOUD-BURST in Devil's Canvon, pear San Bernardino, Cal., the other night, destroyed the toll road for some distance. The gatekeeper and his family barely escaped drowning. Damages from floods were also reported from many other points in California.

A SILVER CLIFF (Col.) special says: The Coroner's Jury which had been investigating the Bull Domingo disaster has found Superintendent Foss guilty of criminal negligence.

THE SOUTH.

A DISASTROUS boiler explosion occurred ecently at the gin house and corn mill of Robert Belson, on Ash Creek, six miles north of Hubbard City, Tex. The fireman and miller were killed, and both buildings, standing some distance apart, completely wrecked.

A RECENT telegram announces that Deputy United States Marshal H. W. Rogers had been shot and fatally wounded in Harlan County, Ky., by an unknown asssassin, who fired through a window at which Rogers was standing. He had been threatened by parties whom he had arrested for violating the revenue laws.

THE business portion of the town of Hazelhurst, Miss., was destroyed by fire the other night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, while the insurance is small. THE subscriptions received at Galveston

in aid of the sufferers by the late fire, amounted on the 18th to \$85,000. AT a convention of the Episcopal diocese of Easton, Md.. Dr. George Williamson

Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, was elected Bishop, to succeed the late Bishop Lay. THE colored female seminary building at Quitman, Ga., was destroyed by an incen-

diary fire the other morning. The people of the town objected to the location of the school in their midst and an attempt had been made to assassinate the Principal. ANDREW BRUON, late President of the Hot Springs (Ark.) National Bank, in-

dicted for false entries on the bank's books and swearing false returns to the Comptroller of the Currency, has been acquitted in the United States Court. THE steamboat Poplar Bluffs was burned

the other evening on the Ouachita River, at the mouth of the Black River. She was loaded with cotton. Loss, \$36,000; insur-

ance, \$30,000.

THE Bulgarians, on the 18th, after desperate fighting, captured the Servian positions which were menacing Slivnitza. Prince Alexandria led the Bulgarian columns in person.

MEETINGS of French residents were held in various places in America on the 17th, and Riel's hanging was denounced. THE Queen of England signed the procla-

mation dissolving Parliament on the 18th. Writs for a new election have been posted. THE Porte has formally protested to the powers against the invasion of Bulgaria by Servia and declaring that Turkey reserves her military rights in Bulgarian

Morisini was reported reconciled to his son-in-law, Hulskamp, the coachman, and on Morisini's return from Europe he would set him up in business.

THE King of the Samoa Islands has tion in the National Museum.

armed launches and heavy guns on board the steamers. The British lost four men cilled and twenty-seven wounded. Minhala was the most strongly fortified position on the river.

THE banking firm of Rubein & Bing, Copenhagen, Denmark, has suspended with heavy liabilities.

JAPAN has joined the international metrical convention. HERR HELDT, the first workingman's

fighting had taken place.

tirely destroyed. LIEUTENANT GREELY, of Arctic fame, ectured in Edingburg the other night, before the Scottish Geographical Society. He urged further explorations in the direction of Franz Josef Land. The Earl of Rose-

berry followed in a few remarks. THE relations between France and China were reported strained. The Chinese were delaying the completion of a commercial

THE Governor-General of Cuba has been officially notified of the killing of the three banditti. Mander, Parent West Parent Wes Andres Yera, by the troops.

the Sultan for aid turns out to have been misunderstood. Instead of an appeal for protection against Servia, it was a formal demand upon Turkey to carry out the pro-visions of the Berlin treaty and prevent Russia from trespassing upon Bulgarian soil. This was in view of the massing of Russian troops on the frontier.

CONSUL GENERAL MICHAEL JUAREZ, of Spain, has received through the Spanish Minister at Washington notice that all ports in Spain are declared free from cholera. Therefore the authorities will issue clean bills of health to all vessels

BUSINESS failures throughout the country for the week ended November 19 numbered for the United States 212, Canada 28, as against 230 the week previous. The increase was principally in the Western and Pacific States and Canada.

THE LATEST.

Boston, November 21.-At yesterday's session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Governor Robie, of Maine, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Congress, under the provisions of the constitution which authorize it to regulate commerce between the States, in duty bound to enact a law and provide for its enforcement, which will break up the monopolies which are a burden to the farmers." It was voted to hold the next meeting at Philadelphia in November, 1889.

WASHINGTON, November 21 .- It is nov stated that the heads of other departments will shortly follow Secretary Manning's example in requiring clerks to be at their desks at nine o'clock. It is understood to be the President's wish that the Government obtain as much service as possible from his employes during the working hours prescribed by law, and the present move-ment is thought to originate with him. In addition to the watches at the door Secretary Manning has, it is said, posted detectives in the halls to see that employes do not waste their time during business hours.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 21 .- A sensation was caused in this city to-day among the members of the order of Knights of Pythias on the fact becoming known that Mike Bren, Secretary of No. 99 Endowment rank, that order was short in his accounts something like \$500. The officers of the lodge have been engaged looking into the matter, and at noon to-day the above facts developed.

MATTOON, ILL., November 21.-The City Council has shut down on skating rinks. A proposed ordinance granting them special license was defeated. The City Attorney says they can now run only after paying \$5 a day, the license required of all amuse-ments. The people generally approve this

DE Soto, Mo., November 21 .- When the Texas express train, No. 603, arrived here last night at 10:15 Mr. S. J. Hinkle, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, of Piedmont, Mo., was taken off dead. He went to St. Louis yesterday morning, presumably for medical treatment for asthma. His actions from the time the train left Jefferson Barracks were strange and attracted the attention of trainmen. He carried a small hand-satchel, in which were half a dozen bottles of medicine and a bottle of whisky. Two bottles contained ether and one was very nearly empty. His wife was tele-graphed for and will be here early this morning. The papers found on his person that he was, or had been, a Ma son. The Coroner was immediately notified and an inquest will be held to-morrow. The theory of suicide has been advanced, but is

not generally conceded. HOT SPRINGS, ARK., November 20. Peter Watkins, colored, who murdered his wife at Richmond, last spring, was hauged to-day at that place.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

RECENTLY a requisition from the Govrnor of Iowa to the Governor of Kansas was filed in the executive office for Le made a present to President Cleveland of Grand Byington, charged with having ata number of articles of Samoan manufac-ture, which have been placed on exhibi-money from one N. B. Moore. The requisition of the Governor of Iowa was issued THE British forces in Burmah have car- upon indictment based upon an affidavit ried the forts in the vicinity of Minhala made by N. B. Moore, who resides in Page and captured the city after three hours' County, Iowa, in which Byington is firing from the floating batteries and the charged with attempting to extort \$2,000 armed launches and heavy guns on board from Moore to shield the latter from prose-

It is stated that Rogers & Rogers have iscovered the whereabouts of young Fred Brown, a representative of their firm, who disappeared from Topeka some time ago and who was believed by some to have en murdered, as with him were missing eral thousand dollars of the firm's ney. It is also stated that arrange-HERR HELDT, the first workingman's candidate ever selected, was chosen for the Holland Parliament on the 18th.

The Essex and Kingsville (Ont.) stage, ents for the young man's arrest and re-

in which was a number of passengers, was attacked by highwaymen the other night.

The robbers, who were not mounted, fired five shots at the driver, who whipped up the horses and succeeded in escaping.

The German Reichstag was opened on the 19th. The Emperor's speech was constitution of the State Penitentiary at Lansing, funder the act of Februser was constituted by the construction of the State Penitentiary at Lansing, funder the act of Februser was constituted by the construction of the State Penitentiary at Lansing, funder the act of Februser was predected by highwaymen the other night. the 19th. The Emperor's speech was congratulatory and hopeful.

DISPATCHES of the 19th stated that the Servian invasion of Bulgaria had been considerably checked. Further desultory

THE jury in the case of Willie Baldwin, THE town of Minhla in Burmah caught charged with the murder of his sister at fire after the bombardment and was en- Atchison, found him guilty of murder in the first degree. Miss Baldwin was found dead in her room last spring, having been killed by the use of chloroform.

JOHN M. CROWELL, who for so many years has been the terror of evil-doers in the United States Mail Department for the District of Kansas, has tendered his resignation. It is stated that his resignation was a surprise to the officials at Washingon, who are endeavoring to persuade him

banditti, Mendez, Ramon Hernandez and the Santa Fe Road recently was an officer from Sedgwick County, who had in charge The authorities at Kielwere reported to a prisoner when the adject which are received renewed instructions to the received renewed re have received renewed instructions to order German-American citizens to quit the Island of Foehr.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S recent appeal to the Sultan for aid turns out to have been the Sultan for aid tu at night the prisoner was found concealed in a shock of corn in a field northeast of

the city. The prisoner is charged with embezzling \$600 from a firm in Wichita. Post-office changes in Kansas for the week ended November 14: Established, Bird City, Cheyenne County, Charles J. Kemdt, postmaster; Norcatur, Decatur County, Jonathan D. Riggs. Discontinued, Berwick, Saline County; Elvenia,

Wabaunsee County; Key West, Coffey THE Missouri Pacific Railroad Company celebrated the completion of their new freight depot at Atchison by giving a ball and reception in honor of the editors of

Northwestern Kansas. THE Wa-Keeney Land-office is reported doing an immense business. One day last month there were 158 entries, or 25,280 acres, and one night recently the four hotels were full, and sixty-five land-seekers slept in a livery barn for lack of better acommodations.

THE contract for the new Orphans' Home

has been let to an Atchison firm. TOPEKA has been selected as the next place of meeting of the National Educational Association.

An ex-convict by the name of White, who had been doing a wholesale business of horse stealing in Kansas, was recently traced to St. Joseph, Mo., and arrested. SEVERAL ricks of hay were burned the other day just west of Salt Creek, in Wilson County, by the grass catching fire from a passing locomotive, and a few days later a lot more hav was burned between Fredonia and New Albany from the same

cause. THE residence of a colored man named Wilson was recently burned at Parsons. His family narrowly escaped.

THE Governor has appointed delegates to the Farmers' National Congress at Indianapolis, Ind., the following gentlemen: At large, A. W. Smith, McPherson County; Joshua Wheeler, Jefferson County. First Congressional District, J. S. Codding and Matt Edmonds; Second District, Wiley Bolinger and F. D. Coburn; Third District E. M. Hewins and Daniel McTaggart; Fourth District. J. W. Johnson and D. W. Finney; Fifth District, R. W. Jenkins and B. F. Wallace; Sixth District, Charles A. Norton and Robert H. Zimmerman; Seventh District, H. C. St. Clair and T. D. Foulk.

THE steam mill at Coyville was recontly burned together with 4,000 bushels of grain.

THE total school population of Shawnee County is 14,505; average salary paid male teachers, \$52.36; average salary of female teachers, \$44.06 per month; number of school buildings in the county, 97; number of school rooms, 145; estimated value of school property, \$302,000. A NEARLY fatal accident happened at

the State House, Topeka, the other afternoon. John Dowding, a stone mason, was working in the Senate Chamber on a platform twenty feet above the floor, when he fell, striking on his head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

It is stated that applications are pouring in to Governor Martin, who is manager of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, for admission into that institution, no less than fifteen transportations having been sent out one day recently to old soldiers whose applications have been approved. The Soldiers' Home will not be completed until next April, but temporary barracks have been sufficiently completed to take care of those needing immediate admission.

A RECENT fire in Comanche County deseroyed a large quantity of hay, corn and

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

given below by counties, compared with 1880:

Increase of Nearly Four Hundred Thousand in Five Years. TOPEKA, KAN., November 17.—The State Board has completed the census of the State,

Counties.	Year 1885.	Year 1880.
Allen	14,733 13,192	11,307
Anderson	13,192	9,059 26,674
AtchisonBarber.	27,636 7,868	2,661
Barton.	10,136 24,168 15,954	2,661 10,319
Bourbon	15,954	19,595 12,819 18,587
Butler	27,018	18,587 6,081
Chautauqua	27,018 7,347 15,021	11,072
Chase	16.856	11,072 21,905 12,320
	20,174	15,346
Coffey Comanche Cowley Crawford Davis Decatur	20,174 16,205 2,579 29,555	11,438 None
Cowley	29,555	21,539
Davis.	25,378 8,672	16,854 6,994
Decatur	4,067 20,366 13,040	4,180 14,973 14,258 21,706 2,409
Dickinson	13,040	14,258
	25.002	21,706
Ellis	3,519 14,243 5,046	10,625
EllisEllsworth		10,625 6,179 8,494
Finney	1,487 7,778 22,182 2,889	None
Ford	7,778	3,125
Graham	2,889	16,800 4,258 10,550 4,133
Harper	15,428 14,921	10,550
Harvey	14,921 16,787 1,799 13,213	11,554
Jackson	13,213	1,704
Greenwood Harper Harvey Hodgeman Jackson Jefferson	11,000	11,554 1,704 10,718 15,564 7,477
Johnson	15,604	16,864
Labette	9,933	3,713
Leavenworth	18,938 15,604 9,933 29,144 42,799 17,157 22,922 17,896	16,864 3,713 22,736 32,360
Lincoln	8,269 17,157	8,582 15,299 17,327 12,457 16,135
Lyon Marion	22,922	17,327
Marshall	17,896 21,532 20,248	16,135
Marshall	20,248	
Miami	17,867 14,556 25,865	17,818 14,913 18,217 9,266
Montgomery	10 013	18,217
Morris. Nemaha. Neosho	18,047 18,868 3,096 6,508	
Neosho	18,868	15,124 3,722 7,202 19,643
Ness Norton	6,508	7,202
Osborne	26,183 12,728	19,643 12,518
Osage Osborne Ottawa Pawnee	12,728 12,740 5,416	10,308
Phillips		19,545 12,518 10,308 5,396 12,017 16,347
Pottawatomie		16,347
Rawlins	2,043	None
Republic	20,294	12,824 14,913
Rice	6,064 2,043 20,294 17,540 11,939	0 909
Riley	12,142 7.796 3,973	10,430 8,113
Rush	3,973	
Russell	6,665 15,321	7,351 18,810
Saline Sedgwick Shawnee	15,321 36,522 40,579 2,205 14,745	18,753 29,092 1,567
Sheridan	2,205	1,567
SmithStafford		12 885
Sumner	32,889	4,755- 20,812 2,585 8,757 14,910
Trego	32,889 1,886 10,970 20,753	8,757
Washington	20.753	14,910

These figures are from the Assessor's returns up to March 1, 1885. Since that date it is estimated that there has been an increase of at least 100,000

PROTECTION OF THE BORDER. the Bureau of Steam Engineering was made Governor Martin Writes a Letter Urging Some Action in the Matter.

TOPEKA, November 17 .- Regarding the protection of settlers in Southwest Kansas

Governor Martin Writes a Letter Urging Some Action in the Matter.

Topeka, November 17.—Regarding the protection of settlers in Southwest Kansas from the Indians, Governor Martin writes the Kansas Representatives as follows:

My Dear Sirs:—I address you, as the representatives of Kansas, on a subject of grave interest to many of the citizens of this State. As you know, a very large population has, within the past year, settled in the counties of Barber, Comanche, Clark, Meade, Seward, Finney and Hamilton. These counties are located in Southwestern Kansas, adjoining or near the Indian Territory. The citizens who have occupied them are there by invitation of the United States Government. They are peaceable, industrious, intelligent people. Thousands of them served in the ranks of the Union army during the late civil war, and they are, one and all, justly entitled to the protection of the Government has located several tribes of Indians. Many of these Indians are savage, turbulent and dangerous. The fact that they will be pesceable next week or next month. So long as they are where they are peaceable to-day, is no guarantee that they will be uneasy and apprehensive. Indian relationship to prevent an invasion of the borders of Kansas are left exposed and defenseless, the people of the counties lying next the Indian Territory will be uneasy and apprehensive. Indian raids are possible at any time. There is nothing to prevent an invasion of the borders of Kansas can not afford to maintain a standing army on its southwestern fronter in order to keep the Indians within the boundaries of their territory, and it should not be expected to maintain such an army in order to protect our citizens from its resulting horrors. The State of Kansas can not afford to maintain the boundaries of their territory, and it should not be expected to maintain such an army in order to protect our citizens of Southwestern Kansas unless the General Government establishes at least two military posts on or near our southern boundary line. One po

Indian raids, but to such an assurance of protection as will inspire confidence among them and prevent that apprehension which breeds panic. And such assurance can not be given unless military posts are established and maintained along the southwestern borders of Kansas.

I do not know by what authoray such posts are located and maintained. If the action of Congress is required, I trust that you will, at the earliest possible moment, introduce and urge the passage of a bill having this end in view. If the posts can be established by the order of the President, or of the General commanding the army. I hope you will urge upon these officers the vital importance of prompt action, but of such adequate safeguards as will inspire confidence and prevent alarm and panic.

Joun A. Martin.

CAPITAL PICK-UPS.

A Batch of News of More or Less Interest From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 20.-Colonel C. G. McCauley, Commandant of the marine corps, in his annual report says the Panamaexpedition showed in the strongest manner what he had for years stated to the department, that the marine corps had not enough officers and men. All the shore stations were nearly stripped and left without adequate protection, and the guards were withdrawn from many ships, which gave rise to much inconvenience. Some of the Captains of the corps have been twenty-one years in that grade, and several First Lieutenants. have been twenty years in the service. Unless some increase in the higher grades is made and a better distribution of the numbes of officers allowed, this condition of affairs must continue to the great discouragement of ambitious and professional pride. Colonel McCauley recommends that the corps be increased by 500 privates. He submits estimates amounting to \$918,841

for the next fiscal year.

Washington, November 19.—In the gossip current about the formation of the House committees there is a report that Mr. House committees there is a report that Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, does not care to retain the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, but would like to exchange it for a place on the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Hatch has hitherto taken a good deal of interest in the committee, and the only explanation offered for his willingness to let go the chairmanship is the feeling he entertains toward the new Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Colman. It is no secret that Mr. Hatch not only favored another candidate, but came very near preventing the Missouri delegation from indorsing Mr. Colman. That Mr. Bland will be continued at the head of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures will be continued at the head of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures is generally conceded. Changes in the membership of the House, however, will oblige the Speaker to associate with Mr. Bland almost entirely new material. There are only three of the old members of this committee returned. It is apparent, therefore, that Mr. Carlisle can, if he chooses, retain the defender of the silver dollar in his chairmanship, and make up a commithis chairmanship, and make up a commit-tee which will be friendly to the silver leg-islation desired by the Administration. There is little doubt that Mr. O'Neill will receive the Chairmanship of the Committee on Labor.

on Labor.

Washington, November 20.—From the annual report of Chief Inspector West, of the Post-office Department, it appears that 539 arrests were made by Post-office Inspectors during the year. Convictions were obtained in 179 cases in the United States Courts, and in twenty-four cases in State Courts; 232 persons arrested await trial, and the other cases were dismissed or not prosecuted. During the year 459 post-offices prosecuted. During the year 459 post-offices were robbed and 256 burned and thirtythree postal cars were destroyed by fire. Complaints of the loss of mails to the number of 4,559 were investigated and actual loss was found to have occurred in 500. The inspectors recovered \$15,203 of missing funds and \$13,000 was restored to the owners. From delinquent postmasters the sum of \$58,352 was recovered and turned

into the treasury.

Washington, November 20.—Chief Engineer Loring's Report of the operations of known to-day The appropriations for the last fiscal year amounted to \$920,000 and the expenditures were \$847,910, leaving an anexpended balance of \$72,089, the larger portion of which is, however, required to meet outstanding obligations. He submits estimates amounting to \$4,827,817 for the support of the bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. He earnestly urges that provision be made for building a new boiler shop at the New York navy yard.

WASHINGTON, November 20 .master General vesterday appointed the folln Nebraska-At Oakdale, Mrs. Isabel

Moser; at Brock, Thomas W. Self; at Brainerd, W. A. Thompson; at Rulo, Charles A. In Missouri-At Oak Grove, Thomas M. Vermillion; at Brookline Station, William

T. Adams. In Kansas—At Piqua, W. A. Huff; at Sparta, C. A. Wing; at White Rock, Has-WASHINGTON, November 19. - Much

criticism is being directed against the Land Office for not issuing land patents rapidly enough. Commissioner Sparks says patents are now being issued at the rate of five thousand a month, and as fast as he can obtain evidence which enables him to separate the honest from the dishonest settler. WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Post-office Department has been advised that upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Road all the Trans-Atlantic mails from England will be forwarded over that road,

be established from the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific for Australia. BANK ROBBERY.

and that a new British line of steamers will

A Bank Cashier Pockets All the Cash and Leaves for Other Fields.

WINFIELD, KAN., November 20 .- The Daily Courier announces that P. C. Kirk land, cashier of the Farmers' and Mer-chants' Bank at Oxford, Kan., thirteen miles west of here on the Southern Kansas Railroad, took all the funds he could find Monday evening, wrapped up a lot of blank notes in a package, and, having labeled it lock on forty-eight hours ahead and departed for parts unknown. James ter, the President of the bank, is left to take the anathemas of the defrauded depositors. The books have been so muddled by Kirkland that the exact amount of his peculations can not be ascertained for several days. Kirkland left no money behind, only his partner and his wife and family. He did not take the train, but got out in some way unknown. Kirk-land was treasurer for several secret organizations, whose money is lost with that of the depositors. The bank was doing a good business for a small place, but tho most familiar with Kirkland considered it a little shaky. He got away with probably not more than a few thousand. Kirkland is being hunted for and being of such rare personnel, white hair, ruddy complexion, rotund form, etc., will be likely to be taken in without much trouble. His father-in-law is President of the Burlington, Iowa, There seems no show for a settlement with the depositors. Brewster, who seems to be thought perfectly innocent, had his all in the bank and is powerless.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

PRAYING FOR SHOES.

A Boy's Thanksgiving.

[A True Incident.] On a dark November morning
A lady walked slowly down
The thronged, tumultuous thoroughfare
Of an ancient seaport town.

Of a winning and gracious beauty, The peace on her pure young face
Was soft as the gleam of an angel's drea
In the calms of a heavenly place.

Her eyes were fountains of pity. And the sensitive mouth expressed longing to set the kind thoughts free In music that filled her breast.

She met, by a bright shop-window,
An urchin, timid and thin,
Who, with limbs that shook and a yearning look,
Was mistly glancing in

At the rows and varied clusters Of slippers and shoes outspread, Some, shimmering keen, but of sombe sheen, Some, purple and green and red.

His pale lips moved and murmured; But of what she could not hear, And oft on his folded rands would fall The round of a bitter tear.

