W.E. TIMMONS. Editor and Proprietor.

Chase

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reported that during the ten months ended October 31 last, there was exported from the United States 475.022.634 gallons of mineral oils valued at \$41,598,424; the ex port during a similar period last year amounted to 442,979,724 gallons valued at \$40,467,025.

IT was reported at Washington that the Consulship at Canton, China, was to be offered to B. J. Franklin, of Kansas City, an ex-Congressman. A salary of \$3,700 was attached to the office. THE appointment of Colonel W. Hyde as

Postmaster of St. Louis was made public on the 10th.

F THE Japanese Postal Commission accompanied by the Japanese Minister, called at the Post-office Department, Washington, on the 12th. They were received by First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, who explained the American system and escorted them through the various bureaus of the department.

A DISPATCH from Washington says: The court martial at Fort Myer, which tried eighteen signal service men on charges of insubordination, found all guilty and sentenced them to be publicly reprimanded by the Chief Signal Officer. It is said that the Court was satisfied that the offense was due to ignorance of military law.

THE President has appointed George W. Glick as Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan., and Erastus Redmond as Collector of Customs for the district of Frenchman's Bay,

Me. THE jury in the case of Rev. Dr. Hicks, the spiritual adviser of the assassin, Guiteau, against the Evening Star Company, of Washington, D. C., for \$35,000 damages, for the alleged libel in the publication of the statement that Hicks had negotiated for the transfer of Guiteau's bones to the Medical Museum for \$1,000, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of one cent damages.

THE EAST.

M. BARTHOLDI, the sculptor, brought with him to Washington two models of the proposed Lafayette monument. They will be placed in the office of the members of the Monument Commission.

THIRTY-TWO workmen in Pittsburgh, Pa. have been poisoned lately by drinking water from lead pipes running from the river. Four were dangerously ill.

FIRE in New York recently destroyed the five-story brick plaster mills of August Isaacs & Bro., causing a loss of \$50,000. Several firemen narrowly escaped being

crushed under falling walls. GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, has appointed Alton B. Parkis to be Justice of the Supreme Court of that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Westbrook.

J. W. PURDY, wanted at Batavia, N. Y. for a defalcation from the New York Central Railway, was arrested at Denver

famous Walkup poisoning case at Emporia, Kan., dropped dead of heart disease at his home near Neosho Rapids. Mr. Myers was one of the six jurymen who voted from first to last for Mrs. Walkup's acquittal. He was about forty-six years of age.

MICHAEL MYERS, one of the jurors in the

SIXTY students of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, near Cleveland, O., recently attended the opera house to witness a production of "Richard 111." by Fred Warde. They did so in violation of a rule of the institution, for which nine students were suspended for the remainder of the term, the other fifty-one being compelled to sign an agreement not to repeat the offense.

NATIONAL swine breeders, in convention at Chicago, adopted a resolution recommending Congress to adopt retaliatory legislation concerning imports from Germany and France.

THE National Free Trade Convention assembled in Chicago on the 11th, Hon. David A. Wells in the chair.

MAX RITTENBERGER, of Chicago, crazy on the subject of Socialism, recently killed a policeman named O'Brien. He also shot and wounded several other persons, and after firing at his wife, committed suicide. THE Salvation Army meeting in Cincin-

nati the other night was broken up by a mob. No one was hurt. DAVID A. WELLS was elected President

of the Free Trade League for the ensuing year in the recent conference at Chicago. A LITTLE girl, aged four years, daughter

of Jacob D. Hein, a lime burner at Rockfield, Wis., recently threw one of her father's dynamite cartridges into the stove. The child's head and arm were torn off and her mother was fatally injured. The ouse was shattered to pieces.

NINETEEN crews of brakemen on the Illinois Central Railroad struck at Chicago recently for an increase of five per cent per month in salary, and payment for all over time and Sunday work. The strike threatened to extend.

ANDERSON BURNES, a Cherokee, was executed by shooting at suprise the other morning at Puahmatah Court House, Cherokee Nation. He was convicted of murdering his wife while she was in a delicate condition.

EX-SENATOR SHARON died in San Francisco on the afternoon of the 13th.

ONE HUNDRED employes of the watch factory at Aurora, Ill., have struck.

THE Chinese engaged as laundrymen and wood cutters at Lorenzo, Cal., were recently given twenty-four hours' notice to leave. No violence was used, and the Chinamen agreed to go without further notice.

THE SOUTE.

A BOY named Morris, aged twelve, re cently shot and killed another boy named Johnson, aged nine, at Plano, Tex. Morris was trading an old pistol at the time, when it accidentally exploded.

THE bones of a mastodon were found recently in the Cherokee Nation, embedded in the sand in the bed of the Arkansas River, about three miles from Fort Smith, d to be the found, and will be sent to the New Orleans Exposition. meanant. Taz Cumberland River was reported raging at and above Williamsburg, Ky., and many thousand logs and staves were floating off. Mace Owsley, colored, was drowned in trying to save logs. FORTY persons were affected recently at Chattanooga, Tenn., by drinking water from a well, which, it was thought, had been poisoned. FORD and Murphy, of New Orleans, who were sentenced to be hanged on November 13, for the murder of Captain Murphy have been granted a respite for thirty day by the Governor. THE committee which had been arbitrat ing between the Knights of Labor and the Mallory Steamship Company at Galveston adopted a resolution recommending that Agent Sawyer, whenever he needs labor, give the preference to the men who wer at work on the wharf at the time of the strike. THE grand jury at Edgefield, S. C., has found a true bill against thirty-one of the Culbreath lynchers and "no bill" as to the two others. A RANCHMAN who arrived in El Paso. Tex., recently from the scene of the late tragedies in New Mexico, declares that the scouts who were employed by Crook form a part of the band that murdered J. K. Yeater and wife, of Sedalia, Mo., and attacked and burned the ranch residence of John Shy. Their murder has created widespread indignation. Mrs. Yeater was outraged and mutilated beyond recogni-JOHN L. HECHMER, the defaulting Treas urer of the Catholic Knights of America was recently tried at Grafton, W. Va., and found guilty of forgery. He was charged with embezzling \$22,000 belonging to the order in 1883. He disappeared and the names of his sureties were found to be forgeries. He surrendered himself a few months ago. THE area of the burnt district of Galveston, in the fire of the 13th, was about 100 acres. Over 400 buildings were destroyed and 1,000 families rendered homeless. No public buildings were consumed, except the Second District school building. The loss amounted to about \$2,000,000, with

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Indus, from Calcutta for London, has been totally wrecked on the reef of Moliviveto, Ceylon. Her passengers and mails were saved.

County

GEORGE J. FRAYER, express agent, telephone agent and postmaster at Glencoe, Ont., has absconded, taking with him between six and seven thousand dollars. He took a woman with him, leaving his wife in destitute circumstances.

THE German-Americans recently expelled from the island of Foehry Schleswig have also been ordered to leave Prussia. Two naturalized Americans, natives of Tarp and Schottenburg have also been ordered to leave, one by the end of November, and the other by the end of the year. THE owner of the British cutter, Arrow, has issued a challenge through the London Field for an international challenge cup, the one won by his boat in the race against the America in 1882, when the latter was under British rig and British management.

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH of Battenberg has resigned his commission as officer in the Prussian foot guards, as he wishes to support his brother, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

By the fall of a scaffold in Montreal recently three persons were killed and three others seriously injured.

THE Austrian Budget Committee h adopted a credit for the continuance of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzogovina. SPAIN denies that either England America have made official demands for damages for injuries to their subjects in the Carolines.

A DISPATCH from Sofia says that 300 Albanians attacked the Bulgarian village of Jancovetz near Monastir, killed several of the inhabitants and plundered the village. Two MEXICAN editors have been condemned to imprisonment for four months and five to three months in jail for political offenses.

M. BERNAERT, Premier and Minister of Finance, announced the budget to the Belgian Chambers on the 12th. It shows a surplus of \$600,000.

M. DE BRAZZA, the African explorer, has arrived at Lisbon.

THE hog cholera was reported raging badly in South Essex, Ont. Over 150 farms have been quarantined. Two blocks of buildings in Manchester,

England, were gutted by fire the other day, originating in Behren's dripping warehouse. Loss estimated at \$500,000 LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, of Berlin, will set out on an expedition to the North Pole next spring.

VISCOUNT RANELAGH died in London on the 13th, aged seventy-three.

A REFUGEE who recently arrived at Cairo from Khartoum states that after the murder of General Gordon his head hung on a butcher's hook for five days and was pelted and spat upon by the natives.

THE National Convention at Armagh, Ireland, rejected Mr. Parnell's nominee for member of Parliament and selected a journeyman tailor of Armagh named Blair. The convention was a stormy one. THE British Government has ordered the

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Points in Their Annual Report Suban Stod Ar the late semi-annual meeting of the Eboial Science Glub at Lawrence canong the papers read was an excellent one by Mrs. Pierce, of Junction City, entitled lowing facts are gathered from the report of the Railwoad Commissioners: "Solution of Domestic Problems." She represented the greatest happiness to be general falling off of ratiroad revenue or attained in the home as the unknown quanearnings; although the traffic returns show tity is represented in algebra by x, and a very considerable increase in the volume of freight hauted. The roduced tariffs for carried out the simile through the paper in very happy manner. The husband is the leading lines operating in this State did not go into effect until five days prior to provider and the wife keeper of the homezthe close of the fiscal year 1884, and the effect of these reductions appears for the first time in the reports of the year ended If he provides for the wants of the family he is entitled to rest and sympathy. If she is keeper she is entitled to such sum as his June 30, 7885. will allow to sarry out her plans. means She is entitled to his company. She should port shows an increase in tons per mile over last year of 36,970,238 tons, and sedecrease in freight earnings of \$427,033.26, from which this seen that although the volsympathize with his business cares and adjust her expenditures to his income. If each seeks the happiness of the other the

ume of freight traffic increased nearly thirty-seven millions of tons hauled one value of x will be found. A woman named Rohe died in North mile, the revenue derived from 15 was less by \$427,033.26%. Applying the tariff of 1884 to the freight traffic of 1885, and the Lawrence the other night who had been lying there for some weeks suffering from the effects of a shot in the leg, inflicted in earnings would have amounted to the sum a manner that indicated some mystery. of \$11,037,461.16 or \$1,268,693.68 in excess Recent disclosures show that the woman, of the earnings actually received under the who was about seventeen years of age, was present traffic; and this last sum represents married to a man many years her senior. the aggregate amount saved to the people upon one-year's business upon the Atchi-He became jealous of her, and she, becomson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The ing afraid of him, got a shotgun. One operating expenses for the year 1885 were day, when the boarding car was on the \$7,169,603.75-an increase over the same Union Pacific Road, a shot was heard, and class of expenses for 1884 of \$520,901.27. For the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Road the freight tonnage for the the woman was found on investigation to have received a charge of shot in the leg just above the ankle. How the shot was year ended June 30, 1884, was 129,080,032 tons hauled one mile; for the year ended fired is a mystery. The car proceeded to June 30, 1885, the freight tonnage was 150,-497,924 teas hauled one mile-an in-crease in the pastiyear, over the previous year, of 21,417,892 tons. The freight earn-North Lawrence and she was removed

THE law against setting out fires provides that if any person shall wantonly and willfully set on fire any woods, marshes or prairies, so as thereby to occa-sion any damage to any other person, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by flae not exceeding \$500 and not less than \$30, or by imprisonment in the county jail

of the line, the earnings from all sources for the year ended June 30, 1885, were not more than six months and not not less

property from being destroyed. A LATE decision of the Supreme Court is road, all in Kansas. The traffie on this road has rapidly and largely increased the to the effect that no cases can be compast three years. Its tonnage of freight for 1884 was 46,078,891 tons hauled one menced against parties charged with viomile. The tomage hauled one mile over this line in 1885 was 73,202,101, showing an increase of 27,123,210 tons. This is the greatest ratio of increase in freight tonlating the Prohibitory law of 1881 that have not already begun in the Courts. Only violations of the amended law of 1885 are liable to action.

nage that can be shown by any road in Kansas. The freight earnings upon this THE Supreme Court recently decided that the Superintendent of a County Asyroad for 1884 were \$1,222,247.87; for the hum, in the management thereof, and in year ended June 30, 1885, 81,444,742.67. the care and custody of paupers placed Computing the tariff rate in existence at the the order and direction of the County Com-the order and direction of the County Com-upon the freight tonnage of last year, and missioners; and where the Commissioners the freight earnings would have amounted find that persons who have been placed in to \$1,939,855.68. This denotes a difference such Asylum, are no longer entitled to saved to the people of Kansas on this support at the public expense, and make road in one year, an order directing the Superintendent to inches the superintendent to The Missouri Pacific Company reports

discharge them from the Asylum, it is his

by tariff reductions,

GREAT CONFLAGRATION

Courant.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONEISS.

to the Governor of Kansas

TOPRKA, KAN., No winder 13 .- The foi-

During the past year there has been a

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe re-

ings for 1884 were \$2,207,368.54; for 1885, \$2,357,468.86. If the tariff rate for 1884

had been charged on the freight tonnage of

1885, the freight traffie would have yielded

a revenue upon this division of \$2,573,-

514.50, or a sum of \$216,045.64 in excess of

the actual receipts. Upon the Kansas part

The Central Branch reports 3884 miles of

The Residence Portion of Galveston Swept Away.

NUMBER 7.

The Business Fart Untouchad Four Hundred Houses Destroyed-Loss, \$2,-000,000; Insurance Mearly S1000.000:

GALVESTON, TEX, November 15 -- Aboutwo o'clock this morning the fire alarm bells rang out and before the engines candiget to the scene of the first alarm what seemed like half a dozen or more fires were noted in the northeast section of the city. The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time; and the sames, fanned by the breeze, spread with terrible rapidity. House after house caught and the burning brands were scattered intell directions. Indess than anthour whole blocks were burning and the

FIREMON WERE UTTERDA POWERLESS to do anything The people of the town were all out, but were paralyzed for the lames spread so rapidly that no one knew but that his home would be the next to . blaze. At this hour (3:45 and m.) half the north and east portion of the town is in . flames and it now looks as though the whole city was doomed. The wind has increased in force, and burning brands are carried for hundreds of yands and hurled, still blazing, in every direction. Not a thing has so far sufficed to stop the course of the whirlwind of fire, and the best that can be done, so it would seem to the affrighted cident will stop the conflagration. Just what caused the blaze is not known at this hour, but it is almost positively known that the fires were of incendiary origin. There are many who do not hesitate to attribute them to the action of dissatisfied 'longshoremen whose strike ended yesterday-not, however, in the fulfillment of their best wishes. Such, however, is but a conject ture.

WHERE IT ORIGINATED.

4:50 a. m .- The fire started on the bay, corner of Sixteenth street, and with great rapidity spread to Broadway, seven blocks distant, and burned everything between Sixteenth and Nineteenth streets. The wind is high and it looks as though it will not stop till it reaches the gulf. The fire department has lost a large portion of its hose and is now almost powerless to check the flames. The horse car company have removed all of their cars from their stables although two blocks west of the route the fire is now taking. .

A Connected Account.

GALVESTON, TEX., November 14 .- For. seven long and weary hours the great fire, which started shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning, raged with seemingly undiminished violence. Nothing but a dying ... away of the wind saved the entire town . from the destruction which, for hour after hour, threatened to enwrap residences and a business blocks alike. As it was, the burned district covers no less than fifty-two. blocks, seven of which, however, are not swept entirely clear. The section where nothing but smoking ruins are now to be seen a in place of what was vesterday the principal residence portion of the city, is sixteen a blocks in depth and of an average depth of. three blocks. The losses can not be positively estimated even now, but it is certain that nearly, if not quite \$2,000,000 will not replace the structures destroyed. Taken all in all the fire may well be said to be the worst known since the last Chicago conflagration. THE WAY IT STARTED. The fire began at 1:40 o'clock in assmall foundry and car repairing shop on the north side of Avenue A, known as "The Strand," between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. A fierce gale from the north was blowing at the time and the flames spread with lightning rapidity to both of the adjoining buildings, one being a grocery, store and the other an humble dwelling. In a twinkling the long, fiery tongues had crossed the streets and two more dwellings were in flames, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. In half an hour two blocks were burning fiercely and by two o'clock the conflagration was beyond human control. At 3:30 the fire, had covered three blocks from, its starting point, but in a perfectly straight line. being confined to the blocks bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. About four o'clock the fire beg an to spread to the. east and west of Sixteen th and Seventeenth. streets. The wind rose to a gale and pandemonium reigned. For a time it se as though the entire eastern hals of the city was doomed. The fire spread rapidly, to the southward, licking up, blocks of elegant residence hastily, abandoned by their inwates. By five, o'clock it, had reached Broadway, which threads the center of the island, running east and west. At seven o'clock the wind gave signs of dying away, and shortly it began to shift and, then to recrease, until by eight o'clock only a fair breeze was blowing; but by thistime the fire had eaten its way to Avenue N. where at nine o'clock it seemed to exb.aust it self, and the fremen were at last able to check its further ray ages at this point, or within two blocks of the gulf. EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE. The total avesnot, the burnt district is 100 acres and forty, and a half blocks were swept clean of everything combustible. Something over 400 bouses were burned, and it is estimated by the relief committee that about 1,000 families were rendered hom aless, a great majority of whom, especially the poorer ones, lost every-thing. As the fire started in the poor district they had little or no time in which to mov's furniture, while the wealthier peo-ple m oved valuable pictures and effects. ever al of the finest houses, however, were burr ed without a single article being saved, so confident were the occupants that the fire business part of would pass them. The he city was untouched. Nearly every one has an estimate as to what the total loss of the great fire foots up. The best posted citizens estimate the loss at fully \$2,000,000, ings were \$42,051,275,75—showing a 'ze while many who claim to have figured on crease for 1885 compared with the 'year 1884, notwithstanding the largely increased \$22,500,000. The insurance was estimated

from the car to a house, where a few days

since lock jaw set in and she died.

\$3,328.010.49 - an increase over the year be-fore of \$95,415.19. The operating ex-penses in Kansas, on the Kansas division, for 1884, were \$1,984,694.02; for 1885, \$1.than ten days, or both by such fine and imprisonment. The party so offending is 01-so liable to persons damaged for the full amount of such damage, but the law can-736,078.87-showing a reduction of \$248,not be construed to prevent any person fir-615.15. ing against fire so as to protect his or her

Col., recently after two years' wanderings. THE pumping station of the National Transit Oil Lines near Cogley Run, Pa. was destroyed by fire the other day and the engineer was burned to death.

A FIRE broke out the other night on the stage of the Union Square Theater, New York. It was quickly suppressed, and the drop scene being lowered prevented a panic among the audience, who were un aware of the situation of affairs behind the scenes.

NUMBER of Chinese laborers who landed in New York in June in transit to San Francisco, where they were to take the steamer for China, have not been heard from since their arrival in New York and the supposition is that they are concealed in this country and have no intention of leaving.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Pine iron works village near Reading, Pa., re-cently. Jeremiah Zimmerly, William Eagle and William Baughber were frightfully burned.

THE Washington express on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad going west, went over an embankment near Collinsville, Pa., the other morning and was badly wrecked Congressman Boyle, of Fayette County, and fifteen others were seriously injured.

NEW YORK Chinese merchants have sent an address to President Cleveland, thanking him most heartily for issuing his proclamation protecting their countrymen on the Pacific slope, and expressing high admiration for his fearlessness and sense of justice.

CHARLES B. OSBORNE, for many years a prominent figure in Wall street, died the other night of kidney disease, aged fortyeight. During the Black Friday panic in 1869 he was Jay Gould's most trusted broker. The fortune left by Mr. Osborne is estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000. He leaves a wife and son.

THE WEST.

A NUMBER of soldiers recently broke out of their barracks, at Limerick, Ireland, and armed with bayonets, attacked several persons. The people fled in terror. soldiers had previously been maltreated and abused by civilians and retaliated in this manner. The disorder was suppressed by the police.

FRANK SEBRING was horribly and fatally mangled in a saw mill at Delaware, Ohio, the other day. A BECENT dispatch from Dodge City,

Kan., noted the death of the Cheyenne chief. Stone Calf.

JUDGMENT for \$84,927.50 was entered at Indianapolis against the Encaustic Tile Works, and sale ordered.

THE Coroner's jury at Chicago exonorated Annie Thompson, the girl who killed her step-father, Vance Wilson, while beating her mother.

GOVERNOR GRAY, of Indiana, has issued an anti-pleuro-pneumonia proclamation. quarantining against Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and the District of Colum\$1,000,000 insurance. THREE persons were killed in Hopkinsville, Ky., recently by the explosion of a boiler in a flour mill. The loss was \$5,000.

GENERAL.

ADVICES from Calcutta state that King Thebaw has ordered that all Englishmen in Burmah be exterminated. It is feared that all the Europeans at Mandalay have already been massacred. The Burmese were blockading the Irrawaddy River at Minhla.

A REVISED list of the lost and saved in the Algoma disaster, on Lake Superior, shows that the total number of lost forty-five, and of the saved fourteen. This makes the full number of persons the Canadian officials estimate were on board the steamer,

r of the Cold Bath Fields prison treat Editor Stead as a first-class misde-

Tax French courts have pronounced divorce between Madame Nicolini and M. Nicolini, the well known tenor.

THE LATEST.

SEDALIA, Mo., November 13 .- Milliman, Missouri Pacific freight conductor, while in the act of coupling cars at Ovid, Mo., last night, lost his footing and was thrown beneath the wheels. His right leg was horribly mangled. The unfortunate man was placed on the train, but died before reaching Sedalia. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, leaves a wife and two children. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Order of Railway Conductors. His life was insured in the latter for \$4,000. The re-mains will be shipped to New York to-night for burial.

NEW YORK, November 13 .- Sidney Dillon, of the Grant Monument Association, looked over the signers to the fund yesterday and said to the secretary: "You can put me down for \$1,000," and handed over a check for that amount. He expressed the hope that many other members of the assosociation, who could well afford to do so, would follow up his check with one of their own for a like amount. He thought that if man had the honor of being a member of the association he ought to put a stone or two into the proposed monument.

MADRID, November 13.-At Denia, small town in the Province of Alicante. the police raided the houses of a large number of persons suspected of plotting against the Government. The importance of the raid was soon made manifest to the officers by the discovery that they had come upon a branch of the Ruiz Zorilla revolutionary society. Several members of the branch were surprised at their homes and arrested, but many others succeeded in making their escape across the Mediterranean in Algiers. A large quantity of documentary and other evidence was seized. The capture include a constitution and by-laws, a seal of the society, a list of its members and copies of commissions issued to local dealers in all

important places on the eastern coast. GREENFIELD, Mo., November 13 .- On the 28th of May last, George Burris was ar-

rested charged with entering the store of McLemore Bros., at Everton, with burglarious intent. While awaiting examination he was taken from the constable and his guard by a mob, and taken a short distance and shot, dying the next day. Since then James P. Small, as principal, and Jacob Samples, J. H. Wilson and G. R. Garrison as aiders and abettors, have been arrested for murder and indicted. They all pleaded not guilty and were held in \$\$,000 each for appearance at the April term of Judge Burton's Court.

BERLIN, November 14 .- The five German Americans whose expulsion from the Island of Fahr was recently ordered by the German Government, were expelled under the law of 1841, which has been revived and which does not allow foreigners to set- Moines; J. S. Doolittle, of Cottonwood tle, or even to reside temporarily at a place Falls: H. H. Gardner, of Eldorado. unless the local authorities permit them.

duty to comply with such order.

many school districts in the State swindling the school Directors and hotel men. He introduces himself as being sent out by the State School Superintendent to investigate frands, and after exacting a promise of secrecy, he proceeds to fill out a blank of the scholars in the district and gets the Director's signature. The part signed by the Director when cut off from the list proves to be an order for cash, which the rascal generally gets cashed at the botel

where he is stopping. The State Superintendent authorizes the statement that the fellow is a fraud, and that he has sent out no one to investigate frauds in schools.

