

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1885.

NUMBER 5.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A DISPATCH from Washington of the 28th says: About half of the class of Signal Service men, who are undergoing a course of instruction at Fort Myer, are being tried by court-martial. The circumstances are as follows: The men of the class felt they were unjustly and harshly treated by their instructor, Lieutenant Frank Green, of the Signal Service, and they resolved to make an effort for relief. With this view a meeting of the class was held, which resulted in a petition to the Signal Service Officer. The petition was answered by an order for the court-martialing of all the men who had signed the petition, on the ground of insubordination.

The United States Fish Commission recently sent out a carload of 20,000 carp (cyprinus carpio), vigorous fish, four inches long, and several hundred gold fish for distribution in the West.

A STRONG syndicate of Eastern and Western capitalists have the assurance of Secretary Lamar that he will grant them a new lease of the hotel privileges in the Yellowstone National Park when they show their plans of organization and the outlines of improvements they propose to make. The Rufus Hatch Company lease has gone the way of the hotel that the company built.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that 27,801 immigrants arrived in this country, exclusive of Canada and Mexico, during September, against 33,325 in September, 1884, and 268,836 for the first nine months of this year against 236,440 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 66,913, of which 49,363 is the decrease in the immigration from Germany and 7,444 from Ireland.

ADMIRAL DECAULT died at Washington on the 29th. He entered the service in 1841, and served during the war with distinction. On June 2, 1855, he became a Rear Admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral Upham.

HON. WILLIAM E. SMITH, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of Charles E. Coon, resigned. Mr. Smith is a lawyer, about forty-five years of age, and resides at Pittsburgh with an office in New York City, where he was one of the attorneys for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

DR. KIMBALL, Director of the Mint, has reduced the estimate of the appropriation for the mint service for the next fiscal year over \$210,000, compared with the estimates for the present year, and over \$5,000 as compared with the actual expenditures of the last year.

SECRETARY MANNING has made a decision which, it is expected, will settle the long existing differences between the producers and importers of rice. It is in effect that the rice imported by the Fowler Rice Company, of New York, per steamship Elba, June 30, shall be accepted as the standard of assimilated rice flour, dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

UNITED STATES CONSUL WINGATE at Foo Chow reports to the Secretary of State, in reply to instructions from the latter, that after careful inquiry he is unable to ascertain that any adulterated tea is sold to foreigners, there being stringent rules against its manufacture and sale.

THE EAST.

The large mills of Samuel Riddle & Sons, at Medea, Pa., have resumed operations, the strikers having returned to work at the old wages.

The laborers in the Sharon (Pa.) water works struck for an advance in wages recently. One hundred Italians were telegraphed about and trouble was expected.

EDWARD STROSS, of New York, and William King, of Minnesota, ex-Postmaster of the National House of Representatives, are about to build a telegraph line from St. Louis to Duluth. The estimated cost of the plant is placed at \$300,000 and a portion of the construction is expected to be done this year.

The schedules in the assignment of Souter & Co., of New York, show liabilities of \$1,712,253, of which \$955,726 are secured and \$756,477 unsecured. The assets are nominally worth \$182,072, and actually worth \$173,912.

A MEETING of the Anti-Vaccination League was held the other night in New York, and was attended by quite a number of medical men. Henry Bergh was chosen President.

A DISPATCH received at Boston in relation to the storm on the Labrador coast says it raged from October 11 to 15, during which time about twenty vessels and over 100 lives were lost. Two thousand wrecked persons were ashore in a destitute condition.

FRED WARD was convicted in New York of larceny in the first degree on the 28th. The sentence was postponed. It would probably be ten years' imprisonment.

By order of James Gordon Bennett, the iron steam yacht, Polynesia, was sold at public auction in New York by Messrs. John Draper & Co. After some spirited bidding the yacht was knocked down to Mr. William Hardwin Starbuck for \$10,000.

A CONVENTION of believers in divine healing and cure by prayer and faith, convened in Buffalo recently.

TWENTY cases of scarlet fever was discovered in tenement blocks owned by the Tecumseh Mill Company at Fall River, Mass.