"What troubles you, child?" she asked him, In a voice like the May-wind sweet. He turned, and while pointing dolefully To his naked and bleeding feet,

"I was praying for shoes," he answered:
("Just look at the splendid show!))
"I was praying to God for a single pair,
The sharp stones hurt me so!".

She led him, in museful silence,
At once through the open door,
And his hope grew bright, like a fair;

That flickered and danced before! And there he was washed and tended, And his small brown feet were shod; And he pondered there on his childis

prayer And the marvelous answer of God. Above them his keen gaze wandered, How strangely from shop and shelf, Till it almost seemed that he fondly dreamed Of looking on God himself.

The lady bentover and whispered:
"Are you happier now, my lad?"
He started, and all his soul flashed forth
In a gratitude swift and glad.

"Happy — Oh! yes! —— I am happy Then (wonder with reverence rife, His eyes aglow, and his voice sunk low):
"Please tell me! Are you God's wife? -Paul Hamilton Hayne, in N. Y. Independent

THANKSGIVING STORY.

How Joy Trod Upon the Very Heels of Sorrow.

How quickly joy treads upon the very heels of sorrow, or vice versa!

Never was this truism more fully il Justrated than on a certain Thanksgiving Day at Grandpa Ashton's.

All of the young and most of the middle-aged people of their church and neighborhood called Mr. and Mrs. Ashton by the endearing title of "Grandpa" and "Grandma," so I am taking no liberty whatever.

The day before the one appointed by the Governor as a national holiday was bright and cold, and with just snow bells jingled as the good people of thoughts of business or pleasure.

Grandpa and Grandma Ashton were old and poor and sad. It is surely bad enough to be old and poor without having business worries besides; but Grandpa Ashton had been dreadfully worried about a certain debt that he owed, until dear old man, and Grandma, suspect- children, and we'll see to the rest." ing something wrong, was beginning to sigh very frequently, and watch Grandpa with tender, sorrowful eyes; so the business trouble was really taking all the quiet peace from their old age, and husband's relatives but few times, and if not actually unhappy, they were likely to soon become so.

When Grandpa came in from milking cows on the morning before Thanksgiving Day he brought a big rooster However, he thought better of it, espe-under his arm, and opening the kitchen cially when he remembered that Mrs. door said as cheerfully as could be to Grandma:

"See here, mother! Is this fellow to be eaten to-morrow? I 'spect we'd forward way. So his wife was told part ought to make a little preparation, and gussed the rest. The plan caught ought to make a little preparation, hadn't we, now? Nothin' great, of hadn't we, now? Nothin' great, of course, fur jist us two, but suthin' a little out of the ordinary run-and with one of your extry nice cream pies, and a few other little fixin's, I guess we'll

"Yes," sighed Grandma, "I don't care much any way; but as you say, we'd ought to take some kind of notice of the the livery stable, with scarlet lined day, seein' the Governor's been and appointed it. I hadn't made no calculations about the dinner, father, cause I felt so certain some one or other of the children would insist on us comin' to eat dinner with them. You're sure there wasn't no letter in the postoffice last night, ain't you, father?"

"Yes, sure; but I reckon I'd better chop this young feller's head off, now I've got him safe and sound. 'Tain't so easy catchin' 'em when you're stiff with rheumatism and hard on to seventy, as

'twas forty years ago, I kin tell ye.''
The simple breakfast didn't seem to taste good to Grandpa; he nibbled at one thing and another, and sipped his tea, and finally he said:

"I've got some bad news for you, mother, and I dunno' when I've hated to tell anything as I do this."

Grandma raised her head so suddenly that her snowy cap border stood straight out, framing a pale face, and she raised one hand as if to ward off a blow. "Which one is it father?" she asked,

her thoughts, mother-like, flying to her children. "I thought something was wrong somewhere. I jest felt it some-

"The children's all well and happy, fur as I know," replied Grandpa, "hap-pier by a long sight than their old father, who's got to be turned out of house and Pretty hard, mother, ain't it, after all the savin' and pinchin' we've done for the last fifteen year or more?"

trying to cancel for many years. The holder of the mortgage had told Grand-pa that he was going to foreclose on it the next week and the property would be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Ayres, a rogue of ten summers, "and

Hanner and Liddy, but they haint got a so-but it'll be kind of hard to be dependent even on a child of your ownand I'm awful afraid they don't none of 'em want us, they're all so silent lately, Wal," taking down the old family Bible, "the Lord never has forsook us, mother, and His promises is certain. We've got a dreadful load of trouble to carry, but

The old man's voice ceased to tremble as he began to read the chosen chapter. For nearly half a century he had read and prayed morning and evening in that low roofed kitchen, and now with locks bleached to silvery whiteness falling over his brow, and hands trembling with age and emotion, he called again on the Lord, and for the first time, except in secret prayer, he besought help

in this great extremity.

Let us glance into the homes of the four children, whom this worthy couple had reared and sent out to fill their chosen places among the world's workers.

Ezra, the oldest, was a minister in a town sixteen miles from the old home. It was to complete the payment of his college bills that his father had berrowed money, and he always intended to help pay it up, but his small salary was just sufficient to "bring the year round."

Two weeks before the homely little incidents just related took place, the minister received a long letter from his oldest sister, Hannah, which set him to

She had the true New England gift of going straight to the point when she had anything in particular to say. She reminded him of his superior educational advantages directly, and of the cost of the same indirectly, and then unfolded ber plan thus:

"Now I propose that we all go to father's Thanksgiving Day, and each of us four carry one hundred dollars toward the debt of four hundred, and a present besides from every child and grandchild. If you're short of means I will lend you your part, and you can pay me ten dollars a month until paid, and no one but us two need to know anything about it. I've written to Abe and he consents, and Lydia will put in one hundred, though I expect it will cost her some pinching to do it, as you you know her husband is rather close

with money.' The minister thought long and sadly of the winter's needs, and finally called his sweet, patient little wife into the study and told her all about it. She looked sorrowful but brave as ever, and re-plied, "It is only right, my dear; we can and must trust the Lord to supply our actual wants. I can easily give up the new winter dress and cloak I had planued to buy, and perhaps your over-coat would last another winter."

"How many times have you given up that self-same dress and cloak?" he

asked smiling sadly.
"Only three," she replied, "but never mind that. We've two weeks to get ready, and we'll bend all our energies enough on the ground to make fair to do our part handsomely and well. sleighing; and merrily indeed the sleigh Dear Grandpa, how happy he will be." So an answer was speedily sent to Rushville went hurrying about on Mrs. Ayres, who lived twelve miles from her early home, but in an opposite direction. She was very busy, but found time to drop them a hasty note to "make no preparations for the table. Lydia and I will attend to all that-living on farms as we do it will be nothing for us, and I've written the same to Abe everything looked blue enough to the Just see that you're there with wife and

> Abram, the second son, lived in the city a hundred miles away. He had married a fashionable wife and had four children, His wife had never met her some way he hated to tell her about the mortgage and "sister Hannah's" plan. His first thought was to send a hundred dollars, but stay away from the festival. Ayres was coming soon to visit them. and he knew it would all come up then and be thoroughly aired in her straighther wayward fancy at once

> "A grand surprise on Grandpa and Grandma Ashton!" she exclaimed "how delightful! and the children shall carry

> lovely presents." The train from the city reached the village of Rushville at about 10:30 a. m., and in another hour a double sleigh from robes, and drawn by horses proud of their jingling bells, drew up at the old. leaning gate at Grandpa Ashton's.

> Grandma heard the bells and was looking out of the window. She had just put the one chicken nicely stuffed in the oven to roast, and potatoes, cabbage and squash were on the table

dressed for cooking.

"Why, father!" she exclaimed,

"there's a big sleigh stopped here, and
the folks are a gettin' out. Who can

Grandpa hurried out to see, but be fore they had reached the door Grandma recognized her son. After the first salutations were over, and the two older children, almost young ladies, critically examined through spectacles to see whom they "favored," poor Grandma whom they "favored," poor Grandma could conceal her anxiety no longer.

"I do wish you'd written, Eliza. I didn't expect anybody and we haint got get more vegetables ready, to be sure, but I guess one chicken will seem rather

"Never mind, mother," replied Mrs. Ashton sweetly, knowing more than she wanted to tell, "we came more to see you than to est a fine dinner.' A loud laugh from the children at the

window and a clapping of hands-"A load from that way; see Anna, Yes, and see, one from that way too:

without further explanations. There heavy cloaks, for all had taken a long was a mortgage on the little house and ride. Worse and worse! that poor rocky farm, which they had been value chicken peacefully reasting in the oven trying to cancel for many years. The wouldn't furnish a mouthful aslees. chicken peacefully reasting in the oven

"I wrote to Ezra and Abram about it surprisers always bring baskets, and some time ago and I 'spose you've told Hanner and Liddy, but they haint got a "There child!" ejaculated Grandma, word to say, it seems. I don't expect dropping into her chair with a sigh of they'll let us suffer, mother—don't cry relief, "that's the most comfortin' thing

I've heard to-day. I was afraid you'd most starve. Do, father, see if the other room ain't gittin' warm, we shall swarm here in a minnit." Mrs. Ayres, an energetic, stirring,

handsome matron of forty, took the "Go right into the parlor, mother, we'll ask Him to help us, and give us and don't give another thought to the strength."

and don't give another thought to the dinner. What isn't here already will be when Liddy gets here. I expect them

here every moment."

I shall not describe that dinner, and I hope nobody will be disappointed thereby, only I must say that it is doubtful if such roast turkeys, or chicken pies or plum puddings were seen on many tables that day. A half hour in a good hot oven made them forget their late journey, and they tickled the palates of the ten elders and twelve youngsters

in the most approved fashion.

After the older people had eaten their dinner and returned to the little parlor, Mrs. Ayres tarried to superintend that of the children.

"Now," said she briskly to her two blooming daughters of fourteen and sixteen, "I leave things in your hands. Don't get noisy nor run into the parlor; we don't want to be disturbed." Then she went to her father's side, and drawing up a chair, sat down, and in her sensible way alluded to the debt on the old farm, spoke of their sympathy and desire to help him, and before the dear old man had thought of such a thing, the four hundred dollars lay in crisp new bills in his hand.

There was a moment's silence. Grandpa tried to speak but something choked him

"I've a little gift for Grandma," said Mrs. Abram, in her pretty, graceful way, coming forward and placing in Grandma's lap a dress pattern of black cashmere with a fifty dollar bank note pinned to it.

"Well, so have I, now that I think of "Well, so have I, now that I think of it," said Mrs. Ayres. "Hu shand do run out to the shed and get that roll out of the big sleigh."
"Husband" walked sedately out and brought in two comfortables, bright and

new, while sister Lydia proudly produced a pair of soft, white, flannel blankets, spun and woven by her own hands. Mrs. Ezra modestly laid her neath the two middle scallops gift of two caps of fine lawn, with beau-tiful hemstitched ruffes, on Grandma's

All in all it was too much for poor Grandma. She burst into tears, and could hardly keep from confessing that she had cried twice the day before because she feared their children had forgotten how old and poor and sad they

"Come, come, mother," said Mrs. ydia, kissing the withered cheek. "Don't let the children see a tear, please; they couldn't understand it at all, and they are going to just about swamp you both with their little gifts pretty soon. Teddy has brought four quarts of his cherished store of butternuts, a little bag of beachnuts, and a big bag of popcora.

"And Linnie," added Mrs. Eliza. "insisted on bringing drandma and draped over black watered silk remains gumdrops and caramels enough to last you all winter.'

Grandma wiped away the last tear before the children came trooping in, bringing pin cushions, chair cushions, needle books, crotcheted slippers, a shoulder shawl, a handsome work-box and knitting basket, besides dozens of other useful things.

By-and-by Grandpa hushed the chattering throng in the kitchen, and sitting in the door-way between the two rooms, he read some of the sweet promises of the Savior to His sorrowing children, and such a prayer as followed! None who heard it ever forgot the pathos, the triumph of faith, the deep thankfulness that God had given him such loving, dutiful children.

"Well, well!" exclaimed Grandma, when all were gone except Abram and family, who were to remain a few days, "I don't believe there's another such a surprised but thankful and happy woman in the hull State of New Hampshire as I be; and it's all I can do to keep from feelin' proud of my children and grandchildren.

"Lain't a tryin' to," replied Grandpa, quietly, "and there ain't no sin in feelin' as I do, for if a ton had been took off my back I couldn't feel no lighter, I'm too happy to say much anyway. Children just sing

'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' Amen."-Emily V. Keever, in Woman's Century.

-Mr. Thomas Fowler, of this county, has recently returned from the mountains. In hunting for some specimens while there, he happened to break open a large rock, disclosing the following legend on the inside: "H. Rees, 1862." How the inscription came to be on the inside of the stone is a mystery we are unable to solve. Mr. Fowler brought the half of the stone containing the inscription home, and it was on exhibition at the court-house for several days .-Woodford (Ky.) Sun.

-One of the superintendents of the porcelain manufactory at Sevres, M. auth, is said to have discovered a new kind of procelain, which he represents as far superior to the celebrated old Sevres-in fact, after some ten years of much of a Thanksgiving dinner. I can investigation and experiment, he thinks in which Elijah is said to have been fed he has produced a procelain identicat in quality with that of China. Not only small for eight of us, but I haint time does the new article lend itself to artistic decoration in variety, but it takes al. kinds of glazes, and surpasses in beauty the colors of China.

> -One of the eagles in the New Yorl "Zoo" picks up a log of wood weighing ninety-six pounds and flies around with

Grandma began to sob in a weak sort of vay. She asked no questions, knowing well enough what he referred to came trooping in dressed in furs and cities and towns.—thicago Journal. -Tobogganing will this winter be 's popular sport of at least fifty American VEGETABLE GARDENS

How They Can Be Kept Just as Attractive as knower Gardens.

A vegetable garden may be made to look quite pretty and inviting by simply running paths through it, and in planting and sowing the seed along the same for a border or edging. Most vegetable gardens are a labyrinth, a maze, a tangle; there is no way of getting around or through them; one can go so far and no farther, can view the landscape o'er from a point or two, can see that there is a forest of corn, a patch of potatoes, a few sprigs of lettuce, and generally plenty of weeds. There seems to be so little ground to spare in the country, every inch seems to be of so much consequence that none can be wasted in paths. But I think a path, instead of being a waste, is a great adwarm the ground, and makes the veg-etables much sweeter and earlier. Now the develop a vegetable garden can be made as interesting and beautiful as a flower garden, and I must say that I enjoy mine as much as I do my flowers. I have laid it out with straight paths, the main paths being five feet wide, and are boreighteen inches wide, and can be bordered with fern leaved parsley; it makes a beautiful edging, and grows handsomer as the season advances. Every-thing should be planted in straight rows; mine runs east and west as that offers less resistance to the west wind, and everything looks much neater, the wind not having a chance to confuse things. A garden of the size of mine, eighty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet long, furnishes much work, but "knowing how is half doing it" holds true. Never let the weeds get ahead. The scuffle hoe is the most important implement, and must be kept in constant use. If the weeds are cut down when they are just above the ground, it is comparatively little work to have the garden look neat and clean, and a woman can accomplish much, as I can testify .- Cor. Vick's Magazine.

BASQUES.

Details for Ladies Anxious to Save Labor

A simple and new way of finishing the back forms of basques is to shape them in four scallops, one in each form, and line them with satin. Below these are two larger scallops gathered of the four forms. In other basques, especially those of velvets, only two scallops are seen, one in each of the middle forms of the back. The short side forms are then separated about two inches from these and pointed low. An easy and stylish way of trimming sleeves is to use inch-wide galloon or else velvet ribbon instead of cuffs. Begin by sewing it at the end of the sleeve at its outside seam, crossing to the inside seam, then taking it gradually upward far enough to come back on the front just above the row that is already there, stopping there when half-way across, finishing by turning in the ends in a point. The economist is advised to use watered silks in remodeling last season's dresses of cloth or of velvet, and in combining with cashmere for house dresses. Black cashmere trope colors are also especially liked in these two fabrics. A smooth cloth basque of dark brown, red, gray or blue is in great favor for wearing with skirts left over from last winter, and is in keeping with skirts of striped woolens, striped silks, dark plaid woolens, and also with plain wools of a lighter shade. These basques are of the plainest shape, without trimming, unless drooping cords be used on the chest, or else passing under the arms from an epaulette.-Harper's Bazar.

How to Reduce Fat. Dr. Schweningen, of Munich, has discovered a new mode of reducing the bulk of the human frame. It is never to eat and drink at the same time, but to let two hours intervene. He has, it is said, cured Prince Bismarck of a tendency to obesity in this way. Fat people have now their choice between four systems: 1. The original Banting. which consists of eating nothing containing starch, sugar or fat. 2. The German Banting, which allows fat but forbids sugar or starch. 3. A Munich system, which consists in being clothed in wool and sleeping in flannel blankets instead of sheets. 4. No eating and drinking at the same time. In Huxley's "Elements of Physiology" he divides the food into proteids, which are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and which consist of gluten, albumen, blood, serum, fibrin, synotin casein, gelatin and chondrin; fats which are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and consist of fatty matters and oils; amyloid, which are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and consist of starch, dextrine, sugar and gum, and minerals, which consist of water and sundry alkalis, earths and metals. - London Truth.

-A carriage road is to be made from Jerusalem to the ruins made at Jericho by the blast of Joshua's rani's horns. A small modern village now stands near the ruins, which are sunk 1,200 feet below the sea level in a well-watered, but dreadfully hot valley. A shrine near the road is a monastery at the very cave by the ravens. The monastery is liter. ally hung on to the face of the precipice, and consists of a series of cells and a hall supported on vaults, through which lies the entrance. A few Greek monks live like birds perched on the edge of a nest in this singular abode, to which a chapel pinnacle on a rock is attached.

-The common idea is that any one can farm. No greater mistake can be made. It requires the highest intelligence and many other good qualities to make a successful agriculturist .- Prairie Farmer.

PROFITS OF SCIENCE American Industrial Schools Necessary to

American Progress. If the world's products in art' and inventions could be gathered under a Crystal Palace like the one erected by Prince Albert in London, we should find, with all the natural wonders of America, that we are lacking in schools of science.

tion in spinning and weaving cotton and in a sleeper. He never slept except woolen, in steel and metal works, and when traveling. This became second yet we remain backward in the finer nature with him. arts of coloring cloths and finish of earpets and laces, that afford millions of France and Brussels. In this country of brilliant genius, of endless water power and countless resources, we seem rather to linger on little problems, than to solve the great problem of National

England, on the other hand, has seen the development of science as applied to silks and broadcloths, calf-skins and fancy goods of Paris, and, seeing the former superior make, has entered in earnest competition and set up large Government night-schools at Sheffield, Kensington, London and Birmingham, dered with salsify and parsnips; the where young men and women are narrower paths, between the beds, are trained in the arts of chemistry, mechanwhere young men and women are ism, coloring and finishing fabrics for wholesale merchants, and where arts of rare workmanship are in process of perfection, and where, in the short space of a dozen years, west of England cloths have been outreaching the French rivals and outselling them in the world's markets.

American silks have been creeping up nearer and nearer to the French patterns, and with the same care that we lavish on fast yachts and fine horses, we might ere long attain to our share of perfection in this race of choice fabrics. But we will never do it on any other than a liberal policy.

If our country expects to keep step to the music of England in cloths, or with Brussels in carpets, or Germany in laces. or France in silk or velvets, she will need to be liberal in her school system and encourage a technical and mechanical education by the support of industrial schools.

In the markets of sheep, horses and cattle, the quality of breeding is an element of value. In poultry and grair trade something is always counted or the kind of product. In butter and beef cutlery and watches, the highest perfection is in the distant future, when schools and instructors could be furnished at such convenient cost that they would soon be a splendid investment, furnishing a means of circulating silver, employing labor and elevating the masses by a safe and economical method. The outlay of a few millions yearly for the encouragement of such enterprises in our cities and villages would call back our outflow of money into Eastern markets, for the Yankee is proud enough to buy of his own country what can be had as cheaply, provided its quality is equal to the foreign standard, and only too glad to welcome an era when the highest perfection in everything is found ir his nearest markets.

The time must come when American watches and silks, carpets and broadcloths, leather and laces, will be found equal in every sense with the rival European products; when American firearms and ocean steamers shall be crowding their present competitors in the markets as do our rifle teams and race horses in the contests of amusements .- J. W. Donovan in Chicago Current.

A DESIGN IN HAND.

Three Amusing Anecdotes of Prominent Boston Architects.

From time to time one hears a good men of rather marked individuality, and a couple of these stories will bear repeating of which the importance may be estimated by the fact that it cost something like \$1,000,000. He did not draw his commission until the work was finished. when the amount of his bill frightened the committee having the matter in charge. One of them, a millionaire thrice over, said emphatically at the committee meeting where the bills came "The bill is simply absurd; \$1,500 is fully all that the architect's services are worth. Why, it is mere brain labor: no capital required whatever: \$1,500 is ample; it is generous!" In the end, however, the "mere brain labor" managed to get something like thirty times the sum which seemed to the millionaire

so generously ample. The second tale is to the effect that when Mr. Richardson, who built the thought. He went into partnership capitol at Albany, presented his designs for that edifice, the committee asked that he make certain modifications of his plans. But he answered: "No, gentlemen; I will make you a new design, fort and convenience of mothers-in-law. but I can not alter that. That is a con-

ception An architect who has the most distractingly ugly hands imaginable, all knotted and gnarled, has recently built a block of houses at the South end all over excrescences and points. He was dining at a French restaurant the other evening, when a friend asked: "Where in the world did you pick up the idea of those crazy houses you are building on Blank street?" "Oh, I don't know," was the answer. "It's a design I've had in hand for some time." "Ah," the questioner responded, glancing pointedly at the grotesque hand of the architect, which rested idly upon the table: "ves. I see: the idea is all there."-Cor.

Providence Journal. -At Mount Joy, Pa., the other day there was an unusual scarcity of pennies. An organ-grinder passed through the town, and, believing he might have a stock of pennies, he was called into the principal store, and surprised those gathered around. He exchanged 1,300 pennies for bank notes. He hall over a thousand more that he was willing to exchange for lighter money. - Pittsburgh

-Sixty murders and only three con victions since the war is the criminal record of Sumter County, Tenn. -Louis ville Courier-Journal.