Four young ladies recently passed through Syracuse, Meade County, for the purpose of locating claims on Government land. They propose to take a home each, also a timber claim near Greely. The ladies were, Misses Mary Campbell and Laura Rodman, late of Pennsylvania, and Misses Jude and Bell Graham, of Michigan. Two young men were their escorts. JACOB POLAND, a boy fifteen years old, left his home in Kingman in July, 1884. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. His mother is in constant anguish. and whether dead or alive a knowledge of

the boy would relieve distress. An extensive prairie fire recently swept over portions of Finney County. Barton Bros' range was completely burned, necessitating the removal of the cattle. Several head of cattle were burned. The fire spread

over ten or fifteen townships. Post-office changes in Kansas for the week ended November 9: Established. Ship, Commanche County, James M. Campbell, postmaster. Discontinued, El Paso, Edwards County; Grover, Ottawa County. Names changed, Dallas, Norton County, to Holliday. Postmasters appointed, Elmdale, Chase County, James R. Jeffery; Greystone, Wilson County, Outer Seff; Hickman, Greenwood County, Ebenezer Keller: Howe, Rush County, Huffmaster; Leonardville, Riley County, A. H. Meier: Marmaton, Bourbon County, D. C. Ball; Neoshol Rapids, Lyca County, Alfred Roberts; Oronoque, Norton County, William S. Campbell; Ottumwa, Coffey County, Henry Richards; Reading, Lyon County, J. A. Gougerich; Rossville, Shawnee County, M. Frishman; Sibley, Douglas Cocuty, C. Baker; Solomon Rapids, Mitches County, Emory P. Bixby.

CHAMTERS lately filed with the Secretary of State: The Sherman Town Company, of Sedgwick County, with a capital stock of \$15,000; the Chicago, Emporia & Southwestern R'ailroad Company, with a capithi stock of \$12,000,000. The estimated length of this road is 600 miles. The directors are: H. C. Cross, C. Hood, D. M. Davis, H. P. Clark, O. W. Waymire and J. M. Steele, of Emporia; W. M. Jone, of Dea

ed June 30, 1885, were \$5,468,397.82, a It is stated that a fellow is visiting falling off in the revenue derived from its freight traffic compared with the year 1884 of \$923,239.33.

Computing the tonnage of the last year by the rate of 1884, the freight earnings of that system would have amounted to \$6,082,931.01, or \$614,533.19 in excess of actual receipts. This last amount shows the aggregate saving to the shipping interest by the e reduction of the tariff upon the last year's business.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad shows a decrease in freight tonnago the last year, as compared with the previous year, of 19,890,573 tons. The tariff for 1884 was .01.31 cents per mile, and the total freight earnings for that year amounted to \$5,482,-The average freight rate per ton per mile for 1885 was .04.24 cents, and the total freight earnings for that year were \$4,950,559.46—showing a falling off in freight receipts for the year of \$531,944.30. If the rate of 1884 had been charged upon the freight tonnage of 1885, the freight receipts for the past year would have ex-ceeded those derived from the business that year by \$285,740.58. This last sum represents the appregate reduction in the freight charges of shippers the past year over that line.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Road reports its freight traffic for the year 1884 as represented by a tonnage of 92,750,215 tons hauled one mile. The tonnage for the year 1885 was 136,210,265 tons hauled one mile. The rate charged per ton permile upon the tonnage of 1884 was .01.48-cents, which produced a revenue of \$1,587,-801.25. The rate per ton per mile charged on the increased tonnage of last year was .01.21 cents. This produced a revenue of \$1,735,809.80. The rate charged in 1884 upon the last year's tonnage would have swollen the freight receipts upon the business of 1885 to \$2,003,577.52 or \$367,768.72 in excess of the actual freight receipts The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita. County, to Oronoque; Waseca, Johnson Railroad reports that the amount of freight traffic the past year has very materially in-creased over that of the preceding year. In 1884 the amount of freight tonnage over the line was 13,849,178 tons hauled mile. For the year ended June 30, 1885, the tonnage was 20,024,267 tons hauled one John Biehl; Labethe, Labette County, J.S. mile, The rate per ton per mile McLain; LaCrosse, Rush County, Christ. charged in 1884 was. .02.29 cents, and the freight earnings for that year were \$331,173.93. For the year ended June 30, 1885, the average freight rate charged was .01.996, and the freight revenue was \$399,663.98. If the average rate for 1884 had been charged upon the tonnage of 1885 the company's receipts from freights would have been larger by \$78,916. This last sum represents the aggregate reduction of the freight charge upon that road for the past year.

The total tonnage reported at this office by the railroad companies operating in Kansas for the year ended June 30, 1885, is 2,789,314,544 hauled one mile; the amount of the tonnage for the year ended June 30, 1884, was 2,682,644,551; increase in 1885 over the year 1884, 106,669,993 tons. The freight earnings for 1884 were \$44,183,029,-01; for the year 1885 the total freight earr, freight tonnage for 1885, of \$2,18', 753.32 | st \$980,730.

153 - 1 -

Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE CANADIAN SKIP.

A Financial Expert in Exile Gives Son Free Advice to the Uninitiated.

When cash is gone and life grows weary And everything is running down: When pocket-books are empt nearly, And creditors make hot the town-When at the bank, or in the office, Among the funds your fingers dip. Be warned by one who is no novice, Just take a friend's advice—and skip.

Skip! skip! for Canada's free cities, "Tis there you have them on the hip, No horrid Extr dition Treaties Among the men who wisely skip.

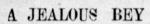
If you have bagged a hundred thousand, You safely there can sait it down: You safely there can sait it down: Nor know the dread of beak or wargant, Either from the President or Crown. Your days will pass a dream of pleusure. No lawyers' greed your wealth can strip, Nor tradesmen's fingers touch your treas-

If to the land of ease you skip.

Skip: skip: across the neutral border We crook the finger, curl the lip: Her Majesty has given the order That sacred makes the men who skip.

Society of every color Here greets the traveler for his health. We worship still the mighty dollar, And here we all do good by stealth. The gay embezzler, fraud, or swindler; The man who loves his neighbor's wife; The cook, the fence, find naught to hinder Their leading here a merry life.

Skip! skip! to this retreat Elysian, Give Uncle Sam the quiet slip:
As long as there's no Extradition, Just take a friend's advice, and skip. -N. Y. Sun.



What Came of a Doctor's Visit to an Egyptian Harem.

Dr. Edward Warren, in his forthcoming book, "A Doctor's Experiences in Three Continents," gives the following amusing account of his professional visits to a harem in Egypt, and the jealousy caused by his politeness to a fair patient:

I came near being the cause of a divorce on one occasion, by simply doing that which I considered to be demanded by the laws of common politeness. I was sent for by an old Bey of wealth and influence to visit the youngest of his four wives-a hazel-eyed Circassian-who was suffering from stomatites, produced friend. He professed to be more than by the use of henna, a substance in common use among the women of Egypt for the staining of their nails, teeth, the soles of their feet, etc. I found her seated upon a divan, covered with a habarroh, and as a special privilege I was permitted to introduce my hand beneath its folds and to feel her gums. Prescribing to the best of my ability under these disadvantageous circumstances, I promised to return in a few days and bowed myself out of the apartment.

On my second visit, by some accident I left my dragoman at home, and found on my arrival at the Bey's residence, that its master was absent. The eunuch received me very graciously, however, and conducted me to the apartment of his mistress, where I found the patient awaiting me. The fair invalid was un-usually complaisant, expressing much pleasure at my visit, chatting gaily about her malady, and gradually removing her veil until she had uncovered her entire face, which I thought perfectly right, as her mother was present, and as it enabled me to examine her gums, and to make a proper application to them. She then ordered coffee and cigarettes, which I accepted in the best Arabic that I could master, and made myself as agreeable as possible, though not getting beyond a few commonplace expressions taken from the phrase-book. I was delighted with the manner in which I had been entertained, and I departed, rejoiced in the conviction that 1 had made a good impression upon the invalid, and had secured the family en permanence as friends and patrons. At an early hour on the succeeding morning I received a message from the Bey to the effect that his wife had gone to the country for a change of air, and the sum of fifty francs in return for my professional services. Assured at once that something was wrong, I sent Achmed around to present my compliments and to ascertain the difficulty. He soon returned, looking as pale as a ghost, and frightened nearly out of his wits. "Oh, Doctor," he exclaimed, as he entered my office, the Bey is terribly angry with you. He is going to visit the Khedive to complain that you have insulted him and to ask for redress. He says that you shall be driven out of the country for the great outrage that you have perpetrated in his house on yes-terday. You are in serious trouble. I am sorry that I was not with you." "I was as polite and respectful as possible on yesterday. I conducted myself as a gentleman and a physician in every way. Of what does the old fool complain?" "He says that you have violated the Mohammedan law—that you have offered an insult to the religion and the customs of the country, and he swears by the beard of the Prophet that you shall be punished for it. He has already punished his wife."

"A crime to look at her face! Denied by seeing her mouth and head! What was I to do when she uncovered herself and exposed them to my view?" "It was your solemn duty to turn your

back upon her and then walk to the corner of the room and hold your face until she had recovered herself. That is what our law and customs demand under such circumstances; and it is for not doing that precise thing that the old man is angry and is going to report you to his highness.

"Well, let him report as soon as he pleases. His Highness has lived in Christian countries, and he knows that to turn one's back on a lady is an offense that no gentleman would think of committing. I am not in the least alarmed. But you say he has punished his wife. What has he done to her?"

"Oh, yes, he has punished her. I heard both her and her mother wailing, and the eunuch told me that the Bey had said to her: 'I divorce you,' twice, and had ordered her to her country place on probation for six months, when he would decide whether or not to make the divorce absolute, repeating it the third time. Nothing but the prayers of her mother has prevented him from divorcing her at once and absolutely.

"Then come with me, I will pay him a visit, and, after having explained my conduct, having shown him as a Christian and a gentleman that I could not turn my back on a lady, I will intercede for the poor woman.

"All right, Your Excellency; I think that is the best course to pursue.

I drove at once to the house of the Bey, where I was met by the eunuch with many salaams, professions of friendship, and the assurance that his master was not at home. "That is all right," said I, slipping a ten-franc piece into his itching palm, "I will await his return." I was immediately invited into the house, given a cup of coffee and a pipe, and overwhelmed with politeness, while the master was produced after so brief a delay as to assure me

that he had been at home all the time. Talk about French politeness! It is no more to be compared with that of an Oriental than a mustard seed to a pump-kin. The old Bey was as suave and ob-sequious as if I had been the Khedive himself. Although he would have been pleased to throw me into the Nile, he actually embraced me, and declared that he and his household were my friends and slaves. As we sipped our coffee together I made Achmed explain that, never having lived in a Mohammedan country before, I was ignorant of its customs, and that in Christian lands it was regarded a breach of civility to turn one's back upon a lady, especially upon the wife of a great man and an esteemed satisfied, begged me never to think of the occurrence again, and vowed that no other physician should ever cross his

threshold while I remained in the coun-I then tried to put in a word for his wife, but, while he smiled, bowed and lic form. Hence it is not impossible looked the very picture of amiability, he told Achmed in Turkish, knowing that I did not understand the language, that if another word was said concerning his harem, or if I was informed of the threat he was then making, he (Achmed) should receive the kourbashe and be sent to the Soudan, a region which in Egypt is placed upon the same plane, with the "bottomless pit," but as regards climate and a billet de retour. I could learn nothing respecting the

fate of the unfortunate wife, and I us, and it has been proposed to name never saw or heard of the Bey again this the age of paper. Next in order hile I remained in Egypt. It seems that with many women the mouth and the back of the head are the pieces de resistance, and that the face is veiled for the especial purpose of guard-ing their features against masculine observation, this exposure being regarded as the ultima thule of pollution, especially if the woman be a wife.

THE AGE OF GLASS. An Important Discovery Which May Re-lutionize Architecture.

An important discovery has recently been made in the manufacture of glass which bids fair to revolutionize that art as completely as the character of the iron trade has been changed in its methods by the introduction of processes for making steel cheaply on a large scale. It is in effect that any desired degree of hardness, within a rather wide range,

may be communicated to glass, and that by very simple means. It is nothing more than the equable distribution of heat through the mass and then an equable cooling. The discovery is credi-ted to Frederic Siemens, and a full account of the process appears in the

Science. The difficulty of heating and cooling glass at an equal rate throughout is the great stumbling-block that has stood in the way of success. Without this the material was liable to crack or explode, a familiar illustration of which is furnished in the breaking of a tumbler when he says, is true of the Houdans, which hot water is poured into it, the danger of fracture increasing with the thickness of the glass. The application of radiant heat overcomes the first half of the difficulty, and the second is obviated by surrounding the edges with a material that prevents the heat from leaving them more rapidly than that from other portions. By placing the glass between plates of suitably-prepared metal the softened substance can be embossed with any wished-for design, and after leaving the mold it is four or more times as hard as ordinary glass, being in fact so "firm' in its substance that the diamond fails even to scratch it. Hence it must be made to exactly the size and shape wanted, but after having been so made it is at least three times as strong as ordinary glass of the same thickness, and appears to be even less liable to give way on account of flaws than is cast-steel. Castings have already been made of floor plates, grindstones, pulleys, railroad-sleepers, etc., and it is believed that its use can be indefinitely extended to many of the uses of wood and metal in the arts, and especially in the building trades.

Nothing is said of the cost of the new glass, which is a most important point in determining the extent to which it will be employed for the purposes above noted. But at the first blush it would appear to be capable of being produced much more cheaply than its equivalent in iron or steel. It consists of about fifteen per cent. of potash, seventy-five per cent. of silex (sand), smaller quantities of lime and alumina, and traces of other material. All of the articles named except the first are literally "as cheap as dirt," and potash is not very costly; while the quantity of fuel re-quired is probably less than that needed to reduce the ores of iron to the metalthat many of those now living will see the time when people will reside in glass-houses, and not be more afraid of throwing stones than if they tenanted structures made of ordinary bricks and mortar. It needs no great stretch of the imagination to look forward in fancy to a new era directly resulting from this discovery. Man has successfully passed through the stone age, the bronze period, the iron age, the golden age, more recently the age of steel has dawned upon

THE BUSINESS HEN.

Old-Fashioned Barndoors Ahead of Fancy Imported Fowls.

M. E. Leroy, a French Poultrypreeder, has written a work entitled "La Poule Pratique"-the practical or business hen. The chief object of the book appears to be to dissuade farmers and others, who keep fowls for profit from investing in the fancy breeds of chickens, especially those that originated in foreign countries. He affirms that few breeds of fowls are profitable in places remote from that where they originated. He states that the Houdans are valuable in the department of France where they have long been raised, for the reasons that the incubator is there used for hatching eggs, and that there is a local demand for chickens that furnish very choice flesh. The Creve Cœurs are pop ular and valuable in Normandy, chiefly because fine grass is plenty in that department of France. Taken to most other parts of the country, however, they soon lose their characteristics and become of very little value. The like, have gone to many countries and been welcomed by breeders on account of the reputation they acquired in their native home. The Dorking, which is the fa-vorite table fowl in England, he affirms, dwindles in France and becomes a very inferior bird. Fowls of either of these breeds begin to deteriorate as soon as

they are taken to places having different climatic conditions from that where they have long been raised and where a pe culiar practice is followed in breeding them. To keep up any of these break so that specimens are fit for exhibition it is necessary to renew the blood by means, is necessary to renew the blood by means, of fresh importations every two or three years. He states that the Houdans are essential pen fowls. They are great eaters and are wanting in ability or energy to secure food for themselves. They are of little value when the incubator is not used for hatching purposes, and are entirely ansuitable for the ordi-

nary farm. The author of this work has no praise to spend on the Brahmas, Cochins or Japanese fowls. He admits that they are very large, that they produce eggs in proportion to the size of the birds that lay them, and that they are good sitters and careful mothers. But he remarks that when eggs are sold by the dozen, instead of by weight, there is no inducement for supplying the market with those of very large size. He thinks that incubators are much cheaper than hens for hatching eggs, and believes that the time will soon come when they will be in general use in all countries where fowls are kept. The flesh of all the large breeds of fowls is coarse and lacking in flavor. It ranks below good beef or prime mutton. The Langshan fowls, in the estimation of this writer, rank far above the Brahmas and Cochins. Spanish hens are praised for producing many and large eggs. It is admitted that most Spanish fowls are poor eating, and that they are not suited to countries having a very cold climate. The Ham-burgs are spoken well of as layers, though their eggs are so small that few like to eat them from the shell. The fowls are easily kept, however, and suited to the farm, and furnish very good eating, especially when they are M. Leroy recommends farmers to

keep the common barndoor fowls, giving a preference to those raised near where they are to be kept. He states that they are hardy, require little care,

STANDS BY HIS PARTY. A Strong Article Protesting Against Mug-

The President stands by the party that stood by him. This hurts the who are proclaiming their indignation, mits political or any other suicide unungrateful unless he is idiotic; that he does not believe himself to be superior to the intelligence of the majority of his party unless the vanity that kills has eaten into his soul; that he understands what treachery is too well to undertake it, even if he has the desire to be treacherous: that, in few words, he is honorable in his dealings with his friends as well as with his enemies, and that he knows the fate of traitors as well as the reward of the faithful.

The Graphic has taken pains to show that it does not believe in mugwumps. It is unable to see that the minority is better than the majority. It believes in its own honest opinion as much as any newspaper or any man can, but it believes to an equal extent in the organization without which we could have no decent political system, and in the submission to the voice of majorities without which we should have revolution instead of government. It was the old idea that the King could do no wrong. It is the mugwump principle that the majority can do no right and only the mugwump is infallible. If we grant that the mugwamp is right the fact remains that the minority rule would be most unjust; but, very much more im-portant than that, it would be impossiole. If we make him the King against the protest of the majority we inflict wrong upon the majority, however wise it may be. It is well enough for this superior being to assume all the airs he can-it is his right so to do; but the gods do not rule in the affairs of this period, and every man of the majority thinks he, by virtue of the power his brethren confer upon him and upon each other, is a better king than any mugwump, whether he has the celestial strawberry mark or not. And the rule as to office-filling prevails equally well with respect to office-holding. The majority of the party rule, as do the majority of the people after the ballot-box tells the story. The elected man is his party's servant. He was elected not to follow his own whims, but to observe the conditions that brought about his election. As a private citizen he may mugwump as much as he pleases and according to the development of his idiotic egotism; but as an office-holdr he must respect the party whose candidate he was and

These propositions are crude enough. They are, however, as old as the history of government by the people, though not until lately has it been necessary to present them. To say that President Cleveland is false to the party that elected him is to say that he has lost his common sense and to arraign him not only as a traitor to his party but to the system of election which has made him President. To say that he is a mugwump is to insult him. There has been too much of that twaddle. It has had too respectful attention. The President is a Democrat, and accordingly an honorable and a sensible man. Nobody but a mugwump would accuse him of such villainy and such foolishness.-N. Y. Graphie.

whose representative he is.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

Frauds in Cincinnati Committed in the Spring and Fall of 1884. It is not too late now for the people

mugwump heart, but would it not be from an alleged non-partisan standamazing if he should do otherwise? point, at alleged frauds in Democratic It is to be supposed that no man com- wards to turn their attention tothe enormous frauds in the wards less he is insane; that the man is not where the Republ cans hold undisputed sway; and it is not too late for them to denounce the Republican County Convention, which was so corrupt that the police had to stand between the delegates and candidates to prevent a repetition, on the second day of the meeting, of the most disgraceful performances that ever characterized politics in this county. There is yet time though its force will be rather weakened by delay-todeliver hot shot at the disp acement of the legally elected delegates to the Republican City Convention of last spring, and the substitution of ward bummers, who, for mere pay, nominated a ticket which was elected by flagrant fraud. Above all, righteous ind gnation at the outrages and mur-ders which were committed in behalf of the Republican ticket in October, 1884, should find vent even at this late date. Bummers, ignorant loafers, thieves and murderers were sworn in by hundreds as United S.ates Deputy Marshals and commended to disturb the peace instead of keep it. Not half of them could write their own names to receipts for their pay for te rorizing peaceable citizens. The majority of them were thieves, even stealing the revolvers with which the United States Marshal had armed them. Men were murdered by these Deputy Marshals, who were acting under the express orders of the Republican managers who were brought here from other States, and who had the aid and countenance of men who are now professing patriotism and purity in the matter of elections. If we are to have indignation, let us have thunders of it all round. If the people are to be piously lectured toon the subject of elections, let the texts be selected. If the city is to be advertised as the home of corruption, let the responsibility rest where it truly belongs. Strike at the root and not at offshoots. Let us strike at something tangible and not paw the air. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE GROWTH OF THE SOUTH. Its Industrial Activities Greater Now Than

Ever Before.

The increase of manufacturing enterprises in the South is remarkable. The new enterprises organized during the first nine months of the present year, taken together with the enlargement of old plants, will employ an aggregate capital of \$52,386,300. In this list Kentucky leads off, with a capital of \$14,-005,000. West Virginia comes second, with \$9,644,000; Maryland third, with \$6,107,800, and Alabama fourth, with \$5,864,000.

The growth of the South has been marvelous for the past five years. The increase in railroad mileage since 1879 is 11,000 miles. The assessed value of the property of the South, not including the large capital invested in manu-facturing enterprises, which is chiefly exempt from taxation, has increased \$900,000,000. The production of corn has increased fifty per cent. in that time, and that of oats seventy. In cotton mills the gain has been a nundred per cent., and in cotton seed oil mills two hundred and fifty per cent. A like increase has been made in the production of coal and pig iron. These specimen facts, illustrative of the industrial activity of the South during the last five years, which activity is greater at the present time then ever, shows that the war is over in that section, whatever Northern politicians may claim to the contrary. The South has quit fighting and gone to work, and at the rate it has been making progress during the last five years it promises to become as prosperous as its great natural resources will allow, which will be very prosperous indeed. Every gen-uine friend of the Union will rejoice at these unmistakable evidences that the South is at last on the high road to the development of its great possibilities. -Philadelphia Times.

"Punished his wife? What does it all mean?'

"His wife uncovered herself before you, did she not?"

"Yes, but I had nothing to do with her uncovering herself. She did it of her own volition. What have I done, I should like to know?"

"You looked at her face; you saw her mouth and the back of her head.

Of course. But how could I help seeing her face and head when she uncovered them? As for her mouth, it is what I wanted to see. Was there any crime in seeing what was before my eves-in looking at what I was sent for to treat?"

"Yes, Doctor, according to the Mohammedan law, it was a crime to look recently when he made a lunge at her

9

NAPOLEON AND LOUISIANA.

The Circumstance That Led to the Sale of a Great Territory.

In 1801 Louisiana was ceded to France not take effect until March, 1803; and the month following Napoleon sold the newly-recovered colony to the United States for four millions sterling. He was about to rush into war with the English, and saw that it would be sure to fall into their hands. "They have twenty war-ships in the Gulf of Mexico!" he exclaimed passionately to his Ministers. "I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. The American Commissioners only require of me one town in Louisiana; but already consider the colony as entirely

Walking in the garden of St. lost.' Cloud, he said to Marbois, whom he trusted more at the time than Talley. rand: "Well, you have charge of the treasury. Let them give you one hund-red million francs, pay their own claims, and take the whole country." When the minister said something about the rights of the colonists: "Send your maxims to the London market," retorted the future Emperor with characteris-

tic cynicism. And so Louisiana became a State of

the Union before France became an empire, thereby escaping many tribulations and securing a prosperity which, notwithstanding wars, foreign and civil, tornadoes, floods, epidemics, and some other vicissitudes, has gone on increasing, and, so far, shows no sign of having reached its apogee. Bienville's huts have developed into a city of 216,000 inhabitants, with 560 miles of streets, 140 miles of tramways, and property esti-mated at \$112,000,000. Though the imports of New Crleans are light, no other American city save New York has so great an annual export. Her magnificent harbor is crowded with shipping, and in 1883 more than two million bales of cotton passed her gates for home and foreign markets.—The Spectator.