ABOUT 150 feet of the bridge of the Pleasant Vale & Atlantic City (N. J.) Turnpike Company fell recently while about fifty people were on it. Many were thrown into the water, but none were drowned. The cause of the accident was the eating of the piling by worms until it was honey-combed.

The conspiracy to murder Mrs. Mellen, for which Mrs. Coolidge was placed under arrest in Boston recently, was alleged to be a huge scheme of blackmail.

The National Fortifications Board recently visited the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton, Pa. They were trying to determine what steel and iron plants in the country have the best facility for manufacturing steel for armors and heavy ordnance.

The New York stock market sold down on the 28th on rumors of forged certificates of stock on a number of corporations.

The steamer Hackensack, of the Hoboken Ferry line, came into collision with the ocean steamer Servia at New York recently. A great panic prevailed on both vessels. In his fright, John Malloy, a sailor on the Servia, jumped overboard and was drowned.

GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN died at his residence in New Jersey suddenly of heart disease on the 29th. He had been under a physician's care about two weeks. He died surrounded by his family. He arrived home about six weeks previously from a trip west with his family. He was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826.

Two striking coal miners named Smith and Johnson, who were trying to persuade non-union men to quit work, were arrested at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently on the charge of conspiracy.

SIX or seven employees of the Roberts Laundry, West Twenty-sixth street, New York, were seriously scalded the other morning by the explosion of a steam drum.

NOAH PORTER, for thirteen years President of Yale College, has resigned.

The monthly oil report from Pennsylvania shows the following totals: Wells completed, 391; new production, 5,634 barrels; dry holes, forty-three.

It is charged that Nelson Crist, a real estate and insurance agent of Niagara Falls, N. Y., who was recently killed by the cars, had defrauded persons to the extent of \$10,000.

THE WEST.

RELEASED polygamists in Utah declare their intentions to keep their "covenants" hereafter secret. President Taylor, Cannon and other heads of the Church were reported to be still in hiding.

The steamer Plowboy, a small packet engaged in the transportation business between Keokuk, Iowa, and Warsaw, Ill., and Alexandria, Mo., burned at the wharf at Keokuk the other night. Loss, \$3,000.

BISHOP POTTER was convicted of polygamy at Blackfoot, Idaho, recently.

At East Saginaw, Mich., recently a number of persons were precipitated into the river, caused by the railing of a bridge giving way. Several persons were drowned. The people were watching a fire on a tug when the accident occurred.

An inquiry has been commenced at Chicago into irregularities said to exist in the Cook County Hospital and the Jefferson Insane Asylum.

A. J. BURNS, a young man, shot and seriously wounded two young women, sisters, in the hallway of R. G. Dunn's office, Chicago, recently. He had been discharged for insulting the sisters and took this mode of revenge.

HENRY KELLEN, in the Missouri penitentiary, has confessed that he was concerned in the Coolidge, Kan., train robbery in 1883, and that Abe Waller and Fred A. Blank were the other parties.

SCIENTISTS in the West are reported being awfully awed by a crook who represents himself as Leo Lesquereux, Jr., the fossil botanist.

GENERAL JOHN B. CLARK, Sr., died at his home in Fayette, Mo., on the 29th, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, from cancer. General Clark held high rank in the Mexican, Blackhawk, Mormon and civil wars; was a member of the United States Congress at the beginning of the civil war and a member of the Confederate Senate.

H. N. PINKNEY, charged with aiding the Arkansas Valley Land and Cattle Company, an English corporation, to defraud the Government out of the larger part of 640,000 acres of public domain in Bent County, Col., was arrested in St. Louis recently. Pinkney was formerly a clerk in the Pueblo Land Office, and he and S. C. Bloomfield, manager of the cattle company, were charged with fraudulently conspiring to acquire the land. Bloomfield was convicted, but Pinkney forfeited his bond and fled.

The other morning a fire broke out in the flour mills of Bush & Co., at Seymour, Ind., totally destroying them. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad shops and two dwellings were also damaged. The loss is \$100,000; insurance on mill, \$24,000.

On account of the prevalence of diphtheria in Mt. Vernon, O., the public schools were closed by direction of the Board of Education.

SENATOR STANFORD has given orders to deed in trust his three immense ranches known as the Vina, Gridley and Paola Alta, for the endowment of a university and schools to be erected at Paola Alta. The three ranches comprise 85,000 acres, and together represent a value of \$6,500,000.