FOR MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Mechanical Red Which is in Great De-mand by Young Husbands. Duselmeyer was a commercial traveler. He traveled in wine. There was: also a good deal of wine in Duselmeyerwhen he traveled, as he always had hissample cases handy. Duselmeyer was very energetic. He rushed things. For-Gradually we are approaching perfect this reason he always traveled by night

One day he received a telegram that his aunt had died abruptly. She was revenue to their makers in England, rich, and she had left all her property to Duselmeyer. He was a rich man all at once. He ceased to travel for other He established himself in busi-He had every luxury he could think of. He desired to lead a quiet life, but, alas! he could not sleep. had become accustomed to the noise and racket of a railroad train. It was impossible for him to sleep where it was quiet. The silence kept him awake. It nearly drove him distracted.

In a short time Duselmever, the rubicund, jolly drummer, began to fade away, like a flower. He wilted visibly. He subscribed to several humorous papers and read them, too, but still he did not sleep. He tried elec—homeo, and all the other pathies, and they failed tomake him drowsy. He became thin, and looked like a man on the edge of sarcophagus.

It occurred to Duselmeyer to visit a neighboring city to consult a celebrated doctor. As soon as the train was in motion he fell asleep. He slept as sound as an entire board of alderman-in session. The shaking, bumping, rattling of the cars, the whistling of the locomotive, the banging of the car door by the conductor made him drowsy. Duselmeyer was in his element. He had discovered the proper remedy for his sleeplessness. Whenever he felt sleepy he got on the train. After awhile this got monotonous. It was also very ex-

pensive A happy thought occurred to Duselmeyer. He knew a mechanic who was a genius in his way. Duselmeyer explained that he wanted a railroad bed. He wanted a bed that would rattle, jump about like a car, blow off steam, and snort like a locomotive. The mechanical genius went to work, and in a short.

time he had the bed ready.

It was brought into the bed room, and that night he tried it. He touched a button. The bed swaged about, rattled, and jumped. Every few minutes therewas a sound, as if a door was banged. Every once in a while it snorted like a locomotive. How happy was Dusel-meyer! He slept like a top. He dreamt that he was in Heaven, and he saw the mechanical genius with a halo around his head like a saint's.

When he awoke he was being shook up just as if he was traveling on a limited express. It snorted beautifully. said Duselmeyer, "I'll just. "Now, slow up, and get out at the next sta-

tion. He was not quite sure which was the right button to press in order to stop the bed. He pressed one of the buttons, but the result was that he was nearly shaken out of the bed. He had pulled open the throttle-valve, and the bed was going through all the motions of a lightning express train running at the rate of sev-

enty miles an hour. Duselmeyer pressed another button. Whew! There was a shriek of danger from the steam whistle. There was a to buck like a Texas cow pony. At last. it hurled Duselmeyer against the wall with frightful violence, and tumbled

over on one side. Duselmeyer was not fatally injured. by the bed being ditched. The mechanimany droll stories anent the Boston cal genius was sent for. He explained architects, who are for the most part that he had forgotten to tell Duselmeyer about the attachment for jumping the track. However, Duselmeyer had found out all about it without any assistance. ing. The first relates that a Bostor Duselmeyer, in the meantime, had got architect furnished designs for a build. married, and his wife's mother carried out a previous threat of paying the unhappy couple a visit. She even went so far as to hint that she was going to make him two visits a year-each one to last.

six months. What did the wicked Duselmeyer do? He put the railroad bed-which outwardly looked like any other bed-intothe old lady's room, and he sneaked in after she was fast asleep and put the machinery to work. How she bellowed and went on! In her frenzy she touched the button that threw the train into the ditch. Once more the bed asserted itself. The old lady caromed on the ceiling, and next morning she said she preferred a quiet life at her own home. Duselmeyer honored her whims in this

Duselmeyer had another happy with the mechanical genius, and started. a large factory, which turns out one hundred such beds a day, which are advertised as being exclusively for the com-Duselmever is now immensely wealthy, as there is no limit to the demand for that style of furniture. - Translated: from the German for Texas Sifings.

Why She Was Grieved.

And these belles have their griefs, too... I heard one tell hers to a friend.

"You are looking quite sad to-day, I do declare," said a sympathizer; "What in goodness' name is the matter?"

"Oh, I've had to give np my pug, and it almost breaks my heart," was the reply. "I kept him beyond the fashion, I was so awfully fond of him; but one can not quite be left away behind the style, you know, and I had to displace him with a spaniel. I have him tenderly cared for, of course, and he'll be happy enough for life, but that doesn't assuage my own grief. Oh, this frequent changing of one's dog is enough to crush a sensitive nature."—Indianapolis News.

The day is not far distant when we will have to depend on the Galloway cattle for buffalo robes. Their robes are equal to the buffalo, but a first-class robe must come off of a full blood, or very near it, and will be high priced, unless the Galloways becomes very popular and, are more extensively used .- Dodge (htp (Kas.) Journal.

MISOGYNY.

And have you fallen too, my boy,
A victim to the many arts
That women viciously employ
As snares to trap unwary hearts?
You are engaged, your father says,
Come, take my arm, and let me know
The story of your fatal craze,
And why the girl attracts you 80.

She's pretty?—Yes, she ought to be;
They all have learnt to paint their cheeks.
She sings divinely?—I shall see:
But probably she only shrieks.
She's good and gentle?—Well, of course,
She wants to get you well in hand:
A sieve of oats will woo a horse
To let you mount and take command.

She comes of ancient lienage?—Pooh!
Those Norman barons used to thieve;
And any girl whom Hodge may woo
Can claim descent from mother Eve.
She has a fortune?—And be sure
That all the world will soon be told
That she is rich and you are poor,
And that you coveted her gold.

Her hair is yellow as the wheat?—
Your statement may be justified;
But it is no uncommon feat
For girls to have their tresses dyed.
Her figure is perfection?—Yes!
Fine figures capture foolish hearts,
And testify the great success
Of lacing, and deceptive arts.

I'm harsh?-Ha, ha! But who is that, I'm barsh?—Ha, ha! But who is mat,
The girl beneath the chestnut-tree,
With honeysuckle round her hat?
Her Image! Can it really be?
Miss Pink, you say?—your sweetheart, Fred!—
Forgive me! How was I to know?
There! Never mind what I have said!
I loved her mother, years ago!
—St. James' Gazette.

MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

A Mother Tells How She Came to Leave Her Son's Home.

She was only sixteen years old when first John brought her to the farm-a dark-skinned, velvet-eyed girl, with a light step like that of some beautiful panther stealing over the forest leaves. I was preserving grapes in the kitchen, with a big white apron tied around my waist, and my hair tucked away behind the frills of a muslin cap, when John opened the door and said to me:

"Mother, dear, here is a daughter for you!"

"A daughter!" I echoed, dropping the glass jar to the ground, where it shivered into a score of sparkling pieces. For this was the first I had heard of my son's marriage. "John Murray, what on earth do you mean?"

"Didn't you get my letter, mother?" said he. I had received no letter, and I told

"That is unfortunate," said John. gravely. "But I can tell you now what wrote you last week-that I am married to Juliet Percy. Have you no welcoming kiss for my wife?"

Mechanically I kissed her, but there

was no heart in the action. "Come into the parlor, my dear," said I, "and take off your hat and shawl. I suppose you are very tired with your journey and would like a cup of tea."

Juliet did not answer, only looked at me with her dark, solemn eyes. For mercy's sake, who is she?" I asked John, when he came to me out in the garden, where I was gathering peaches to slice up for tea. "Where did you meet her? And how did you come

to marry her in this unexpected way?" "She is the daughter of Percival Percy, the actor. He boarded at the same house where I did, and died suddenly from an overdose of morphine. She was left utterly alone and unprovided for, and I got interested in her, before I

"Humph!" was my comment. "You will try to love her, mother, for my sake," urged John, laying his hand carelessly on my shoulder. I could feel the sudden tears brimming into my

"John," cried I, "I would try to love a cook-maid or a beggar girl, if you brought her home here, and asked me to love her. But, it may not be such an easy task

Mrs. Deacon Dodley came to tea the next day, and I told her all about it. "She seems a pretty girl enough,"

said Mrs. Dodley.
"But she's such a mere child," said I, "and as inanimate as a block of wood. And an actor's daughter at that. John has married her merely out of pity, and I hope he won't live to repent his rash Quixotism, that's all." "Do you really mean it?"

"He's as good as told me so himself," said 1.

When the tea bell rang, Juliet was nowhere to be found.

"I suppose she has gone out to the field to meet her husband," said I. "These young married people are so silly. We wen't wait tea for them, Mrs. Dodley." The meal, however, was but half over,

when John came in, very pale, and with a set look about the muscles of his mouth which I had never before seen there. "Mother," cried he, passionately "what is this thing that you have done?

"I?" echoed I, in amazement. "You have driven my wife away from me

"I met Juliet just now, hurrying down the road, with a bundle under her arm. She told me you had said to Mrs. Dodley that I had married her merely of pity. She declared to me that I was free, once and forever. I could not stop nor pacify her, poor, tortured child; but I gathered from her incoherent talk that she was going to her friend, Mrs. Bligh, who kept the New York boarding-house. Get me my things, mother. I will follow her there at once.'

But when he reached Mrs. Bligh's honse Juliet had not been there. And no race could he find of her anywhere. He came back to the farm, looking full ten years older.

"Mother," said he hoarsely, "this is your work." 'Oh, John! John!" was all that I could say, as I wrung my hands in mute "I didn't mean any harm! I

"You have blighted my life!" he said. bitterly. "And poor, poor little Juliet! | people.

God only knows what has become of

I can hardly remember how that autumn and winter passed away. But it was the next spring, just as the crocuses began to show their emerald points through the vailing snow that covered the March world, when John fell ill of typhoid fever. And in his delirium he kept calling day and night for "Juliet!" He never mentioned his mother's name; he never looked up into my face with eyes of tender recognition; but he fan-cied himself looking for a lost child in the woods, and the name of that child, repeated ever and anon like a sad refrain, was "Juliet!"

"Who is Juliet?" the city doctor we had called in suddenly asked. "Who-ever she is, let her come to him. It may

And then I was forced to tell him all. "Put an advertisement in the 'per-sonal' column of the daily paper," said

"Do you think it will do any good?" I asked piteously; and he answered:
"It is worth the trial, at all events."

I was sitting at the kitchen table that very evening, studying out the form of an advertisement-I chose the kitchen so that the light of the lamp should not annoy my poor boy—when the curious magnetic thrills which sometimes announce to us the presence of another humanity than our own in the room, crept through my veins, and looking up with a start I saw--.Juliet!

Standing on the threshold, darkedskinned and yelvet eyed, just as she had stood that radiant September afternoon when first I saw her

"Is it true?" she asked me, with a I ran to her, holding out both my

arms. "Stand back!" she cried passionately. "I have neither pity or favor to ask of you. But I loved him. Oh, I loved him. even though he did not care for me!

I took her by the arm. "Juliet," cried I, "listen!" And from the sick-room came the pitiful reiteration of the one word:

"Juliet! Juliet!" She threw herself upon my bosom, with a burst of sobs and tears which seemed to relieve her poor, overcharged heart.

"Tell me," she faltered. "that my ears are not deceiving me! Tell me, does he want me?" "He is breaking his heart for you," I answered. "He loves you better than his own life."

"May I go to him?" I stood listening while she hurried into the darkened room-listening with one hand pressed over my heart. And still came forth the pleading cry:

"Juliet! Juliet!" Until all of a sudden it paused, and I heard my poor boy say, with an utterance of ineffable relief:

"She has come back to me, my Juliet, and now I can die in peace!" But he did not die, my only son. He lived, thanks to the tireless nursing an i tender devotion of the dark-eyed young wife who had come, like a healing angel to his side.
"Juliet," I said to her, the day that

he first sat up in a cushioned chair, "it is you that we have to thank for this." She looked up at me with those great, wistful eves of hers.

"And do you think you can love me now?" said she, imploringly.
"My darling! my darling! that I could say; as I clasped the slight, small figure close to my heart.

And from that day to this, there has never been the slightest shadow of doubt or dissension between me and my daughter-in-law. - N. Y. Ledger.

MAGNETIZED WATCHES.

Timepieces That Are Affected by the Moods

of Their Owners. Some very curious things concerning watches come under a watch-maker's observation at times. I remember a lady who used to bring me her watch sometimes as often as once a week-it was either too fast or too slow with her; while it hung up in the shop it ran as steady as the State House clock. I studied that watch and one day I came across something in an English horological magazine that opened my eyes. It was simly a little item saying that sometimes delicately adjusted watches were affected by the temperament of their wearers -affected by personal magnetism. The whole thing flashed upon me in a mo-The woman's watch was affected by herself. I found out that she was of a highly nervous temperament, but would at times suffer from attacks of despondency. The watch only recerded her temperament. When she was vivacious it went fast, but when she was in a low mood it went slow. Very often it is impossible to regulate a watch for some men by keeping the timepiece in the shop. There is some physical peculiarity about the man; it may be his gait, his temperament, or an excess of bodily electricity. In these cases I let the man wear the watch continually, and then regulate it to his peculiarities. Bodily electricity is very marked in certain persons. I knew a young watch-maker in whom it became so strong that he was obliged to give up that branch of the trade because it was found that he magnetized the delicate hair-springs. - Christian at

At Middlesborough, Eng., the other day Dr. Strathern appeared as a witness at Petty Sessions, but declined to take oath on the ground "that it was a very serious thing to kiss a book that was handled by all kinds of people." After some argument, the doctor offered, by way of compromise, to kiss the book if a clean sheet of paper were placed over the cover. The Bench declined to accede to this or to allow the doctor to make an affirmation, and eventually he consented, under protest, to "run the risk of catching disease."

Father Hyacinthe, in a recent sermon in Paris, declared that war could not be dispensed with, and that those who advocated its abolition were dangerou;

A MECHANICAL PLAYER.

SEALIZING SWEEK

How Baron von Kempelen's Chess Auto-

maton Was Constructed. In 1769, when at Vienna on official ousiness, Baron von Kempelen, during his intervals of leisure, constructed the mechanical chess-player, which was destined to render him famous. The autowhich was seated the figure of a Turk. The chest was three and a half feet long, two feet broad, and two and a half feet high, placed on casters, which enabled the exhibitor to move it occasionally from one part of an apartment to another. The object of this arrangement was to show to the spectators that no trap-door communicated with the chest. The left arm of the Turk was hollow, and through it a wire ran which communicated with the interior of the chest, where, by means of a lever, the operator concealed within it was enabled to give every desired motion to the arm, hands, fingers of the figure. The chest was divided into two compartments above and a drawer beneath. In the smaller of the two compartments, occupying about the third of the longitudinal dimensions of the chest, were placed a number of pieces of brass, made very thin, and designed only for the purpos of misleading the spectators, for they were no part of the machinery by which the moves of the game were effected. In the other compartment were also similar pieces of brass, representing quadrants and other philosophical in-struments, intended, as in the previous instance, to give the impression that they conduced to the working of the auwild vehemence of manner of speech I tomaton. The two compartments comhad scarcely believed her capable, "that he is sick—dying—and I not by his of a sliding panel, but so carefully was of a sliding panel, but so carefully was it contrived that the partition had the appearance of being immovable. The drawer, which when drawn out seemed to be the entire horizontal dimensions of the chest, was deceptive, as it was so constructed that it could not be pressed back more than a foot and a half, while by a species of telescopic arrangement of the sides of the drawer it had when pulled out the appearance of being quite two feet six inches in depth. Behind this movable back of the drawer there was consequently an unoccupied space left which extended the whole length of the chest and was more than a foot in breadth. At the commencement of the exhibition, on every occasion, the operator of the automaton sat behind mock machinery of the smaller of the two upper compartments of the chest, his legs occupying the hidden portion of the drawer. Then the front doors of both apartments were opened, at the same time a lighted candle was placed in the larger one, so that it could be distinctly seen that the space not oc-cupied by the quadrants and other instruments was vacant. Another candle was placed, not in, but in front of the other apartment, which was apparently completely filled with machinery. Next, after closing the doors, the exhibitor turned the automaton round, so as to show the back of the chest to the spec-While this was being done the concealed operator moved into the large compartment, closing after him the sliding panel. In this position he re-mained until the back door of the small compartment had been opened and shut again. Thus by these ingenious contrivances the spectators were led to believe that it was quite impossible that any one could be hidden in the chest. As regards the Turk, seated cross-legged en the box, it was perfectly obvious that, putting aside the fact that his body was shown to be occupied by machinery, the figure was not large enough to hold a human being.—Cornhill Magazine.

THE WOLF SPIDER.

The Wonderful Elastic Thread Constructed

by This Species of Araneldans. Suddenly appears on the wall a dark gray fly or perhaps a beetle. It moves with wonderful quickness, but always by fits and starts, sometimes one way and then another. All at once it darts a few inches from the wall, and then flies back again to the same spot. This action is several times repeated, and is closely and find that the creature is neither fly nor beetle, nor even an insect. It is a hunting spider, and, of course, has no wings. How, then, did it fly from the wall and back again? I have long been familiar with these pretty and active spiders. I have often seen them sidle cautiously toward a fly, leap upon it, and have a sharp tussle with it before it succumbed to the venomed fangs. Window sills, especially when facing southward, are happy hunting grounds for this spider. I had often seen spider and fly tumble together off the window sill, and presently the spider return still clasping its prey. It had saved itself from falling to the ground by spinning a thread as it rolled off the sill, and was able to regain its position by climbing up the thread. But until lately I had never seen it leap from a perpendicular wall, and to all appearances fly back again. This thread affords the means whereby this remarkable feat is performed. It is extremely elastic, and when the spide has reached the end of its leap the thread contracts and jerks it back again. just as a child throws a ball away from him and draws it back to his hand by ar India rubber thread, which is attached to it. How I had failed to notice this action for so many years I can not imagine. Even the common well saided imagine. Even the common wolf spider will act in the same way. I caught s glimpse of the creature crouching in the wall under the shadow of a vine leaf, sc that I could not identify it. Suddenly it darted from the wall and alighted on the ground at some little distance, the elastic thread causing it to describe s slow and graceful curve, just as if it had wings. As it darted from the wall l put the net over it, and much to my surprise, found that it was no insect, but a wolf spider. - Longman's Magazine.

-A German paper says that forty parts of paper pulp, ten parts of water, one part of gelatine and one part of bichromate of potash, with ten parts of phosphorescent powder, will make a paper which will shine in the dark, and which will be suitable for labels signs, etc.

ALASKA

How the Territory Appeared to Senator

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, made a trip along the Alaska coast to and north explained in a Tennessee court room to of Sitka, and says: "I was more im- the jury. "It was a matter of selfpressed with the village than with the country itself. The trip was a delightmaton consisted of a chest or box, upon ful one, indeed. Persons who have traveled extensively in Europe expressed the opinion that it was one of the most picturesque and enjoyable trips in the world. The journey is made by ocean steamships from Portland. The steamer makes one trip every month. By taking the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound, that is from Portland to Port Townsend, one avoids an ocean voyage, as he can take the steamer there, and its route thereafter is entirely by inland channels, except crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, the passage of which is only about three hours long. It is only Southern Alaska that is visited by tourists. The scenery is grand throughout the entire voyage. Mountains frequently arise abruptly from the water's edge, covered with timber and verdure to their summits. Not the least interesting of sights are the clean interesting of sights are the glaciers. The steamer during the summer usually goes into Glacier Bay, at the head of which five large glaciers reach down to the water, continually throwing off icebergs.
"My impressions of the value of Alaska were confirmed by what I saw

and learned. I believe, owing to the numerous inland channels, islands and great rivers that the fishing interests of the Pacific Northwest will exceed in magnitude and value the fishing interests of the North Atlantic coast whenever there is a sufficient market for food fishes to cause their development. Cod-fish, salmon, herring and halibut are abundant. Codfish are being caught at a few places for market. At several points salmon are being pickled. Recently there has been established a number of salmon canneries. Owing to the low price of salmon and expense of transportation the canneries have not been in operation this season. I have no doubt but Alaska possesses great mineral resources. Mines of copper, iron and coal have been discovered, as well as ledges of gold- and silver-bearing quartz. There is also placer mines

of both metals. "The value of the seal fisheries are generally known. The Government has leased to a California Company the small islands of St. Paul and St. George for \$50,000 a year, and \$2.671 for each seal killed, the privilege of killing 100,-000 seals annually, making \$317,500 per annum revenue from these islands alone. The value of the timber of Alaska, I believe, has been over-esti-mated. The Alaska cedar is a very valuable timber, and will be in great demand some day for furniture and finishing lumber, but I fear it will only be found in limited quantities. The whole country, as I judge it from Southern Alaska, is covered with less valuable varieties of pine. I do not think Alaska will ever become an agricultural country, not so much on account of the coldness of the winters, for it is asserted that the weather at Sitka during winter months is very little colder than Washington City, but on account of the cool wet summers and the shortness of the summer season. In fact, but a very small portion of the Territory has suitable soil for agriculture if the climate were suitable. However, vegetables, including cabbages, beets, turnips and potatoes, seem to thrive in Southern Alaska, and it is said some kinds of grain have been raised on Cook's Inlet, north of Sitka, and some parts of the main land. I saw strawberries at Sitks An Episode Proving that Love of Money in July, but they were not numerous."-

Artificial Torpedo Pond.

Chicago Sun.

The English Government has recently invited tenders for the construction of a torpedo pond or practicing lake on Horsea Island, near Portsmouth. This pond is to be formed by excavating an immense trench, more than half a mile long by eighty yards wide, with sloped so quick that the creature's wings can not be seen. I approach the wall more marl. Water to a depth of thirty feet will be maintained in this enlongated lake by means of lock-gates. The object of this unique piece of engineering is to have more control over torpedo practice, and to be able to watch these engines of warfare more closely than is possible in the open sea. The work is necessarily on a gigantic scale, and will involve the excavation of more than 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth. The pond is required to be completed within five months, and is estimated to cost nearly £150,000 .- London Cor. Sanitary

A Persian Statue. There is at present on view in the Vienna Museum a small bronze statue which is supposed to be a relic of old Persian times. It represents a man astride a kneeling bull, both fore and stiff drapery present a striking likeness to the extant memorials of Assyrian art. Usually, in old Asiatic metal work, we find unmistakable signs that gold plates were hammered on to the bronze or other metallic core. But in the present instance the evidences point out that a malachite-green patina was employed as the covering, instead of gold. What the group was intended to represent can not even be conjectured, but it seems to be in any case a monument from the time of the Achaemenide Kings.—N. Y. Post.