-The danger to pedestrians from passing close to horses hitched to the curb-stone is exemplified in the following, clipped from the Worcester (Mass.) Spy: "Miss Mary A. Brown, of Oxford,

was passing a vicious horse in the street at them, and especially at her mouth and head. You have defiled her by gaz-irg at them, and have placed your life even at the mercy of ker husband."

may come the age of glass-and then? Chicago Tribune.

UNDERCLOTHING.

The Dangers of Wearing Silk or Chamol Skin Undergarments.

There is a widely prevalent idea that silk is the best substance from which to make underclothing, and I have known many poor girls to stint themselves in the necessaries of life in order to save enough money to purchase silk undergarments. But silk is not the best mateby a secret treaty, which, however, did rial with which to make underclothes so far as concerns their health-preserving qualities whatever may be its advantages so far as beauty and immediate comfort are concerned. The chief object of underclothing is the retention of the natural heat of the body in such a way that low temperatures and sudden changes will not affect the surface. Several years ago I performed some ex-periments which went to show beyond a and the spit, there is but one hen, and doubt that silk is below wool in its that is the barndoor."-Chicago Times. power to prevent the loss of heat from the body and very little superior to cotton. Indeed, nothing is in this respect preferable to wool, and of this material all underclothing meant for winter use should be made. In summer a mixture of wool and cotton called merino may be worn, but even in very hot weather silk is not desirable, for it is not such a ready absorber of the perspiration as is wool,

and hence allows the body to be kept in a state not very remote from that known as parboiled. Wool, however, taking up, as it does, the moisture from the body, exposes it to the action of the atmosphere, it is evaporated, and the process being a cooling one, keeps

the skin from being overheated. Rabbit skins, cushions of various kirds and the so-called "protectors" worn over the chest are horrible affairs, as they prevent the escape of the excretions from the skin and hence facilitate the collection of dirt as well as impeding the proper exercise of one of the most important functions of the body. I have frequently seen persons-men half-a-dozen layers of skins and pads there is nothing to hinder measuring its before I could get at the naked chest to shadow. examine it with the stethescope. The odor was disgusting and the effect upon the organs they were supposed to pro-tect certainly deleterious. No under-

prevent the free passage of the cutane-ous excretions and the atmospheric air. The skin requires ventilation as well as do the lungs. Chamois-skin undergarments, "perforated" or unperforated, are abominations.—Dr. Hammond, in N. Y. Journal. N. Y. Journal.

There are so many wheelmen m England that much improvement is noticeable in the earth roads and also in ing the body is taken out through a hole the keeping of the roadside inns. Thou-sands of people are constantly spinning over the island on long-distance jour-trying to break up the practice.

and are possessed of ability to pick up most of the food they require. They devour grass and eat large numbers of insects. They do not wait to be fed in the morning. Like the farmer who owns them, they are in the field almost as soon as it is light. They are industrious birds and attend strictly to business. They take exercise after the manner of wild birds, and are less liable to disease than fancy fowls of the fashionable breeds. The keeper of barndoor fowls should exercise judgment in the selection of birds to breed from. He should preserve for breeding purposes only the best specimens. Their blood should be occasionally renovated by a cross; the best cross is with the wild Bankiva cock. If that can not be obtained he recommends the Indian game or large English game cock. These birds insure hardiness and vitality, as well as fine eggs and delicious flesh. He winds up his remarks by saying: "In the pen and the farm, for the omelette

Measuring Height of a Tree.

A writer in the Garden reproduces an old but convenient method of ascertaining the height of a tree as follows:

stick 2 feet

Suppose I want to find the height of a tree which throws a shadow of twenty feet. In the first place, I cut a stick say three feet long, stick it up opposite the required tree, and measure the shadow of it. We will suppose the stick throws a shadow of two feet: now all I have to do is just to make a simple proportion sum of it: Shadow of

Shadow of tree 20 feet 3	Height of stick 3 feet		
2)60 30			

The height of a tree throwing a shadow of 20 feet would be 30 feet; because as 2 feet is to 8 feet, so is 20 feet to 30 feet. By this method you can measure any and women-divest themselves of a tree that the sun shines upon, provided

-A Judge was called on in China recently to decide between two mothers as to whom belonged an infant. He clothing should ever be so thick as to drew a chalk ring on the ground, placed the baby in the center and told the mothers whoever dragged it out must be the owner. One, from affection, de-

-Cremation is popular in Alaska. Singing, shaking of rattles and beating of long sticks accompany the ceremony, and are kept up all night. In the morn-

Swung.

There is no department of the civil service which needs weeding out more than the railway mail service. For years it has been manipulated as a partisan machine in the interest of the Republican organization. Postal agents have been compelled to register and vote when they were not entitled to exercise the franchise and the political blackmailers have leveled on them mercilessly to swell the corruption fund of the party. The offenders in this matter are still

continued in their places of power. Gradually the subordinates are being being removed, but those who manipulated the villainv remain as trusted agents of the Democratic Administration, and as a natural result of this fact Democratic appointees have little better chance than when in the hey-day of Republican power everything was bent to promote Republican success.

The way to remedy this abuse is to remove the heads of departments in the service. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Jameson and the several department chief clerks ought to be turned out. While they remain Democratic appointees are subjected to examinations in unfriendly hands, and their pathway of promotion is made difficult. Let the official axe fall heavily on the Railway Mail Service Department. -- Harrisburg Patriot.

All They Ask.

When the people of the United States, in November, 1884, voted to put the Republicans out and the Democrats into power in the National Government, did they mean to have the change limited to the Presidency, the Cabinet and the most prominent places in the public service, or was it their wish to bring about a more radical and thorough-going reform by putting in new men generally?

It seems to us they wanted to leaven the whole lump with Democracy. We are unable to see why a Demo-

crat who seeks a small office should be characterized as an impudent spoilsman any more than a Democrat who seeks a great office; or why either of them should be subjected to this reproachful

appellation. The Democrats want the offices because they think they can serve the public better than the Republicans. If they can they should have the offi-

ces. If not, the Republicans should be permitted to keep them. There is nothing in this notion at all inconsistent with the frequently ex-

pressed idea of President Cleveland that public office is a public trust. All that the Democracy asks is that

whenever a new trustee is to be ap-pointed, a Democrat shall have the opportunity to prove that he will make a more competent and faithful trustee False Presidential Issues.

The last words of General Grant were an appeal for peace between the sections and an expression of gratification that in his opinion peace had been secured; and in his note to General Buckner he spoke with emphasis against men, like Sherman and Foraker, who warmed up to the war after it was all over." These Shermans and Forakers have no Southern outrages to complain of at this moment. Not a word has been heard of Southern outrages throughout this campaign. It is shown by Republican evidence, on the con-trary, that the black men of the South are fairly treated, and that if they do not all vote the Republican ticket it is because they have ceased to respect it and because they have acquired confi-dence in the Democratic party. It appears, therefore, that the Shermans and Forakers are declaring against the honest Southern vote for purely partisan purposes and are putting forward false issues with the campaign of 1888 in view.-N. Y. Graphic.

Republican Negro Protection.

If the Republicans were to regain the Presidency and the control of Congress, they could do nothing to change the conditions or the results of voting at the South. During the last eight years in which Republican Presidents, sat in the White House not a tinger was when they were given a ma ority in the House they used the power to make Keifer Speaker, to pass an abominable River and Harbor bill, and to juggle with the taxes without reducing them. But not a move did they undertake for But not a move did they undertake for the benefit of the "poor negro." Sen-ators Evarts and Hoar know this per-fectly well. They know, too, that the colored people of the South are just as well off to-day as they were under a Republican President, and probably better, and that the Southern elections are rapidly regulating themselves upou a fair basis.—Boston Hera'd.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

ST. PETER AND THE BASKETS.

St. Peter from the door of Heaven one day Spied two young angels on their happy way For the first time to see the world in May-Both bearing baskets.

They were to bring back flowers more fragrant far Than budding rose and blooming hawthorn

are: They were to bring the praise of all the star Back in their baskets.

The angel of thansgiving, full of glee, Donned a big hamper half as big as he; But the collector of petitions see With a small basket.

When they returned, St. Peter, as before, Sat with his golden keys beside the door; But each appeared to be in trouble sore About his basket.

The angel of petitions bore a sack Cram full and bound uncouthly on his back; Yet even then it seemed that he had lack Of bag and basket.

The angel of thanksgiving blushed to feel The empty lightness of his mighty creel; "But there!" he muttered, turning on his heel

To hide his basket.

Then spoke St. Peter: "When again you go On a prayer gathering, you will better know That men's petitions in the world below Fill a big basket.

"But when you gather up their thanks For prayers well answered and forbidden pranks, For health restored, and disentangled hanks, Take your smallest basket. —Good Words.

THE GODDESS TCHI-NIU.

A Beautiful Legend from Chinese Literature.

In the quaint commentary accompanyfound a little story so old that the name of the one who first told it has been for gotten for a thousand years, yet so beau-tiful that it lives still in the memory of four hundred millions of people, like a restore thy strength, and to be thy wife. prayer that, once learned, is forever re- Arise and worship with me." membered. The Chinese writer makes no mention of any city nor of any prov-ince, although even in the relation of felt he dare not resist. Rising from his the most ancient traditions such an couch, he was astounded to find his omission is rare; we are only told that the name of the hero of the legend was Tong-yong, and that he lived in the years of the great dynasty of Han, some twenty centuries ago. Tong-yong's mother had died while

he was yet an infant, and when he became a youth of nineteen years his father also passed away, leaving him his utterly alone in the world, and without resources of any sort, for, being a very poor man, Tong's father had put himself to great straits to educate the lad, and had not been able to lay by even one copper coin of his earnings. And amented greatly to find himself Tong so destitute that he could not honor the memory of that good father by having the customary rites of burial performed, and a carven tomb erected upon a pro-pitious site. The poor only are friends of the poor, and among all those whom Tong knew there was no one able to asof the poor, and among all those whom Tong knew there was no one able to as-sist him in defraying the expenses of the funeral. In one way only could the youth obtain money—by selling himself as a slave to some rich cultivator, and this at last he decided to do. In vain his friends did their utmost to discuss the discussion of the terms of terms of the terms of terms of the terms of terms o his friends did their utmost to dissuade him, and to no purpose did they attempt to delay the accomplishment of his sa rifice by beguiling promises of future aid. Tong only replied that he would sell his freedom a hundred times, if it were possible, rather than suffer his father's memory to remain unhonored even for a brief season. And furthermore, confiding in his youth and strength, he determined to put a high price upon his servitude-a price that would enable him to build a handsome tomb, but which it would be well-nigh impossible for him ever to repay, and thereby repurchase his freedom. Accordingly he repaired to the broad public place where slaves and debtors were exposed for sale, and seated himself upon a bench of stone, having affixed to his shoulders a placard inhe secret. scribed with the terms of his servitude and the list of his qualifications as a laborer. Many who read the characters upon the placard smiled disdainfully at the price asked, and passed on without a fashion unlike anything which had a word; others lingered only to question him out of simple curiosity; some commended him with hollow praise; some the loom like a slow current of glossy openly mocked his unselfishness and gold, bearing upon its undulations laughed at his childish piety. Thus many hours wearily passed, and Tong had almost despaired of finding a mas-ter, when there rode up a high official of the province, a grave and handsome man, lord of a thousand slaves and glimmered the mystic pearl; in every owner of vast estates. Reining in his rider's helmet sparkled the gem of Tartar horse, the official halted to read rank. And each day Tchi would weave the placard and to consider the value of the slave. He did not smile, or advise, or utter any questions; but having observed the price asked and the fine strong limbs of the youth, purchased him without further ado, merely ordering his attendant to pay the sum and to see that the necessary papers were made out. Thus Tong found himself enabled to fulfill the wish of his heart, and to have a monument built which, although of small size, was destined to delight the eyes of all who beheld it, designed by cunning artists and executed by skillful sculptors. And while it was yet design-ed only, the pious rites were performed, the silver coin was placed in the month of the dead, the white lanterns were of the dead, the white lanterns were hung at the door, the holy prayers were recited, and paper shapes of all things the departed might need in the land of the Canii were consumed in consecrated wife fulfil her promise, "I wilt pro-vide," and the cubes of bright silver fire. And after the geomancers and the necromancers had chosen a burial spot which no unlucky star could shine upon, a place of rest which no demon or dragon might ever disturb, the beautiful shih was built. Then was the phantom money strewn along the way, and the funeral procession departed from the dwelling of the dead, and with prayers and lamentation the mortal remains of Tong's good father were borne to the tomb Then Tong entered as a slave into the service of his purchaser, who allotted sion. Tchi had secretly purchased her him a little hut to dwell in; and thither husband's freedom with the price of her Tong carried with him those wooden woudrous silks.

tablets, bearing the ancestral names, be-fore which filial piety must daily burn the incense of prayer, and perform the

tender duties of family worship. Thrice had spring perfumed the breast of the land with flowers, and thrice had been celebrated that festival of the dead thine which Sin-fanti, and thrice had Tong swept and garnished his father's tomb, and presented his fivefold offering of fruits and meats. The period of mourn-ing had passed, yet he had not ceased to mourn for his parent. The years revolved with their moons, bringing him no hour of joy, no day of happy rest, yet he never relented his servitude, or failed to perform the rites of ancestral worship, until at last the fever of the rice fields laid strong hold upon him, and he could not arise from his couch. and his fellow-laborers thought him destined to die. There was no one to wait upon him, no one to care for his needs, inasmuch as slaves and servants were wholly busied with the duties of the

household or the labor of the fields, all departing to toil at sunrise, and returning weary only after the sundown.

Now while the sick youth slumbered the fitful slumber of exhaustion one sultry noon, he dreamed that a strange and beautiful woman stood by him, and bent above him and touched his forehead with the long fine fingers of her shapely hand. And at her cool touch a weird sweet shock passed through him, and all his veins tingled as if thrilled by new life. * * * Opening his eyes in won-der, he saw verily bending over him the charming being of whom he had dreamed, and he knew that her live hand really caressed his throbbing forehead. But the flame of the fever was gone, a delicious coolness now penetrated every tibre of his body, and the thrill of which he had dreamed still tingled in his blood like a great joy. Even at the same mo-ment the eyes of the gentle visitor met his own, and he saw they were singu-larly beautiful, and shone like splendid black jewels under brows curved like ing the text of that holy book of Lao-tseu called Kan-ing-p'ien may be gaze seemed to pass through him as

Her clear voice had tones melodious

strength wholly restored; but the cool slender hand which held his own led him away so swiftly that he had little time for amazement. He would have given years of existence for courage to speak of his misery, to declare his utter inability to maintain a wife; but something irresistible in the long dark eyes of companion forbade him to speak, and, as though his inmost thought had been discerned by that wondrous gaze, she said to him, in the same clear voice: "I will provide." Then shame made him blush at the thought of his wretched aspect and tattered apparel; but he ob-served that she also was poorly attired, like a woman of the people, wearing no ornament of any sort, nor even shoes upon her feet. And before he had yet spoken to her they came before the an-cestral tablets, and there she knelt with

"Thou shalt labor no more for any master," she said, "but for thy own sake only. And I have also bought this dwelling, with all which is therein, and the tea fields to the south, and the mulberry groves hard by, all of which are

Then Tong, beside himself with grate-fulness, would have prostrated himself in worship before her, but that she would not suffer it.

Thus he was made free, and prosperity came to him with his freedom, and whatsoever he gave to the sacred earth was returned to him centupled, and his servants loyed him and blessed the beautiful Tchi, so silent and yet so kindly to all about her. But the silk-loom soon remained untouched, for Tchi gave birth to a son—a boy so beautiful that Tong wept with delight when he looked upon him. And thereafter the wife de-voted herself wholly to the care of the child.

Now it scan became manifest that the boy was no; less wonderful than his wonderful mother. In the third month of his age he could speak; in the seventh month he could repeat by heart the proverbs of the sages and recite the holy prayers; before the eleventh month he could use the writing-brush with skill, and copy in shapely characters the precepts of Lao-tsen. And the priests of the temples came to behold him and to converse with him, and they marvelled at the charm of the child and the wisdom of what he said, and they blessed Tong, saving: "Surely this son of thine is a gift from the Master of Heaven, a sign that the immortals love thee. May thine eyes behold a hundred happy summers!'

It was in the Period of the Eleventh Moon; the flowers had passed away, the perfume of the summer had flown, the winds were growing chill, and in Tong's home the evening fires were lighted. Long the husband and wife sat in the mellow glow, he speaking much of his hopes and joys, and of his son that was to be so grand a man, and of many paternal projects, while she, speaking lit-tle, listened to his words, and often turned her wonderful eyes upon him with an answering smile. Never had she seemed so beautiful before; and Tong, watching her face, marked not now the night waned, nor how the fire sank low, nor how the wind sang in the leafless trees without.

All suddenly Tchi arose without speaking, and took his hand in hers and led him—gently as on that strange wed-ding morning—to the cradle where their boy slumbered, faintly smiling in his dreams. And in that moment there came upon Tong the same strange fear that he knew when Tchi's eyes had first met his own-the vague fear that love and trust had calmed, but never wholly cast out, like unto the fear of the gods. And all unknowingly, like one yielding to the pressure of mighty invisible hands, he bowed himself low before her, kneeling as to a divinity. Now when he lifted his eyes again to her face, he closed them forthwith in awe, for she towered before him taller than any mortal woman, and there was a glow about her as of sunbeams, and the light of her limbs shown through her garments. But her sweet voice came to him with all the tenderness of other hours, saying: "Lo! my beloved, the hour has come in which I must leave thee; for I was never of mor-tal born, and the Invisible may incarnate themselves for the time only. Yet I leave with thee the pledge of our leve -the fair son who shall ever be to thee as faithful and as fond as thou thyself has been. Know, my beloved, that I was t to thee even Heaven, in reward of thy filial piety, and that I must now return to the glory of His house-I am the Goddess Tchi-Niu." Even as she ceased to speak, the great glow faded out; and Tong, re-opening his eyes, knew that she had passed away forever-mysteriously as pass the winds of heaven, irrevocably as the light of a flame blown out. Yet all the doors were barred, all the windows unopened. Still the child slept, smiling strangely in his sleep. Outside the darkness was breaking; the sky was brightening swiftly; the night was past. With splendid majesty the east threw open high gates of gold for the coming of the sun; and illuminated by his coming, the vapors of morning wrought themselves into marvelous shapes of shifting colors -into forms weirdly beautiful as the silken dreams woven in the loom of Tehi Niu.—Harper's Bazar. -Miss Alice Fletcher, the student of Indian household customs, says that among the Sioux, when one family borrows a kettle from another it is expected that when the kettle is returned a small portion of the food that has been cooked n it will be left in the bottom. The language has a particular word to designate this remnant. "Should that custom be disregarded by any one, that person would never be able to borrow again, as the owner must always know what was cooked in her kettle." white woman, on one occasion, returned a scoured kettle, intending to teach a lesson in cleanliness; but her act became the talk of the camp as a fresh example of the meanness of whites, -N. Y. Herald.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

"THE COMING MAN."

Is it the lad who loudly talks And prates and their mighty deeds, And prates of all the great exploits He will achieve? And, meantime, feeds His brain with wild and thrilling tales Of wondrous "scapes by land and sea," And dreams of what a famous man In future years he's sure to be?

Yet all this time he shirks his task; His chores in time are never done; His lessons never perfect are. From rising to the set ting sun, He's building castles in the air, And living in an ideal land, Where he, the greatest hero, is Firm champion of the good and grand.

Ah. laddie, haddie, yon are wrong, If that is how your ideas run. A hero, e'en in embryo, Ne'er shirks, nor leaves his work undone If now he slights his trivial tasks, How will he, in each coming year, Be strong to conquer greater foes, That in his onward path appear?

Vanquish each little foe around. An angry word, a sum, a chore-Be conqueror there! 'Twill tell in time, Tho' they are trilles-nothing more. Be firm! be strong with little things! And tho' they bring no loud renown, They nerve your heart, and fit your brow To wear the victor's laurel crown. -Claude G. Tharin, in Golden Days.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The Estimate Put Upon Apparent Trifle by the Eccentric Daniel Drew.

The late Daniel Drew, better known on the street as "Uncle Daniel," the renowned Methodist and great manager of finance, was always much interested in the young, and keenly observant of their habits. Like all self-made men, he believed in small beginnings, and considered that a boot-black's chair or a peanut-stand, if faithfully managed, might be the stepping-stone to a future business and fortune. He was always looking for evidences of financial genius among this class, and nothing escaped his

eagle eye. Among other peculiar theories was the one that a boy who had sense enough to leave a door as he found it, whether open or shut, must necessarily have something in him that was worth have something in him that was worth developing. On one occasion, a news-boy ran into Mr. Drew's office, and on going out found that the door did not close easily. After making several ineffectual attempts to latch it, he stepped back, put down his load, and carefully scrutinized the lock. Mr. Drew sat watching him intently. "'Say, Uncle Daniel," the boy yelled out at last, giving the knob a few pro-

Here you are-Times, Herald, Sun, Tribune! Here you are!" The next day, when the lad came again with the papers, the gentleman called him to his desk.

"Say, my son," he began, "don't you think a new lock would be better for that door than cleaning the old with the conduct of his one?'

"Certainly, Uncie Daniel," the gamin responded, "if you can afford it." This bit of facetice touched Mr. Drew's keen sense of humor, and practically

settled the business. "Is there anything," he asked, "that you'd like better than selling papers?" "Is there?" said the boy." "Any-body must be luny to ask that question

"Well, what would you rather do?"

Mr. Drew persisted. "Why, I'd rather learn how to fix clocks when they won't go, and locks

Daniel asked, impatiently. "And what in creation are you laughing atp"

"What chance would I have with all those Wall street sharpers?" the lad asked. "I'm laughing to think how everybody goes down sooner or later who does business here. I never realized before that I was a broker, like the rest of 'em.'

Uncle Daniel saw the point, and joined in the laugh.

"I suppose you've made enough to buy new stock with?" said Mr. Drew. "Yes, sir. I could set up half a dozen stands; but, after this, I should always be expecting a depression in stocks. You may enjoy black Fridays. Mr. Drew; but one is enough for me." "What do you calculate to do?" the

gentleman asked. "I've made enough to go to school for three months or more, sir; and I think I shall start in and study."

"Go .it," said Uncle Daniel; "and when you want a place, just let me

know. The above are simple samples of Mr. Drew's interest in matters that are usually of small account to business men. He saw what others passed by unnot ticed, and cared little for what others thought he ought to be moved by .--

Eleanor Kirk, in Zion's Herald. A SUCCESSFUL DECEPTION.

How a Sergeant Was Outgeneraled by His Soldiers.

An exchange tells this story of a French sergeant to whom was intrusted the oversight of twenty-four soldiers, and who, doubtless, had a chance to find out for himself the truth of Longfellow's statement that "things are not always what they seem."

In the building which the soldiers were to ocupy there were nine rooms, so he arranged his men in the following manner, taking care to keep the center room to himself, so that he could thus manage a sort of warlike "puss in the

> By this disposition of his men, the brave sergeant had nine stationed on each face of the building, and so 3 flattered himself that it was well guarded. By and by the soldiers grew tired, and

not seeing any signs of danger, they knocked at the door of the center room, and asked permission to alter the arrangement, so that they might have a little amusement.

The sergeant gave consent, on con-dition that there should be always nine men on each side of the house, and then retired to rest.

About an hour afterwards he went his rounds, and found the men arranged

He counted carefully. There were nine on each 4 1 4 side, so he went peacefully to bed again, quite satisfied 1 1 men, and little imagining 4 1 4 that four soldiers had gone for a walk in the town, as

you may see if you count the numbers in the plan adjoining. Not long afterwards the truants re-

turned, bringing with them four friends. There were now twenty-eight men in the building. For the second time the sergeant went his rounds, and found the rooms occupied as follows: "Nine on each side," he

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

-Well ventilated bed-rooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude. -Judicious feeding constitutes the measure of success, both in fattening for beef or feeding for milk.