WILEY J. P. MYERS, a painter, was rigging a scaffold about the spire of the Methodist Church at Clinton, Ill., his foot slipped and he fell over one hundred feet to the ground and was killed instantly.

W. L. SIMMONS, a grain dealer at Sandwich, Ill., made an assignment recently. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets, \$30,000.

THE SOUTH.

The stage from Abilene, Tex., was robbed by masked highwaymen the other night, and the mails carried away. The driver was made to hand over his express packages at the point of the riffs.

A DISPATCH from Dallas says: Colonel J. N. Simpson, President of the Texas Cattlemen's Association, declines to call the convention to elect delegates to the stockmen convention. He says while the stockmen of Northern Texas are unanimously in favor of calling a convention, those of South and West Texas do not seem to want it.

The receipts at the office of Internal Revenue at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th amounted to \$161,000, the largest receipts for one day on record in the United States.

JAMES HODGES was elected Mayor of Baltimore on the 28th on the regular Democratic ticket, defeating Judge George W. Brown, the Fusionist nominee, by a majority of 2,000.

VIOLENT agitations of the Chinese question have broken out in Augusta, Ga.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Madrid confirms the recent statement that the American Government has intimated to Spain if the latter's sovereignty of the Caroline Islands is recognized the American Protestant mission must be respected and freedom of religion permitted.

The rumor telegraphed recently that a revolution had broken out at Mandalay and King Thebaw had been murdered was not true.

The Serbian Government has replied to the collective note of the powers and refused to disarm Serbian troops until the equilibrium in the Balkans has been restored. The Government was angry because the Balkan conference is to be held at Constantinople instead of Vienna or Pesth.

Le Fraix asserts that M. De Freycinet, the Foreign Minister, has arranged with Lord Salisbury, the British Premier and Foreign Secretary, for a safeguard for the French interests in the East in the event of war between England and Burma.

The London Standard suggests that the money subscribed for the Grant memorial should be devoted to the erection of an American soldiers' hospital similar to the great foundation at Chelsea.

STURBEY HALL, the residence of Sir Frederick Ulrich Graham, near Carlisle, Eng., was robbed of most of its valuables by a gang of burglars the other night. The burglars were halted by the police, when they drew revolvers and shot three of them, two fatally.

M. DE FREYCINET, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was shot at in Paris recently by a man supposed to be a Corsican. He was uninjured. The would-be assassin, on being arrested, claimed his motives were not political. It was thought he was a lunatic.

An express train on the railway from Lisbon to Madrid recently left the rails while on a bridge over a river near the boundary between Spain and Portugal. The train fell into the river and several persons were killed and many wounded.

A BOAT containing a whole family, father, mother and child, was capsized in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, and all were drowned.

A FEARFUL explosion occurred recently in the mines at Colchagua, Bolivia. Several persons were killed.

BUSINESS failures of the seven days ended October 30 numbered: For the United States, 174; for Canada, 27; a total of 201, as compared with 174 the week previous.

PROF. HUXLEY has resigned the Presidency of the Royal Society of London on account of ill health. He will be succeeded by Prof. Stokes.

The half-breed prisoners at Regina and Stony Mountain have forwarded a petition to the Dominion Government begging for mercy.

The remains of a lion tamer named Stewart, with the dead body of a lion beside him, have been found in a room at a small hamlet just outside of Paris.

THE LATEST.

KNOB NOTEST, Mo., October 31.—Last night Sheriff Russell arrested two men here named Bailey and alias Coldiron, for the murder of a man named Howard, in Beattyville, Ky., some time ago. There were three brothers connected with the killing, which was over a game of cards, the amount in dispute being twenty-five cents. One of them was captured at the time, but the other two escaped and came here, having acquaintances in this neighborhood. They are said to be the illegitimate sons of a woman named Bailey, their father's name being Coldiron. They are about twenty-two and twenty-five years old, respectively, and are rather neat looking young men. There was three hundred dollars reward offered for their capture.