-The art school established in Columbus, Ohio, six years ago, has so far been attended by nearly 1,400 students. Mechanics and others, who find it necessary to have some knowledge of the principles of art in their daily work, have diligently attended the evening classes in drawing, including freehand, architectural and machine drawing.— Cleveland Leader.

-A man who has never had teeth is living in Sumter County, Georgia. He is sixty-nine years old.—Baltimore Sun.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

The Untimely Death of a Tennessee Col-

"I had to do it-yes, had to do it," he defense."

"Did this plaintiff here, whom you shot twice, draw any weapon?" asked the lawver.

"I don't say as he did." "Was he about to?"

"I don't say as he was. 'Deed, I guess hedidn't have no weepins with him."

"But you plead self-defense."
"Sartin, I do. I went up thar in township last fall. We lived on sassafras tea and lean bacon all winter. This spring got in a few hills of corn and taers, and I kinder got track of several bee trees, and kept my eyes peeled fur coon tracks. Things begun to look as if we had seen the wust. The ole woman was reckonin' on a new kaliker, and I was plannin' to git my ole rifle fixed, when—when——"
Here the prisoner seemed overcome

by his emotions, and it was two or three minutes before he could continue; "Well, I might a-knowed that some calamity would come along sooner or later and kick the skillet up the chimbly. I was allus a poor critter-poor, but striving to be white all the way through.'

"Proceed," said the lawyer after the prisoner had wept some more. "I sot out thar on a log, kinder hopin' that the corn and taters wouldn't grow fast 'nuff to keep me from goin' fishin' and the ole woman she was smokin' jimweed in her pipe and wonderin' if the children had treed 'nother coon, when-when this 'ere feller what got shot swooped down like one o' them sighclones. All was changed in one minit. All was-

They let him have a few minutes to crowd down his feelings, and he went

"He didn't make no bones about it. 'tall. He axes if my name was Dan'l Scott, and I says it was. He axes if I owned the farm, and I gin it to him straight. Then he pulls out a paper and

" 'Dan'l, I'm cum fur.' " 'Fur what?'

" 'The taxes,'

" 'What taxes?' 'State and county, Dan'l. We can't run this 'ere best kentry on airth and her Liberty and Union and a Fourth of July every year without money. Them

as owns lands must pay taxes.'
"'Never!' says I. 'The tyrant don't
live as kin put his foot on the neck of

"But you must pay,' says he, 'or I'll have to sell you out!' "Wall, gents, that was threats. That was drivin" me to the wall. The ole woman begun cryin', and the children crept up and sniveled, and corn and

taters and bee trees and coon tracks and bright prospects all went to the dogs. I couldn't-no, I couln't." "Couldn't what, Mr. Scott?" "Call me Dan'l, onless you want to hurt my feelins. I meant I couldn't put up with no such threats of assassinashun. The ole woman sneaked me the doublebar'ld shot-gun over the brush fence, and I popped away, and popped to kill. Yes, gents, I'm tellin' you the solemn truth, and I want to ax if there's a freeborn American citizen and Tenuesse

patriot among you who wouldn't hev did that very same?" At last accounts the jury was still out.

A HALF DID IT.

Is the Root of All Evil. They stood talking in front of the Soldiers' Monument yesterday. They had been warm friends for years. If one wanted to borrow the other was glad to lend, and they voted the same ticket and attended the same church. As they stood talking one of them suddenly stooped down and picked up a half-dollar from the flagstone.

"Look here!" he chuckled as he held

it up. "What! You found it!"

"Well, by George! We are in luck!"

"We?" "Of course. We'll take it in cigars."

"Not much we won't!" "Then give me half."

"Oh! no! What I find belongs to me." "Do you mean that you won't divy?"

"Of course I won't! "Then, sir, you are no friend of mine, and you can go to Halifax! I'll never

speak to you again!"
"The better for me! I always knew you were a hog!" And the two separated never to speak again until they wear the wings of angels.—Detroit Free Press.

Funny Incident in Court.

When Judge G. B. Strong, of Georgia, was a young man, he was in the habit of using very strong language while adhind legs of the bull being quite under the body. Both man and bull are deeply carved. The style of ornament and the saw Judge Strong's weakness, and adsaw Judge Strong's weakness, and advised him to restrain himself.
"Now," said the good judge, "when

you see me lift my finger, you may know that you are going too far." The young pleader thanked his friend, and said that he would bear in mind the signal of warning. So in court the next day he watched the judge.

In the very midst of an eloquent appeal he saw the judge's finger lifted, and the act of rebuke so bewildered him that he paused, stammered, and finally took his seat much chagrined. As soon as the court had adjourned, the

orator went to Judge Early, and said: "Why did you lift your finger at me?"
"Lift my finger at you!" exclaimed the white-haired old gentleman, in astonishment. "Why, I didn't think of such a thing. I was brushing off a fly that had lit on my nose!"—Golden Bays.

-In Cincinnati the restaurant-keep ers have a powder that they sprinkle over small oysters, causing them to swell; and you will often meet young men in Boston who seem to have been sprinkled with the same powder .- Bp3 ton Commercial Bulletin.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

-The lactobutyrometer is a new invention to determine the amount of fat

in milk .- Chicago Journal. -The farm will not keep the owner unless he takes good care of it. The farm makes return for what labor, time and money are expended upon it judiciously .- Rural New Yorker.

—Skim milk is said to be good to cause hens to lay. It is often fed in the form of lopped milk, in which form the fowls are very fond of it. The best solid food is wheat. - N. E. Farmer.

-A Farm and Fireside correspondent prevents sprouting of locust by cutting the tree close to the ground, boring three large-bit holes in the stump and filling with salt, which, he says, kills the

-The New York Agricultural Experiment Station exhibited at the recent New York State fair 120 varieties of beans, 51 varieties of cabbage, 50 varieties of wheat, 40 of muskmelon, 57 of onions, and 57 of tomatoes.

-To sweeten musty casks,-Throw in burning coals, and then cold water. Public brewers wash their casks with lime and water, mixed nearly to the consistency of paint; remain until dry and then wash well with water.—Indianapolis Journal.

-The Breeder's Gazette thinks the first blow in a fight is the best. The same principal ought to be carried into farm work. To get the young stock well started with good flesh and vigorous constitution is to win half the battle.

-Very strong vinegar: Take two gallons of strong cider and thoroughly mix with it two pounds of new honey, pour into your casket or bottle and let it stand from four to six months, when you will have vinegar so strong that it can not be used at table without diluting with water. It is the best I ever procured for pickling purposes .- The Household.

-- Every farmer should have some kind of a milk-house, and if they can not afford to build one with every modern conveniences, every one can, at least, put up a rough board shed over some convenient spring, or near the well, and let the waste water run into it. This kind of a building, fitted with a good trough for the milk cans, etc., often answer very well. and, at least, is much better than no milk-house at all.

-Chicago Times. -Cranberry sauce: Pick over and wash the cranberries, and put in the preserving kettle, with half a pint of water to one quart of berries; now put the sugar—granulated is the best—on the top of the berries; set on the fire and stew about half an hour; stir often to prevent burning; they will not need straining, and will preserve their rich color cooked in this way. Never cook cranberries before putting in the sugar. Less sugar may be used if you do not

wish them very rich. - Hartford Courant. -A good Farmer's Club, conducted on a simple, practical plan, is a useful institution and deserves to be well sustained. It enables men to sharpen their wits and brighten their minds by rub-bing against each other in friendly discussion, and a great deal of information may be elicited in this way which will be of permanent value to the participants. There should be a rank.—N. Club in every farming community.—N.

POULTRY FENCES.

How a Cheap, yet Durable Lath Fence can

be Constructed. Everybody knows how to make a fence for the poultry yard, but everybody does not know how to make a cheap fence. Fences are very expensive. and any plan that enables a person to make a fence in such a manner as to cost but little and yet be serviceable, will always be adopted. The cheapest fence is made of lath, but unless it is well made it is worthless. The desire should be to have the fence as strong as possible, and the weakest place is near the bottom. The objection to a lath fence is that dogs sometimes break through, not intention ally on the part of the dogs, but because the fence will not withstand pressure.

To make a good, strong, durable lath

fence, six feet high, the panels may be

eighth feet. Having placed the posts eight feet apart, procure some good shingling strips (shingling lath), and securely nail the bottom strip from post to post, and six inches above the ground. Nail the next strip exactly eighteen inches above the first one. Thus the first strip will be six inches above the ground. and the second strip being eighteen inches above that will consequently be two feet from the ground. The third (or top) strip should be nailed three feet above the second, or five feet from the ground. Now, nail to the bottom strip half laths. As a lath is four feet long, a half lath will be two feet in length. Let the bottom touch the ground. Nail the lath to the two strips, the bottom of each lath, of course, being on the ground; the top of the lath is nailed to the second (or middle) strip. Place the half laths one inch apart, which will keep in the chicks as well as the larger fowls. Here it will be noticed that you have a strong, close, good fence, with the cross strips only eighteen inches high, and six inches only from the lower strip to the ground, but the fence is only two feet high. Having made the fence only two feet high, but close and strong, you now desire height. This is made of the whole lath, which is nailed to the middle and top strips, but instead of being only one inch apart, two inches will be close enough. The fence will thus be six feet high and durable. The practice of nailing whole laths with a half lath above it, is here reversed, as we place the half lath at the bottom, and the whole lath at the top. There are several advantages to be gained by so doing. First, the strips are brought close to each other, making the pressure against two strips instead of one. The half lath can be placed closer together with economy, than with the use of the whole lath. Should it be desired, the whole lath may be at three inches apart, as full security of connectment is made by the lower. It is cheaper to repair a rotten half lath than a whole one, and as such fences usually begin to give out at the lower part first, this is a great advantage. Such a fence combines strength, cheapness and efficiency, and can be made by any one .--

Poultry Monthiy.

The Chase County Courant.

"fficial Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Babyland for December, published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., subscription fifty cents a year, a nice little monthly magazine, is on our table.

Our Little Men and Women and Pansy, excellent little monthly magazines for December, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. at \$1 and 75 cents, respectively, are on our table.

We have been asked by different parties who have looked at our rooster crowing in our front window: "What has the Democracy won?" Why, it Olathe, wind engine; W.M. Lyon, Paola, has won this There will never be anoth-e, "bloody shirt" President of this tree protector, F. D. Jones & H. M. er "bloody shirt" President of this

Subscribe for the Leader and get the best weekly paper in the State for almost nothing. - Chase County Leader.

Now, the word almost could have been erased from the foregoing, and it would have made the sentence very truthful, by reading, "the best weekly paper for nothing;" unless for making sport of Irish meetings, or garbling the reports of such meetings.

The Chicago Mail, stalwart Republican, says: "Republican papers continually whining over the removal of Republicans from important offices by the Democratic administration are engaged in a very small business. Republicans who succeed in getting into prominent and who are anxious to hold on under an administration they tried to defeat. are going to cheat, politically, either their old political friends or the Democratic administration. The barnacles should be scraped off." Republican office-holders think more of their offices and perquisites than they do of their political principles and party.

The treasury clerks are rapidly learning that this is a business adand ladies of leisure, who were doing tion. their country a kindness in appearing at their desks at all and usually start-Secretary meant that order should be they met, almost entirely, on the sevobeyed is shown by the accompanying enth day, according to the commandorder that a dismissal will follow dis- ment.

As usual of late the clearing house day also statement for last week shows general In the 16th chapter of 1st Corinth large gains over the corresponding ians, Paul exorts the people to make week last year. The increase throughout the country was 39.7 and outside of New York City was 25.9. Boston led the country in point of increase with 88.5 per cent large large and outside of the rest that Sunday, or the first with 88.5 per cent large large and outside cording as God has prospered them.

"Aliquis" seems, all the while, to forfiet the fact that Sunday, or the first day, of the week was not called the with 88.5 per cent-largely due to heavy payments of railroad dividends.
Hartford was close in the wake of Beston with a gain of 88.4 per cent.

New York's increase at 7.7 Two cities gained between 30 and 40 while there are records of the apostles per cent, three between 20 and 30 five meeting on the first day of the week, per cent, three between 20 and 30, five between 19 and 20 and seven less than 10 per cent. But seven cities reported losses, and these were not heavy except in the case of Peoria and Lowell. No stronger evidence of returning prosperity could be furnished than is given in this clearing statement.—

Kansas City Star.

meeting on the first day of the week, they are very searce, and there is no intimation that it was the Sabbath.

God wrote the commandments with His own finger, (the only thing he ever did write) and Christ taught them to the people. He says: "I came not to destroyed the law but to fulfill;" that is, to put it in force.

BURNS CLUB OF CHASE

COUNTY.

A meeting of the Burns Club of Chase county will be held in Pratt's destroyed the law but to fulfill;" that is, to put it in force. Kansas City Star.

derful things. Look at these, for well as the 4th commandment. instance: It has made presidents, killed poets, furnished bustles for in their prayers say: "We thank Thee, beauties, and polished genius with the Oh, God, for the return of Thy holy the world get up to roll-call every sanctified." A bare-faced falsehood, as God never blessed and sanctified the morning, gives the pulpit langs of first, but the seventh day, or Sabbath. iron and a voice of steam. It has set I trust that every minister or exorter the price on a bushel of wheat, and made the country postoffice the glimmering goal of the rural seribe. It has curtailed the power of kings, embellished the pantry shelves, and busted to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection. rings. It has converted paupers into reasons for keeping Sunday. bankers, bankers into paupers, made wood sawers out of bank presidents, THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, and done many good and bad things it can't be run to suit everybody, and county. the editor who thinks so is a darn fool."

HOW A HORSE FEEDS.

gathers up with greatest precision, that Judge Houk will preside. The affair

which is selected from the rest. In a promises to be one of more than ordiweedy pasture; this instinct of the lip is brought into action in a most peculiar and interesting manner, and exhibits in a striking degree, the exquisite sensitiveness of the delicate nerves of this over the large and have accountly invited to attend. Full particulars of this organ. One who has seen this action of the lip and realizes the great sensitiveness of it, will never permit to enable you to attend On Monday, Dec. 7th, congress will get a peep at a Democratic President's message. We will all read it the same week.

Statistiveness of it, will never permit himself to practice the excessive cruelty of putting a twitch about a horse's upper lip for any purpose, for the torture of it must be very great indeed.—American Agriculturist for Namember.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were during three weeks ending Nov.17, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C: A. N. Bonder, Manhattan. stove polish; J. A. Loomis, Arkansas City, washing machine; Rebecca A. McDaniel, Burr Oak, preserving compound; J. M. L Gore, Raymond, cutting apparatus for mowers and reapers; J. H. & Wm. T. Mitchell, Wellington, adjustable shade for windows; Chas. Willsie, Wellington, country. The New York election settled that.

Hart. Burlington, mechanical motor; been renderd almost useless by its age.

T. W. Boies, Beloit, stock watering trough; J. C. McCandless & Orson capital, however, we are able to keen King, Randolph, cultivator for listed corn; Henry Fellows, Wichita, swing. . Miller, Parsons, car axle box Andrew Stark, Topeka, grain binder; J. S. Wailes, Florence, clothes line; R. H. Barber, Galena, automatic stock water-tank; H. G. Smith, Hutchinson seed planter.

NO CHANCE OF THE SABBATH,

REVIEW OF "NO. 3."

In article No. 3, on "the change of the Sabbath," "Aliquis" gives what he calls scriptural testimony of the

Commandment is, that "one day in seven is to be kept sacred," and then nds his sentence.

offices because they were Republicans, it states explicitly which day that is. But he presumes on the generosity of the Divine, and attempts to deceive the people, by impressing on them that no particular day is set apart. Further, he says: "If our Lord, af-

ter His resurrection, met, ordinarily, with his disciples on the first day of the week; and if, by the example and practice of the primative Chris tians, recorded in the New Testament the first day was honored above any other for the public exercise of God's worship, 'by apostolic precept and the peculiar dignity of the title 'Lord's peculiar dignity of the title ministration. Heretofore they have day," it must undoubted, be the regarded themselves as gentlemen Christian Sabbath, by Divine instituit must, undoubtedl, be the

Now, all these suppositions are with out foundation in truth, and are sub ed in about noon. The other morning ject to grave criticism. In all the they were sursprised and shocked by ministry of Christ and the apostles, I an order from Secretary Manning that think, there is no record of their meetthey be on hand at 9 o'clock and re- ing to exceed six or seven times, on the main until 5 o'clock; and that the first day, and the natural conclusion is,

obedience. A few such regulations as In the 20th chapter of "Acts" the this will do much toward wiping out disciples met on the first day to break the former craze for holding positions bread, and continued to do so all night in the departments.—Kansas City until day-light on Monday; so, if there is any sanctity connected with that ceremony, it is added to the second

New York's increase was 47.7 per cent. first day. In conclusion, let me add,

is, to put it in force. Let me ask: "Who has the power to

An exchange says: "The printing change God's commandments? press has done more than any one to make the world better. Yes, it is safe murders of which we read every day, make the world better. Yes, it is safe one would think the people had been to say it has. It has done many won- taught to break the 6th and 8th, as

sandpaper of criticism. It has made Sabbath which Thou hast blest and

JAS, R. JEFFREY.

A mass meeting is soon to be held, It has educated the homeless and rob- at which distinguished Protestant and bed the philosopher of his reason. It Catholic clergymen and laymen will be smiles and kicks, cries and sighs-but present and address the people of this

The Executive Committee of the Chase County League have decided to call a mass meeting at Pratt's Hall, At Pete Kuhl's, next week, this city, about the 10th of December. Semething may be learned by observ- in the evening. Rev F. S. McCabe, of either in grazing or when fed in the Topeka, and Hon. Frank Doster, of stable. One will have a very good Marion, have promised to be present idea of the sensitivenes of the upper and address the meeting. Other genlip, and how cleverly the horse gathers | tlemen, among them Rev Father Jas. in the choice herbage or hay, and rejects the waste. This mobile, prehen. O'Riley, of Topeka, Rev. Father John sible lip is constantly in motion, and R. Kelly, of Osage City, and Rev. by its sense of feeling, separates the Father Guido Stallo, O.S.F., of Strong selected food from that which is reject. City, have been invited and one of them exactly under the mouth, but the lip pushes away the undesirable food, and strumental music will be provided.

MATT. McDonald, Pres.

INTERESTING NEWSPAPER

STATISTICS. Of the statistics of all the departments of the Census Bureau none is more valuable and interesting than granted to citizens of Kansas that which collects the data of the press of our country. There is no better way to judge of the success and prosperity of any section of country than to examine the newspapers published in that section--as they are successful and prosperous, so is the country and neighborhood in which they circulate. As the reports of the Census Bureau are issued but once in ten years, it can be readily seen that if we were obliged to depend on them wire support and holder; S.E.Limpus, alone we would lose much valuable information and time, and would only receive our information after it had been renderd almost useless by its age. ourselves posted from year to year on the data of the press throughout the country. Of these private enterprises none is more relied upon or of more value than that of Edwin Alden & Bro.'s American Newspaper Catalogue which is published each year by that publishing firm of Advertising Agents. According to this catalogue just published there are in the United States and the British Provinces a total of 16,105 newspapers and periodicals, of which 15,368 are published in the United States and 737 in the British Provinces. They are divided as fell.

STATE OF KANSAS (Solution) 1855.

Chase County Clerk, Oct. 5, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct., 1885. a petition, signed by A. M. Eldred and 11 others. was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State foresaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows. viz:

Communicing at the point where the county He says the substance of the 4th Provinces. They are divided as follows: Dailies, 1,411; Semi-Weeklies, He should have further added, that Sundays, 426; Semi-Monthlies, 356;

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme for the next meeting of the Chase County Teachers Association to be held at Elmdale on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1885, beginning at half past 1 o'clock, p. m.

Ist. How can teachers and school officers be induced to attend the following community of the Board of County Community of the serious community of the chase County Teachers Association? I is a serious community of the chase County of December. A.D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a heaving By order of the Board of County Community of the chase County of December. A.D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a heaving By order of the Board of County Community of the chase County of December. A.D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a heaving By order of the Board of County Community of the chase County o

2d. What method is best in teaching long division? B. F. Wasson.

3d. Recitation, Miss Leora Park.

4th. Paper, primary work, Ada Rogler.

STATE OF KANSAS.

County of Chase

Office of County Clean
Notice is hereby given, the off October, 1885, a petit of

5th. Paper, L A. Louther. 6th. Select reading, Miss Anna Pence. 7th. School visits and visitors, paper, Miss Emma Bailey. 8th, Paper, teachers' reading circle, M. Warren.

9th. Organization of teachers' read ng circle. 10th. Miscellaneous business, 11th. Query box. 12th. Adjourned. J. C. DAVIS.

LONGFELLOW LITERARY SOCIETY. PROGRAMME, SECOND DIVISION, FRIDAY

NOVEMBER 27TH, 1885. Music, by Committee. Declamation, Mabel Mann. Select reading, Jennie Jones. Music, by Committee. Select reading, Charles Simmons.
Declamation, Dottie Scribner.
Select reading, Minnie Lloyd.
Declamation, Stella Hunt.

year, making arrangements for the annual celebration and transacting other M. A. CAMBELL, President.

THE CASH WILL BUY A No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50 A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00. North western barbed wire 5cts. And lumber for less money than any

place in this county. ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co. oct 22tf Strong City. NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some eash; ballance on long time.

jy30-tf James P. McGrath.

MC-ALLISTER COAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be reactived at Strong City National Bank, for the building of an arched culvert at the ravine east of Dr. Cartter's, on the Oldberry road, in Falls township, and also for builting of two dry, straight walls for the same piacr. The Township Board reserves the right to accept the bids either for an arched culvert or for plain straight walls.

The bids will be opened at the Strong City National Bank, on Saturday, December 5th, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Plans and specifications for said work are to be seen at the office of the County Cierk.
By order of the Township Board,
Attest:
GEO. W. CRUM,
nov19-3w

ESTABLISHED IN 1869

Special agency for the sale of the Achison. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved tarms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood lands of the sale o dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOCD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-1yr

LAND. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1885

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and a o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

Ap Val

sw 4 of sw 4 of ... 16 20 9 8 00 situate in Chase county. Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 of clock, a. m., and 3 of clock, p. m., on Monday, December 28th, 1885, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

W. P. MARTIN,

Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS | 65

Commucing at the point where the county road from Toledo to the north line of Chase county (established Oct. 15, 1861.), crosses the south line of section six (6), township eighteen (18), range nine (9) to the end of said road.