-Nice doughnuts: Two cups of sugar, one egg, one and one-half cups of milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda and flour to roll.—Country Gentleman.

-Hominy croquettes: One cup of hominy boiled in three cups of water very dry, two eggs, one tablespoon-ful of sugar, a pinch of salt. Make into form, roll in flour and boil in hot lard the same as doughnuts.-The Household.

-Few people know that by setting a glass fruit-jar on a folded towel thor-oughly soaked in cold water, the fruit can be poured in boiling hot with no more danger of breaking than with a tin pan.

-Eternal vigilance is the price of fruit. With the borer, yellows, blight and insects of all kinds to combat, no one can make fruit-growing profitable who does not watch his trees and give them unceasing care.-Albany Journal.

-Broiled Oysters: Many invalids who object to oysters in the shell can eat them with relish when cooked in this way. Drain the oysters from their liquor and dry them in a napkin. Heat and well butter a gridiron, season the oysters well, lay them on and brown both sides. Serve on a very hot dish, with melted butter.—N. Y. Herald.

-Corn Bread: To make a loaf of light corn bread for breakfast, beat up two fresh eggs, add a cup of milk, half sour and half sweet, a lump of soft, fresh butter, a little salt and a little saleratus. Beat in enough corn meal to make a moderately thin batter. Beat very hard, pour into a buttered pan and bake in a pretty hot oven-one not hot enough, however, to burn the top before the middle is cooked. This batter, with the addition of a little flour, will make excellent griddle cakes. -Boston Budget.

-When land is very full of water and springs are abundant drains should be three feet deep and not more than fifty feet apart. Otherwise two feet is suf-ficient for depth, and sixty-six or 100 feet for space. If it is not certain that drains are needed it is quite safe to put them two feet deep and 100 feet apart, and if necessary, afterward intermediate drains may be made. Before undertak-ing a system of drains an expert who understands soils, etc., should be consulted, and much expense may be saved. -N. Y. Times.

-To make nice corn muffins, take two heaping cupfuls of Indian meal and one of flour; sift into flour one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar. Add one teaspoonful of lard, melted, three cupfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, and the whites and yokes of three eggs, beaten separately. Beat all thoroughly, and bake in patty-pans or rings, in a quick oven, and serve hot.— N. Y. Examiner.

COST OF SILOS

A Claim That They Are Cheaper than Ordinary Hay Barns.

There are two great reasons why silos are not more generally built: First, 2 5 2 thought; "certainly I am a people imagine they cost too much; lucky fellow to have such a second, people are slow to adopt anytrustworthy set of men un-der me." And yet there thing new, and are afraid of becoming

corner. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

out at last, giving the knob a few pro-fessional turns, "I can't shut your old door. It needs taking off and cleaning.

thus:

5 5

time could Tong venture to ask his wife the name of her family, or of the place whence she came, and he could not answer any of the curious questions which his fellow-laborers put to him concerning her; and she, moreover, never utter-ed a word about herself, except to say that her name was Tchi. But although Tong had such awe of her that while her eyes were upon him he was as one having no will of his own, he loved her unspeak ably, and the thought of his seridom ceased to weigh upon him from the hour of his marriage. As though magic the little dwelling had become transformed; its misery was masked with charming paper devices, with dainty decorations created out of nothing by that pretty ugglery of which woman only knows

Each morning at dawn the young husband found a well-prepared and ample repast awaiting him, and each evening also upon his return; but the wife all day ever been seen before in that province. For as she wove, the silk flowed from gold, bearing upon its undulations strange forms of violet and crimson and jewel green, shapes of ghostly horsemen riding upon horses, and of phantom chariots dragon-drawn, and of standards of trailing cloud. In every dragon beard a great piece of such figured silk, and the fame of her weaving spread abroad. From far and near people thronged to see the marvelous work, and the silk merchants of great cities heard of it, and they sent messengers to Tchi, asking her that she should weave for them and

teach them her secret. Then she wove for them, as they desired, in return for the silver oubes which they brought her; but when they prayed her to teach them, she laughed and said: "Assuredly I could never teach you, for no one among you has fingers like mine." And indeed no man could discern her fingers when she wove, any more than he might behold the wings of a bee vibrating in

brought by the silk merchants were piled up higher and higher in the great carven chest which Tcki had bought for the storage of the household goods.

One morning, at last, when Tong, having finished his repast, was about to depart to the fields. Tahi unexpectedly bade him remain, and opening the great chest, she took out of it and gave him a document written in the official charac-ters called *li-chu*. And Tong, looking at it, cried out and leaped in his joy, for it was the certificate of his manumis-

-An Eastern paper tells a curious to me. story in connection with Miss Annie Pixley, the actress. Once when she was playing in Idaho she wanted a real live baby to appear on the stage. She got one from a Maine-born woman living in the Idaho town where the play was pro-duced. The baby cooed and behaved splendidly on the stage, and the rough miners were mightily tickled. A dozen years passed and the baby grew to be a help him. years passed and the baby grew to be a lovely miss. Recently the girl and her parents visited Bangor and saw Miss Pixley in the same play. The meeting was mutually pleasant, and old times and scenes in the West were gone over, which kept the party in good humor for several hours. - Chicago Tribune.

-The old-fashioned spinning wheel was introduced a short time ago into the Isle of Man Insane Asylum, with the idea of amusing the patients. The latter seemed delighted that they could in this way contribuie to their support, and became so absorbed in their new occupation that their nervous symptoms no longer predominated, As Dr. Richardson, the medical superintendent, expressed it, the direction of the nervous force was changed, and their condition improved. The experiment is to be triad in other asylums.

when they won't latch, and engines when they get cranky, and such things. I'll bet I could make that old latch o'yourn work like a daisy now, and I ain't never learned anything so far.' 'Go to work at the lock, Johnny,

said the gentleman, "and we'll see." And he did see. Johnny fixed the lock, and after that was apprenticed to a tinker, and turned out well. On another occasion, a petty theft had been committed in one of the offices contiguous to Mr. Drew's. A ragged but clean-faced boy about eleven years old, who attended to the fires in one or two of the offices, was accused of being the guilty party. A mob of cierks and officials had pressed about the lad, as a policeman searched his clothes for the missing articles. Mr. Drew stood near; and, as the officer

brought out two little packages from the tattered pockets-one wrapped in a corner of a newspaper, the other in a piece of tin-foil-the crowd sent up a "Sure's I'm born, I ain't got noth-

in'," the lad protested. But the heartless spectators only laughed the louder

at this trembling asseveration of in-nocence. When the wrapping was torn away, a part of a horn comb was The tin-toil covered a piece revealed. 9 of hard soap, about three inches square.

shout.

The voice of Uncle Daniel was heard at this point "I'll go security for any lad who

carries a comb in one pocket and a piece of soap in the other," he suid. "Young fellow, don't you be afraid. Shake every rag he's got on," he told the officer, "and then pass him over

What Mr. Drew said to the lad, who was proved innocent of the crime imputed to him, does not transpire; but this bit of soap had more power for good in it than many bars. A boy in his poverty-stricken condition who would keep himself clean and his hair tidy was bound to make his mark, and Uncle Daniel was ready and willing to

A bright American boy started a peanut stand on the corner of Wall and Broad streets. It became at once immensely popular. One day, Mr. Drew stood on the corner talking to some friends, when a drunken loafer reeled up to the stand, and, after making a few insulting remarks, lifted his foot and sent peanuts and roaster, apples and oranges, tumbling into the street. Now, this was a misfortune to any vender, and Mr. Drew turned to see

what the lad would do. To his surprise he found him laughing heartily, as every passer-by, whether well-dressed

were four more soldiers than there were at first, and eight I will endeavor to show by a compar-2 5 2 more than when he last

went round. Truly, "things are not always what they seem."

Soon after the sergeant had retired, four more fresh soldiers came in, so the number of the detachment was increased to thirty-two. Once more the vigilant sergeant went round. Once more he found nine on each side, and went back to his room without suspecting mischief.

Why should he be doubtful, when there were always nine on each side? 1 7 1

By and by four more men 7 came in, and the number in . 7 the building was raised to thirty-six. The men were 1 7 1 at first a raid that they would be found out, but

after a little while they managed to arrange themselves so that the magic number should still be found on each side; neither more nor less.

And so for the fourth time the ser geant counted and was satisfied.

Made bold by their success in puzzling their leader, the men agreed that half should 0 9 0 leave the building, only 9 eighteen remaining behind. While they were gone the 0 9 0 sergeant came round for the last time and found the arrangement as follows:

0

What more could a man wish? There were nine on each side; and yet there 5 0 4 were six men less than at first, and eighteen less than when he last went round. It is easy to explain how

the sergeant was deceived. The corner rooms are counted on two sides of the house at once. The more there are in these rooms, the fewer in the whole building, and the fewer there are in the corner rooms the more there are in the house.

A bee-keeper having been told that a lad, through being repeatedly stung by bees, had become impervious to any unpleasant sensation when attacked by them, resolved to experiment on his own person. He kept a record of the number of times he was stung, and when he began to cease feeling the effects of the stings. The result was that all sense of feeling had gone when he had been stung thirty times within a few weeks.—*Troy Times*.

-"If," says a prominent American publisher," all books should be printed as they come from the hands of their authors, there would be a great outery man or ragged boy, stooped to pick up and walk away with the displaced goodies. The lad rescued his roasting-are not; we have the word of the heart machine, but made no attempt to save anything else. "Why don't you seurry round and pick up some of your stuft"" Uncle Eagle.

I will endeavor to show by a comparison of the two the great saving in build-ing silos over that of building barns. My silos is twenty-four feet long, by twelve wide and fifteen deep, the wall being twelve feet high, and the frame boarded up three feet on the inside; this silo will hold seventy tons, enough to feed twelve cows six months, exclusive of other feed, equivalent to thirty-five tons of hay; allowing five hundred and twelve cubic feet to the ton of hay, this would require a barn forty-six feet long by twenty-four wide and sixteen feet

We have the two buildings before us; let us look at the cost of each:

SILOS

. \$174.30 0.50 10.00 60.00

Total cost of barn..... . \$250,30

Balance in favor of the silo\$ 94.30 The thirty-five tons of hay in the barn are worth at least \$6.50 per ton, equal to \$227.50. The seventy tons of ensilage cost me

last year \$1.60 per ton in the silo, equal to \$112, a balance of \$115.50 in favor of the silo.

Again, let us look at the amount of land to fill the barn and silo. One and one-half tons per acre is a fair estimate of hay; it will require twenty acres to fill the barn; where land rents at four doilars per acre, this would amount to eighty dollars. Fourteen tons per acre is not a big yield of green corn, in which case it will take five acres to fill the silo; that would amount to twenty dollars for rent, a balance of sixty dollars in favor of the silo.

Last, but not least, should the barn be set on fire he loses not only his building (\$250.30) but all his feed; in the silo tothing would burn but the frame (fify-five.) - Cor. Farm, Field and Stock-

Shoeing Horses.

If the farriers or blacksmiths are anxious to do something useful at a small expense, let them publish an illustrated broadside, fit for hanging in blacksmith shops, telling smiths and their bosses what not to do. "Don't carve the frog; don't open the heels; don't rasp the outside of the hoof; don't cut the hoof to it the shoe, but, after shortening the toe, if needed, fit the shoe to the foot," and so on, as common sense dictates.-London Live Stock Gazette.

The Chase County Courant, are destined to find themselves handi-

"fficial Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OFTHIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Leovenworth Standard, that good and reliable Democratic journal, has put on a new dress and been otherwise improved, which add greatly to its looks and appearance. The Standard is one of the best papers published in Kansas.

The public debt statement under a Democratic administration shows a de-mass of 510 200 571 t crease of \$13,276,774 for the month of October. The total indebtedness of the General Government, deducting available assets, \$1,447,657,000. This shows that a Democratic administration can pay off the National debt as well people think so.

The talk about Minnie Walkup is becoming sickening. If the silly little girl did poison her husband she has number of airs in front of the Courtbeen declared innocent by twelve farmers and can not be tried again. Her vanity has been catered to by the newspapers until she imagines she is a Mrs. F. P. Cochran presiding at the orbigger woman than Rose Cleveland. gan. Let her travel with a dime museum if she wants to, but make her managers pay regular rates for her advertising.--Leavenworth Standard.

There is no better household maga-zine than Demorest's Monthly; and the November number fully sustains its well-carned reputation. The stories are especially good, and the articles There is no better household magaentitled "The City of Flowers," "London in July," and "The Two Great P. Santy, Cottonwood. Poets of the Century," are admirable. "From Pencil to Brush" is continued and the household suggestion are numerous and valuable. Many of the articles in this magazine are profusely illustrated, thus adding to their interest. This number is adorned with a steel engraving, as a frontispiece, and two suggestive plates, "Then and

Now.'

New York Sun: Damaging as the purchase of the poison by Mrs. Walkup otherwise would have been, in view of the arsenic eating habit of the husband it lost much of its force. And the explanation given that it was bought of practical, useful, reliable information for her complexion, was corroborated by the fact that at the time of the purby the fact that at the time of the pur-chase she signed the poison record a grand, good paper he is making of it. It is issued Every Week, is beautifully readily. On the whole, all the facts printed on first class paper, and finely proved were reasonably consistent with the possible innocence of the accused and it would have been wrong to convict her. The case was tried with rare ability on both sides and was most creditable to the court and to the distinguished lawyers engaged.

We have received from George Stin- this year free.... Take our advice and son & Co., of Portland, Maine, the subscribe at once, and get the two well-known Art Publishers, a magnifi- months extra. It will pay you well Or at least send for a free Specimen cent, full length, Steel engraving of Gen. Grant. It is after Anderson's cago, Illinois. celebrated photograph, which was NEW STORE, NEW COODS. made while the General was still in Messrs.Ferry & Watson, of the Falls. full vigor, and represents him in his sturdy, manly strength, as the people will open in a few days in Emslie's new building in this city, one of the Nov. 17, 1885 wish to remember him. It is, un- finest stock of goods ever shown in this NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. doubtedly, the best portrait ever made | c unty. They are both good men, and of the General. Messrs, Stinson & have been engaged in the increantile Notice is hereby given that scaled bids will e received at Strong City National Kank, or the building of an arched culvert at the arthe east of Dr. Cartter's, on the Oldberry ad, in Falls township, and also for building fitwo dry straight walls for the same place. The Township Board reserves the right to coept the bids either for an arched culvert from drain straight walls. business for a number of years in Cot Co. are in need of agents for several tonwood Falls. They are chuck full important, popular, new publications, of enterprise, and pash every kind of and offer inducements that should be business they undertake to its utmost capacity. They have a large store in The Townson of the for an arened curve, ceept the bids either for an arened curve, r for dain straight walls. The bids will be opened at the Strong City sational Bank, on Saturday, December 5th, set, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Pians and specifications for said work are to be seen at the office of the County Clerk. By order of the Township Board, Attest: GEO. W. CRUM, Attest: GEO. W. CRUM, heeded by those in need of profitable Clements under the management of work; those who write to them will re-H. B.Jackson, a gentleman well qualiceive, free, full particulars. fied for the position he occupies. November 11 the charter for the under the manag ment of L.C.Ferguson Chicago, Emparia & Southwestern R. a brother-in- law of Mr. Watson, who is R. Co. was filed with the Secretary of also, well qualified for the position in, State. The places where where the place and the good people of this place and vicinity will find him a gencompany's business is to be transacted tleman in every sense of the word. in the State are at Atchison and Em- We wish you well Messrs. Ferry & STATE OF KANSAS.] 58. STATE OF KANSAS. [58. County of Chase] 58. Office of County Clerk. Oct 10, 1885, Notice is hereby given, that on the 10th day of October, 1885, a p-tition signed by Jacob North and 18 other, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as fol-ows, viz: poria and other towns along the line. Watson; the world is broad and there is room enough for all.-Strong City Independent. The nine Directors for the first year are H. C. Cross, C. Hood, D. M. Davis, Said store has been opened, and it is H. P. Clark, O. W. Waymire and J. M. all the Independent says for it. H. P. Clark, O. W. Waymire and J. M.
Steele, of Emporia, Kansas; W. M.
Joues, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. S. Doo-little, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and H. H. Gardner, of El Dorado, Kansas. The capital stock of the company is \$12,000,000. The road is to run from White Clond, Doniphan county, to Atchison and Emporia, Kansas, and to Wichita, Texas; esti-mated length, 600 miles.
The Index of Bubyhcod's first year which accompanies its twelfth number (November), comprises nearly four hundred titles, and gives an idea of the subjects covered by this novel mother's
all the Independent says for it. BAZAAR ITEMS.
all the Independent says for it. BAZAAR ITEMS.
BAZAAR ITEMS.
BAZAAR ITEMS.
BAZAAR ITEMS.
Church, have been the prin-cipal attraction here during the past two weeks. The membership of the church has been considerably in-creased.
A party was given at the residence of R. H. Chandler, in honor of his son Charles's birth-day, one evening last week.
George W. Hays has been putting new roof on his stock sheds.
Cosper Bros, have just put up a new roof on their house, which improves its appearance very much.
Some of our enterprising citizens Steele, of Emporia, Kansas; W. M all parties a hearing, By order of the Board of County Commis-By order of the Board of County Commis-Storers. J. J. MASter, Conntv Clerk. subjects covered by this novel mother's companion in its first volume. It would have been difficult for Babyhood to crowd into its three hundred and ninety pages a greater variety of infor-mation and suggestion touching the mation and suggestion touching the friends newspapers and books. STATE OF KANSAS Chase County.] ss Office of County Clerk. Oct. 5, 1885. rearing of children and the regimenof J. K. Warren is creeting a new cat-Notice is hereby given that on the 5th lay of Oct., 1885. a petition, signed by A. M. Eldred and 11 otters, was presentthe sursery, yet at a glance at any of the shed. the articles shows that their subjects | There is considerable corn to be have been by no means fully treated gathered yet, and H. Brandley says while a vast number of allied topics re-mian totally untonched. In other couly from from 30 to 50 bushels per words Babyhood has yet searcely en- acre. JUPITER. tered upon its field, so prolific is it of CERTIFICATION STORES the most interesting and fascinating RRECIAL NOTICE. The most interesting and fascinating stady. The November number of Balghood contains an article which, if read and thoroughly digested by half the mothers of recent arrivals in the human family, could not fail to add materially to their mutal comfort, to say nothing of vanquishing, in advance the dysyepsia with which many babies J. P. KUAL, Mayor. Whereup m side hoard of county com-missioners appointed the following and issioners appointed the stady. The November number of Balyhood contains an article which, if and thoroughly dimeted in his

LONCFELLOW LITERARY SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME, FIRST DIVISION, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885. Song,-By Society. Declamation,-Willie Pugh. Select Reading,-Rena Kinne. Quarbette,-L. A. Louther, Gertie Reet, Katie Mann and Frank Barr. Declamation,-Mae Kinne Select reading,-Emma Reet. Debate — Resolved that women are more foolish than men, "Negative. John Sanders and Allie Hunt. Affirmative, N. B.Scribner and Anna Rockwood. Music.

Declamation, - Katie Mann. Select reading,-Stella Crum. Music. KATIE MANN, Seey.

BURNS OLUS OF CHASE COUNTY.

A meeting of the Burns Club of Chase county will be held in Pratt's Music Hall, on Saturday afternoon, 28, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing formation of a County Leage to assist in year, making arrangements for the ancan pay off the National debt as well securing "Home Rule" for Ireland. A nual celebration and transacting other as a Republican administration. The large number of ladies were present. business. M. A. CAMBELL, President.

were then, on motion, appointed as the

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ROAD NOTICE.

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W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer.

ROAD NOTICE.

Iron, Steel, Nails. Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood

STATE OF KANSAR, [35. County of Chasse. [35. Other of Chasse. [35. Other of Chasse. [35. Notice 14 hereby given that on the 19th day of O stober, 1853, a petition, signed by ins H. Dye and J. G. Hull and 41 others. was presented to the Board of County Commis-stoner of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows. viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter (34) of the southwest quarter (25), of section thirteen (18), township twenty (20), range six (6, cast; thence north-east along the sorth side of the A. T. & S. F. R R until itstrikes the rip rap at or near the mothemst corner of the northwest quarter(35) of the northemst quarter (30, of said section thirteen (18).

of the northeast quarter (3), of said section thirt-en (13). Whereupon, said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Harris, Wm. Drummond and Wm. Sullivan as wheres, with in-structions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road in Cotonwood towns' D. on Friday, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

Consisting of Breaking and Stir-

a hearing. By order of the Board of County Comring Plows, Cutivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent J. J. MASSEY. County Clerk oners. [L SI

ROAD NOTICE.

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire the best now in use.

[L 8]

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS.] SS. STATE OF KANSAS. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Oct 19, 1835. Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October 1885, a pelition sigred by Peter Harder and 12 others, was present-ed to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforessid, pray-ing for the location of a certain road, de-acribed as follows. viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot five (5), section seven (7), township twenty (20) range cight (3), east; thence east on the sec-tion i ne between sections six and seven (6 and 1), same township and range to the northwest corner of lot one (1), of said section seven (7); sid road to be located on the section line-without survey. Where the section of the section linesuid road to be located on the section line-without survey. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Prather, Chas. McDowell, Jr., and Robt. Guthbert a- view-ers with instructions to meet, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Thursday, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give to all partles a hearing.

bearing. By order of the Board of County Com-missioners. J J. MASSEY. U.S. County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. M. A. CAMPBELL

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Pumps, a complete line of

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Office upstairs in National Bank building

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MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in State and Federal Court All busitess placed in our bands will ever ye careful and prompt strention. stylt-ti

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein. Jy18

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, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-tf

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. 1628-tf my employ and am prepared to do

> S N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

> Will practice tu all state and Federal Office 145 Kansas Ave.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., j October 23d, 1885. Notice is hereby fiven that the following-named settler has also notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made befare the Judge, or in his absence, E. A. Knone, Clerk of District Court, at Cottenwood Fals, on November 28, 1885. viz: Philip Peyton, Home-stead Entry, No 6944, for the north half (55) of southwest quarter Spife section 4, township 21 south of range 8 rast He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, s. id land, viz: Adam Thiton, of Cot-tonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas; Chas, Hays, Henry Wherenberg and Wim. Sharp, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas oct 29-5t FRANK DALE, Regis er LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., /

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WIGHTA, KAS. October 28:d. 1885. Notice is her, by given that the following-named sculer has filed notice at his intention to make final proof in support of his c-aim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, and in his absence E. A. Kunne, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, on De-cember 5th, 1889, viz: Jacob L. VanMeter Homestead Eutry No. 4790 for the west half (23)of northwest quarter (34) and southeast guarter (54) of nor hwest quarter (35) section 24. township 22, south of range 7 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence ...pon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: J. C. Farington, S. Mosshait, W. F. Duning and Will I. Carter of Mattleld Green, Chase county, Kansas. oct 29-5t FRANK DALE, Register.

A COOD "BAKER'S DOZEN." A capital opportunity is now offered to all who would like to obtain at small cost, a firstrate Weekly Journal, full of GOOD THINGS. Everybody and his wite knows ORANGE JUDD, who for more than a quarter of a century has Mr. Judd is now Editor and Manager of the Prairie Farmer at Chicago, and

illustrated with many Original En-gravings. It constantly has something useful and interesting for every member of every family, and its Household ber of every family, and its flouse hold Department is unsurpassed, whether for country, village or city... The price is also reduced to only \$1.50 a year. And more than this, every one sub-scribing now for 1886, receives the Weekly Numbers for all the rest of

A vote of thanks was tendered "The Band Boys," Sheriff J. W. Griffis and Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran for valua-Fifty-five dollars were then sub-scribed to the Irish National League.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

capped a few years hence. The writer

is Dr. L. E. Holt, visiting physician to

the New York Infant Asylum, and he

heads his article with the simple and

suggestive word "colic." Mrs. E. W-Babeock describes "A Philosopher in the Nursery," Mrs. A. M. Allen writes on "Children's Fancies," Marion Har-land on "The Baby Prowler," and a great variety of other topics, from Lected Statilitz down to safety ups

Lacteal Sterility down to safety pins,

are treated more or less elaborately. [18 Spruce Street, New York. \$1.50 a

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

al meeting was held in the Court

purpose of taking steps towords the

The green flag of Ireland and the

Matt. McDonald was then elected permanent Chairman; James P. Mc-Grath, Secretary, and W. A. Morgan,

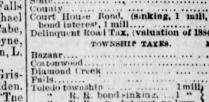
The following named gentlemen

Treasurer.