NISSA, October 31.—It was officially announced yesterday that the Bulgarian forces had blockaded the frontier and the officers had issued orders to shoot any man crossing from Servia to Bulgaria. The Servian troops have been ordered to repel in force in such an event without awaiting a special order from the commanding general. It is stated that bands of Bulgarians have commenced harassing the Servian frontier towns. The Bulgarian prisons are crowded with Servians who have been taken into custody by the authorities. Three hundred are incarcerated in the mosque at Sofia and two hundred at other places in the country. The agitation against Servia is approaching its climax to a considerable extent throughout the central and western part of the State.

MEXICO, Mo., October 31.—The second annual public sale of Shorthorn cattle of the Northeast Missouri Breeders Association was held at the Fair grounds, Colonel L. P. Muir, of Jackson County, auctioneer. There was a large attendance of Shorthorn breeders from the counties of Carroll, Saline, Callaway, Pake, Ralls, Monroe, Audrain, Boone and other counties. About seventy head were sold and brought very low prices, not very encouraging to the parties that are in the business.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—The single scull race between Gaudaur and Hamm, which was declared off a few days ago, as a public match, was rowed at Creve Coeur late yesterday afternoon in private, nobody being present except those who subscribed to the merchants' purse for which the contest was made. The distance was three miles with a turn. Gaudaur won by a length and a half in 20:10.

EAST LEAVENWORTH, Mo., October 30.—W. M. Yocum, while moving with his family from Holt County, Mo., to Indiana, was arrested at Harlem, Mo., by a man calling himself a United States Marshal. He showed all the money he had, (\$36), which the Marshal took and then brought him and his family to this point, where he left them and skipped.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

RECENTLY Tom Robinson, who lives west of Auburn, Shawnee County, had both hands shot while trying to get a ramrod out of a gun. Every finger on both hands was more or less injured, and it is thought he might lose the use of his hands. Mr. Robinson has a wife and one child.

W. A. FURST, of Garden City, has been disbarred from practice before the Interior Department, on account of irregular practices before the Land Office. So a Washington dispatch states.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BRADDOCK lately went to Emporia to commence a suit against H. C. Cross, to set aside the sale of the State Normal School lands. These lands lie in Mitchell County, and the sale was made the subject of a lengthy investigation by the last Legislature, which instructed the Attorney General to commence this suit, if, in his judgment, it was advisable. About 13,000 acres of land are involved. Fraud in the sale is alleged as the reason why the suit should be instituted.

The Leavenworth, Northern & Southern Railroad filed its charter recently. It is proposed to construct a railroad from Leavenworth north through the Counties of Leavenworth, Atchison, Brown and Nemaha, and southwesterly through the Counties of Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Wagon, Morris, Chase, Marion, McPherson, Roubidoux, Pratt, Bourbon and Comanche. The estimated length of the road will be 600 miles. The capital stock of the corporation is \$10,000,000.

The report of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners, for the year ended June 30, 1885, shows the total number of passengers carried during the year to be 1,128,470; number of tons of local freight carried over the entire line, 2,476,141; tons of coal consumed, 312,382; number of section men and laborers employed, 3,488.

The State Temperance Union which met at Topeka elected the following officers: President, H. Kelley, of Cowley County; Vice-President, Albert Griffin, of Riley; Secretary, James B. Troutman, of Shawnee; Treasurer, P. L. Bingham, of Shawnee; Executive Committee, H. M. Glancy, of Atchison County; James Marvin, of Douglas; A. E. Campbell, of Shawnee; R. N. Allen, of Neosho; R. W. Wake, of Dickinson; Rev. L. Stensberg, of Ellsworth; M. W. Sutton, of Ford; at large—W. B. Blosson, of Leavenworth; Amanda Way, of Linn; and H. W. Lewis, of Sedgwick.

LATEST Kansas postmasters appointed: Long Island, M. W. Watson; Marion, Nicholas Taylor; Wakefield, M. E. Ellenwood; Lenora, T. J. Gilbert; Milford, John D. McDonald; Netawaka, M. A. Funchess; Buellah, Columbus W. Dry; Stafford, John Clyne; Alma, Matthew Thomson; Wetmore, Don. C. Rising; Gaylord, George T. Ketcham; Waterloo, P. Davis; Wall Street, George Stevens; Baker, C. D. Baker; Ashland, Frank Cummins; Princeton, John A. Huff; Edgemoor, P. M. Shurt; Merion, John J. White; Shawnee, Peter Wertz; Gardner, John Sharpe; Iowa Point, Chester L. Evans; Cedar Junction, William G. Bradshaw; Danville, William H. Freeman; Trull, Wallace McInnes; Ode, Ben F. Stivers; Seitz, Ezekiel M. Lloyd; Brown's Grove, Robert W. Butler.