County of Chane | 58,

County of Chane | 58,

Notice is hereby given, that on the 10th day of October, 1885, a p.tit on signed by Jacob North and 18 other, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforeadd praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz.

county and State afore-aid praying for the vacation of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the center of section, ten (10), town-hip twenty (20), range eight (8), east; thence north on the half section line to the northwest corner of southwest quarter (4) of northeast quarter (14), of section three (3), said township and range; said road to be vacated unless the road petitioned for by F. Yenzer running north and sou h between sections three and four (3 and 4), nine and ten (9 and 10), same township and range is established and any person affected by the vacation of the said road above mentioned shall not receive any damages by the location of said Yenzer road.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Tomlinson, S. Finnefrock and L. Becker as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing,

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

Select reading, Charles Simmons.
Declamation, Dottie Scribner.
Select reading, Minnie Lloyd.
Declamation, Stella Hunt.
Question Box, Mary Gandy and George Austin.
Speech, Elsie McGrath.
MINNIE LLOYD. Secy.

BURNS CLUB OF CHASE
COUNTY.

A meeting of the Burns Club of Chase county will be held in Pratt's Music Hall, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing County Makes of the County Move of the Ensuing Move

Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

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the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy,
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-AND-

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> Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co , Kas. je26-tf JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS-Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

A PRESENT Our readers, for 12 cents in postage stamps, to pay for mailing and wrapping and the names of two book agents, will receive FREE a STEEL FINISH "ARLOR ENGRAVING Of all OUR PRE DENT'S, including (LEVELAND, Size 22x28 in., worth \$4.00. Address, ELDER PUB. Co, je5-6m Chicago, I'l.

JOHN FREW SURVEYOR, LAND

CIVIL ENGINEER. Strong City Engineer,

STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS. We want 1000 More BOOK AGENTS for the Personal History of

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CHISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Office upstairs in National Sank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

MADDEN BROS .. Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Court All busiless placed in our bands williere.ve care:ul and prompt attention. suv lt-ti

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Mariou, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed erai Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, cost side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-ti

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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

Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., †
October 23d, 1885. †
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed set ler has filed totice of his lineuitor
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made befale the
Judge, or in his absence, E. A. Kinne, Clerk
of District Court, at Cottenwood Falls, on
November 28, 1885, viz: Philip Peyton, Homestead Entry, No 6944, for the north half (½)
of southwest quarter ½) of section 4, township
21 south of range 8 cast
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and curtivation of, s id land, viz: Adam Tilton, of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas; Chas,
Hays, Henry Wherenberg and Wm. Sharp,
of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas.
Oct 29-it
Frank Dale, Regis er LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS.,

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Wichita, Kas. (
October 23d. 1885.

Notice is here by given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his e aim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge, and in his absence E. A. Kinne, Clerk
of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on December 5th. 1889, viz: Jacob L VanMeter
tromestead Eatry No. 4190 for the west half
(\$\frac{1}{2}\) of northwest quarter (\$\frac{1}{2}\) of a southeast
quarter (\$\frac{1}{2}\) of nor hwest quarter (\$\frac{1}{2}\) section
24. township 22, south of range 7 east
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence .pon, and cut twation of, said hand, viz: J C. Faington. 8,
Mosshart, W F. Dunlap and Will 1. Carter
of Matideld Green, Chase county, Kansas
oct 29-6t

Frank Dale, Register. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS.

A GIFT send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal valuable sam de box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than anything elve in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and writ in spre time, or all the time. Capital not r quired. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. The score & Co. those who start at once. STI SON & CO. nov12-ly Portland Maine,

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The best book for an The best book for an advertiser to constains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BURFAU, (108pruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

APRIZE and receive free, a costly and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address Thurs to tely sure At once address TRUE & CO,



Best in the World.

III more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners suc-ceed geardly. None fail. Terms free Sumphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine

The Chuse County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. |2 in. |8 in. 5 in. |2 col. 1 col \$1 00 \$1 50 \$2 00 \$3 00 \$ 5 50 \$10 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 4 00 8 5 50 \$10 00

breathouses, locants a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent 'nsertion: double price for black letter, or for items under the head of 'Local Short Stops."



BAST, PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T HAST, PASS MAIL EMT FR T.FR T.FR T. FR T. WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T FR'T

am pm pm sm pm sm sm sm sm sm sm strong... 421 348 168 714 1268 532 Strong... 438 466 134 747 1248 760 Elmdale... 454 421 154 813 121 737 Clements 510 436 216 842 156 817 Cedar Pt. 522 447 232 900 220 845

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Cloudy weather.

Thanksgiving day.

Strong City has a debtaing society. Mr. L. C. Ferguson moved to Strong City, yesterday.

Mr. M. H. Pennell has had his residence repainted.

There will be a dance at Music Hall Thanksgiving night.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, was in town, last Thursday.

Mr. W. S. Romigh was at Eureka, several days last week. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was

in town, last Thursday. W. W. Stotts, of Elmdale, has gone

to Emporia, to attend school. Mr. Sandiford, of Buck creek, has

moved into the Clements house. Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Bennett, of Saf-

ford, were at Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. John Kelley, of Bazaar, will

start to California, in a few days.

night. Mrs. S. D. Breese was quite sick a few days ago; but she is again up and

The Ladies, Mite Society will meet at the M. E. parsonage, next Saturday

Saturday, and the merchants did a good business.

Mr. F. P. Cochran returned, Tuesbeen attending Court.

ing the work right along on the new Presbyterian Church.

Mr. David Rettiger went to work on the abutments of the bridge at Wood's ford, last Monday.

Died, in Strong City, on Monday. November 16, 1885, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ferrear.

Born, on Tuesday morning, November 24, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J Pence, of Back creek, a son.

Died, in Strong City, on Wednesday, November 11, 1885, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Challen.

We are now furnishing the Leavenworth Weekly Times and the COURANT the north side of the river. for \$2.00 per annum. See notice.

The postoffice will be closed, to-day, from 10 o'clock, a. m., until 5, p. m., when it will then be kept open an hour.

Mr. Scott Winne's residence, in the southwest part of town, is under roof and will soon be ready for occupation.

Dr. J. H. Polin, of Strong City, has just returned from a prospecting trip to Rice county-where he will soon lo-

The school at Strong City has been divided, and Miss Sarah Prickett has taken charge of the Primary Depart-

The Sons of Veterans will hold a special meeting on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, sharp. Every member is

ordered to be present. City Marshal H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal under U. S. Marshal W. C. Jones.

Dr.J. Wilson Rambo and wife spent a week visiting friends and relatives at Plymouth, and left, last week, for Colorado, where they expect to live.

Broadway sewer, last Thursday, by By request of the State Board of Health I hereby give notice that the

Everybody is invited to attend the dance at Music Hall, Thanksgiving night, November 26. The best of music and a first-class prompter have been engaged.

This town now has a hearse, and a not a dead town by a jng full, and cation at my office for them. Respt,
Messrs, Ferry & Watson, are the Messrs. Ferry & Watson are the owners of said hearse.

The Strong City Cornet Band will give a grand ball in the Opera House in that place on Thanksgiving night, to which all are cordially invited. Tickets for ball, \$1. Supper will be served at Commercial Hotel. extra.

The first volume of "The Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" will be ready for delivery the first week in December, 1885. Subscribers will please to J. H. FISHPOOL, take notice.

Agent for Chase county.

We would like for our readers to make a note of the fact that one week the Independent contains more reading matter than the Leader, and the next week the thing is reversed; but all the time the COURANT contains far more eading matter than both of them put together.

The voters of Diamond Creek town-The "Fhunder Bolt" passes Strong City.

The "Fhunder Bolt" passes Strong City.

going east, at 11:36 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:24 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

ship should bear in mind that next Thursday, December 3d, they will have their special, bridge election; and they should, by all means, vote "For the bridge tax," as a bridge is badly needed ship should bear in mind that next Thursday, Dccember 3d, they will have bridgetax,"as a bridge is badly needed build this one.

The Young Men's Debating Society, get one, for it is cheap, and you will f Strong City, met. Monday evening, see for yourself how rapidly it will of Strong City, met, Monday evening. at the Catholic school-house, and, before adjournment, decided to have the next meeting on Monday evening rext, at 7:30 o'clock, at the same place. All the young men of the community are Co. Strong City. requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the

meeting. Pursuant to announcement there was a meeting of the people of Falls township, in Music Hall, last Thursday night, to hear what President W. M. Jones, of the Chicago, Emporia and Southwestern R. R. Co., had to say in regard to the new railroad that with Chicago and Kansas City. There clothing. Give them a call. were a good many ladies in the audience, and the hall was well filled with people. Mr. J. S. Doolittle was elected published in the State of Kansas. Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Jones spoke at some length in regard to the objects of this Company, among which is to open up new markets for our vast wealth of stone and for our great livestock interests, and to place us in a much greater proximity to the great through Falls township, the bonds to be delivered to the Company when the road is completed and operated as far kinds and styles just received at Adare. as this city. After Mr. Jones had fin Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and ished his remarks short speaches were will be sold cheap. ished his remarks short speaches were A good many farmers were in town, made by Messrs. T. H. Grisham, W. A. Parker, J. G. Winne, J. W. Mc-Williams, Judge S. P. Young, Col. S

N. Wood and others. On motion, it day, from Atchison, where he had was decided as the sence of the meeting that the depot should be within a Messrs.Simmons & Thorpe are push- half mile of the Court-house. On mo-

tion, Messrs. J. S. Doolittle, S. A. Breese, Jabin Johnson, Dr. J. W Stone, W. P. Martin, T. B. Johnston and W. A. Parker were appointed a you should go to M.A.Campbell's and committee to confer with the Railroad Company in regard to the location of the depot. The meeting was quite en-

thusiastic; and at its close, the people repaired to the Congrega- boll's. tional church to partake of an oyster supper prepared by the ladies. The committee met, Tuesday morning, in Dr. J. W. Stone's office, all the members being present, and decided, to a man, that the preference of the com-

HOW THEY COMPARE.

Total No inches in both of said papers.. 591 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Courant was 763

. 703 No. of luches in Courant in excess of the

CEDAR CREEK ITEMS. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE.

The North, Central and South American Exposition will Open in New mous" stone store for cost; this is bus-Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The mous store for cost; this is bus-iness, as we are going out of the clothmavagement report that a more extensive display than last year will be made Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of tick-et to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Orleans, and all other points, reached

by this line, apply to P. R. ROGERS, or A. J. KNAP, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

The ground was staked for the PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES.

same has been begun by Capt. W. A. registration of physicians and midwives for thi county must close on the 5th day of December, as I have to make my returns so that they can reach Topeka by the 10th inst. Also that I have physicians' blanks for keeping a record of deaths-natural and still births. My instructions are to furnish them to all who have complied with oran new one at that. although it is the registration rule upon their appli-

> Health Officer for Chase county, Kas. FOR RENT A good barn, enquire at the office of

COCHRAN & HARPER BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's. McAllister coal at Pete

Kuhl's next week. Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry.

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

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale. Apply to J. W. Ferry.

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's cheaper than the cheapest. Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settlle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS.

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All at the crossing where it is proposed to you have to do is, to fasten the shell r to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and-well, go and shell corn.

> We are now offering our full line of buggies and spring wagons for sale at actual cost. Now is your chance. Call and see them at Adare, Hildebrand &

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

> The best teas, teas, teas are to be had at the "Famous" stone store. For anything that you want go to the "Famous" stone store; and if they havn't got it, then sit down and medi-

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. is proposed to connect this township They also keep a full line of cheap

> Subscribe for the Courant, the second largest Democratic paper

> We expect on a new lot of those celebrated California saddles in a few lays. Call early at Adare. Hildebrand & Cos., Strong City, and get one.

Subscribe for the Courant, the largest newspaper in Chase county. Parties subscribing for the COURANT The G. A. R. have moved their lumber regions than we now are, in year in advance, can get the Courant who pay up all arrearages and one headquarters into the Pence building.

Ten turkeys were stolen from Rockwook & Co.'s meat market, Tuesday

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Ten turkeys were stolen from Rockwook & Co.'s meat market, Tuesday

Ten turkeys were stolen from Rockwook & Co.'s meat market, Tuesday Company asks of us is \$4,000, seven If you desire getting fresh and spicy per cent, thirty year bonds per mile Washington news now and during the for 74 miles the road will run sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Dem-

ocratic paper.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for ba:gains; and don't you forget it. A car load of Moline wagons

just received at M. A. Campbell's. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand & Co's, Strong City. They are guaranteed the best in the market.

Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp-

Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the shock for sale, on the Albertson place, two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. Apply on the premisies to R. E. Ma-

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, for the best and latest mittee, is that the depot shall be on improved farm and garden implements. M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking

stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call. Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone wanting anything in that line would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps creek. jy16-tf

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

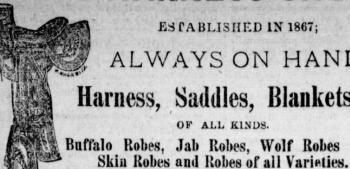
Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Evans are now running a sure-enough hack, and orders left at Central Hotel or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will be promptly attended to. nov26-1f

The stock of clothing at the "Famous" stone store for cost; this is busing trade.

If you want first-class lime, go to C. E. Houston's place, 4 miles south of figures. Be Elmdale, and get it, for 25 cts a bushel, price them. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming im-

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and see their new line of harness, bridles, halters and whips. Look at the boots and shoes at the 'Famous' stone store before buying

can do you good.



ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES;



I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

EVANS.



PROMPT ATTENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

Medical, Mechanical

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

Soda Water. Highest Cash Price

STRONG CITY, - - -

STRONG CITY

Does a General Banking Business.

STRONG CITY - - - KANSAS. Authorized Capital, \$150,000. PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

D K Cartter. Barney Lantry, PS Jones, GO Hildebrand, E A Hildebrand.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, l'lour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell

\$200.000 in presents given away.
Send us 5 cents postage,
and by mail you will get
fee a package of good of large value,
that will st once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All
about the \$200.000 in presents with each
box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare
time only, to work for us at their homes.
Fortunes for all workers absolutely assur,
ed. Don't delay. H. Hallst & Ce.
Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1y

GOOD ADVICE.

And it was written in the Book of Life,
Use SHARP'S BLACK INK as you go thro' life.
Keeping your accounts in black and white,
With stranger and friend alike.
As years go by memory will fade awaye
But sharps BLACK INK, the OLD RELIABLE,
Gets blacker and blacker the older it grows.
Sold all the world over by Stationers, and
BOOKsellers. Druggists and Dealers generally.
Manu actured only by
J C. SHARP, Rogers Park,
nov5-tf CRICAGO, ILL.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

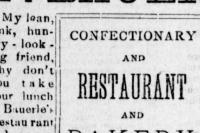
ESCABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS. E. F. BAUERLE'S



BAKERY.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Steaks,@ 5 to 11cts, Roasts,@ 5 to 7cts, Boiling,@4 to 5cts, Choice corned Beef,

@ 7cts. per pound.

PAID FOR HIDES, CEORGE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Sen's. I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29 National Bank,

M. A. Campbell can furnish you Glidden Barb Wire at prices with any kind of a cooking stove that

you may want.
Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have special facilities for delivering goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clements and Cedar Grove. Don't torget that you can get

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & Another car load of furniture just

in, an the "Famous" stone store. Now is the time to buy your furniture. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

"Let the wide world wag as she will," we are at the "Famous" stone store to remain—but not still. Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have just received a full assortment of get a heating stove that will be an heavy California saddles. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere.

> It is a fact that you can do better at the "Famous" stone store than at any other place in Chase county. Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see

what nice ones he has. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are now carrying a full and complete line of double, single and buggy harness, and everything in the harness supply line. These goods are all of the best make and quality, and guaranteed to give satisfaction as to price, style and finish. Be sure and see them before buying. nov26tf

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

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cente. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong

City, are supplying nearly every plasterer in the county with his lime, sand, hair, lath, nails,—in fact, ALL their supplies, nov26tf
S. D. Breese has just received his fall stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and

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

those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas.

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cu Chewing; Navy Clippings, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. anywhere else. because we know we

Picture frames, mats, glass, 60,000 Pounds

than ever before, at

ADARE, HILDEBRAND & CO.'S PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D. office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS, W. P. PUCH. M. D.. Physician & Surgeon,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-ff. DR. S. M. FURMAN RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS

Having permanently located in Strong

City. Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in allits branches, Friday and saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls ar myl4-tf T. M. ZANE, M. D,. Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office, first door north o

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KANSAS. DO YOU KNOW

PLUG TOBACCO

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. WEED.

TRACHER OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwooi Falls, Kansas, and, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness sea ured by this mortgage, at retail, or in Jobloms. As these goods must be sold at the earliest possit le time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbug about these goods being sold at astual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actual cost at the store formerly occupied by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheaper ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early.

Johnston & Rettiger,



DRUGS,

Toilet Articles, Medicines, Perfumes,

> Stationary. Paints. Cils.

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

S. F. JONES, President.
B. LANTRY, Vice-President
E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

sor to Strong City Bank), STRONG CITY, KANS.,

DIRECTORS, S F Jones, N J Swayze, D B Berry

J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address,

If you want money.

them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co., 25 Fulton St. N. Y. oct22-6ms.

1 9

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

FOUND

A Tale of an Old Thanksgiving-Day. Come, Teddy and May and Goldle, And gather around my knee— And I'll tell you a little story Just as 'twas told to me

When I was a bright-eyed lassie, In the time of Long Ago, One night, when the wind was moaning And the ground was white with snow:

"Twas to be a grand Thanksgiving For the harvest stored away Safely in barn and cellar— A time to feast and pray, Alike in the cot and mansion Was a hurrying here and there, And the scent of the browning turkey Filled, like incense, all the air.

Dear little Puritan Ruthie Looked on in a glad surprise, With her small hands quaintly folded, And her blue eyes grave and wise;

And a host of eager questions
Flitting from brain to tongua,
To puzzle the busy workers
Their savory tasks among—

Until her mother lost patience;
"Ruth, 'tis Thanksgiving-Day,"
She said; "and we all are busy—
Do thee go out and play.

"I will call thee when I want thee;"
Then quietly little Ruth
Tripped out of the noisy kitchen.
Though she'd rather not, in truth.

And the air was crisp and clear; It seemed to Ruth Thanksgiving Was the gem of all the year.

The last of the trees' bright garments Hung fluttering, gold-and-brown, As the wee maid wandered idly The forest pathways down;

A-humming in baby-fashion
A snatch of some quaint old air;
And laughing to hear a squirrei
Chatter at her from his lab.

Still letting her careless footsteps
Just where they were minded stray,
She wandered on in the brightness
Of that glad Thansgiving Day.

The dinner at last was ready—
The haste and bustle were o'er,
And the mother, flushed with toiling,
Swung open the cottage door—

Calling: "Come child, now I want thee! I want thee, Ruth! Does the hear?" And her face grew white that moment With a sudden, dreadful fear. Where was she, her little daughter? The forest was deep and wide;
"Ruth! Ruth!" but only the echo
Of her trembling voice replied.

She turned back into the cottage—
"The child—she is lost!" she said;
And they, to arouse the neighbors,
Down the woodland trail she sped.

The dinner was left untasted; And the search went bravely on,
I Till the pale stars shone in heaven.
And the daylight all had gone.

"Have you tidings of the lost one?"
"Twas a heartsick mother's cry
To one and another searcher:
"None yet," was the low reply.

"But there soon must be—be trustful!"
And all through the darksome night
The torches flamed and flickered
Under the stars' pale light.

Under the stars' pale light.

At last in the east a glimmer Told of a day begun:
And the scattered band of hunters Heard—was it the signal gun?

Thank God for His gracious goodness!
Each heart with hope beat high;
Bang! bang! and the joyful chorus It seemed would rend the sky.

Found! in a sheltered corner— In a hollow snug and deep— All rosy, unharmed and peaceful, The child lay, fast asleep.

Found! but the joyous clamor Of a sudden died in air, For the golden head was nostling On a great, black, shagy bear! He growled at the waving torch-lights; Ruth's blue eyes pened vide; I'm glad you've come to find me I knew you would!" she cried.

She glanced at the leveled muskets— Haif a-dozen, all around: And forth, with a cry of terror, She sprang, at a single bound.

"Don't shoot the dog!" she pleaded,
Her wee hands clasp ag t ght;
"He has kept me warm and safely
All through this cold, dark night."

"So be it!" cried her father.
As he clasped her in his arm:
"Not a single hair of his shaggy coat
Through us shalr come to harm!"

Then home went the glad procession, Through the morning, growing fair, To the cottage in the forest, To the mother, waiting there

For the child, whose face she sprinkled With the tears she could not stay; I thank Thee, Lord," she murmered, "For this Thanksgiving Day!" Now, Goldle and May and Teddy,

All gathered around my knee, I have told you the little story When I was a bright-eyed lassic,
(And the tale is true as truth),
By the little Puritan maiden—
My own great-grandma, Ruth.
—Youth's Companion.

GIANT OTREES TOOY

A Road-Bed in the Tree-Tops-A Round Stump Used for a Kitchen-Crawling Through a Knot-Hole.

The "Big Trees" of California have

a world-wide reputation. There are two kinds of these wonderful trees, founded. The first building was put both of which belong to the genus up in 1656 or thereabouts, being pro-Sequoia, and are remarkable for the great size which they attain. The coast redwood is confined to the coast range of mountains, while the mammoth trees are mostly found on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada.

The former is by far the most valuable tree for lumber and for building purposes in the State. It has a marvelously straight trunk, not usually branching lower than one hundred or one hundred and fifty feet from the ground, and its lovely green foliage makes it a tree of beauty as well as of use. It is also remarkable for its height, many of the trees reaching skyward from two hundred to three hundred feet. A good, old-fashioned deacon from the East describes this tree in the following man-

Finding himself standing for the first time at the foot of a coast redwood, he said "that he wished to see its he said "that he wished to see its height with his own eyes, and that he had to look up three times in succession in order to do so, each time taking in as many feet as he thought he ought to to find the top, which was nearly three hundred feet above the ground."

The redwood is fence ous of life as

The redwood is tenadous of life, as is shown in the numerous sprouts which shoot up around the edge of a decayed stump. The color of the wood is brown-ish-red, and the lumber, in drying, has the pecul arity of shrinking in length instead of in width, as in pine. This tree attains its greatest perfection within the fog-belt near the Pacific Ocean, and its extreme height is probably owing to the effect of rich soil combined tomers.—Philadelphia Press.