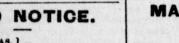
year.

Wm. Norton, Bazaar; Patrick Coyne, David Griffits, Toledo; Ed. O'Brien, L. Speeches were made by T. H. Gris-ham, F. P. Cochran and John Madden.

le services rendered.



County Clerk



MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-HEAT

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-AND-"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

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JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS-

LAND

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS **OSAGE MILLS** J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK

ROAD NOTICE.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. S. Chase County. S. Uffice of County Clerk, Oct. 19 1885 Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of Octobec, 1885, a petition signed by W. A. Smith and 11 others was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-sioners of the county and State aloresaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (4) of section twelve

Our readers, for 12 cents in postage stamps, to pay for mailing and wrapping and the names of two book agents, wil receive FREE a STEEL FINISH "ARLOF ENGRAVING of all UUR PRESIDENTS, in cluding (LEVELAND, size 22x28 in., wort \$4.00. Address, ELDER PUB. Co. je5-6m Chicago, Il. the northcast quarter $(\frac{1}{2})$ of section twelve (12), township twenty (20), range nine (0); thence west on the half section line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter

southwest corner of the northwest quarter (4) of said section twelve (12), to intersect a road running north and south; thence south to the section ine between sections eleven and fourteen [11 and 14]; then west to the northeast corner of section sixteen [16]; then south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter [4] of said section sixteen [16]; thence west one mile on the hal-section line, to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section of the northwest quarter of said section (16]; thence south to the sonthwest cor-ner of said section sixteen (16), sli in town-

hip twenty, range 9 east; then west onewhereupon said Board of County Com-

missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: A. J. Crocker, J. H. Murdock and John H. Martin as viewers,

40,000 copies already sold. We want one gent in every GrandArmy Post and in ev-ry townshinp Send for SPECIAL TERMS TO LOBNTS or secure agency at once by send-ng 50 cents in stamps for outfit. Address FORSHEE & MARIN, Cincinnati, Ohio. Murdock and John H. Martin as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Tuesday, the 1st day of Dec. A D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commis-sioners. CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by sing a simple remedy, which will render i enraote and beautiful AND REMOVE I AN RE KLES, PIMPLES and all unnatural red [L. S.] J. J MASSEY, County Clerk. its and rougeness of the skin. Also a new liscovery for the permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency in For full instructions address FORKES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York A Splendid Offer! ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-son. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-tered, improved tarms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair declarate and the same and th dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOO D FALLS, KANSAS



united States and f

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

A PRESENT

JOHN FREW

AND

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Strong City Engineer,

STRONG CITY: - - - KANSAS.

U. S. GRANT.

We want 1000 More BOOK AGENTS for

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AND THE

COURANT

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Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

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W. E. TIMMONS,

Publisher.

UMPHREYS

HOMEOPATHIC

Cure Diseases of

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A GIFT send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of sil ages can live as home and wirk in spate time, or all the time. Capital not r quired. We will start yor. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STI SON & Co. nov12-1y Pertland Maine.

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. ivertiser to con-ADVERTISING It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, flucts in it the in-formation he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in ad-vertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes cally arrived at by cor-respondence. H9 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (00Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A PRIZE and six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help thing else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, abso-Intely sure At once address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.



RK MACHINE CO., COLUMBUS, O

more money thin at anything else AF STABLE CHART - CA lounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. phreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N.Y.

A. M. Eldred and II offers, was present-ed to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State Joresaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commoding at the point where the county road from Toledo to the north line of Chase county (establisher Oct. 15, 1861), or set the south line of section six (6), township eight-rees (13), range nine (9) to the end of sale road. Whereup m said board of county com-

the Chase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

spring:

is wife home.

until day-light.

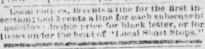
were published last Sunday.

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

fernis-pervear.\$1.50 cash in advance; si r three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 or wix months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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The "fhunder Bah" passes Strong City going east, at 11:26 o'clock, a. m., and go ing 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.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Busine sloe ds, under this head, 20 cents a each subsequent insertion, and 10 cents a line

Pleasant fall weather.

Mr. John Tod was at Emporia, yesterday.

There will be a dance at Music Hall, Thanksgiving night. Mr. F. P. Coehran attended court at

Atchison, last week.

Mr. M. M. Kuhl has put up a new barn on his premises.

Mrs. Nelson Bonewell arrived hereyesterday, from Chicago. Miss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar

Point, is now convalescent. A supper will be served at the Con-

gregational church, to-night.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale was down to Topeka, last week. Mr. David Younger, of Hutchinson, is visiting his cousin, Mr. J. C. Rags-

dale. The Cantata; "Lost and Saved," will

be given in about four weeks, by the I. O. G. T.

ders, a daughter.

Mr. Jacob Daub, a former resident possible. Miss Nona Carolan, of Hartof this county, but now of Erie, Penn. having purchased the Ed. Pratt eighty acres, about three miles west of town will return to this county in the experience in that profession, and been very successful.-Strong Sity Independent

Mr. Mart. Umberger, whose wife is GEDAR CREEK ITEMS. low at Lisburn, Cumberland county. The heavy wind last Friday evening. a., visiting his parents, will go to his took the top off many of our hay ricks, ld. Penusylvania home, Christmas, to and also unroofed several sheds. ttend a family reunion and to bring The protracted meeting at Wonsivu has resulted in quite a revival of reli-

gion at that place. Several of the farmers have just sold A most enjoyable dance and supper were had at Dr. John McCaskill's, their fat hogs. We believe Mr. W. L Monday night, on the occasion of the Graham of Cedar Point, was the pur-

56th anniversary of that gentleman's chaser. Married, at the residence of her birth-day. The dancing was kept up brother, F B. Itoleomb, Esq, in Cedar int, Kansas, on Wednesday, Novem-1885, Miss Kate Holcomb, of The margiage banus for Mr. Francis Meis and Miss There in Schoolel both later from England. Mr. Capper, of Bazaar, whose marriago will take new overs a valuable farm on Coon place at St. Anthony's church Strong break, and contraplates making this City, at 8 o'clock, a. m., November 21. his fature home. Both parties are to The Lyceum at the Fairview school

Messrs, J. C. Seroggio, Wu. Norther house, on Tuesday evening, was well L. A. Loomis, N. A. Dobbias, J. F. Ol. actended, and the exercises were quite invertibility of the second linger, J. H. Saxer, H. J. Wekerlin, Wheat stands badly in need of rain, Pleasat Jones and Put Evans left for just now. GIRARD.

Garden City and Kansas county, Tree RAILROAD MEETING. day, to take up timber claims. The Chicago, Emporia & Southwest

A prairieffire, Monday afternoon, ern Railroad Co. respectfully invites et out by the school children, burned the taxpayers and citizens of Falls wo stacks of hay belonging to the Ar- township, Chase county, Kansas, to at nold Brothers, and one stack belong- Musie Hall, Cottonwood Falls, Thursing to Mrs, Moflitt, about three miles day, November 19, 1885, at 7 o'clock east of town, about 30 tons in all. p. m., at which time and place some of the officials of the above-named r il-Dr. T. M. Zane, whose card appears road company will be present and ex

in another column, has been actively plain the object and purposes of this engaged in the practice of medicine for about ten years; therefore, he is be voted by said township, to aid in the not inexperienced, as might be sup- construction of a Standard Gauge posed. from his young appearance. Railroad, from the Missouri river. through Emporia and the Soushwest. A full attendance of all the citizens is requested. W. M. Jones, The Strong City Cornet Band will live a grand ball in the Opera House is requested. in that place on Thanksgiving night. President.

to which all are cordially invited. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. Tickets for ball, \$1. Supper will be The North.Central and South Amerierved at Commercial Hotel, extra. can Exposition will Open in New The first volume of "The Personal | Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The maragement report that a more exten Memoirs of U.S. Grant" will be ready ive display than last year will be made for delivery the first week in Decem- Parties who contemplate visiting it of ber, 1885. Subscribers will please to going to Florida should ask for tickets ver the Louisville. New Orleans & take notice. J. H. FISHPOOL, Cexas Railwa and make a trip through Agent for Chase county. he Sugar and Rice plantations of the Last Friday night there was a most | Mississippi Valley. For price of tick. njoyable play party at Mr. Sam. O. jet to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New

Orleans, and all other points, reached by this line, apply to P. R. Roders, or A. J. KNAP, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. gt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Moaroe St.,

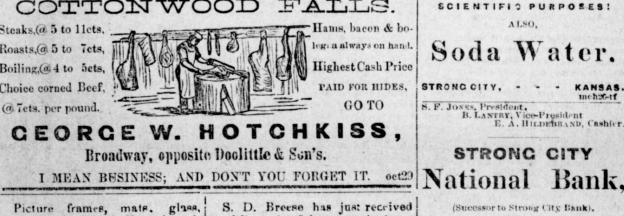
Memphis, Tenn.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

stalled at the same time: R. H. S. he number of unaling inches of reading matter in last wee's Ladepon leat was, 502 Cotal No inches in both of said papers... 598 Che number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Countant was 644 M., Anna Rockwood; A. Seey., Rena

I. O. G. T. The ladies of the Congregational Church will give a supper, to night, at the church. Born, on Sunday night, November UN W. W. Sand Church will give a supper, to night, at the church. Born, on Sunday night, November Church will give a supper, to night, at Church will give a supper, to night, at the church. Born, on Sunday night, November Church will give a supper, to night, at C on take your choics

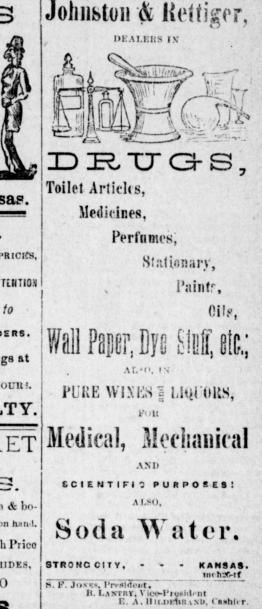




GEORGE W. WEED. TEACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music COTTONWOOD FALLS. MORTGAGEES SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chuse County National Fink, as work-gaged in a norry give a vector of to it by Je braon & Thomas, b. 5 to keen to spees soon of all that large stock of it arity are ewared by Jeknar n & Thomas, in Cottonwoo Fulls, Kansas, and, pursuant to the terms of his northerace, it pro-poses to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hand Warre to pay the ondebt due as more by this mortgage, at retail, or an jeb toos. As these goods must be sood at the sail of provide the function of the stock of the stock have be readed by this mortgage, at retail, or an jeb toos. As these goods must be sood at the sail of possible time, the public are non-too that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbug about these goods below. There is no humbug obset these goods below. There is no humbug ost at wholes a prices between the same se-tual cost and less. This is the best on portu-nity ever offered to this community to have all classes of Hern ware at what the same se-tail goost at wholes a child be best and chooses that these goods are the best and chooses ever offered here. As this opportunity whi only last for a snort time, every one should call early.



Harry Hunt; Sergeant-at-Arms, Elsie President Cleveland has set apart McGrath. Thursday, Novomber 26, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

of Chase county, returned from Sedg- the Probate Court room, Henry S. wick county, last Monday.

Foreman, Esq., and Miss Mary A. Mrs. Overall, mother of Mrs. John Rrown, all of Chase county. The hap-E. Marper, has returned from a visit py couple have our best wishes in to her son in Leavenworth. their new state of life

one of them.

Kinne.

We are now furnishing the Leaven- Two Papers for the Price of One. worth Weekly Times and the COURANT or what is its equivalent-the Cou. for \$2.00 per annum. See notice.

or \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Messrs. Cal. and Cape C. Sharp left, ter than either one of the other, two last week, by wagon, for Garden City, county papers, and far more reading mane and tail, same brand. A reasonfor the purpose of taking up timber matter than both of said other two papers, for the same price of either claims.

Guy Johnson came home from Ft. Scott, on Wednesday of last week, on a visit to his parents, and returned on Strong City Independent, but now of Monday.

Mr. J. H. Matthews, the photograpeka, in the interest of the Christian pher, who has been in Indiana fer several months past, returned here, last bid us "goodbye." We wish him well whose hands they are for collection. Taursday. wherever he may go, as do we Mr. F. D Pettit, his partner in the same two A good barn, enquire at the office of papers. Coefficant & HARPER.

Mr. T. A. Jennings, of Larksburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, is again rolling pills at the drug store of John ston & Rettiger, in Strong City.

While going down to the river, Tuesday, to water his horse, Dr. R. Walsh's buggy upset with him and got broken Holmes, S. C. Johnson. Diamond some. No other damage was done.

Palmer, Bazaar; H. N. Simmons, S. F. At last accounts, Willard Swanson, the boy who accidentally shot himself Jones, C Ransford, David Rettiger, E. in the throat, last week, was eating and Link. Falls; C. N. Moody, R. F. Riggs. G. W. Blackburn, St., Cottonwood. talking and in a fair way to recover.

After the stirring events at the rail- Mr. J. C. Lyeth, station agent at road meeting, to-night, supper will be Strong, was arrested and put in jail in demand. You will find the best of for contempt of Squire John Miller's everything at the Congregational Court, in that he refused to deliver up or tell the whereabouts of certain church

Everybody is invited to attend the freight, last Monday, on an order of dance at Music Hall, Thanksgiving replevin. Mr. Lyeth was taken before night, November 26. The best of mu- Judge Whitson, on a writ of habeas cheaper than the cheapest. sic and a first-class prompter have corpus, the case set for hearing yesterday, and he was discharged. the costs been engaged.

Mrs. Maria Cheney, of Topeka, who had been visiting at Capt. W. G. Patton's, left, Sunday morning, to see a friend of hers, in Illinois, who is not expected to live.

proposition to build a bridge across At a meeting of the Board of Coun-Diamond creek, on the section line, ty Commissioners, held October 30th. between sections 9 and 10, township the road petitiond for by W. W. Hotch-19, range 7. The voters on the Cottonkiss was established, and the Moore wood and on Middle creek should vote and Patton road vacated.

Mrs. Hannah E. King, mother of for this bridge as did the voters all havn's got'it, then sit down and medi-Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, and over the county for the bridge at tate. half sister of County Clerk J. J. Mas. Clements, because what benefits one J.S. Doolittle & Son have their scy, died at Centerville, Indiana, on Tuesday, November 3d, 1885.

Leader, last week, and 2.1 times as much as the Independent, or 1.2 times as much as both of them together. And the boots and shoes at the second largest Democratic paper are kindly requested to do so as soon as

THE CASH WILL BUY A No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50. Married, on Thursday, November F buggy with leather top \$120. Mr. Irwin Walker, an old resident 12, 1885, by Judge C. C. Whitson, in A No 1 corn sheller \$8.00

Mr. T. C. Lamborn, formerly of the

the Faithful Witness, published at Tc-

The following is a list of the petit

jury drawn for the December, 1885,

term of the District Court: John R

Creek township, Willis Coryell, A. R.

being taxed to 'Squire Miller.

There will be a special election held

day, December 3d, 1885, to vote on a

in Diamond Creek township, on Thurs- settlle at once.

Mann's, near Matfield Green, it being

the occasion of the 35th anniversary of

Mr. Mann's wife's birth-day, and of

the 14th of his daughter, Miss Hattie.

The installation of the officers of the

I. O. G. T. took place. Tuesday even-

ing. The following assistants were in-

Minnie Lloyd; L. H. S., Mae Kinne; D.

North western barbed wire 5cts. And lumber for less money than any place in this county." ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co.

Strong City.

NOTICE.

FOR RENT

MC'ALLISTER COAL

BUSINESS EREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Kuhl's next week.

Apply to J. W. Ferry.

to get the best of flour.

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

Be sure to read "How They Com-

pare," to be found in another column.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

The best teas, teas, teas are to be

For anything that you want go to

the "Famous" stone store; and if they

requested to call and settle.

had at the "Famous" stone store.

JOHNSON & THOMAS.

J. W. Ferry.

J. W. Ferry.

Pete Kuhl's, next week.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. on the undersigned, one 2-year-old

estnut sorrel, branded "Let the wide world wag as she 'right shoulder, and one will," we are at the "Famous" stone tre colt, light sorrel, light store to remain-but not still. It is a fact that you can do better at

2t

lery.

you may want.

M. A. Campbell's.

able reward will be given for informathe "Famous" stone store than at any other place in Chase county. fion leading to their recovery. J. H. SAXER,

Before buying a heating stove any-Cottonwood Falls, Kas. where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has. All persons indepted to the firm of

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran do a limited practice; and will be descrimation, calle i in Saturday. to & Harper and settle their accounts. in found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh

A car load of Studebaker's wag-

ons and buggles just received at

meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for briling, at 5 to 6 cents.

The stock of clothing at the "Famous" stone store for cost; this is business, as we are going out of the clothing trade. aug27

If you want first-class lime, go to C. E. Houston's place, 4 miles south of Elmdale, and get it for 25 cts a bushel. McAllister coal at Pete 2t You can get anything in the way of Go to the "Famous" stone store of I

tinware or hardware or farming im-plements at M. A. Campbell's. Go to the "Famous"stone store of 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. A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale. Go to Howard's mill if you want 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 jy16-tf creek.

Winter will soon be upon us, and ow is the time to begin to prepare to een warm when it has come: therefore, profession in allits branches. Friday and pare, to be found in another column. Persons indebted to the under-signed are requested to call and you should go to M.A.Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the shock for sale, on the Albertson place two mileseast of Cottonwoond Falls

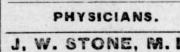
Tuesday, November 3d, 1885. The Courant contained only 21 tin er as much reading matter as the ince of 38. Rev. G. Stallo wishes it. They also keep a full line of cheap opened last Monday, with an attend-ance of 38. Rev. G. Stallo wishes it. Subscribe for the Courant, the Subscribe for the Courant stall

card, etc., for sale at Vetter's g his fall stock of boots and shoes of the latest styles and just as good M. A. Campbell can furnish you as can be had in any Eastern city, with any kind of a cooking stove that and which will be sold at very low

figures. Be sure to go and see and

Another car load of furnitare just in, an the "Famous" stone store. Now is the time to buy your furniture. Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & Son's.

> Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call apon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway

south of the bridge.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH. M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAD. A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office: a balf male north of Toledo. jy11.ff.

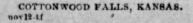
DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS,

Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5-ti

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls an-wered promptly. my14-tf

T. M. ZANE, M. D. Physician & Surgeon, Residence and affice, first door north of COURANT offer.



STRONG CITY, KANS.,

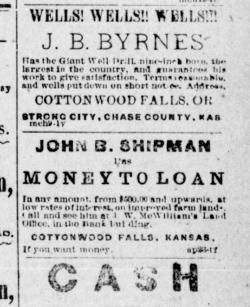
Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150.000.

PAID IN, \$50,000 00.

DIRECTORS.

S F Jones, D K Cartter, N J Swayze, Barney Lantry, D B Berry P'S Jones, GO Hildebrand, E A Hildebrand.



For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs. Chaese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Peits, Horbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash , price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co. 25 Fulton Sr. N. Y. oc122-6ms.

\$200,000 in presents g v-n sway. Send us b cents portage. The a package of good of large will get that will it once bring you in morey fater than anything eise in Atseries. All about the \$200.000 in presents with es-h box. Agouts wanted every where, of eith-er sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spar-time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assur-d Doubt deby Hart to the to ed. Don't delay. H. HALLET & Co Portiand, Maine. Feb 12 1 Feb 12 19

GOOD ADVICE.

HUUD ADVICL. And it was written f. the Book of Life. Use STARP'S BLACK INK as you go thro' life. Keeping your accounts in black and white, With STARFS and friend alike. As years so by memory will fade swaye Hut SHARFS BLACK INK, the OLD RELIABLE, Certs blacker and blacks r the older it grows. Sold all the world over by Stationers, and BOOMSellers, Druggists and Dealers genera. by Manu'actured only by J. C. SHARP, Rogers Park, nov5-17 Encago, Lie

Apply on the premisies to R. E. Ma-

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Complete History of the Introduction these Indispensable Little Trifles.

Thirty-eight years ago the first postage stamps were used in the United States. For 175 years postage had been collected entirely in money, and in all cases prepayment was optional. Good old John Haywood, who in 1680 became the "worthy master of the posts" at Boston and the first postmaster in America, employed chance conveyance instead of postage, with "by the kindness of' some traveler as his postal service; and nothing was thought about stamping until 1841, though such men as Franklin, Bache, Pickering and Kendall had been at the head of the Post Office Department, and though the number of offices had come to be nearly fourteen thousand. On the 25th of March, 1840, John M. Niles, of Hartford, became Postmaster-General, and signalized his administration by many reforms. He turned the wrong side out of his predecessor's work, and convinced his party and the President that it was necessary to cap all by a genuine innovation, and he performed this by suggesting the postage stamp. The suggestion was re-ceived with ridicule, and Mr. Niles soon afterward retired. His successor, Chas. A. Wickliffe, put the department into the ancient ruts again, and when Cave Johnson assumed the portfolio on the 5th of March, 1845, he found it an herculean task to reinstate the reform measures of Mr. Niles. During Wickliffe's administration the number of postoffices had in-creased by only 695, but Johnson saw in his term of office 4,237 offices added to the rolls, and witnessed other tokens of prosperity. Among the measures of Mr. Niles that he adopted was the postage-stamp idea. The President had converted his Postmaster-General from opposing the reduction of postage to a championship of the lowest-paying rates, and Johnson garnished his conversion with fathering the suggestion originated six years before. The matter took form as a bill before Congress, and, though it was quite the fashion to oppose any Cabinet suggestions, the act authorizing the issue of stamps of five and ten cent denominations was passed, and approved March 3, 1847. The date of the issue was appointed as July 1, but there was a delay in the contractor's work, and the time ran over a month.

On the 5th day of August, soon after the opening of the Postmaster-General's office for the day, an old gentleman called to see Mr. Johnson on business. The gentleman was the Hon. Henry Shaw, a New Yorker, who was not a stranger in Washington in those days, and whose home was in Lanesborough, Mass. He was a Berkshire County magnate, a politician of no mean qualifica-tions, and the father of the well-known Henry Shaw, Jr., (Josh Billings). Twen-ty three years before Mr. Shaw had recognized in a youth of seventeen—a tanner's boy who came to Lanesborough to study law—the germs of a great life. He assisted the lad in obtaining a library, and thus inaugurated a friendship that death could only saver. After twelve death could only sever. After twelve years of practice, in the fall of 1830, the young lawyer was elected to Congress from the eleventh Congress sional District of Massachusetts. When George H. Briggs took his seat in De-cember, 1831, he was determined to work, and he carried out his determination so well that his constitutents kept him in Congress twelve years. During that time he did long and laborious service as the Chairman of the Committee

Postoffice Department was taken by J. D. Hubbard, of the same State, and, at his suggestion, in June, 1853, the first issue of stamped envelopes began. The denominations were 3 and 6 cents, and on April 25, 1855, a 10-cent envelope was added. In October, 1860, a new series was issued, with additions of 1 and 4 cents in December, 1860. In wartime were issued envelopes denominated 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 40 cents. On October 1, 1870, this series was changed in design. The first "printed-request envelopes" were issued in May, 1865; the first newspaper wrappers in October, 1861, and the first post-

al-cards in May, 1873. It may be added that while it is worth remembering that the two Connecticut Postmaster Generals respectively originated the use of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes in America, another Connecticut man-Edward Allen, of Norwich-invented the envelope machine, which manufactures 30.000 stamped envelopes per day.-Hartford Times.

WEDDING DRESSES.

Late Styles Whose Richness and Costliness Are Unequaled.

Silver tinsel threads woven in white satin, in plumes or peacock feathers, thus adding greatly to its sheen and richness, is the fabric for the corsage and train of costly wedding dresses. Silver brocades are also shown in new striped effects and in flower patterns that may serve either as the petticoat front of white satin or failie francase dresses, or else for the basque and train. Uncut velvet, Bengaline, veloutine and all repped fabrics are used for the greater part of the bridal dress, but satin is still most favored. Lace is above all things the choice for the front of the skirt and its trimming; point lace is arranged in diagonal flounces on the front and side gores, but less costly laces are chosen of greater width, and are gathered slightly to fall in a single veillike drapery across the entire front, or in an opening on one side, or else on the front width only, with flat pannels on each side. The novelty for this purpose is tulle embroidered with what s called "crystal-jet" beads. Small, transparent and catching light and color like drops of water with the sun shining on them, these fine beads are threaded and attached to the net in loops, tassels, drooping flowers, or other designs of pendants; the lower edge of this yard-wide lace is scalloped for the foot of the dress, and also for making the high Medicis collar which is mounted on wires so fine that they are scarcely seen in the transparent net, The flat beaded fronts are less used than formerly. Valenciennes lace flounces are in favor again, especially for very young bride's dresses. China crape is occasionally chosen for the bridal dress, and there are lengths of embroidered crape to be used as the laces just de-scribed for the front of the skirt; a Canton crape shawl was lately utilized in this way for the gathered fall across the entire front and sides of the dress, also for the revers and plastron on the waist; the fringes were cut off, and the clever bride worked heavy scallops in button-hole stitches along the edges. White plush has also been introduced in stripes on the front of the repped silk skirt, as the vest and revers, with the remainder of the dress of plain repped silk. The richest dresses of silver brocaded

satin have a flowing round train eighty or ninety inches long, bordered with loops of satin set up on the outside; this is a flowing train, yet the tops of the breadth are arranged very bouffantly. The entire front of the skirt of plain satin is covered with point lace flounces set on diagonally, being mounted over satin pleating, and caught down with orange plossoms; a horseshoe of orange blossoms is on each side of the skirt. The basque has a high wire collar of lace, is often square on the front, with a shieldshaped vest below formed of orange blossoms; this basque is pointed in front, short on the sides, and is draped in the back. The elbow sleeves have a puff and cuffs of the lace held by orange buds. The veil of point lace has an aigrette of orange blossoms on one side, with jeweled brooches amid its folds. High Medicis collars and Directoire revers of lace, of velvet, or plush are on other wedding toilletes, and the embroidered crape front is arranged in a very deep apron that has one square corner lapped on the right side on a panel of embroidery; a shawl of lace can be similarly arranged, with a wide lace scarf for the side panel. Tulle veils are preferred to those of lace for very young brides, and are 'astened by the high aigrette of white blossoms, with erect feathery thread of white or silver high in the middle. Undressed white kid gloves are long enough to cover the arm below the elbow sleeves. -Harper's Bazar.

PEARL FISHERIES. tion of a Peculiar Industry and th Perils That Attend It.

The overfishing of the last fifteen or twenty years is doing for pearls what it did long ago for oysters. Fashion also hears its part in raising prices and a did long ago for oysters. Fashion also bears its part in raising prices, and a good set of three black pearl shirt studs can not be got wholesale much under whiting, preserved in ammonia.-St. £40. Four years ago they could be had James' Gazette. for less than a third of that price. Mother-of-pearl has risen in the market too, and now costs nearly one shilling the pound at the fisheries, where four pounds could be obtained for the same money twelve years back. The fisheries of the Red Sea and the Bay ef Bengal are still, however, as celebrated as hey ever were in classic days, although the fair can no longer hope for the produce by the peck, as Varro-at second hand-said they used to do: "Altera exorat virum semodium margaritarum." For all the scarcity of pearls, we now get them from also the Sunda isles of the Malay Archipelago, the seas of China and Japan, from Panama Tahiti, the Gambier Islands and Australia. The pearl market is no longer at Rome, at the Margaritarius Porticus; but in the hands of the Amsterdam, Hamburg, London and New York dealers who buy up all this harvest of the sea.

There are numerous bivalves which give pearls, bad, indifferent or better; but the true pearl-oyster—if oyster it can be called, for it is exactly like an exaggerated cockle-is the My/i/us Margaritiferus, or Pintadinaem, which measures from four to six inches in diameter and an inch and a half in thickness. The oceanic variety differs from the East Indian, and gives a finer gem. The Tu-amotu archipelago, to the east of the Society Islands, is perhaps the greatest pearl-fishery in the world. Of its eighty islands there are only some half dozen whose waters do not produce the pearloyster. The natives of this group know no industry but fishing. Men, women and children, they all dive like sea-fowl, and the women are the most expert. Two women especially of Faiti, and one of Anaa or Chain island, are well known in this trade-more dreadful far than sapphire gathering-for plunging into twenty-five fathoms of water, in the teeth of the sharks, and remaining as long as three whole minutes under water. A famous diver of Anaa escaped not long ago from a shark with the loss of a breast and an arm, and many of them go down never to come up again. If they make too many plunges in their day's work at the beginning of the rienced season, which comprises the summer months, from November to February, they bring on hemorrhage or congestion; and after some years passed in the occupation paralysis is certain. Few of these divers work for themselves, but can earn four shillings a day from the pearla hearty greeting. 'The baby is all right,' sald he; and sure enough when traders. With a wooden tube some sixteen inches long, ten inches square, and glazed at one end, they prospect from their boats the bottom of these translu-cid seas; the glass end, which is put into as a May morning, and my reputation the water, serving the purpose of suppressing the eye-puzzling surface-ripple. The diver of the Persian Gulf or of Ceylon attaches a weight of some twen-ty pounds to his feet to aid in his descent, and carries seven or eight pounds more of ballast in a belt. He protects both eyes and ears with oiled cotton, bandages his mouth, and goes down forty feet with a rope. He remains down from fifty-three to eighty seconds, and helps himself up again by the rope. But the Pacific diver practices the con-jurer's boast of "no preparation." Just before the plunge he or she draw a full breath rapidly three or four times running, and finally, with the lungs full of air, drops feet first to the bottom, not forty feet, but twenty-five or thirty fathoms (150 feet to 180 feet), and comes to the surface again with extraordinary swiftness, unaided in any way. Each dive generally lasts from sixty to ninety seconds: and only very occasionally the astonishing maximum of three minutes. The divers hardly ever bring up more than one oyster at a time; but this is chosen as likely to contain pearls by some fancied rule of thumb of their own grounded on age, form and color; and they hold the shells tightly together as they mount, lest the envious oyster should shed the pearl, which the divers themselves are very quick to conceal by swallowing if the employer's eye is not fixed upon then?. Diving-bells have been introduced by some houses in the trade; but the natives will no longer work in them, saying they bring on early paralysis of the legs. Like his edible relative, the pearloyster also has his enemies and parasites. A flat fish called tahereta by the natives of this Polynesian archipelago makes great ravages among the young fry; it resembles the eagle - ray, which is so destructive in European oyster-beds. There is another, a long fish with powerful jaws for crunching the full-grown oyster, which is called the oiri or kotohe, and does not seem to have been identified by naturalists. There are also two univalve shell-fisha murex, which spends its time boring holes through the oyster, and a pholade. which scoops a nest for itself in the upper shell, just as its fellows do in the rocks of our own coasts. But the worst pest of all is probably a marine worm, locally called the needle-worm, which pierces a network of galleries, like the book worm or the teredo, between the outer and inner surface of the shells. and so ruins the mother-of pearl; which when so damaged is known in the trade as worm eaten. There is a small parasitical sponge, too, which stains or "spots" the mother-of-pearl. Polypi ascidiane and serpulæ all mingle in the fray; and while the older crabs remove the young oysters from their beds with their nippers to be eaten at leisure, the crab fry get inside and billet themselves at bed and board on the grown syster un-til they have eaten their host out of that some of these enemies are the irri-tant causes of the pearls; in the center of which there is always some foreign substance, such as a grain of sand or a fish's egg. A great number of small pearls [are sometimes found in one bivalve; one with 115, from Elizabeth or Toan Island, in the Tuamotu group, was shown in Paris in 1878. Some pearls reach a great size; and one from Panama, which was presented to Philip II., of Spain, in 1579, is recorded to have been as big as a pigeon's egg. the con imitation pearls—and admissible imi-

tation the most of them are-are not un. common just now. They were first in He Bleeds in the Defense of an Outraged vented in 1656 by one Jaquin, a French

A NOBLE ROMAN.

Wyoming Wife.

get out, and I leaned again a dead wall and wondered how much my revolver would sell for, and which way I should head if I had ten dollars. Tell you,

gents, I was feeling powerful blue when

Hope cum scooting around the corner to

"She was a female-a woman. I don't

She flew up to me and says,

pat me on the back and give mea boost.

"Who was Hope?" asked one.

do the

squaw.

enameler on glass. The little glass globules of which they consist are first "I was in Custer City three years ago, and as dead broke as a skinned wolf,' he said, as the boys pumped him to tell how he got such a scar on his face. is made of the pearly matter which is "No, sir, I hadn't a blessed nickel, found at the base of the scales of the and I didn't know a human being in that town. There was no work, no way to

SAVED BY SPASMS.

How a Young Doctor Managed to Secure a Lucrative Practice.

"Talking about physic," said an exdoctor, "reminds me of an incident that If you remember, the poet says it's aloccurred during my practice when I was ways the darkest just afore dawn, and new in the cause, and which, when you somebody has written that Providence hear, you will readily recognize as an never goes back on a man who means to important epoch in my professional career. It was in a country town in the western part of the State. I had just remember whether she was as purty as arrived a few days previous, a beardless an angel or as bomely as a Digger boy, with very little hope of getting a boy, with very little hope of getting a patient under two years. However, I had gone there to stay, and so had made up my mind accordingly. I hung out "' 'Madam, you haven't made any mistake,' says I.

my shingle and prepared to go any-"Have you got sand?" "Tons of it, madam." my sningle and prepared to go any-where at a moment's notice. One morning about two o'clock, I was awakened by some one shouting: "O, Doctor!" at my front gate. I dressed hastily and went with the stranger, who "And do you want to make fifty dollars?' says she. "If I don't then an Injun never hankered for scalps,'says I. proved to be the father of a child three "With that she puts five ten-dollar days old, who, he said, was dying with bills in my paw, walks me to the corner, spasms. Upon my arrival at the house and, pinting up the street to the St. I was shown in the sick room. The Louis Red Front saloon, continers: young mother lay weeping upon the bed "'He's in there! Go and shoot him!

and the almost lifeless form of the prec-"Who might it be ma'am?" ious little one was being fondly nursed "My husband! He's a brute and a by an old woman, who said the child tyrant! He's just run me out doors at had just had another severe fit. I was the muzzle of a revolver! He's a big puzzled. It was my first case, and I red-faced fellow with a broken nose, readily recognized that my future repu- Go, and may Heaven be with you. tation depended on the recovery of the "Certingly, ma'am, certingly,' says child, but what to do for it I knew no I, and I makes a bee line for the Red more than a ten-year-old boy. Finally Front. I made up my mind, prepared some simple dose and told the parents the child would have no more spasms, which of course was guess work. This did not satisfy them. I could see in their faces my cheek, as this 'ere scar makes affithat they lacked c nfidence, but I was davy. I was whirled around and sent firm. My word was out, and so I stood to it and left. The father followed me to the door and said he wanted me to to the door and said he wanted me to come around the next day and meet his meat. That 'ere woman's appeal to old family physician, as he thought I Heaven was answered." was two young, and the child needed

"Kill him at once?" medical attention from a more expe-

"As dead as this 'ere curbstun! He rienced practitioner. I, of course, agreed, but at the same time felt that never kicked around or mussed up the saloon a bit. The injoored wife climbed my reputation was forever gone if the old over him and took possession, the Corloctor should come and tell them the onor came to conduct the funeral, and a child was really sick. I went home, chap with a lot of sticking plaster fixed but could not sleep, and as soon as breakfast was over I hurried over to see up my hurt and said Custer's great need was a dozen Romans like myself."-N. my patient. The father met me at the Y. Sun. door. He looked cheerful and gave me

THE AMENDE HONORABLE. How a Railroad Hog Was Conquered by

Professional Courtesy.

was made. The parents praised me as A few days ago, on the Grand Rapids the best baby-doctor known, and from train, a passenger got on at a small stathat time on I enjoyed a splendid praction and walked through the coaches tice among the little ones. The news of without being able to find a seat. He my wonderful case spread for miles finally halted before a man who occuaround, and two days afterwards I was pied a whole seat and seemed bound to called to see another child, some twelve miles distant. The child had been sick keep it. He was not invited to sit down. for several weeks and under the treat-On the contrary, the occupant of the seat assumed a more frigid attitude. ment of an old white-haired practitioner. The father of this child informed me. "Sir," finally exclaimed the indig-

while en route to his house, that I was nant stranger from the small station, called in because he had heard of the "you are an infernal hog!" "What's that? What do you call wonderful cure effected in the case of

me?"

An infernal hog, sir!"

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-The first Presbyterian general as-sembly met at Philadelphia in 1789.

-No less than 18,061 young women are attending the several colleges in this country.

-Forty-one thousand copies of the Scriptures in the Turkish language have en distributed among the Musselmans.

-President Eliot, of Harvard University, has quietly nipped in the bud the plan to revive the game of football at that institution.

-The whole number of communicants in the Presbyterian Church in 1875-76 was 535,210; in 1884-85, 644,-025-a net increase of 108,815, or 201 per cent. in ten years.

-There is reported to be one man in the Freshman class at Yale who is the eldest of nine brothers, all of whom intend to go through that college.

-A new technical school has been established in Springfield Mass.-the first of its kind in the country, or, indeed, in the world. It is a "School of Christian Workers."-Boston Journal.

-Canon Farrar, in a lecture delivered at Johns Hopkins University, put himself in line with those who protest against making the study of ancient languages the chief business of college life.

-Chorus choirs of male voices have become the fashionable church music in New York. There are six or seven congregations which will begin this fall their first experience in male choirs. and the chorus of boys' voices is increasing in popularity .- N. Y. Tribune.

--A "professor of walking" is said to be a Canadian institution which might be imported with advantage to our young ladies' seminaries. The professor takes young ladies out on long tramps and compels them to adopt a free, swinging gait, and carry their shoulders properly.-Chicago Times.

-One Presbyterian Church, in Jordan Springs, Kan., has only one member. He is an elder, and the church is reported as giving \$1 to the Home Mison cause, \$1 to the relief fund for aged ministers, and 55 cents to the expenses of the Assembly. The pulpit is vacant. Another church, in New York, has only one member, but twenty Sunday-school children are reported .- St. Paul Press.

-The Woman's Missionary Society in Dakota cut the knot, deciding to have but one missionary society, with the same set of officers, but with a variety of functions. One day it is a foreign missionary society, another day it is a home missionary organization; the same, only for the time facing another way .- N. Y. Examiner.

-Rev. Dr. C. R. Hale, Secretary of the Joint Commission of the General Convention on Ecclesiastical Relations, has paid a visit to Norway and Sweden, carrying with him, beside his own credentials, letters from Lambeth and from the Anglo-Continental Society. One of his chief objects was to induce the making of more adequate provision for the religious needs of emigrants to the United States.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Troubles spring from idleness, and grievous toils from needless ease.

-The railroad engineer who ran into Jumbo's trunk is the champion bag-gage-smasher of the age.

-Good children are the hardest crop to raise: it takes a kind home and two steady heads. -N. Y. Independent.

ost-office and Post Roads, and was both in the Committee and in Mr. Niles's office, the advocate of the reforms above alluded to. In the Twenty-seventh Congress he crowded his series of reforms y inaugurating a movement for reducing the rates of postage to ten and five cents. The House passed the bill but the Senate did not reach it, and it failed of becoming a law until the following wear. Mr. Briggs had passed mean while from Washingthn to Boston, and Mr. Shaw was full of admiration for his friend, whose seven years as Governor of Massachusetts were good years for the Bay State.

Mr. Johnson came into his office, accompanied by the printer of the new stamps, a few minutes after Mr. Shaw had arrived on that August morning. Sheets of stamps were laid before the Postmaster-General, who, after receipting for them, handed them to his visitor to inspect. Mr. Shaw returned them after a hasty glance, and then, drawing out his wallet, he counted out 15 cents, with which he purchased two of the stamps-the first two ever issued. The 5-cent stamp he kept as a curiosity, and the 10-cent stamp he presented to Governor Briggs as an appropriate gift.

The two denominations of stamps remained in use four years. In July, 1851, appeared a new series 1 and 3 cents, and soon after a subsequent issue of the additional denominations of 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents. In 1861 this series was called in by Montgomery Blair, Lin-coln's Postmaster-General, and a new series issued. July 1, 1863, the first 2-cent stamp appeared, and was to accommo-date local postage. A pril 1,1865,newspa-per stamps of 5, 10 and 25 cents were is-sued, but fell into early disuse. In March, 1869, J. A. J. Creswell, Grant's Postmaster-General, brought out a new series, but they did not come into favor, and after two months were superseded by a series of the denominations of 1, 2, , 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 and 90 cents. In 1873 the repeal of the franking privilege made necessary the departmental stamps of special design. These are as follows: Executive, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cents; State, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, and \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20; Treasury, War and Navy, each, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. and Interior, Justice, and Postoffice each, the same excepting the 9-cent stamp. Since December 11, 1875, prepayment stamps for newspapers and periodicals from publication office have been issued. The denominations are 2,

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 90 cents, and \$1.92, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24. \$36. \$48 and \$60.

The aggregate issue of postage str aps in 1884 was 1,459,766,560; 10 newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,439,398, and of official stamps, 3,389,-

9

440. The idea of stamped envelopes was also the thought of a Connecticut man. Eleven yerrs after John M. Niles the

-The Japanese are among the politest people in the world. Here is an illustration: A Japanese gentleman called on a Washington lady. He was asked to remain till lunch time, and consented. They wanted him to go, but didn't know how to get rid of him. He lingered till midnight, when, with laborate, almost abject apologies for eaving, he took his departure. Next day, while the hostess was telling her friends how horribly she had been bored, her visitor was deploring her cruelty in not earlier in the day intimating to him that he might depart, Japanese etiquette requiring such signal of permission before he could go.-Washington Star.

-Some time ago, Joseph Arnold, a bank cashier, died and left the town of Derby, Ct., thi ty shares of the stock of his bank. Attached to the gift was the condition that the town was not to touch the money until it amounted to \$5,000,. 000. At the time of Mr. Arnold's death the shares were worth \$5,000. Local mathematicians calculated that it would take 200 years for the money to accumulate to the amount of \$5,000,000. It was too long to wait, and a town meeting has voted to give up all claims to the money, which now reverts to Cashier Arnold's beirs-at-law. - Hartford Post.

Mr. S—'s baby. This rather unnerved me, for he told me that Dr. —, from an adjoining town, whom I knew to be an eminent physician, had failed to benefit the little one. As soon as I saw the patient, I at once detected that the angel of death was hovering near, and all earthly power would be of no avail; but still I did not at once inform the parents. They had confidence in me, and I disliked to dispel their good opinion, so I set about to prescribe for the patient, but before I had taken out my medicine the baby was attacked with a severe spasm, and its little soul took its flight to another and a better world. So you can readily see how my reputation was again saved by a spasm. Had the child lingered along and died, which it surely would have done in a day or so, they would have said I did not treat it properly. "This," continued the ex-doctor, "is

I went in the little fellow was as bright

simply told you to show some of the difficulties met with by young doctors when they first start out. A young professional man has a poor chance at best

in this uncharitable world. The incidents just related were providential epochs in my career, and ever afterward had a lucrative practice, until a failure of health caused me to seek a more congenial field of labor. -- Nashville Banner.

-The Congregationalist records a case which is truly remarkable. It says: "A little girl happened in a neighbor's house one morning at the time of family prayers. She was asked to stay, and accepting the invitation, remained an interested participant in the proceedings. When they all rose from kneeling she startled the company with the exclamation: 'I like this game first-rate. What is the name of it?' All this is said to have occurred under the shadow of Hope Church.'

-The recent census in Massachusetts shows that out of about 350 towns 150 lose in population. The gains are in manufacturing centers, the marked losses in the agricultural districts, and certain compensatory gains in towns which would be expected to lose are due to their being convenient homes for

those whose business is in the cities. Nantucket threatens to becoms depopulated in time. The population of the Island has fallen from 8,064 in 1855 to 3,143 in 1885.—Boston Journal.

-Spanish sailors are the most superstitious of the lot. One of their pet omens is that a ship whose decks are wet the first day out will have fine weather the rest of the voyage. For that reason they often leave their moorings in a storm.

-A passenger on an English steamer was recently discovered with a magnetic umbrella in his possession. It deflected

"You do! you do! Why, sir, I'll knock the top of your idiotic head clear across Eaton County!"

"You can't do it!"

"Yes, I can!" Both men were on their feet in the aisle and ready to spill gore when the conductor came in and shouted to the

one who had been called a hog: "Hold on Doctor—what is it?" "Doctor?" queried the man from the

small station, "are you a doctor?" "Yes, sir." "Why, so am I!"

"Good gracious, is that true!"

They exchanged cards.

They shook hands.

"Why, of course you can have halt my seat—all of it—the whole car!" "Oh, no, no, Doctor! I wouldn't disturb you for the world!"

"But, Doctor, I insist!" "Well, Doctor, if you insist, why I'll

be glad to sit with you.' "Of course, Doctor."

And the doctors sat down together in one seat, and were so soft and tender and loving that tears sprung to the eve of every passenger. - Detroit Free Press.

A Mysterious Joke.

A joke is a mystery to some people. In a certain court in this State, on a of heathenism at Springfield, Mass., time, the proceedings were delayed by the failure of a witness named Sarah Mony to arrive. After waiting a long of a sterling old farmer. "Squire," said time for Sarah the court concluded to wait no longer, and, wishing to crack his little joke, remarked: "This court will adjourn without Sarah-Mony. Everybody laughed, except one man, who sot in solemn meditation for five minutes, and then burst into a hearty guffaw, exclaiming: "I see it! I see it! When he went home he tried to tell the joke to his wife. "There was a witness named Marah Mony who didn't come, said he, "and so the court said: 'We'll

adjourn without Mary Mony." "I don's see any point to that," said his wife. "I know it," said he. "I didn't at first; but you will in about five minutes."-Boston Transcript.

-Justice always falls on somebody in China. A barber in Hankow threatened his assistant with prosecution on the charge of stealing twenty-seven cents, whereupon the accused man took opium. An official investigation was ordered, but the barber bought up the mandarin, who acquitted him, but, as it was necessary to make an example of somebody, ordered the policeman in whose beat the barber lived to be fined and severely whipped.

-"Dodge Brothers & Pray" is the

name of a San Francisco firm. In a land where there are so many parthquakes and drunken miners on a bender umbrella in his possession. It deflected their sign really looks very appropriate the compass and did other astonishing to a stranger.—Somerville Journal.

-Personal-Dear Ned, come back; all is forgotten. Pa kicked the wrong man, and didn't know it was you. Come immediately-May.

-The man, who is always ready to condemn the mother-in-law, should not forget that she had a mother-in-law once herself.

-"Willis's best poems were written in his boarding-house." Another proof that a person can write best when his stomach is empty.-K. nlucky State Journal.

-A beautiful new song is called "The Lone One on the Shore." We never knew till now how romantic a solitary clam could be made to appear .- Barber's Gazette.

-A new comedy is called "The Girl with a Tin Heart." Nearly all the girls have a tin heart when a young man comes around with soft solder.-Louisville Courjer-Journal.