9

with irrigation from the dense mists, which, in the summer, often envelop

the redwood forests. In Mendocino County, private railroads, a few miles in length, are used for transporting the immense amount of lumber from the woods to the coast. In Sonoma County, an original and successful piece of railroad engineering is found, which is nothing less than a road-bed in the tree-tops. Between Clipper Mills and the redwood forests is a deep ravine. In order to cross the ravine, the trees are sawed off on a level each side, and the timber and ties are laid on the stumps. Two huge redwood trees stand side by side in the center of the ravine, with their tops cut off seventy-five feet above their roots. These make a substantial central sup-port, and cars heavily laden with huge saw-logs pass over this bridge in per-

fect safety. This county also boasts of several extremely tall trees, one of which is said to be fourteen feet in diameter and three hundred and forty-eight feet in height. Another is claimed to be nineteen feet in diameter and three hundred and fifty-seven feet high.

The little Baptist Church of Santa

Rosa, the dimensions of which are fiftysix by ninety-six feet, was wholly built from the redwood tree, and many shingles from the giant were left after

its completion.

The pleasures of camp life are appreciated by numerous Californians, and an old redwood stump is sometimes found very useful as a temporary kitchen. A certain person, writing from one of these camps, says:

"Our kitchen is a redwood stump, measuring exactly forty-five feet round and nearly twenty-five feet across the widest part. The fire is in the center, and a right royal camp-fire it makes at night, when we sing to the notes of the zither, or listen to the owl or wildcats stirring in the bushes." Even larger stumps of redwood than

this one may be seen as a person rides through the Contra Costa forests, the trees having been cut in early days for lumber or firewood.

The great tree, Sequoia-gigantea, of the Sierra Nevada was first seen white men in 1852, when a hunter by the name of Dowd reached the Calaveras grove, and afterward led a few miners to the spot. Although larger than the coast redwood, it is not so handsome a tree, the branches being shorter. the spray less graceful, and the species nowhere forms a forest by itself, but is intermixed with other coniferous trees

mainly sugar-pines.

Eight or ten of these groves have been discovered in various counties: but one of those in Calaveras County contains some of the largest trees. Time, the "giant-killer," has laid some of these monarchs in the dust, and the largest stage can pass through one of the dead giants, while but one half of the interior of the tree has been cut

Oue of these trees, "The Mother of the Forest," is stripped of its bark for one hundred and sixteen feet from the ground, and is three hundred and twenty-seven feet in height. It was much larger in circumference before losing the bark, but now it is seventy-eight feet, and a party of twenty persons with arms outstretched and hands joined, can just reach around it. A pavilion is erected over the stump of one grant, which has a diameter of twenty three feet, and in one direction of twenty-four feet; its annual rings or the section, besides an imperfect center, are twelve hundred and fifty-five; in-deed, it has been discovered that any of the mammoth trees indicate an avere of over two t A few years since five men worked twenty-five days in felling one of the giants, using large augers for the purpose. A person must now as it lies as-cend a ladder twenty-five steps to get

upon the top of the trunk.

But the "Father of the Forest" is the most wonderful. It measures one hundred and twelve feet in circumference, and is supposed to have been over four hundred feet in height. It had been burned out, so that people may ride through it: or, if they wish to examine a giant knot-hole, they may walk through until a ladder is reached from the inside, then climb the ladder, crawl through the knot-hole to the outside, where steps are built, descend to the ground, go home and tell the folks that in California it is possible to literally crawl through a knot-hole. - Mrs. C. E. Bamford, in Golden Days.

FAMOUS CRIMINALS.

Incidents Recalled by the Proposed Erection of a New Court House at Boston.

Boston is to have a new court house, the seventh since that ancient city was vided for by Captain Keayne in his will One of the first cases on record is that of a "son of Goodwife Lamon, for living without a calling," and it was provided that "if his mother disspese nott of him" the authorities should do so. The excellent woman evidently disspessed of him. Another case before the general court was the trial of Mrs. Annie Hibbries for witcheraft. She was the wife of William Hibbries, who died in 1654, and was somewhat of a shrew. She was accused of witchcraft, tried and convicted in 1655, and was executed in 1656. What is now Court street was known as Prison Lane, which was changed to Queen street in 1708 and to Court street in 1784. In this old prison were confined many of the victims of the terrible witcheraft delusions, and its doors only opened for them to go forth to die. Kidd, the world-fa-mous pirate, was also confined there. He had fitted out a sloop and coasted along the New England coast, committing depredations on shipping and set-tlements. On June 9, 1699, he came back to Boston, was seized and thrust into prison with many of his men. He was afterward carried to England in a frigate, and arrived in London, April 1, 1700, and hanged in chains soon after. In 1767 this old prison was torn down and a new one erected, but about a year later this new prison was burned, many of the prisoners confined therein perishing in the flames. - Boston Herald.

-A Philadelshia saloon-keeper has

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

A THANKSGIVING IDYL

A maiden sweet is Marguerite;
And, as she walks with lithesome feet
Along the narrow path that leads
Across the brown and frosted meads.
The autumn breezes toss her hair
Over a brow serenely fair,
And add a richer, warmer glow
To rounded, dimpled cheek below,
As deepest wells her clear eyes seem,
Reflecting ever Heaven's gleam;
While in her mien a winsome grace,
More potent than her lovely face,
Reveals a heart with depths to feel
A fellow pilgrim's woe or weal.

A fellow pilgrim's woe or weal.

Now, as o'er lonely ways she fares, Thanksgiving offering Marguerite bears. To yon poor cottage by the hill. Where all alone lives Hannah Sill. Poor Hannah now is bent and old, In furrows deep her woes are told; The record reads of grief and care. On cheek and brow, once young and fair. As by her scanty fire she sits. The past before her memory flits. A manly form and children dear. Cluster around the hearthstone here, While frugal Thrift their table spreads, And showers her blessings on their heads. As distant bells, rung soft and low, Familiar voices come and go; And sweet home loys, a phantom train, Fill all the chambers of her brain. But when, at length, her reverie's o'er, She wakes, more lonely than before; Widowed and childless, feels again Hunger and poverty and pain. widowed and childless, feels again Hunger and poverty and pain. "Dear Lord." she cries, "the way is dim; As trembling child I walk therein. Oh, reassure me now, I pray, That Thou art with me all the way. Sees my sore need and will supply."
Sweet answer came, e en as she spoke,
For Marguerite's step the silence broke For Marguerite's step the silence broke. Fulfilling the old custom, come Fulfilling the old custom, come From Pilgrim sire to Pilgr.m son, What time the harvest's gathered in, And came the feast of kith and kin When, from the choicest of their store They sent a portion to the poor, Bringing it in the precious name Of Him from whom their bounty came, So she had now her offering brought. With thankful heart and generous thought. "Oh, sacred ministry, to cheer Such fainting souls in deserts drear! To be the messenger to bring to be the messenger to bring

on Jesus' errands to and feet may go on Jesus' errands to and fro!" As Marguerite's footsteps homeward turn, These thoughts within her spirit hurn, Shedding such light and warmth and cheer, E'en on the bleak November air, That it did seem to her that day God's blessed angels passed that way. —Boston Transcript. International Sunday-School Lessons.

The needed draugat from deathless spring! To know our hands and feet may go

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A Glorious Season-It Is Praiseworthy to

Give Thanks to the Giver of All Good. The rolling year brings us around to Thanksgiving again, with its wealth of good cheer, its renewal of old friendships and its family reunions, dear to every one who believes the world is something besides a place to dig and delve in, and to make money to leave to ungrateful heirs. The logs will blaze anew in the ample fire-place of the old homestead, and those who can not gather around it may find approximate enjoyment about the furnace register or the new-fashioned stove. There may not be so much enjoyment in this, but if our hearts glow with good fellowship and love for our kind, it matters little where the artificial heat comes from:

"No pleasures nor treasures
Could make us happy long,
The heart's aye the part aye
That makes us right or wrong."

So sung Bobbie Burns, and so sing we in this glad time, that is but a forerunper, let us hope, of the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world. Let the mammoth turkey smoke upon the board, the mince-pie disturb our digestion and the plum-pudding follow We can endure the us to our dreams. pangs of indigestion for one day in the year, at least, without repining. Besides, our good friends, the doctors, must be supported. Live and let live should be our motto in the struggle for existence.

But joking apart, it is a glorious season, and we thank our Puritanical predecessors for leaving us so excellent a feast day. Let carpers call it the Yankee Christmas and say what they will about the motives of its founders, it is certainly a praiseworthy thing to give thanks to the Giver of all good, and if in their early days New Englanders for-got the holidays of the Old World those of to-day have nobly atoned for the mistakes of the past by placing the season that celebrates the birth of Christ among their most joyous festivals. The Thanksgiving log no longer extinguishes the Yule log, but both burn together, emblematic of the burial of many old differences in religion and a larger tol-

eration for the opinions of mankind. Thanksgiving and Christmas are now alike welcomed by all sects and conditions, and the emigrant from other shores finds the American festival quite, as enjoyable as the one radiant with the memory of Kriss Kringle and St. Nicholas. Those native here do not believe that they are encouraging wornout superstitions when they rejoice at the approach of the holy Christmas-

So all hail Thanksgiving and Christmas, and may we not adopt this time as well as another-adopt Tiny Tim's prayerful rejoicng and say: "God bless us every one." - Boston Budget.

PIETY IN LITTLE THINGS.

The Importance of Being Faithful in Apparently Trifling Matters.

It is with piety as with our temporal goods; there is more danger from little expenses than from larger disbursements, and he who understands how to take care of what is insignificant will soon accumulate a large forture. Everything great owes its greatness to the small elements of which it is composed; he that loses nothing will soon be rich.

"Men judge our deeds by their outward appearance; with God, that which is most dazzling in the eyes of man is of no account. What He desires is a pure intention; a will ready for anything and ever pliable in His bands, and an honest abandonment of self; and all this can be much more frequently manifested on small than on extraordinary occasions; there will also the trial will be far more searching.

"If we are in the habit of neglecting little things, we shall be constantly offending our families, our domestics and the public.

"No one can well believe that our piety is sincere when our behavior is loose and irregular in its little details. "What ground have we for believing that we are ready to make the greatest sacrifices, when we daily fail in offer-

ing the least?" A constant habit of reference to God; the taking our little trials and annoyances to Him; the confident going to Him, as one goes to a friend, for sympathy, for guidance, or as a loving child seeks a tender parent; pursuing this course, as Fenelon says, "into the smallest details, it finds itself in a large place and enjoys a perfect peace with God." And what is this, after all, but the Pauline direction: "In everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, make your requests known unto God."—Christian Union.

THE DESIRE FOR MORE.

Blessed Are They Which Do Hunger and

Thirst." A state of complete satisfaction is not by any means a desirable attainment. It is not found among scriptural beatitudes. On the other hand, it was our Lord Himself who said: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst. Thus the beatitude is one of dissatisfaction. It is mind-hunger that impels the student in all his quests and researches; if he becomes satisfied with his knowledge, his progress is at an end. Satisfaction with attainments in any sphere marks the limit of attainment. Hunger of soul, the desire for more of God, for holier life, for deeper communion, for fuller transforming of character, is the only hopeful state; the want of these desires tells of a perilous spiritual state. Longing is the heart's cry for greater nearness to God. It is the hand held out empty for Heaven to fill. It is the very spirit of faith, impelling always to new ventures, to more heroic struggles. Satisfaction sits down at the foot of the mountain, while longing boldly climbs to its summit. Satisfaction is content to stand on the shore and wonder what is beyond; longing pushes out upon the unpathed waters and discovers great continents. It is longing alone that makes us grow. It transforms us into its own spirit. What we long for intensely and contin-aously, we become. It is like the lamp in Goethe's tale, which, placed in the fisherman's rude hut, changed it to silver. The lamp of Heavenly longing, lighted in our hearts and burning there, will transform our poor. dull earthly lives into the beauty and brightness of Heaven .- S. S. Times.

Honest Doubt. There is a wide difference between honest doubt, which questions because it sincerely desires to know the truth, and sneering skepticism, which does not want to know, and shuts its ears against the answers to its own questions, refusing to hear them. Christ was very patient toward the doubt that did not understand, and craved more light, even though, as in the case of Thomas, the craving was unreasonable. He invited the closest scrutiny, and gave the evidence demanded. But He gave the evidence demanded.
was silent to scotts that had only a sneer for the most sacred truths. should beware of coming to the Scriptures in a proud, skeptical spirit. If we come thus, they will never open to us come thus, they will never open to us their treasures of wisdom and knowl-their treasures of wisdom and knowl-the Best Way to Control Excited children, with mind and heart open to receive whatever God may have to give, and to accept with docility whatever He may have to say. It is the child-like, teachable spirit that is easiest led into the truth. -S. S. Times.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-A holy act strenghtens the inward holiness. It is a seed of life growing into more life. - Robertson.

-It is hard sometimes to speak a pleasant word when the shadow rests on our hearts; but nothing will tend more to lighten our spirits than doing good to another. - Baptist Weekly.

-A thing to be thankful for is that God so sifts our prayers that only the right ones are answered. If all the foolish ones were granted we would have unspeakable suffering .- N. Y. Ob-

-Life is warfare, and those who climb up and down steep paths and go through dangerous enterprises are the brave men and the leaders in the camp; but to rest basely at the cost of others' labors is to be a coward, safe because despised. - Seneca.

-We are born for a higher destiny than earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever -Bulwer Lytton.

-Religion which does not restrain evil tendencies and produce a sober life, which does not lead a man to love and practice justice and mercy, which does not teach and produce supreme love and service to God, is a form of godliness without its power, a garment which hides a skeleton, a useless machinery.— N. Y. Observer.

-A learned sinner is far more harmful than an unlearned one. Rather let our pupils remain in the depths of ignorance profound than learned leaders in the hosts of evil. The time has come when the charge that our schools are 'godless' must be met fairly and honstly. We can not mince matters here. There is too much at stake. We must do one of two things, either teach morals and religion ourselves, or make provision for somebody else to do so .chool Journal.

-The charge is made now and again by the little skeptics who swing their lanterns in the face of the sun and claim the credit of making the world light, that thinking men have done away with the Book of Books. But the sun shines on, and the world at large does not mistake lantern-light for sunlight. The glad truth remains that the Bible is not the transient Book of a buried past, but the permanent possession and impelling power of an ever-living present.—Laurens, in Chicago Gen. Fitz John Porter, in North Ameri-Standard.

PLEASANT HOMES. The Attraction Necessary to Make Home Happy.

Homes must be attractive to be happy homes. This does not necessarily imply a large expenditure of money. It is a cause for sincere gratitude that the hut of the peasant can be made bright and cheery as well as the home of the King. There is such a thing, where there is an abundance of wealth, as overdoing ornamentation and making it heavy and uninviting. We have been in parlors that were ruined by a too lavish display of wealth. That is not the way to make a home bright. The first step in that direction is for the husband and wife to be bright and light hearted themselves. It has been said more than a million. times that if the wife desires to keep her husband, she must always be cheerful, good-natured and smiling, and that her home must be in good order, never for-getting to have his supper well cooked and hot. In other words, every time this is said, the statement seems to be intended to be made, that the happiness of the husband depends wholly upon the wife. She must amuse the husband, and between amusing him and the children the poor woman will often have her hands more than full, for if she has a husband that expects thus to be entertained, she will likely find him the most petulant child in the circle, and will often wish that she had strength and authority enough to spank and put him to bed. It is the duty of the wife to do her part toward making the home pleasant and cheerful, and it is the duty of the husband to do just as much as the wife does. He has no excuse for not doing it. No plea of weariness is sufficient. The wife is weary, too, perhaps more so than he is. It is his duty to meet her smiles with smiles, and her efforts to make the home one of contentment and cheer with equal effort. His home is no place for him to play the drone in. His particular business, when he enters his home, is to show that he knows that he is a member of the familv and not a mere boarder. Let him relieve the wife of all the responsibility he can, play with the children, romp with them like a school-boy, put them to bed, and rock the cradle, if such an unwise thing as rocking the cradle is done in the home. If both husband and

toward making a model home. Then comes the ornamentation, that the wife will need attend to. As a rule, the husband had better not meddle with that matter, for we are trying to make a cheerful, pretty home, and ornaments arranged by men would likely have almost any other result. Let the wife attend to that, and if she sets herself about it, the effect will be pretty, however meager the means she has to work with. We have often been astonished to see how much a woman could do in that direction with scarcely anything to do with. But a little money spent to aid her will be a good investment. Pictures are very cheap. The chromo is pretty and it costs but little, and it looks much better on the wall than nothing. In a word, if you would keep the children at home and make them contented, and indeed if you would keep yourselves at home, do your best to make the home just the prettiest that you can .- Western Rural.

wife will vie with each other in making

the fireside happy, they will do justice

to each other, and take a very long step

HOW TO QUELL MOBS.

Mobs are cowards at first. Crime always enervates. They only gain courage as they find that those whose duty it is to suppress them are themselves cowards. A mob is not to be feared when it is first aroused. It is only as its passion for carnage is whetted by the taste of blood or its greed for pillage is gratified that it becomes dangerous. Upon whomsoever devolves the duty of suppression, let this be his first effort: Check at the very beginning; allow no tumultuous gatherings; permit no delay; a few stern, resolute words; if these be not heeded, then strike resolutely, boldly; let there be no hesitation; if necessary, take life at the outset. It will be more mereful to take one life then than to suffer the mob to take the lives of many or to be compelled to sacrifice the innocent with the guilty at the point of the bayonet or in the discharge of musketry or cannon. But the necessity to take life will not arise unless there be inactivity and indecision at the outset on the part of the authorities. Before the time shall come when it will be necessary to use musket ball or bayonet the opportunity will be afforded to suppress the riot; perhaps at the sacrifice of a few broken heads or by the imprisonment of some of the leaders. In every large city, in fact in every city where a police force is employed, a perfect drill should prepare policemen to meet the exigencies arising from any tumultuous assemblage of the people; so that, at a moment's warning, these conservators of the peace will be ready to act and to act understandingly and promptly. It will be found that a few determined policemen, placed in the field at a moment's notice, will prove one of the best and most direct methods of quelling a mob. These, by flank, or in rear, or in front, if necessary, and so employ them-selves and their clubs that almost before the mob would know what was impelling them they would be driven from the field of action. This drilling, advised to be used with policemen, can also be used to excellent advantage with the militia of every State, so that in case of emergency they can be used with as good effect as policemen. It has often been found, in the history of riots in this country, that when the soldiery have been brought in the face of a mob even the officers were so unaquainte! with their duties as to evince the most ridiculous ignorance of what was required of them and of their men in the exigency: and they and their troops have be driven ignominiously from the field.

They would have known what to do,

without hesitation, had they been in the

face of an enemy; but, surrounded as

they were by a frantic mob, they failed-

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-A university is to be erected at

Athens, Tenn., by colored people -It is stated that not over fifty per cent of the children in New York attend school.

-California has two separate Presbyterian churches of Chinese and one of

Japanese. -The New York Baptist City Mission Society raised and expended in mission work \$40,000 during the year just passed. - N. Y. Tribune.

-When completed the spire of the Roman Catholic cathedral in New York will be 180 feet in height, and will cost \$190,000.

-It is said that Brooklyn, so long known as the "City of Charches," now stands only fifth in the number of churches relative to population. -One thing is certain, the church and

the Sunday-school, all the country over, were never before so closely indentified as at present. - Sunday School Times. __The Baltimore Methodist Protestant says: "We were not aware until recently that we have in Philadelphia, at a guess, say 10,000 Methodist Protest-

ants in the M. E. Church." -Proportionally, the Lutheran Church has increased more rapidly of late than any other denomination in this country. One statistician puts the growth at 62,-000 members and 320 congregations each year. — N. Y. Times.

-Of seven young men who graduated from an Eastern college a few years ago, four are teaching school, one is editing a newspaper, one has been elected to Congress, and one is a curve pitcher for a professional base-ball club. - Chi-

cago Times. -Nearly eleven years ago St. Patrick's Church, the largest Catholic Church in Connecticut, was destroyed by fire. A new edifice has been completed on the same spot, costing \$200,-000. The report of the consecration services states that the altar encloses a bone of St. Timothy.

-The Minister of Public Instructions has issued certificates concerning the public libraries in France, from which it appears that the Departmental Libraries contain four and a half million volumes, and those of Paris 1,600,000, not including 6,000 in the hospitals and 100,250 in the 25 municipal libraries.

-In the public school at Lansdale, Pa., a lad having refused to join the other pupils in a concerted recitation of the Lord's prayer, the school board decided that, while they would not attempt to control the conscience of the pupil, or make him repeat the prayer, he must at least rise and assume a respectful attitude while it was in progress .- Philadelphia Press.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-When a man is too busy to laugh he needs a vacation .- Waterloo Observer.

- In diving to the bottom of pleasure, we bring up more gravel than pearls. -Bees can predict the weather. Combine a bee and a small boy and they can produce a squall.—Boston Post.

-"What's in a name?" a recent traveler was heard to exclaim. "Why, about the hottest country on the globe is Chili!"

-He who is able and willing to say "No" firmly whenever the cause of right requires it, will say "Yes" with a fuller and richer meaning at all other times. - Albany Journal.

-The fact that several alleged Spiritualistic mediums have been exposed recently is fresh proof that the way of the tranceguesser is hard. - Philadelphia Chrenic'e-Herald.

-- Sincerity is like traveling in a plain, beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than byways, in which men often lose themselves. - Boston Bulletin.

-The principal reason, my son, why those thin wafers you get at a church supper are called oyster fratters is because you fritter away so much time looking for the oyster. - Hartford Sunday Journal.

-- It doesn't follow that you must do a mean thing to a man who has done a mean thing to you. The old proverb runs: "Because the cur has bitten me shall I bite the cur?"-N. Y. Independent.

--Robinson (after a long whist bout at the club): "It's awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown (in a whisper): "Oh, I shan't say much, you know; 'Good morning, dear!' or something o' that sort. She'll say the rest!"--N. Y. Ledger.

-- "Why!" asked the school-master in astonishment, "can't you read?" "No, replied the farmer landlord, throwing a hammer at the bens to remind them that they must get out of the corn,-"no; fact is I did set out to learn to read once, but when I thought that I should never be able to read a tenthousandth part of the stuff that's written I gave it up in despair."-N. Y.

-He Spoiled the Surprise,-"What's got inter dis blame foot dis mornin'? Hurts like all git out!" "Wa'al, if yo' wan's ter know, it's a pipe in yo' boot -yaas, a pipe. I put it in las' night ter s'prise yo' dis mornin', an' you've gone and blundered all ober yo'se'f, an' put it on, an' I hez ter relate de full pa'ticklars an' suckumstances. Pooty s'prise, hain't it?"-Harper's Bazar.