The poor dude:

The melancholy days have come, With chirp of fireside cricket; The dude, in lieu of overcoat, Is forced to wear the ticket. Merchant Traveler.

-In some instances jealousy is a sign of love, but it is more frequently proof of overwhelming egotism. In some cases jealousy is proof of no love of any kind, but is merely indicative of a bad disposition .- Albany Journal.

-"Why don't you hold up your head as I do?" asked an aristocratic lawyer the farmer, "look at that field of grain. You see that all the valuable heads are bowed down, while those that have nothing in them stand upright."

-- Don't forget to smile! Even a grin discounts a long face in the world's eye. Smile in adversity, dark days; when your wit's ends are warped out of all hape and your nerves exhausted, make at least a showing. Get the best foot in the lead, and then-smile. That cheerful smile will secure more aid for you from others than a whining voice and wry face could ever hope for.-N. Y. Exammer.

Arithmetical Proficiency.

"I see Taffey has gone into the grocery business. Does he know anything about it?"

"About as much as Joe Gibbs does about arithmetic-just about." "Well, I reckon he'll get along then,

for Gibbs knows a good deal about arithmetic."

"I didn't suppose he knew a thing about it."

"He does, though." "What does he know ?"

"He knows that if he takes the whole thing there is no remainder. That's the rule he goes by whenever he finds any-thing laying around loose that he can lift."--Lige Brown, in Chicago Leader.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

NIHIL LONGE DEO.

It is the natural impulse of mankind To long to lay their dead by kindred elay, Near the familiar scenes of every day— The daisied meadows, the oft-trodden way, The bomes and haunts that were so dear, so kind.

He felt the common need-that sad eyed saint Who watched his mother die by Osta's sea-And, as the last faint breathing grew more faint,

Opened his stern lips for the one complaint: " "Oh! might thy grave at home in Carthage

At home! where we can deck each grassy bed, Can watch their rest and say: "They are not far:" Can hay sweet roses by the buried head And dream that beauty, bloom and perfume

A certain grateful effluence where they are.

And yet, t'me fleets: we falter and grow old; And, one by one, the road mysterious We, too, must take, where he the shadows cold.

cold, And none be left to dress and tend the mold So precous and significant to us,

Each century sweeps clean the loves and hates Of all its predecessor centuries; And the worn records, the old carven dates, Are nothing to the new time which creates Its own emotions, its own memories.

But what are far or near or less or more To those who trust 'thy faithfulness, O, God? Safely they lay them down on foreign shore As did Monica, or mid widest rear Of ocean waves, as 'neath faithliar sod.

We must forsake; but Thou forsakest not; The tasks our hands let fall, Thy hands up-bear;

benz: Nothing is far from Three; no loneliest spot, No grain of Christian dust shall be forgot, Or in the Resurrection lose its share.

Thy angels dug the grave of Moses deep; And no man knoweth his sepulcher to-day; And the same guardian care shall watch and keep The distant graves of those beloved who sleep In Christ, and make them fair and safe alway.

alway. -Susan Coolidge, in N. Y. Independent.

RAISING BEETS.

How Asa Aimwell Secured the Money for a New Church.

I was over to Smartsville the other day and I heard a story there that is good enough to tell. The place is prosterian church is old-fashioned and shabby. They all wanted a new one, but they did not see how they could raise the money. After talking the matter over for months a meeting was called; a plan and estimates were presented, and then the main question came up, How shall we secure the \$10,-000? Of course, a subscription paper must be circulated. But in addition to this it was suggested that there should be a fair, several concerts and festivals. a course of lectures and finally a loan and mortgage. Pending the discussion Asa Aimwell, who is an excellent business man, but somewhat eccentric, rose and said that he wanted to tell a story. It was an old one, but he asked them to listen to it for the sake of the application. "Mark Twain was once invited to

take charge of an agricultural paper during the absence of the editor. A subscriber wrote asking for information as to the best way of raising beets. Mark promptly replied in the paper that his way of raising beets, and he thought it the easiest and the best way, was to take hold of the tops and pull. The subscriber was indignant, and so was the editor when he returned. But Mark was right after all. To raise, is to lift up. It does not mean the maka seed, but only its elevation. It is now "Bighteous art Thou, O Lord." October. Many of you have fields full of beets. If I should drive up in my wagon, and say to you: 'Neighbor, I want to raise a load of beets,' wouldn't you reply: 'Well, come and pull them?' Now that is the case here. You not Now that is the case here. Found of ence, philosophy, theology, or criticish, only have plenty of beets, but plenty of is that it is geocentric. It starts with money. If any of you wants a new plano, a new carpet, or anything else the consciousness, with any for your own comfort or that of your postulate, in fact, rather than with God. for your own comfort or that of your family, you don't ask, how shall I get even luxury. We can do it and not be any poorer for it. We don't need fairs and festivals and such kinds of genteel begging in order to raise this money. All we need is just to do as we do in other cases-put our hands into our pockets and pull. "And now," he continued, "I will

there are some places in which churches are needed where there are not many beets to be pulled. To such places we

ought to send wagon loads from the places where beets are plenty. The rich must help the poor as we do through our Board of Church Erection. But I repeat and emphasize the suggestion that in most cases the best way to raise money for a church is for the well-to-do people who are interested in it to put their hands into their pockets and pull. terior.

A RIGHT BEGINNING.

The Great Difference Between Starting from the Center and from the Circumference.

Every man who thinks at all must feel at times unutterably perplexed in the presence of the problems that surround human life. Its innumerable contradictions and tragical inequalities, its revelations as well as its hidings of Divine purposes, its present capacities and its future possibilities, invite attemps to justify the ways of God to "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" It is inevitable, and desirable, that men should think and investigate in respect to these and a thousand other shadowy forms that lift their strange and questioning faces out of the unknown for us to scrutinize. Science is born of doubt; a doubt that is not satisfied to remain nebulous, but seeks to crystalize itself into knowledge. In all these questionings and doubts it makes a great difference in the outcome what the starting-point is. It is difficult to find the center when groping from the circumference; it is impossible to miss the circumference when starting from the center. Men begin with the world to explain God, instead of beginning with God to explain the world. They are like the old astronomers who

the planets by reckoning from the earth as a center; there came to them only this earth, that seemed so great be-cause so near, was relegated to its comparative insignificance, and men began versal harmony.

So the moral and spiritual universe may be approached from geocentric or reason the case with Thee of Thy judgments." In all his reasonings and questionings he held fast to the primary trath. He started from that. Whatever appearances might be, contradictory or confounding, he was not lost,

he did not drift on a sea of doubt, the sport of every wind and tide. His soul was anchored to the Eternal Rock. No hideous appearances of injustice, of Divine indifference to oppression, cru-elty and wrong, could drag him away. His questions might remain unanswered, but still he could fall back on

INCH AND OUNCE.

Origin of the Terms and Their Application in Past Centuries

As the Jews had a mystical reverence for seven, and the ancient Welsh and Celts for three, and the Greeks a perfect philosophy constructed out of the harmonies of all sorts of numbers, so the Romans fell back upon a scale of, or, more properly, a scale with a base -Obediah Oldschool. in Chicago In- of, six. Accordingly, as they divided the pound into twelve uncise, so they also divided the foot, which was the standard of linear measure, into twelve sections, and called these sections uncize, too. But how did they get the inch originally? Rather, how did they get at the pound? for that, and not the inch, is the unit. There seems to be no precise information. They would divide any unit into twelfths, and a prevailing notion was at one time that the linear uncia was really the original, and was then transferred as a name to a weight. This, though plausible, is hardly the case. Sometimes, especially in old-fashioned books, written at a time when philology was not what it men by finding solutions on which mind is now, it was the fashion to derive the and heart may rest. These problems uncia from the same word in the are as old as the dawn of thought. Greek, because after the revival of letters in Europe the admiration of the Greek became so great that whenever similar words were found in it and some other language, it was always said that other language borrowed them from the Greek. This is very far from being always so; and in the present instance the very reverse appears to have occurred. The ounce is liter-ally the twelfth; and thus we see at once the sense of speaking of an ounce of land and an inch of milk, just as of an inch of a man's will, or an inch of interest for money on loan. It was always the twelfth of a unit-twelfth of an hour; twelfth of a jugerum, that half-acre which the two oxen plowed in a day; twelfth of a sextarius, or equivalent to our pint: twelfth of the entire hereditas; twelfth of the principerous and ambitious, but its Presby- tried to account for the movements of pal lent on hire when it was money as usury-i. e., over eight per cent. is accordingly as much of a mistake gleams of order in a universe of inex- to say that the primary meaning of tricable confusion. It was only when the word is a linear, which is to say that it comes straight from the Greek into the Latin, and thence on to us. The riddle is plain enough when we get to reckon with the sun as a center, that to the true origin of the word-a everything fell into absolute and uni-twelfth. Once, indeed, it used to be said that the true origin was that the word meant a thumb breadth, because its equivalent pollex in linear measure was heliocentric starting-points, and the re- often used in its place. But this is not sult will be respectively confusion and the case. Some of the old Latins them-unrest, or harmony and rest; rest, selves thought it meant literally the even if insoluble problems still remain; unit; but even this will not hold beside rest, because the finite soul rests on the proper signification of the twelfth. the Infinite Center in Whom is the solu-tion of every mystery. This was the position of the ancient prophet when divided by twelfths, by halfs, by thirds, be exclaimed: "Righteous art Thou, O by fourths and by sixths. And here, Lard, when I plead with Thee; yet let me again. we see what a convenient base a system of tweltths is for division compared with a system of tenths, which could only be divided evenly in two ways—by two and five. For seven ounces they used the literal seven twelfths; for eight ounces they said two parts, i. e., two thirds; for nine, wanting a fourth, which with us reads like a roundabout way of expressing three quarters; for ten, wanting a sixth; for eleven, wanting a twelfth.-London Standard. -A Southside couple stood before a

Court street jeweler's the other evening, when the young lady remarked: "Gawgie, don't you think there is

" DROPPED DEAD." The Fate That Overcame "Little Mac" and

Five Other Governors. Apropos of the sudden death of General

George B. McClellan, we note that the New York Sun points out the singular fact that Governor .DeWitt Clinton, Governor Silas Wright, Governor William L. Marcy, Governor and Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church, and Governor R. E. Fen-ton, all of New York State, dropped dead of heart disease, and under quite identical circumstances—each of them dying while reading a letter except Marcy, who was pe-weing Coversis poams!

reading a tetter except Marcy, who was pe-rusing Cowper's poems! Hold your hand against the ribs on your left side, front,—the regular, steady beat-ing of the great "force pump" of the sys-tem, run by an unknown and mysterious Engineer, is awful in its impressiveness! Few persons like to count their own pulse-beats, and fewer persons still enjoy marking: tha "thub—thub?" of their own marking the "thub-thub" of their ow

heart. ""What if it should skip a beat!"

"What if it should skip a beat!" As a matter of fact the heart is the least susceptible to primary disease of any of our vital organs. It is, however, very much injured by certain long-continued congestions of the vital organs, like the kidneys, liver and stomach. Moreover, blood filled with uric acid produces a rheumatic tendency, and is very injurious to healthful heart action—it often proves fatal, and, of course, the uric acid comes from impaired kidney action. Roberts, the great English authority, says that heart disease is chiefly secondary to some more fatal malady in the blood or other vital organs. That is, it is not the original source of the fatal malady. The work of the heart is to force blood into every part of the system. If the organs are sound it is an easy task. If they are at all diseased, it is a very, very hard task. Take as an illustration: The kidneys are very subject to congestion and yet, being deficient in the nerves of

hard task. Take as an illustration: The kidneys are very subject to congestion and yet, being deficient in the nerves of sensation, this congested condition is not indicated by pain. It may exist for years, unknown even to physicians, and if it does not result in complete destruction of the kidneys, the extra work which is forced upon the heart weakens it every year, and -a "mysterious" sudden death claims another victim! "This is the true history of "heart/disease," -so called, which in reality is chiefly a secondary effect of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and indicates the universal need of that renowned specific, Warner's safe cure.

kidneys, and indicates the universal need of that renowned specific, Warner's safe cure. B. F. Larrabee, Esq., of Boston, who was by it so wonderfully cured of Bright's disease, in 1879, says that with its disap-pearance went the distressing heart dis-order, which he then discovered was only secondary to the renal trouble. There is a general impression that the medical profession is not at fault if it frankly admits that heart disease is the cause of death. In other words, a cure of heart disease is not expected of them! There may be no help for a broken-down, worn out, apoplectic heart, but there is a help for the kidney disorder which in most cases is responsible for the heart trouble, and if its use put money and fame into the treasury of the profession instead of into the hands of an indepen-dent investigator, every graduated doctor in the world would exclaim of it, as one, nobler and less prejudiced than his fellows, once exclaimed: "It is a God-send to hu-manity!"

What therefore must be the public esti-matic of that bigotry and want of frank-ness which forbids in such cases (because forsooth it is a proprietary article), the use of the one effective remedial agency of the

of the one effective remedial agency of the age? "Heart disease," indeed! Why not call such things by their right names? Why not? "Dead without a moment's warning." This likewise is an untruth! Warnings are given by the thousand. Physicians are "not surprised." They "expected it!" They know what the end will be, but the victim?--"oh no, he mustn?t be told, you know, it would only frighten him, for there is no help, you know, for it!" "The fate that attended "Little Mac" and the five governors is not a royal and ex-clusive one--it threatens every one who fails to heed the warnings of nature as set forth above.

forth above.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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Toung Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOL-TAIO BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLLANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vital-ity and all kindred troubles. Also for theu-matism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many oth-er diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk in-curred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

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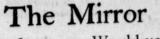
M. W. DUNHAM Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$8,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-corded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only stud Book ever published in that country. EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.



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A New Man. CATARRH For twenty years have suffered from c CREAM BALMA Ely's Cream Balm of



is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

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CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Ex-4 P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

PADE

Lorillard's Climax Plug

bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard' Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard'

make you a proposition. I know that we can get every dollar that is needed for the new church here to-night, provided each of you will give what he knows that he ought to and can afford to. So if you will subscribe conscien-tiously I will take the amount subscribed, and pay the rest myself."

The proposition was accepted. Mr. Aimwell took his place at the table, and one after another came forward and pledged the amount he was willing to give. The pledges were footed up and result was less than \$8,000. Some the of the people thought that Asa was caught in his own trap. But no. He arose and said: "Friends, you remamber my proposition. If you subscribed conscientiously, and the amount was less than \$10,000 I was to make up that sum. But some of you know very well that you have not subscribed conscientiously. I don't want to call out names, but if I did everybody would say that not a few of you shirked your full duty. So for your own sakes I will give you another opportunity. Additional pledges will now be in order." The additional pledges came so that, in a few minutes, the full amount was raised. When it was done everybody was delighted. They said one to another: "How much better this is than to be running all over town with subscription papers, and having nalf a dozen committees to get up all sorts of entertainments that cost more than they come to."

Now, if any congregation wants to build a new house of worship, or to do anything else that ought to be done, things; let them take hold and pull. One long pull, strong pull and pull altogether will generally secure whatever is needed. In the most of our American towns and villages there is financial ability enough to meet every demand of public interest and benevol nce. entiously.

Problems in philosophy, in physical science, in Biblical criticism, in theology, in eschatology, are pressing harder than ever for solution. The radical defect of much that calls itself science, philosophy, theology, or criticism, Consequently it loses itself in inextriit? but you put your hands into your cable contradictions. He, on the con-pockets and pull out the cash and pay trary, who makes the God of revelation for it. There is plenty of money here his primary postulate may not be able to build a new church. We can do it to refute all errors, to resolve all conhis primary postulate may not be able without giving up a single comfort or tradictions, to harmonize all discords, but he will be kept from hopeless wanderings, for he holds a thread that will lead him back from all dark questionings into serene sunlight and joy .- N. Y. Examiner.

WISE SAYINGS.

-It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of. -Swift.

-I have lived to know that the secret of happiness is never to allow your energies to stagnate. -- Adam Clarke.

-Faith and obedience are bound up in the same bundle. He that obeys God trusts God; and he that trusts God obeys God. He that is without faith is without work; and he that is without works is without faith. - Spurgeon.

-If thou art faithful, theu mayest be mocked by some, but thou wilt be reverenced by more; yea, they that wag their heads at thee carry that in their conscience which will make them fear thee. They are flattering preachers that become base before the people. (Mal. 2:9). At any rate it is not w se to provoke the Juage by flattering the prisoner. -- Gurnall.

-No legal device can emancipate the owner of money from the essential obligation which God has placed upon him to use it wisely, beneficently, helpfally. He can not "buy into a corpora-tion," as the phrase is, and then be respensible merely for the use of his divideads. He is responsible for everything that is done with his money; and if the soulless corporation oppress the hireling or withhold from the laborer his wages, let him know that his soul shall answer for it at the bar of God.-Bishop Harris.

-This is not the age of the decadence of Christianity, and 1: is amazing that and that it requires money to do, let even an Ingersoll can entertain the no-them try Mark Twain's way of raising tion that the nails are being driven into tion that the nails are being driven into the coffin, at a time when intense activity in missionary work at home and abroad exceeds anything ever known before in the world. Steadily for the past ten years this activity has been increasing in this country. All over the land mutiply organizations of practical But we have fallen into the habit of workers; society after society is organmeeting such demands in a round-about ized for some special and definite purway rather than directly and consci- pose, or for the general purpose of I ought to add in conclusion that strengthenin, mutual faith and fervor.

something perfectly lovely about those clocks?" "What do you admire so much about them?" he asked. "Why. don't you see they-they name the The future will tell if Gawgie day. tumbled. -Burlington Hawkeye.

Cause for Rejoicing.

CINCINNATI.-The Times Star says: "A remarkable discovery made last winter is attracting wide-spread interest. As it invisit volves a most important question-that of public health-it is being discussed by eminent physicians and public men. It is shown conclusively that throat and lung troubles can be cured without resorting to the use of morphia or opium-especially dangerous in the case of children as ar resting development, and poisoning the system. The Governor of Maryland and all the officials of that State endorse the remedy; the State chemist of Delaware pronounces it the purest and most effective, and hospitals and charitable institutions in Philadelphia and other cities use it with remarkable results. The remedy, which is only twenty-five cents a bottle, is

Red Star Cough Cure. It is purely vegetable; it contains no poison or narcotics, and is a positive cure.

THE bee, after all, works only three hours a day. He is a great deal like many other buzzers. There is a deal of cell about his labor.—N. Y. Independent. out investing a cent."-Texas Siftings.

"WHAT is the matter with the baby?" asked a lady of a little girl, whose baby brother she had understood to be alling. "Oh, nothin' much," was the answer. "He's only hatchin' teeth."—Harper's Ba-

[•] FOND mother—Are you better, my dear? Little Effle—I dunno. Is the jelly all gone? "Yes." "Well, I guess. then, I'm well enough to get up."—Golden Days.

"WILL you miss me when I'm gone?" sang Alfonso in the parlor. "No!" fiend-ishly whispered the old man to himself around the corner of the house; "and I'll try not to miss you when your going," he added as he cocked his gun.-Tid-Bits.

zar.

OF course we do not wish to preven ladies calling upon us, but will merely mention the fact that there are mice in our editorial rooms.-Lowell Citizen.

THE chorister whe was tossed over the fence by a bull was wiking to concede that for once he got the wrong pitch .- Yonkers Gazette.

S'H.; forest foliage resembles the drunkard's nose, inasmuch as it grows very red before the fall.—Boston Post.

A FOREMAN of a printing office has one qualification for a character actor—he usually "makes up" well.—Hartford Sun-day Journal. latest to rise. -Albany Argus.

* * Stricture of the urethra in its worst forms, speedily cured by our new and improved methods. Pamphlets, ref-A PAWNBROKER would make a poor pitcher, as any good umpire would call three balls on him to start with.—St. Paul Herald.

erences and terms, two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk always pick it up. You are lia-ble to arrest if you try to pass it.—Detroit Post. THE best kind Inn-experienced. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE THE best kind of servants for hotels-

MANY men seek the truth; but they don't seem to give it away when they find it.-Lowell Citizen.

Plan by Which a Banker Was to Save Eighteen Dollars,

has so effectually cured my headache that I fee altogether a new man I have recommended in A genteel, but somewhat shabbily dressed man, called at the office of an dressed man, called at the office of an to many with like good Austin banker, to whom he had previ-D.B.S., Rochester, Ind. ously addressed a note.

"You say you wish to talk with me about an arrangement by which I can make money?" asked the banker. "Yes, sir, that is the object of my

"Well, proceed."

"I take it that you are a public-spirited man, and charitably disposed?"

"Yes, moderately so." "Well, I intend to commit suicide and leave my family utterly destitute. Of course, a collection will be taken up for my suffering family, and you

> mission. By this arrangement you Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. make eighteen dollars off-hand, with-THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y. CURE FITS!

Brown's Little Joke.

Brown's Little Joke. "Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visite-for and for between Unterest foreme revealed for between. Internal forers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnat., O., sends this endorse ment: "I have prescribed DE. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS in a great numballs and FOR THE LUNGS in a great num given up by several physicians. The patient had cold night sweats, hectlo fever, harssing coughs, etc He commenced immediately to get better, and was goon restored to his usual health. DR. WM. HALL'S HALSAM FOR THE LUNGS is the most valuable expectorant for breaking up coughs and colds." An Omaha man advertises for a buggy horse. What strange tastes some people have.—*Chicago Mail.*

\$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Ca-tarrh Remedy for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of \$500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietore have renewed this offer. All the druggists TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORD To HATE HEALTH THE LIVER RUST BE KEPT IN ORDER. sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances ad-vised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "1 can not be cured." You get \$500 in case of failure.

THE flower of the family is often the

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions

THE immediate delivery system-Your money or your life.-Boston Courier.



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or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to curo the worst cases Eccuse others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infailible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. 4ddress Dr. H. G. BOOT, 185 Pearl St., New York.

THE DOCTOR'S EXDORSEMENT.

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling

lotion. Mustang Liniment.



GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

Nebraska has a law authorizing counties in the State to pay \$35 to insure old sol-diers a decent burial where the family is anable to do so.

General McClellen was the last living commander of the Army of the Potomac McDowell and Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and Grant had previously crossed over the river, and now McClellan has joined them on the eternal camping ground.

• How did the boys ever get along before the Auxilliary Relief Corps was organized? We look back to the tables we used to spread for ourselves, and in contrasting them with those to which we are now invited, the above question is again enforced upon us. How did we get along?-Knight and Soldier.

General Burdett, in a late address, spoke most touchingly of the brave mothers and wives who remained at home and who went through four years of anxiety and pain so nobly and patriotically during the war. He thought they should all join the Woman's Relief Corps, and that every old soldier should become a member of the G. A. R.

Among the subscriptions to the Grant Monument Fund lately received in New York was one for \$1,630, through Drexel, Harges & Co., of Paris. The amount represented is from citizens of Paris, Hamburg and Amsterdam. There was also a subscription from the Exchange Bank, of Hastings, Ia., representing a dozen or more residents. The grand total is now over \$94.000.

Orin Wisel, living at Bross, Kingman County, Kan., is an old soldier who served three years in Captain Smith's Company, "H," First Wisconsin Cavalry. He enlisted in 1862, and while blacksmithing in the company was injured by an ugly mule so as to entitle him to a pension. He is anxious to see or hear from some one of his old regiment who knows him. He asks that posts make inquiry and inform him.

One of Salina's citizens is probably the oldest soldier in the United States. His name is William Gaines, and he lately removed from Wilson, Kan., to this city. He is now eighty-six years old, and for sixty-two years was a soldier in the United States service, being at the close of the service a Sergeant Major in the Ordinance Department. His military service commenced with the winter of 1812, enlisting as a drummer boy. However, he soon discarded the drum for the musket. He served in the Seminole, Black Hawk and other Indian wars, in the Mexican war and in the war of the rebellion .- Salina (Kan) Journal.

General Burdett, who was so much delighted with his Topeka trip, in conversation on that subject spoke again of the great and growing interest the people of Kansas are taking in all that pertains to the Union soldiery. During the reunion he had the pleasure of seeing a company of young ladies, who in imitation of their brothers, had organized themselves into a corps of "Daughters of Veterans." They were attired in a tasty uniform of red, white and blue-red skirts, white jackets and jaunty blue caps-and presented an appearance both novel and attractive.-Washington (D. C.) National Tribune.

STOCK ITEMS.

There are 22,000 Cattle Club Jersey cows and heifers in this country, and not over 10,000 cows on the island of Jersey. The place to get good Jerseys now is not Jersey, but the United States.

For warts on stock, I use meat fryings, and it has never failed. Make several applications every two or three days, and e and the w

ASPIRING TO STATEHOOD.

Montana Territory, Claiming a Population of 110,000, and Wonderful Agricultural and Mineral Resources, Wants to Join the Sisterhood of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12 .-Hon. Joseph K. Toole became Montana's Representative to Congress on the expiration of the term of Hon. Martin Ma-Missouri, Colonel Toole has resided in Montana since boyhood, and is familiar with the wants, as well as the wonderful resources of that growing territory. He has served with distinction as State's He has served with distinction as State's Attorney, member of the Legislature, Assembly, and of the Constitutional Con-vention of the Territory, and was chosen by the Democracy of Montana by a complimentary majority to represent her-in the Forty-ninth Congress. He said restorations of Montana by a drawing consid-

yesterday: "Montana is drawing consid-erable attention in the East as a Territory of great possibilities. The territory is enjoying the greatest prosperity, and has a most inviting future. Since the completion of the Northern Pacific and Utah Railroads our population has rapidly increased, and capital has been attracted to us. A million head of catile, 120,000 head of horses and 1,200,000 head of sheep are grazing u pon the nutritious grasses of that territory. Our mines are the most produc-tive of any in the country, and although that interest is in its infancy the mineral output for 1885 will approximate in value \$28,000,000. Our population is close on to 110,000. No census has been taken for a long time, but the vote at the last election showed 26,969 male citizens over the age of twenty-one years in the Our people are naturally Territory. Our people are naturally restive under a Territorial form of gov-ernment. It is restrictive of the larger rights, liberties and aspirations of citizenship. A large majority of our citizens favor an early admission as a State, and to that end have formulated and adopted at admirable Constitution, and appointed a committee of leading citizens to pres-

Congress. "TACOMA STYLE."

ent the same to the President and to

Prominent Citizens of Tacoma, Washington Territory, Under Arrest for Participa tion in the Chinese Ezpulsion Procee ings-Public Sympathy With Them.

VANCOUVER, W. T., November 11 .-Mayor Weisebach, Councilmen Hannah and Bacon, Probate Judge Wickersham, Managing Partner Epherson and Editor Lawson, of the Tacoma News, and Messrs. Nixon, Mills, Baxter, Pattricks, Forbes, Raiph, Stephens, Christie, Ander-son, Budlong McGill, Gelles, Cone, Van Schrab, Stimpson, Everett, Rodnezee, Nicatee and Fernandes, citizens of Tacoma arrived at this place yesterday under guard of the United States Marshal and four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry in a special train of five cars. The charge made against these gentlemen is conspiracy and insurrection against the United States, based on the expulsion of the Chinese from Tacoma. A hundred citizens crowded the depot and loudly cheered their departing friends; \$5,000 have been pledged for their defense, and half a dozen of the best counsel in Washington Territory have volunteered their services. Every man came over with a signed bail bond for \$10,000 prepared. The amount of property on the tax list represented by the arrested persons is over a quarter of a million dollars. At every station along the 150 miles of

At every station along the 150 miles of road, crowds were assembled, who cheered the party to the echo. Great preparations are being made at Tacoma to receive them on their return, which will probably be on Thursday. Tele-grams received here from various parts of the Pacific Coast, and letters received all unanimous that this is the inception of a general move of the white men on the coast, which will result in the speedy exputsion of the Mongolians. The term "Tacoma style" is being largely adopted.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

Benry Ward Beecher Addresses an Im-monse Audience at Control Music Hall, Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL, Nevember 13 .- The announcement that Henry Ward Beeches would speak at last evening's session of the National Free Trade Conference attracted an audience that packed the Central Music ginniss, on March 4th, 1885. Born in Hall to its fullest capacity. Previous to Mr. Beecher's appearance, David A Wells, President of the Free Trade League, delivered a lengthy argument, in which the audience was enlightened as to the benefits accruing from free trade and the general disadvantages of protection. When Mr. Wells finished Mr. Beecher was greeted with loud and continued applause. He began ty referring to the oft quoted conceit of the manufacturer that they alone were in a posi-tion to understand the intricacles of the tariff. question. He declared that he was in favor of no tariff at all. Though the best policy to follow was to place a direct tax upon the people to defray the expenses of the Gov-ernment, the innate selfishness of the peo-ple, born of their ignorance, would make the operation of such a policy impossible until the arrival of the millennium. Mr. Beecher, amid great applause and laughter, said that protection was the "jugglery of the devil," and that if politicians were the devil," and that if politicians were statesmen, protection would die a natural death in spite of the devil, but politicians were not statesmen, but were "vote mongers." Mr. Beecher spoke in most uncomplimentary language of the custom houses, and said he believed from personal observation that if there was such a thing as a profane oath, it could invariably be found in the courts and cus-zom houses. Quoting the Secretary of the National Labor Oganization the speaker said there were now in this country a million of laborers unemployed. After re-ferring to the rivalry among capitalists in developing and reaping the profits in newly. discovered industries, which resulted in inevitable over-production and the ultimate inevitable over-production and the ultimate taken as the average age of trees fit for effect of throwing laborers again out of ties, it would require 15,000,000 acres of work, he remarked that there was no tariff on men, and wondered if the protectionists were thinking of bettering the situation by placing a tariff on imported pauper labor. This was intensely amusing to the audience and its suppressed laughter increased to a roar when the speaker re-marked that this country was "a large ex-porter of religion." This country sent mil-lions of dollars to heathen countries to in-stil the principles of Christianity into the minds of unbaliagers while the article want minds of unbelievers, while the article went begging at home. This country was liber-al in exporting religion for the benefit of the heathen, but when those benighted individuals came to this country to be nearer to the fountain head of such teaching, they were met with stones and curses and only allowed to remain at the peril of their lives.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the opening of the afternoon session the committee on nominations reported and the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Presi-dent-David A. Wells. Vice-Presidents-Thomas Holland, of New York; Justice Clarke, of Iowa; M. M. Trumbull, of Illinois; W. P. Fishback, of Indiana; W. P. Wells, of Michigan; U. S. Harwood, of Nebraska; ex-Governor J. S. Phelps, of Mis-souri; B. A.Forman, of Louisiana; F.A. Dawson of South Carolina; W. M. Singerly, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor J. S. Robinson, of Kansas; J. S. Smith, of Ohio; H. L. Pierce, of Massachusetts; J. B. Sargent, of Pierce, of Massachusetts; J. B. Sargent, of Connecticut; Henry Watterson, of Ken-tucky; J. T. Stevens, of New Jersey; W. E. Jenkins, of Texas; J. T. Whiteman, of Ore-gon; W. Gibbons, of Delaware; Rowland Hayward, of Rhode Island, and B. B. Hurl-Hayward, of Rhode Island, and B. B. Hurl-but, of Minnesota. Executive Committee— T. G. Sherman, of New York; Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; A. W. Thomas, of Connecticut; H. B. Stabler, of New York; W. G. Brownlee, of Mich-igan; V. A. Healy, of New York; W. W. Witmer, of Iowa; Erskine H. Phelps, of Illinois M. D. Harter, of Ohio and W. G. Packbarn of Now Jersey Ohio, and W. G. Peckham, of New Jersey.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

Oliver

Their Destruction a Material for Serious Reflection. The agricultural, climatic and commercial importance of preserving the

country's forests was clearly brought out and emphasized at the meeting of the American Forestry Congress, held in Boston. The climatic changes induced by the destruction of our trees are already noticeable in the greater variability of the annual rainfall, the lengthened periods of drouth, and the increased power of floods and cloud bursts. These are sufficient to offer a warning voice against any further depredations, and to demand an immediate and systematic restoration of the nor-mal amount of forest vegetation. Several communications of interest were read by the President, the one from Dr. Wendell Holmes stating that he hoped the people would allow the country to retain "leaves enough to hide its nakedness, of which it is already becoming to be ashamed." Rev. N. H. Eggleston, of the Department of Agriculture, presented some suggestive facts in regard to the forests of the country domain, omitting Alaska, contain 1,856,-070,400 acres. Of this large territory, 440,990,000 acres are covered with forests, and 295,650,000 acres are devoted to agriculture, or about five acres to each inhabitant. The unimproved and waste lands, including fallow fields, amount to 1,115,430,400 acres. To traverse this domain 150,000 miles of railway are employed, which have required 396,000,000 ties for their construction. Supposing that these ties require renewal once in every six years, and that 10,000 miles of new road are built annually, if twenty-five years be standing timber to supply the annual demand for ties, or an area equal to that of Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. But with the increase of railroads, unless glass and steel and other materials for ties come into use, it must be re-membered that the timber area required that the timber area required for their supply is like-wise continually increasing. In other departments or other departments an even greater consumption of wood is taking place. The

annual supply of timber consumed as fuel alone amounts to 145,778,137 cords of wood and 74,000,000 bushels of charcoal, which would clear the forests from 30,000,000 acres, or an area equal to that of New York and North Carolina together. To this estimate must be added the purely wasteful consumption of timber in the great forest fires which are a recognized feature in the year's catastrophies. This would add 10,000,000 to the grand total, and possibly more. The timber cut for lumthough an immense drain, is comparatively small when the other statis-50,000,000 acres. These figures, taken in conjunction with our total forestry, furnish the material for very serious re-

ber.

flection. - Scientific American. SWITZERLAND.

How Public Funds Are Guarded in the Old Republic.

I was chatting the other night at the Hoffman House with E. P. Beauchamp, late Consul at St. Galle, Switzerland, when he told me of the manner in

VALUABLE TIMBERS.

Adequate Conseption of the Profit of Their Culture Not as General as It Should Be The time is approaching when the

culture of timber in America will become an exceedingly profitable industry, as it has been found in the Old World. There are circumstances in which natural wealth of many kinds is neglected because there is no present necessity for it, and in course of time, for want of use, and through this neg-lect, it is supposed to be of no value, simply because it has been neglected. It is precisely the case with regard to the common timber of America. We have supposed that pine only is it for building and finishing purposes, and all other timbers, both evergreen and are considered to be so wanting in durability as to be unfit for any purpose but firewood. But for inside framing and and their consumption. The National any place where it is kept dry, hemlock is more durable and stiffer and stronger than pine; spruce; when dried in 'a proper manner, is equally durable and is exceedingly elastic; chestnut has been known to remain perfectly sound in the roofs of old churches in Europe for seven hundred years, while oak is proverbially durable and strong. In localities where pine is scarce the poplar (the tulip tree and the magnolia acuminata) is thought to make finer siding and inside sheathing than pine, while chestnut, various oaks, the yellow and black birches, the maples, and some other hard woods make the most elegant finishing work, all the more de sirable because it needs no paint. Oak for frames and flooring is far stronger than any soft wood, and if used with the care required, and learned by experience, it is as amenable to management as any other timber whatever. We say nothing of the more ornamental woods, of which our black walnut, ash, white walnut, birches, cherry, bird'seve and curly maple, and some others are unsurpassed for beauty and color by any foreign timber.

Of timbers used in the arts, the soft poplars are in demand for paper stock; basswood is equally valuable for the same purpose, and is the best of all timber for making carriage bodies. Hickory supplies the toughest timber for spokes of wheels, dogwood furnishes the material for weavers' shuttles; black oak supplies staves through which molasses will not ponetrate; the great swamp oak also splits into staves for sugar hogsheads, and is valuable in building, for it is not absorbent of grease, has good veining, and is as dur-5,600,000 acres. Altogether, then, it appears that the forest area in America is subject to an annual decrease of or can not be turned to some useful purpose. And as the natural forest growth is removed from the yet uncleared land and trees are grown for profit, un-thought-of uses will yet be found for even the small growth which is now

despised as wholly worthless. There is no soil so poor or so cumbered with stone but it will grow some hardest and most beautifully veined woods; swamps will bear oaks, maples, which appropriations of public funds are guarded in that Republic. The other valuable timbers, while uplic

of which the surface has been denuded

of fertility, will bear the best varieties



THE GREAT

give it a little tin appear .- Cor. Ohio Farmer.

At the late public sale of Herefords at Riverview Park, Kansas City, nineteen bulls averaged \$204.15 and six cows averaged \$307.50. The general average on twenty-six head disposed of was \$227.75.

In using cold dips for the scab and other diseases of sheep, unless the dipping is done in a thorough manner the solution will not penetrate close compact wool and reach all the parasites on the skin, owing to the dirt and other matter in the wool.

The cattle industry in this country is growing into huge proportions. Thirty years ago, it is said, there was not more than one million of dollars invested in cattle ranches, and these were nearly all in Texas. Now it is estimated that this character of ranch industry amounts to over one hundred millions of dollars .-Texas Farm and Ranch.

The English thoroughbred horse Hermit Thas had a great career. He was purchased for 1,000 guineas (over \$5,000). He won \$65,775 in stakes. His services have been worth \$15,000 a year for 14 years in fees, aud his yearlings have brought \$139,550 for the last three years. It would be putting the figures too low to say that he has hitherto been worth at least \$400,000 to his owner, exclusive of bets.-Exchange.

The pork raised for family use may be much improved by keeping the hogs under conditions promotive of health. A good run in the pasture, with plenty of exercise, clean water, with corn at the finish, will produce pork fit for any one. Should the pigs necessarily be confined they should receive grass plentifully and the pens kept scrupulously clean. The pork will thus not only be of good quality, but free from many parasite diseases peculiar to the hog.

To destroy the virus of glanders or any other contagious disease mix one pound of sulphuric acid with one pail-full of water; be careful to avoid splashing of the acid. Drench all the woodwork, floors included, with the diluted acid: then wash the whole thoroughly with boiling water and dust it while wet with chloride of lime. Let the stable dry; then burn in it, in an iron pot, a few ounces of sulphur screwed in wisps of paper, and close the stable tightly to retain the fumes. When the vapors of sulphurous acid has disappeared it will be safe to use the stable .- N. Y. Times.

Farm Notes.

W. Osgood, of Long Branch, Johnson County, Neb., threshed 230 bushels of oats from three and three-fourths acres of ground. He claims to have beaten the record.

Mr. W. S. Adams, of Stafford County, Kan., raised this season, a large quantity of peanuts. The average yield was seventy-five bushels per acre, the averge price one dollar per bushel.

By sowing a bushel of salt to the acre, Fayette County (Mo.) farmer believes that he has succeded in keeping his average of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre maintained for years.

9

A YOUNG MURDERER.

A Cool Recital of How He Sent a Younger Companion to Death Because He Did Not Want Him With Him Any Longer,

TROY, N. Y., November 11 .- The testimony taken in the inquest relative to the

death of Frederick McAllister, the fivein a clay pit, where he remained for mittee should be the Chairman of the Executive Com-twenty hours until death relieved him tional Committee; that the members of the from suffering, shows that he was pushed into the pit by Edward Townsend, a boy aged twelve years. Townsead at the in-quest said he and McAllister stole out of the orphan asylum on election night, and went up a hill to watch the bon-fires.

"When we got up the hill," said Towns-end, "Freddie was crying and I didn't want him with me any longer, so I pushed him down the bank into the clay. ever, were made. It was finally adopted.

"Did he not cry to you to pull him out? asked the Coroacr. "Yes, he cried; but I went on," was

the answer given without any show of regret.

"Did you intend to push him down?" "Yes, sir; I didn't want him any longer?"

Townsend swore that he returned Thursday Columbus Dronerberg, aged twen-Wednesday and tried to cover up the ty-five, the son of a prominent wheelwright body of his young companion so that it could not be found.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Freddie McAllister came to his death on or about the 5th of November, 1885, from the effect of exposure. The jury recommended that the District Attorney investigate the case. At the conclusion of the inquest, the Coroner issued a warant for the arrest of Townsend, and the latter was taken to jail,

The Art Preservative.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 12 .- On December 11th and 12th a celebration will be held under the anspices of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of print-ing into the middle colonies of North America, to which will be invited from other cities representatives of all brauches of the craft.

A Long Flight.

Sr. Louis, Mo., November 12 .- A blast in Bambrick & Fruin's quarry on Cabanne avenue, between Manchester road and Chouteau avenue, sent a twelve-pound rock flying through the air at an angle of forty five degrees. It flew a few feet over the heads of a gang of men standing on the brow of the quarry, and after a grand flight landed on the rool of Max Tanner's glue factory on Sarpy avenue, which is 600 yards distant from the quarry, crashing through it and the floor beneath, and scaring the occupants nearly to death.

National Committee-R. R. Bowker, New National Committee—R. R. Bowker, New York; O. Woshes, Iowa; I. N. Stiles, Illi-nois; P. S. O'Rourke, Indiana; W. G. Brownlee, Michigan; J. Sterling Morton Nebraska; W. L. Underwood, Missouri; W. R. Whitaker, Louisiana; S. J. Perkins, Wisconsin; James D. Hancock, Pennsylva-nia; Knoch Harper, Kansas; W. Osborn, Ohio; P. J. Smalley, Mansas, W. Osboli, Ohio; P. J. Smalley, Minnesota; Joshua Quincy, Massachusetts; Sçcretary, R. R. Bowker, New York; Western Secretary, A. J. Philpott, Iowa; Central Secretary, Louis Holland, Indiaca; Treasurer, George F. Peabody.

EXECUTIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

death of Frederick McAllister, the five-year-old orphan boy who was caught fast that the Chairman of the Executive Comcommittee from the various States should be Chairman of the various State Committees, and should be vested with authority to call State conventions and form State organizations; and that the Executive Committee should be authorized to complete the National Committee by appointing members for States not included in the report. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was subjected to much dis-cussion. Only minor amendments, howthe position .- N. Y. Tribune.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Dream of a Father Leads to the Discovery of the Body of His Son. FREDERICK, MD., November 12.-Last

and farmer living near Urbana, this county, attended a sociable at a neighbor's house. He left for home about one o'clock a. m. and was never seen alive again. After two days' absence his family organized a corps of searchers, but could find no trace of the missing man. Monday night Mr. Dronenberg, Sr. says he had a dream in which he saw his son's corpse lying on the

found.

been on good terms.

floor of a mammoth barn, and yesterday, at the request of the father, the neighbors LARD. WOOL-Missouri unwashed. POTATOES-New. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Shipping steers... Butchers' steers... HOCS-Packing. commenced search in all barns in the neigh borhood. Large barns were given the prefbinout, and in a barn owned by Thomas Dixon, near Urbana, the largest in the county, the corpse of the missing man was Buichers' steers... HOGS—Packing. SHEEP—Fair to choice.... FLOUR—Choice.... WHEAT—No. 2 red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. BUTTER—No. 2. BUTTER—Creamery..... PORK It bore many bruises, and the manner of his death has caused a great deal of comment. The coroner's jury adjourned to await the result of the post-mortem exam-ination. The father and son have always

Railroad Collision. PITTSBURGH, PA., November 13 .- The

COTTON-Middling CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers... HOGS-Packing and shipping SHEEP-Far to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat... WhEAT-No. 2 red No. 3... No. 2 spring CORN-NO.2. OATS-NO. 2. RYE-NO. 2. RUTER-Creamery. PORK. NEW YORK. Washington express on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad coming west went over an embankment near Collinsville about seven o'clock yesterday morning and was badly wrecked. Congressman Boyle, of Fayette County, and a number of others were seri-ously injured. Train No. 12, the through express from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, consisting of a sleeper, two coaches, two baggage and one express car, ran into a misgage and one express car, an into a mis-placed switch and was completely wrecked. The sleeper rolled over an embankmeni into the Youghiogheny River. The other cars were upset and the whole train was detached from the engine.

body corresponding to our Congress has no power to increase the salaries of officials or to make any extraordinary appropriations of public moneys without submitting the matter to a vote of the people. The Minister for Switzerland at Washington, Colonel Emile Frey, some time ago reported to his home Government that his salary of \$12,500 a year was inadequate to the requirements of his position in this country. The Assembly submitted to the people the question whether his salary should be increased-that is, whether they might vote an increase if, in their judgment, they deemed it proper. The vote was in the negative. The matter was dropped for a season, but came up again by reason of Colonel Frey tendering his resignation, when the question of an increase of salary was again raised they did not believe that the work done or to do was worth any more than the amount already fixed as the salary of

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, November 14.

5 00 3 55

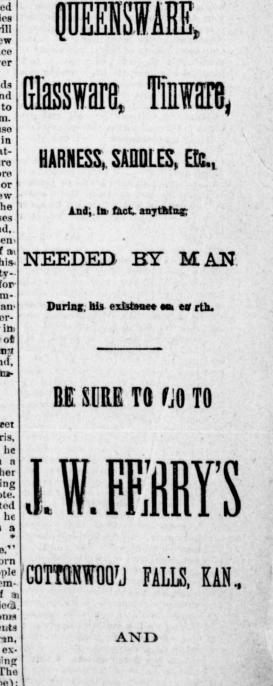
NEW YORK.

of timber. which in a few years will bring up from the deep subsoil a new supply of fertility to enrich the surface and cover it with a deep and rich layer of black mold. Farmers who have timber lands should learn how to preserve them; and those who have not should learn how to

plant trees and cultivate and rear them. It is not a work to be declined because the profit of it is only to be realized in the future. It is a means of accumulating wealth by a slow but stoady and sure saving year by year, and is all the more certain because it can not be spent or test during the gathering of it. Few have an adequate conception of the profit of the culture. In England cases are recorded in which tracts of land, and again submitted and negatived. useless for cultivation, have been The cause assigned by voters was that planted with trees at the birth of an child as a heritage to be enjoyed at hismajority, and at the end of the twenty -first year the timber has been sold for several hundred dollars per acre. Timber is worth more in that country than here, but the prospect is fair, considering the rapid consumption of it. that in a score of years an acre of any kind of timber planted now will be worth many times the present value of the land, while the land itself will be greatly in proved.-N. Y. Times. A Chinese View of Marriages.

Tcheng-Ki-Tong, a Chinese officer connected with the embassy at Paris, has written a French book in which he criticises European civilization from a Chinese standpoint. Among other opinions, what he says concerning women and marriage is worthy of note. European women are too well'educated to suit him. "It is our opinion," he says, "that thorough knowledge is a useless burden for a woman. 5 00 4 50 3 50 3 25 4 10 933 40% 27 57 28 9 05 91 She need not perfect herself, because," as he gallantly adds, "she is born perfect. In Europe the young people have the presumption to judge for themselves regarding the suitability of a mate and the time for getting married. With us in China the good old customs are still observed. Here the parents arrange the marriages for their children, and they really believe that their experience is not quite useless in choosing a woman suitable for their son. The 3 50 5 00 92 89 86% 46 26% 63 24 9 80 young couple are told (in Europe): Learn to know one another, you have two months time, and then decide whether you want each other or not. But is it possible to get acquainted in so short a time? The answer is self-evident. Hence I conclude that it is better that the parents alone should arrange the marriages of their children

> -The Mills Building, on Broad Street, New York, gives office room to





WITH HIS

BARGAINS.

4 30 @ 3, 80 @ 3 80 @ 3 80 @ 4 00 5 50 96 54% 33

 FLOUR-Good to choice
 9436
 96

 WHEAT-No. 2 red
 9436
 96

 OATS-Western mixed
 30
 33

 BUTTER-Creamery
 8
 28

 PORK
 975
 6
 10

 PSTROLEUM-United
 107
 6
 1075

 and the proper time for them.'