-"Who is that old duffer?" asked a new groceryman of the milkman, as a well-dressed man went by. "Why, he's one of our most trusted citizens," was the cloquent reply. "How do make that out? He has been owing me a bill ever since I came here." "That's just how we make it out," laughed the milkman gracefully, and the groceryman scratched his head till he caught on.-Merchant Traveler.

-A pompous fellow was dining with a country family, when the lady of the house desired the servant to take away the dish containing the fowl, which word she pronounced fool, as is not uncommon to pronounced fool, as is not uncommon to Scotland. "I presume, madam, you mean the fowl," said the prig, in a reproving tone. "Very well," said the lady, a little nettled, "be it so. Take away the fowl, and let the fool remain." -Public Opinion.

1. It is a fact that 30,561 votes elected two representatives from Republican Rhode Island, while it took 74,136 to elect two members from Democratic

2. It is a fact that 178,941 votes were polled to elect five Congressmen from Minnesota, while 97,000 sufficed to elect five of their New England colleagues.

3. It took 66,655 votes to elect one Congressman from Colorado, but less than half that number elected two Republican Representatives from Rhode Island.

The Graphic might multiply these illustrations through a column of its space, but a glance at any compendium of election statistics will show that the votes for Congressmen vary all over the country according to local circumstances, although the districts are apportioned so as to embrace approximately equal populations. Thus an aggregate of 21,000 votes elected in the Third Connecticut District and 44,000 in the Fourth. An aggregate ballot of 23,000 sufficed to send Congressman Burle to Washington from our own State, while no less than 40,000 were recorded to confirm the title of Hon. Perry Belmont. One Republican vote in Rhode Island counts for as much as two Democratic votes in Delaware. If 185,000 ballots elected seven Representatives in New York, it is also true that 182,000 elected only six Representatives in Maryland.

It is therefore very clear that the ratio of representation, if gauged by the votes actually cast, is a variable and erratic one all over the country. Some would pronounce it a foolish and unjust one. But the explanation is simple: some places a large percentage of the total vote is brought out-in others only a small percentage. State laws, restrictive qualifications, poll taxes, long distances and lack of organization contribute in various degrees to affect the result. Massachusetts levies a poll tax. Rhode Island disfranchises every foreign-born citizen who is not an owner of real estate. Some of the Southern States levy a poll tax, and in the majority of them the Republican party has been disorganized and apathetic since the downfall of carpet-bag rule. In Alabama, for example, two Congressional districts were uncontested by any Republican. In Georgia several districts had no Republican candidates and the total Republican Congressional vote was only 28,617 against 48,063 for Blaine. In those Southern States where the Republicans are organized and aggressive the Congressional vote is large, as in Florida, Maryland, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia. Only one Louisiana district was energetically contested, and there the notorious William Pitt Kellogg was defeated in an aggregate vote of 30,000. Coming to the case of South Carolina, we find that the Republicans made no resolute struggle except in the Seventh District, and there the colored man Smalls defeated his Democratic antagonist by 8,419 to 4,584. That South Carolina took but a feeble interest in last year's election is clearly indicated by her total vote of 21,733 for Blaine and 69,890 for Cleveland, as against 58,071 for Garfield and 112,312 for Hancock in 1880. The result was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and the vote of neither party was brought out by agitation and organiza-

It is not denied that in times past intimidation and coercion have been ment and the Administration shall not practiced in some Southern States, exasperated beyond endurance as they were by the enormities of carpetbag and scalawag • rule. But that era has passed away, and the comparative paucity of the Republican vote in South Carolina or Georgia is no more proof of bulldozing to-day than is the vote of Massachusetts or Rhode Island. If Mr. John Sherman desires to apportion representation in Congress on the vote actually cast instead of on the Constitutional basis of population he is welcome to make the attempt. Then, to be consistent, we must make a new apportionment every alternate year. He should remember, however, that the Republican vote in the South is now far larger than it ever was in the palmy days of Republican bayonet rule.—N. Y. Graphic.

Office Beggars Shut Out.

In closing the White House against the office-beggars the President has done a thing which none of his predecessors had the courage to do, and intelligent and candid men who have the interests of good government at all at heart will warmly commend him for it. But were he an angel of light, and were the Government conducted with the perfection of divine wisdom, he would be unable to extort a word of praise from the Republican organs. And so it is to be expected that the Blaine mouth-piece in New York looks at the matter in this way: "Mr. Cleve-land's withdrawal from contact with the mass of his party is hard to bear. It is a wise thing, however, for the President to take more time for public business only. He will find plenty to do in looking after some of the heads of departments unfortunately selected by himself."—Chicago Times.

Merely "Balderdash."

A great deal of balderdash has been written on the subject of Mr. Cleveland's contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in New York. The Record knows of no standpoint from which the President's act can be criticised. The leading Democrat in New York, it is natural that he should send the money. What fair-minded folk expect is that the President will neither help the b'ar nor the hunter. And when we remember how, under recent administrations, a local election in an important State meant a hundred Federal officials on the stump, from Cabinet Ministers down, a thousand clerks at work on campaign documents or at headquarters or with crisp new two-dollar bills, and thousands of Federal employes harried by the collectors of assessments, we must admit that reform has made a gigantic stride since Grover Cleveland assumed the Presidential of-

fice. - Philadelphia Record.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The Glorious Result in New York-Virginia Fully in Line as a Reliable Democratic State—Mahone's Political Career

The people of this great State have done their duty nobly, and have vindicated the cause of good Government. They have elected David B. Hill Governor by a plurality of about 10,000. The legions of corruption and extravagance, the schemers and plotters of the lobby, have gone down before the might of the people. Honesty and fidelity in office have been proven of greater value in the eyes of the people than inherited wealth and nothing else. Lies and misrepresentations against a capable and reliable public servant have been swept away like chaff in the whirlwind of the people's wrath, and the foul authors stand cowering and rebuked. It is more than a Democratic victory. It is a strong rebuke to all who venture to insult the intelligence of the people by a campaign of lies. It is the assurance of the fidelity of the people to reform and honest Government. It is the knell of the Republican party. It is the voice of the people of the Empire State repeating the dying message of union, friendship and brotherhood, which the great soldier of the Union sent to their brethren in the South. It is the last of the bloody shirt in New York politics—Albany Argus.

brotherhood, which the great soldier of the Union sent to their brethren in the South. It is the last of the bloody shirt in New York politics —Albany Arqus.

The result in New York must be as gratifying to President Cleveland as it is instructive to his party. It shows the utter weakness of the men who, claiming him as one of their number, undertook to dictate his course to the ruin of his party and the displacement of Democratic principles as a standard of correct Government. The best feature of the result is that it was a victory of Democrata by Democracy for Democracy, squarely fought and fairly won against heavy odds.—Missouri Republican.

Upon the anticipated result in New York the Republicans hoped to form the party again as a National organization on the old basis. A victory would have been claimed by them as the triumph of the same bloody-shirt policy which prevailed in Ohio; as a condemnation of President Cleveland's Administration on the very threshold, and as an expression of the sober second thought of the people, foreshadowing an early resforation of the Republican party to power. But the policy of sectionalism is rebuked signally in the great Empire State. The Administration of President Cleveland is sustained, and the Republican party must eliminate the bloody shirt if it hopes to maintain its ground as a National organization. John Sherman must be sent to the rear with his entire budget of sectionalism; Mahone must be dropped with his mixture of repudiation and race hatreds, and the party must be reconstructed on new lines.—Puiladelphia Record.

The Old Dominion is Democratic. The new plainly indicates the election of Lee, Democratic candidate for Governor, and a clear Democratic majority in the Legislaturo. This is the end of Mahone. Winding up the career of this renegade and repudiator is probably the greatest thing in the result. From a party standpoint the election of Lee, Democratic candidate for Governor, and a clear of this renegade and repudiator is probably the greatest thing in the re

Citizen and President.

President Cleveland is a man of surprises. One day he gives \$1,000 to aid the Democratic campaign in New York and announces his intention to go home to vote the Democratic ticket. "He has succumbed to the bosses," cry the Republicans. Not at all. That is citizen Cleveland giving his own money and his own vote to the party he be-lieves in. The next day he announces that for the present he has closed up his office-dispensing bureau, and his Secretary of the Navy has one hundred men discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard who were given places because they were active "workers" for the Democratic ticket in the present campaign, while Secretary Bayard refuses to displace the present United States Consuls to South America because new men would hinder instead of help this enterprise. "The Administration has fallen into the clutches of the Mugwumps," cry the Democrats. Not in the least. As President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland is fulfilling his pledges that the business of the Governbe preverted into partisan abuse; that, as he has said, a "public office is a public," not a party "trust." The distinction between his personal and his official conduct is clear enough. He is not muddled about it, however others may be. - Detroit Free Press.

The Republican Navy.

The appropriation for the navy from the first term of General Grant to the close of General Arthur's terra aggregated more than \$332,000,000. Of this enormous sum more than \$62,000,000 was expended while Mr. Evarts was Secretary of State. It is to be borne in mind that a Democratic House of Representatives reduced the appropriations

during Hayes' term. What is there to show for these immense grants of money? The sq-called navy of to-day, which successive Republican Administrations have be-queathed as a legacy to the Democrats, is a blasting reproach to the integrity of the party which was intrusted with

these hundreds of millions. There is no example in the history of civilized government which compares with the profligacy and the corruption of the Republicans in power. So far as the navy is concerned, much of the money voted by Congress was stolen by organized rings, represented in part by well-known leaders in the great cities, and headed by the notorious Secor Robeson. In order to preserve political ascendency in the Senate and House of Representatives, whereby these huge appropriations could be continued, a part of the spoils was set aside for elections in different States wherever a serious contest was feared. -N. Y. Sun

Let the Fruits Go, Too.

The Republican party has been more proscriptive in its Civil-Service policy than any other party in this country. ever was. No other party ever manifested such a greed for office. Flan-nagan voiced the real sentiment of the leaders of the party when he asked: "What are we here for but to secure the offices?" It was a Reputican President that was assassinated by one of his own party because he failed to gratify greed for office. To-day, while the welkin rings with denunciations of the "spoils system" from scores of such hypocrites as Hoar and Sherman, the mails are loaded with appeals to President Cleveland to retain Republicar spoilsmen in position, thereby to con tinue the spoils system; but in the in terest of his enemies, instead of hi

friends. We think President Cleveland wil not be deceived by such clamors. He is too much of a philosopher not to see that when an iniquitous system is to be destroyed its fruits should go with it. Boston Giobe.

Boston Girls and Spectacles.

Boston Girls begin early to reflect the unmistakable Boston looks. No matter how giddy they may begin, they end by wearing a determined, independent, very recently groomed expression, as though their brains and skins had just been sand-papered. The extravagance, the schemers and plotters of the old Republican ring, the freebooters of the lobby, have gone down before the might down their back, and sensible little suits with everything taut about them. Their complexions are fresh and rosy, their eyes bright, and they have the air of perfect health. After eighteen, I regret to say, they are not so comely, unless Heaven has intended they should eclipse their sister mortals and be known as "belles." Either the Boston girl is a victim of inherited myopia or she early acquires a weakness of vision by too close application to books, for their reputation of being addicted to eye-glasses is too true. Half the girls I met that morning wore them. What does it mean," I asked my companion, as a child of ten passed by havng on a pair of gold-bowed spectacles. what does it mean that the eyesight of Americans'should be so defective! If this goes on, babies in arms will be wearing spectacles before they can talk."-Boston Cor. Albany Journal.

A Brute's Logic.

"Mr. Dusenberry, I'm shocked to see that you will persist in fishing. It is horrible to hurt the little things in that way. I declare I'll not let you bring any of them into the house."

"Well, my dear, guess you are about right. It is excessively cruel. Of course the remark does not apply to that pretty 1 ttle South American bird in your hat. Possibly it was chloroformed. While it may be wrong to supply the demands of appetite it is perfectly right to respond to the follies of fashion. If---

"Mr. Dusenberry, you're a brutethat's what you are!"-Philadelphia

"AMBULATOR" writes to ask if we cantel him how to take the curl out of hair. Have you ever tried getting married?—Burlington Free Press.

THE man who signs himself "Constant Reader" is probably a fraud. No man can read constantly.—N. O. Picayune. "PLENTY of room at the top," remarked a dealer, as he opened an apple barrel and found it only half full.—Danville Breeze.

First wretch: "How's your wife, old nan?" Second wretch: "Splendid! Bad

cold; can't speak above a whisper."--N. Y

MUSTAPHA JOHNSTON is the name given an Erie boy last week. Johnston, Sr., Mustapha fonduess for Oriental titles.— Pittsburgh Bulletin.

SPEAKING of hunting, Binks says the abode of the dear is a fashionable millinery shop. —Oil City Derrick.

THE man who said: "There is a garden in her face," was evidently using flowery language.—Boston Transcript. SEEMs as if the most likely place for a fisherman to get a bite would be at the mouth of the river.—N. Y. Graphic.

WHILE her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked: "Is that a butter-fly, mamma?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

When a young lady goes to church to exhibit her new sealskin she certainly might be called sack-religious.—Chicago Tribune.

"Do You enjoy good health?" asked Cross. "Why, yes, of course. Who doesn't?" replied Ross tersely.—Peck's Sun.

Ir the dude's high collar be taken away from him fashion should devise some other means to keep his head from wobbling.—
Fall Riegr Advance.

"What is your circulation?" asked the inquisitive individual of an editor. "Blood, principally," was the calm reply.—Danville

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Why Farmers Buy Them.

During these hard times, when nearly every farm product is so low in price that it hardly seems worth raising, we see many of our most intelligent and progressive farmers, who have not hitherto been interested in horse breeding, buying finely bred high priced Percheron stallions. This to many is a source of astonishment, but is the result of observation that large, wellformed active horses always have been. and necessarily must continue to be, in active demand at large prices on account of the scarcity in the United States of suitable stallions for their production, all such having to be imported. The yearly increasing demand for such stallions is the best evidence that such investments are profi able. And to this fact is due the development of large importing and breeding establishments, notably among which and largely exceeding all others is that of Mr. M. W. Dunham's "Oaklawn Farm," at Wayne, Illinois.

A MINOR event—The birth of a baby. But the parents don't think so, of course.—Barbers' Gazette.

Four Firm Facts. No one can take morphia or other poisons

without injury. No morphia or opium is to be found in Red Star Cough Cure.

No case of cough that can not be cured by

Red Star Cough Cure. No remedy is cheaper; it costs only twen ty five cents.

A MAN's temper, unlike the kindling in a stove, is often fired by a bad match.

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The great diaphoretic and anodyne, for colds, fovers and inflammatory attacks, is Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed; also, cures colic, cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhosa and dysentery, or bloodyflux. Only 50 cents.

GLOVE cterks are counter-fitters .- Rockes

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UNDER THE GALLOWS !

Frightful Condemnation of a Mother by Her Son-What Does it Mean? Not long ago a weeping mother called to bid good-bye to her only son who was soon to be executed.

"Woman," he exclaimed, in a momentary frenzy, "Woman, I would never have been here had you done your duty by me when I was young!"

when I was young!"

This was a terrible parting! It horrified the spectators, it nearly crazed the conscience striken mother.

One can scarcely overestimate the mother's influence in the molding of the character of her offspring. But how often, oh, how often, do mothers seem to ignore this responsibility!

During a recent trip on the rail the writer made the acquaintance of Dr. A. J. Benemator. made the acquaintance of Dr. A. J. Bene-dict, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., a person who has made a study of human develop-ment. Referring to the murderous tendency of the times, we asked that eminent man if

who has made a study of human development. Referring to the murderous tendency of the times, we asked that eminent man if the outlook was not discouraging!

"It looks so," he said, "but I fancy we have a cause and the remedy for such evils. In my professional career I have found by hard study that we have emerged from sayagery by development of the nervous system and the intellectual life, and we return to savagery as we ignore the fact that without the solid, trustworthy nervous system, we can not hope to save the race. Boys stuff dime novels, and the pistol is to them the only respectably glorious instrument to secure fame. Women read trashy literature and straightway try to murder their husbands and friends by poison. Business men yield to the tempter, and forge and steal and default. Ministers, charmed by beauty, forget the behests of conscience. On every side we see the weakness of personal integrity."

"Do you regard it as a disease?"

"More especially as the result of disease which, however, may be prevented."

"Please define how."

"I can not now enter into details. Our people can see their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never see their nerves and consequently many do not suppose they have any. The farmer's wife rejoices in a big, physical frame, and yet she dies prematurely. The nerve can not stand the strain of continual work. The minister fallsdeadin his pulpit, but he never did a day's physical work in his life. The lawyer faints in the presence of the court and is soon a wreck or a corpse, and yet the work is nerve work. The man of affairs is overcome with apoplexy; the politician and publicist, with Bright's disease. The mind of the untutored man is fired by the exploits of crime and he longs for such fame. These persons overwork or over-excitethe nervous system and this fact kills or demoralizes them."

"If all this be so how would you rectify it then?"

"Let me tell you. A few years ago I had a lady patient who was an utter wreck. She was the mother of several children. She loos her mind

ease works particular havoc with the nervous system and produces insanity and desparate and I fear tainted the blood of her off spring with these terrible tendencies. I treated her for several years. One by one the standard remedies of the schools failed, but I finally cured her with Warner's safe cure, and she is today strong and well. Yet thousands of women like her, every year bring ill-formed and criminally-inclined children into the world. Is it any wonder that nervous diseases prevail and that the whole moral sense is demoralized! If that remedy were generally used, we would have stronger mothers, stronger children, stronger men and women, and with perfect physical and mental health, crime would decrease and society be more secure." society be more secure."

Such candid opinions are surely worth considering.

CAN any one improve his condition by whining? If not, whine not.

"Love Sees No Faults," "Love Sees No Faults,"
it has been said; but, when a woman is
dragged down, emaciated, wan, and a shadow of her former self, with never a cheerful word, she can be no longer beautiful or
lovable. Nature may have been generous
in her gifts, and endowed her with all the
charms of her sex, but disease has crept in
unawares and stolen the roses from her
cheeks, the luster from her eye, and the
sunshine from her heart. But to be well
again lies in your own power. Take Dr. again lies in your own power. Take Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," it will cure you; thousands have been cured by it. Nothing equals it for all the painful mala-

dies and weaknesses peculiar to women. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists. A SUITABLE wife for an athlete should be a dumb belle.—Roxbury Advocate.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable

to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Jones calls his dog Hickory, because he has a rough bark.—Waterloo Observer.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.





I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thou, sands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; sands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned and I veigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since i stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are opains or weakness feit in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.
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-Take all the Brain and Nerve force revives,

-Take all the Great health restorers. In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the —best
—Qualities of all the best medicines in
the world, and you will find that—Hop
—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all-concentrated in them, -And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or-combined. Fail!!!! -A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at ail. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

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Prosecute the Swindlers!!!

If when you call for Hop Bitters the druggist hands out anything but "Hop Bitters" with a green cluster of Hops on white label, shun that druggist as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuff, indict him for the fraud and such him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.

See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner, Reading, Mich., and all his salesnen and agents. Druggists, and other imitators, take warning.

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prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of ORGANS, \$23 to \$000. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, 146 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ili.

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Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Lenf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?



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FOREIGN TRADE.

el Switzler's Annual Report-Our

Chief Customers WASHINGTON, November 19 .- Colone W. F. Switzler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just completed his annual report on foreign trade, and among other things shows the magnitude of our com merce as compared with the commerce of other countries; the growth of our exports of products, of agricultural, of manufacture, of mining, etc., the condition of the imports and the carrying trade of the country and other facts of interest. The report says: The total value of foreign commerce in merchandise, including the in-transi trade, during the fiscal year was \$1,388, 588,165, of which the value of the exports was \$742,600,000; of the imports, \$770,000, 000, and of the in-transit and trans-ship ment trade, \$68,000,000. The imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the same period amounted to \$85, 242,323, of which the value of the export. was \$42,000,000, and of the imports, \$43, 000,000. The value of our foreign com merce in merchandise, including the transi merce in merchandise, including the transitated during the preceding fiscal year was \$1,481,840,086, showing a falling off in our foreign trade during the last fiscal year of \$93,251,921. It appears that in the value of foreign commerce the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland stands first, Germany second, France third and the United States fourth. The total value of the foreign trade in merchandise of these nations during the year 1883, was as follows: Of the United Kingdom, \$3,563,677,370; Germany, \$2,450,428,745; France, \$2,033,885,544; the United States, \$1,547,020,316. The most United States, \$1,547,020,316. The most notable feature of our foreign trade during the last fiscal year as compared with the trade of 1884 was a decrease in the imports of merchandise of \$90,000,000 and a falling off in the exports of gold of \$32,000,000.

The report shows in detail the country and the articles in which the decline in imports of merchandise occurred. The decrease oc curred mainly in the imports of sugar and molasses, silks, wool, manufactures of silks and wool, and iron and steel. Among the exports of our manufactures and products exports of our manufactures and products which of our manufactures and products which show the most rapid developments since 1866 are agricultural implements, clocks and watches, manufactures of cotton, manufactures of steel, including locomotives, sewing machines, tools and hardware. Great Britain not only takes about sixty per cent. of our agricul-tural and manufactured 'products, but also a large share amounting to twenty-seven per cent. of our manufactures than do Cen-tral America, the West Indies and South America combined. Colonel Switzler says there has been, since 1860, a very marked decline in the percentage of imports of manufactured articles, and a corresponding in-crease in the percentage of imports of crude or partially manufactured articles. This is a significant fact.

OKLAHOMA.

Secretary Lamar Writes a Plain Letter to the "Boomers" Attorney.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Secretary Lamar has sent the following letter to J. Wade McDonald, counsel for the Oklahoma boomers at Winfield, Kan.: I have read your letter of the 4th inst, stating that none of the persons against whom indictments were pending in the United States court in Kansas have gone again into the Indian Territory, or in any way broken faith in respect to the agreement in pursuance of which the dismissal of prosecution was ordered. Also that Captain Couch had, at your request, gone quietly into the Territory with a view of ascertaining the number of persons there, etc. The persons against whom the criminal proedings were pending were the representa tives of a class of persons banded and associated together for the purpose of unlawful invasion of the Indian Territory. It was upon assurances and promises made by yourself and others to this department and the Department of Justice that the "Okla-hamo boomers," "Couch's cavalry," or any of the persons associated therewith would make no further attempt at unlawful settlement of the Indian Territory, and that the that the criminal proceedings were stopped. It is with great disappointment that the department learns of the renewal of the attempt at unlawful invasion of the territory by these same persons, whatever may be the name or title under which they are banded or organized. This will make the Government more cautious in any future dealings with them. Mr. Couch should not go into the Indian Territory for any purpose, and if he does go without a permit he would be guilty of an open violation of law.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Report of Chief Navat Constructor Wilson Estimates for the New Vessels. WASHINGTON, November 19 .- Chief Naval Constructor Wilson has submitted his annual report. His estimates for completing the four double turreted monitors are as follows: For the Puritan, \$955,342; for the Terror, \$627,288; for the Amphitrite, \$639,584; and for the Monodanock, \$701,442. He also asks \$5,000,000 for building hulls of the new steel vessels. He submits his views with regard to the dimensions and character of the new vessels, which he recommends shall consist of one of 2,000 tons, one of 2,400 tons, one of 3,600 tons, one of 5,000 tons, one of 7,500 tons, and two of 8,060 tons displacement. The following are the dimensions and a few of the characteristics which he mentions as required by these new vessels: The early completion of double turreted monitors for coast defense as the best type of vessels for that purpose, is strongly recommended; also the construc-tion of two composite auxiliary power, bark rigged vessels of 8,000 tons, to take the place of the old sailing sloops, Saratoga, Jamestown and Portsmouth. Constructor Wilson describes the condition of the vessels of the Navy at the several yards, and submits estimates of the amounts required to complete the work of construction or repair which each requires. He recommends the consolidation of the work at one of the large Navy yards, preferably that at Phil-

End of the Baldwin Trial-Guilty of the Murder of His Sister.

ATCHISON, KAN., November 18 .- At 7:30 this morning the jury in the celebrated Baldwin murder case, which has been on trial here for the past six days, returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner received the verdict Shipley, and sitting in a chair by his side, with no sign of emotion whatever, except when the Deputy Sheriff advanced to colored man of fifty. Physicians were shackle him and then he showed signs of anger. The prisoner's wife screamed pite- cook at the Hearn House, and was conously, while his aged mother seemed completely stunned. The prisoner was taken to the county jail. His attorneys have plausible theory can be advanced.

MICULLOUGH'S MALADY.

the Cause of the Death of the Eminent Tragedian Scientifically Settled--Dr. Engel's Theory Proven to Have Been Correct, and Blood-Poisoning From Clotted Arteries the Active Agent of Death.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 19-An autopsy on the brain of the late John Mc-Cullough was held yesterday morning in the receiving vault at Monumental Cemetery. It was conducted by Dr. Hugo Engel, professor of nervous diseases and clinical medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College, of this city, who attended the tragedian after his removal to this city from the Bloomingdale Asylum, assisted by Chas. K. Mills, M. D., lecturer on nervous diseases at the University of Pennsylvania and Professor of the Polyclinic, and by Frank Woodbury, M. D., Professor of Therapeuat the Medio-Chirurgical College, and editor of the Philadelphia Medical Times. There were present a number of other physicians and surgeons connected with the colleges and hospitals of the city, including J. M. Burton, of Jefferson College; J. H. Lloyd, instructor in nervous diseases at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. F. B. Hardy, of California; N. L. Hummel, M. D., editor of the Medical Bulletin; W. R. D. Black-wood, late of Jefferson College, and others. John McCullough, the actor's oldest son, was present as a representative of the family. The brain was removed, and with

scalpel and scissors Dr. Engel and Dr. Mills made a careful examination. On its coating numerous granulations were found and the brain was found to be congested. Beneath this coating was a whitish gray deposit, which Dr. Engel declared carried out his theory that the cause of death was blood poisoning, and not progressive insanity, as had been asserted by the Bloomingdale Asylum physicians. The matter over the cerebellum was thick and murky, and the tissues were very adherent, it being almost impossible to separate the two anterior lobes of the brain. The removal of the pia mater from the anterior lobe was found extremely difficult, and the walls of the brain were much harder than is normal. The right and left mid-dle cererbrals and the basilar artery were taken out and retained for microscopical examination. All the main arteries were fully one-half less in caliber

than is normal. The brain was not half as soft as is usually found in persons dead as long as forty-eight hours. It was unusually large, and the skull very thick. The skull cap was symmetrical, and the brain was very highly developed. There were no marks of what is termed general paresis. At the conclusion of the examination a consultation of the physicians present was had and the following statement was is-sued from them as official:

The physicians assembled find there was a disease of the blood vessels of the brain due to blood poison, and that the basilar artery and the middle cerebral arterles were the ones affected; that the pla mater was opaque over a larger part of the convexity of the brain and was adherent, especially in the front parietal region near the brocas convulsion and the fissure of the rolando. In various places on attempting to strip the pla mater it was found that small fragments of cortical fragments came away with the membrane. Neither tumors nor abscesses were discovered. The morbil conditions found fully explained the symptoms evinced during life.

The autopsy is stated to have fully sub-stantiated Dr. Engel's theory that Mc Cullough's mind aberration was due to the disease known as "Thrombusis," which is the gathering of a thrombus or clot of blood in one of the arteries, thus blocking the free circulation of the blood through the brain. Dr. Engel always con-tended that the formation of one of these thrombii was the primary cause of the trouble. He was confident that if he could carry McCullough through thirty days without the formation of a second thrombus he could eventually cure him, but at the end of two weeks the second obstruc-tion was formed and death ensued.

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The First Volume Published--The Story of His Ancestry, Early Life and Course at West Point--The Mexican War, Marriage and Life in California--The Battlefields of the Great Rebellion and the Characters They Produced.

NEW YORK, November 19 .- The Tribme says: "The first volume of General Grant's book is published. It contains nineteen illustrations, including that of the house in which he was born. The first of the fifty-nine chapters is devoted to questions of ancestry, birth and boyhood. The second takes up West Point and graduation, and will doubtless astonish the cadets of to-day with its narrative of a quiet course of study, in which no lesson was read twice and many hours spent in miscellaneous reading. Chapters three to six, inclusive, tell of his army life, while chapters seven to thirteen deal with the Mexican war. The writers of stories for the young will be dismayed that the General says that he was not studious, and did not like to work, but the search for obvious reasons for his success in life will not be fruitless. From the fourteenth to the sixteenth chapters inclusive is the narrative of his marriage and life in California up to his resignation in the army. Even while at West Point, he had no military ambi-tion, but looked forward to the life of a professor of Mathematics at some nonmilitary college. The remaining twenty-three chapters are devoted to the war of the rebellion, and there are maps of all the principal battlefields. The General's opinions on all questions, and his estimates of persons who come within his acquaintance, are freely related and new light is thrown on the character of many Generals, notably upon that of General Joseph E. Johnston. The second volume touches incidentally upon the Andrew Johnson matter, which has been the subject of so much discussion of late, caused by Mr. Depew's letter. It will be published in March.

Mysterious Death of a Boy.

NEW HOLLAND, O., November 18 .- Last night J. D. Atkins, proprietor of the Hearn House, was attracted to an outbuilding by sounds of some one breathing heavily. On a table, unconscious, lay Kline Shipley, aged twelve, son of E. S. also unconscious, was C. W. West, a

THE ARMY.

Report of General Sheridan-The India

Question Reviewed—Qkiahoma.
Washington, November 18.—The an nual report of the Lieutenant General of the army is made public to-day: At the date of the last conselidated returns the army consisted of 2,154 officers and 24,705 men. "Nothing," says the report, "has yet been done in the division of the Atlantic for the protection of our seaboard by the improvement, enlargement or increase of armament of our fortifications, so that many of our large cities are still at the mercy of the iron clads of fereign Nations. in case of rupture of our relations. But it is hoped that public sentiment will before long prevail on Congress for liberal appropriations in this respect." The division of the Missouri has had disturbances which have severely tried the troops and the supply departments of the Government. First came the Oklahoma invaders. The sincerity of the leaders of the Oklahoma colony, may well be doubted, but they were bold in their movements and have carried the scheme to the verge of bloodshed. The belief exists that their intention was not actual settlement, but to call the attention of Congress to the opening up of the In dian Territory, and that money was secured for their purposes by interested corpora tions. Following the Oklahoma invasion came the Cheyenne and Arapahoe disturbance, which threatened the horrors of an Indian war. For the true cause of this trouble and the particulars of its settlement, I refer to my report to the President made in July last. In the southwestern corner of New Mexico many lives have been lost by the invasion of a small body of Chiracahua Apaches from Arizona, and a large numbe of troops are at present operating in the district with the view of its protection. I am in hopes of an early settlement of the Apache difficulty in such a manner as will forever prevent a recurrence of the raids of

In the Northwest, General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, was obliged to keep a large number of troops in the field on account of the Riel rebellion. General Howard, commanding the Department of the Platte, in addition to furnishing troops to the Department of Missouri for the apprehended difficulties with the Cheyennes, had and now has to provide troops on account of the troubles at Rock Springs, in Wyoming and other points on the Union Pacific Railroad.

TEXAS AND THE PACIFIC. The Department of Texas has enjoyed anusual quiet, but has furnished aid in the New Mexican and Indian Territory troubles. Of the Division of the Pacific, General Sher idan says: The situation in that part of the division comprising the southeastern portion of the Department of Arizona, was, I regret to say, far from satisfactory so long as General Crook had control of the Apaches under the agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior. Matters are very well in Arizona, but when contentions began under the di-vided authority that existed a year ago, distrust and trouble arose among the Indians and continued until the outbreak of the Chiricahuas in May last. The outbreak was petulant and without cause, and embraced only part of the tribe, but this element comprised the young and most vigorous. The conduct of this band, not exceeding forty-two men and ninety-two squaws, was fiendish in the extreme, Unprotected and unarmed people were murdered whenever met, and when pressed by troops they scattered like a flack of quait and came together again at some designated point from fifty to one hundred miles dis-tant. They should be exterminated or captured, and I have the greatest confidence General Crook's ability to accomplish this purpose, though the difficulties are very

Of the Indian question General Sheridan : Take the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians as an example. They have nearly 4,300,000 acres; 200,000 would settle them in severalty and the 4,100,000 acres remaining, if purchased by the Government in the manner described, would yield an annual in-terest sufficient for their support. The Ute Indians have about 5,100,000 acres, which, if purchased in the same way, would furnish a revenue adequate for their support. The same plan could be extended to cover most of the Indian reservations in the country. I only propose that the Government buy these lands for security and safety. Settlers and speculators would buy them and take them at the average of \$1.25 per acre, some of them are now worth \$8 or \$10 per acre. In this way the Indians would have perpetual security until Con-gress chooses to give it to them to be used as they may see fit. The Government would lose nothing and the Indians would only be getting the value of their property safely invested. The Indians are not poor. They are only incompetent at the present time to take care of their own property and therefore require looking after. The treaties we have made with them might interfere with the condemnation and pur-chase of these lands by the Government but Congress could easily devise some means of

overcoming this difficulty. GENERAL MILES. I can not agree with General Miles in his recommendation regarding the Indian Ter-titory, or his confidence in the ability of the Indian to make himself self-supporting in so short a time. All our experience hereto-fore does not warrant such confidence and such opinions should be regarded as individual rather than representative of the army. The process of civilization must necessarily be slow, and it will no doubt be worked out in time if firmness and tair treatment is observed and a steady policy be pursued, but the ultimate result is still the same distance in the future. When a tribe becomes refractory or has worked itself into a state of open revolt its temporary transfer to the control of the military for purposes of discipline, as has recently been done with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes in the Indian Territory and the Apaches in Agrizona, will be found of benefit but the Indian Territory and the Apaches in Agrizona, will be found of benefit but the Indian Territory and Indian Territory fit, but the permanent control of the Indians is not desired by the army at large. The Seminole Indian scouts now in the vicinity of Fort Clark, Tex., mentioned in my last report, have not, as yet, been brought back to the Indian Territory. Sympathy for them is very great and the injustice they have undergone for eight years has often been referred to without effect. They are a good people and should be provided for in the Indian Territory.

A Murder at Parsons.

PARSONS, KAN., November 17 .- This morning, about four o'clock, another shooting scrape was indulged in by a couple of men. This time it occurred in the Grand Central Hotel and resulted in the death of one Adam Collins, who had been clothing past year until Thursday, when he re-signed his position, and having some each on hand sought some one to spend it summoned, but the boy died. West was cook at the Hearn House, and was considered cranky. He is still alive, and denies having given the boy anything.

No plausible theory can be advanced.

TRUSTWORTHY WORKMEN. Mood of Referention in the Current Ethics

Time was when the handiworker of every class felt an honest pride in doing his work well. There were exceptions to the rule, of course; but men not old can remember when the American artisan delighted to "make a good job," as he would say, of anything he undertook. He was not satisfied merely to get through his task; he wanted to do it thoroughly, and to win a "well done" from his own conscience, if from no-where elsa. Has that class of handicraftsmen entirely passed away? It would almost seem so. Rarely indeed does one now-a-days encounter a skilled workman who has conscientous scruples against slovenly or dishonest work. Once in a while such an one turns up, and his "old-fashioned" ways of executing his tasks with straight forward fidelity win for him unwonted respect. But your ordinary workman does what he must, and no more. Unless the watchful eye of his employer is upon him, he slights or "scamps" whatever can be concealed; and he does this even when he knows that the most serious consequences to human health and life

may result from his lack of conscience. We have lately had the opportunity to observe the doings of a number of so-called "skilled workmen" in making repairs in a dwelling-house. It was an interesting study. In the first place, we noticed they were not really what they professed to be. They had not fully learned their craft. A guild-work-may of the alden time who who whered man of the olden time who showed so little manual dexterity would not have been tolerated for an hour, but would have found himself speedily remanded to the condition of an apprentice, to learn his trade.

We noticed, aga'n, that these work-men, unskillful in their craft, were adroit enough in exercising a "masterly in doing their work. To accomplish the least possible amount of labor in a given time seemed to be the height of their ambition. There was no heartiness in their efforts, but a dogged slowness of movement, which, whether intentional or otherwise, consumed a great amount of time to very little purpose-except in making up

the per diem wage account. Another and more serious fault than even these was especially observable— the constant tendency to slight the work where it could afterwards be covered up. Carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, all were alike offenders in this respect. A column would not suffice to enumerate the "subtle ways" in which they sought to save labor and trouble at the cost of their employer. And so, day by day, the wrong went on, as though it were no wrong, but the right and proper thing to do. And in like manner, year after year, our handicraftsmen work, regardless of the rights of their employers, and taking pay-full pay-for tasks but half performed.

science into their work, to realize that the prevailing methods are dishonorable to the last degree, and to understand that doing sham work, wasting time, and by their neglect exposing precious lives to hidden perils, are grevious sins, not primarily against their employer, but against God and their own souls. It is not in acts of worship alone, nor chiefly, that men man will be faithful to duty as well away from as under the eve of his master, and that because his conscience will not let him be otherwise. A trustworthy workman who can find? Surely his price is above rubies .- N. Y. Exam-

AROUND CHATTANOOGA.

All supplies for Rosecrans had to be

Condition of the Supplies That Reached the Besieged City.

brought from Nashville. The railroad between this base and the army was in possession of the Government up to Bridgeport, the point at which the road crosses to the south side of the Tennessee River; but Bragg, holding Lookout and Raccoon Mountains west of Chattanooga, commanded the railroad, the river and the shortest and best wagon reads, both south and north of the Tennessee, between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. The distance between these two places is but twenty-six miles by rail; but owing to this position of Bragg all supplies for Rosecrans had to be hauled by a circuitous route, north of the river, and over a mountainous country, increasing the distance to over sixty miles. This country afforded but little food for his animals, near ten thousand of which had already starved, and none were left to draw a single piece of artillery or even the ambulances to convey the sick. The men had been on half rations of hard bread for a considerable time, with but few other supplies, except beef driven from Nashville across the country. The region along the road became so exhausted of food for the cattle, that by the time they reached Chattanooga they were much in the condition of the few animals left alive there, "on the lift." Indeed, the beef was so poor that the soldiers were in the habit of saying, with a faint facetiousness, that they were living on half rations of hard bread and "beef dried on the hoof." Nothing could be transported but food, and the troops were without sufficient shoes or other clothing suitable for the advancing season. What they had was well worn. The fuel within the Federal lines was exhausted, even to the stumps of trees. There were no teams to draw it from the opposite bank, where it was abundant. The only means for supplying fuel, for some time before my arrival, had been to cut trees from the north bank of the river, at a considerable distance up the stream, form rafts of it, and float it down with the current, effecting a landing on the south side, within our lines, by the use of paddles or poles. It would then be earried on the shoulders of the men to their camps.

-General Grant, in Century.

PEANUTS.

How the Dyspegolo Breeders Are Culti-vated in the Virginia Peanut Region. The peanut section of Virginia comprises the counties on the south side of

the James River, from Norfolk to Petersburg, these two cities being the principal markets and shipping places. This crop, and tobacco, are the money crops of Southside Tidewater, Virginia. In April the spare time of women and children, and on rainy days that of men, is spent in popping, that is, in cracking the hulls of the nuts to got the peas. An acre of land requires about one

and one-half bushels of peanuts in the shell, and is supposed and said to yield from forty to one hundred bushels an acre, but the experience of the writer, living in the upper, or Petersburg section, shows that from twenty to sixty is a better and truer estimate. Soil for peas must be loose, and requires lime; if deficient in that, it must be applied. Marl, which is abundant here, though difficult to get at, is an excellent substitute and often extensively used. It is scattered over the pea land, then plowed in; then the land is harrowed, ridged (ridges being two feet, eight inches apart) and "dotted." A "dotter" is a wooden wheel, fifteen or eighteen inches in circumference, with a knob protruding; it is run over these ridges, levelling them slightly, and leaving a hole wherever the knob strikes. Into every hole a pea is dropped, being thus evenly planted, at a proper distance apart. The first planting is done from the tenth to fifteenth of May, usually, except in late seasons like this, when it is later. When the little, bright, yellow blossora appears in June the plant sends down and out "pags" or roots, and at the end of each pag a peanut is formed, in starting, being but a soft protuberance, like a tiny potato.

After the last working in July they

are let alone till October. A plow is then run through the middle of the row, tearing them out. The hands follow after picking up the vines to shake the clinging ground from the pags and nuts. They are then stacked around poles, four stacks in a row, as a rule, each stack being about five feet high. Then they stand about two weeks to cure. After curing, a process often delayed by wet weather, which make the exposed peas on the outside of the shock black, and often mouldy, they are picked off. The pea-picking time in November is a merry time for blacks. They only get twelve and a half cents a bushel, but they make the most of it. It is a strange sight to Northern eyes to see these people (men, women, chil-dren), with their swarthy faces, sbining eyes and gleaming teeth, seated in a circle, the empty vines flung at sheir backs, and reaching high above their heads, a thick, warm barrier against the wind, and, if it is cold, a fire faming in the middle. They sing, gossip, joke, argue, quarrel, laugh, all in a jumble, if there are many there; sometimes there will be but two or taree; sometimes forty or more; sometimes the men make a big fire and pick till midnight.—M. W. Gleason, in Collage Hearth.

A Monument to General Warien.

show genuine piety. These acts are only helps to holy living, and holy living includes fidelity to duty and conscience in every act of life. The trait high, including a statue of Warren in most needed—and this not alone in bronze, with the right arm uplifted and men-is summed up in that fine word a roll of parchment in his left hand. trustworthy. Trustworthiness is the on the face of the plinth are relie's in mark of a noble soul; it means that the bronze. On one is Trumbull's picture bronze. On one is Trumbull's picture of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the opposite side an inscription: "In honor of Joseph Warren, Major General of Massachusetts Bay. He devoted his life to the liberties of his country, and in bravely defending them he fell an early victim in the battle of Bunker Hill.
June 17, 1775." On the easterly side, facing the site of the old Warren homestead, now occupied by a granite dwelling, is a representation of the old homestuad, showing a two story, pitch-root wooden house; on the westerly side is a representation of Warren delivering his celebrated oration from the pulpit of the Old South Church, March 5, 1774. In spite of the British officers and Ttries, who tried to prevent him from entering the church, he gained entrance by a ladder and a window, saying: "Here I am." as he stepped into the puipit.—Indianapolis Sentinet.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

THE GENERAL WI	MARKE	10.
KANSAS CITY,	Novemi	her 21
CATTLE-Shipping steers		
Native cows	2 20 @	
Butchers' steers	3 00 @	
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 25 @	
WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3 red	2 70 @	
WHEAT -No. 2 red	72140	
No. 3 red	56 @	
No. 2 soft	85140	
CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2.	29 @	
DVE_No. 9	49%	50
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack HAY-Large baled	2 05 @	2 10
HAY-Large baled	4 00 @	
BUTTER-Choice creamery CHEESE-Full cream	20 (0	
CHEESE-Full cream	10 @	
EGGS-Choice	18 6	19
BACON-Ham Shoulders	9 6	10
Sides	5 6	8 4%
LARD		
LARD WOOL-Missouri unwashed.	14 6	
POTATOES-New	39 6	
ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 Poly	
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00 @	5 25
Butchers' steers HOGS-Packing	3 50 @	
HOGS-Packing	3 50 @	
SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Choice	2 75 6	
FLOUR-Choice	4 00 @	
WHEAT-No. 2 red	391/20	
COMN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. RYE—No. 2.	26 1/20	27
RYE-No. 2	59 6	
BUTTER-Creamery	22 @	
PORK	8 70 @	
COTTON-Middling	8 @	9
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 35 @	
HOGS-Packing and shipping	3 70 @ 2 50 @	
SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 75 6	
WHEAT-No. 2 red	93 6	9314
No. 3	79 0	7914
No. 2 spr.ng		91¼ 44¼ 28¼
CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2.	43%	1 441/3
OATS-No. 2	28140	281/2
RYE-No. 2	60 @	611/4
BUTTER-Creamery		25 2 9 1214
PORK YORK	2 00 6	9 9 1279
NEW YORK.	3 80 @	2 5 05
HOGS-Good to choice		0 4:25
SHEEP-Common to good		4 00
SHEEP—Common to good FLOUR—Good to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2.	3 90 @	5 50
WHEAT-No. 2 red	971/20	99%
CORN-No. 2	54%	n note
UATS-western mixed		0 57
BUTTER-Creamery	9 75 6	28 10 00
PORK. PETROLEUM-United	1 07 6	2 10 00 2 1 07%
I EI HOHEUM-United	101 6	2 0172

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING,

A monument is about to be erected HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

DE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

AND

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

WITH HIS

BARGAINS.