JOHN BUCHOLDY, from Atchison, has disappeared from Wichita and fears are entertained that he has met with foul play as he carried some money with him.

THERE are thirty-seven convicts in the Penitentiary under the death sentence for murder, and whose lives depend solely upon the Governor, who has the authority by law to order their execution any day upon thirty days' notice. I among these are three women.

A CHARTER was recently filed with the Secretary of State for the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad Company, and the Ellsworth, McPherson, Newton & Southeastern Railroad Company. It is a consolidation of the two companies under the name of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad Company. The consolidated company expect to build an extension of the Eldorado & Newton Road to Ellsworth, on the Union Pacific, at an early date.

DR. HOLCOMBE, State Veterinarian, has returned from a trip of two weeks to the Indian Territory and the Pan Handle in Texas. The two subjects which occupied his attention during the trip were glanders and hog cholera, both of which diseases he represents as prevailing in Southwestern Kansas, the Territory and in Texas.

It is estimated that hog cholera has caused a loss of \$300,000. The glanders are prevalent to a considerable extent throughout the central and western part of the State.

The members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners are reported to be engaged upon their annual report, to be submitted to the Governor before the meeting of the Legislature. The report, it is said, will set forth in detail the result of the operations of the railroad law, and will be the most interesting and valuable document yet issued by the Commissioners.

It is stated that the President has offered the Pension Agency to ex-Governor Glick.

A FIRE at the residence of A. A. Robinson, of Topeka, lately did damage to the amount of \$1,200.

KANSAS postmasters lately appointed: At Long Island, M. W. Watson; at Marion, Nicholas Taylor; at Wakefield, M. E. Ellenwood; at Lenora, T. J. Gilbert; at Milford, John D. McDonald; at Netawaka, M. A. Funchess; at Buellah, Columbus W. Dry; at Stafford, John Clyne; at Alma, Matthew Thomson; at Wetmore, Don C. Rising; at Gaylord, George Ketcham; at Waterloo, P. Davis; at Wall Street, George Stevens; at Baker, C. D. Baker.

The other evening a youth in the employ of John Nicholson, of Wichita, during the latter's absence of an hour, broke open a bureau drawer, and abstracting \$300, fled, and had not been heard from.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN DEAD.

The Former Commander of the Armies of the United States Dies Suddenly—Sketch of His Life—Honors to the Dead.

ORANGE, N. J., October 30.—General George B. McClellan, ex-Commander of the Army of the United States, died suddenly yesterday morning at 3:10 o'clock, from exhaustion, produced by repeated shocks of neuralgia of the heart, at his home on Orange Mountain. Though he had nearly completed his fifty-ninth year, he had preserved not only buoyant spirits, but a buoyant, youthful agility. Therefore, when he began about three weeks ago to have pains of the heart, neither he nor his medical attendant, Dr. Seward, of Orange, nor any of his family, regarded the matter as serious. He and every one else believed on Wednesday that the troublesome malady was gone at least for a long time. In that belief the General ordered his carriage in the morning and drove to Orange, accompanied by his only daughter. He saw several gentlemen on business, and made an appointment for eleven a. m. next day. He returned home in excellent spirits, ate heartily at his meal hours and retired to rest. About eleven o'clock the pains returned and messenger on horseback was dispatched down the hill for the doctor, who came back with the least possible delay. When he entered the bedroom of the General he found his patient in extreme agony. The paroxysm returned with a rhythmic frequency that was alarming, and the homoeopathic remedies which the skill of the doctor suggested, were no more efficient than those which had been supplied by the intelligent affection of General McClellan's wife and daughter, who had ministered to him unceasingly from the first alarm. For four hours he suffered the most excruciating agony. About three o'clock there was a change. The eyes of the patient began to grow brighter, and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recover its accustomed ruddy hue. He gave a long, deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly, and said: "I feel easy now. Thank God I have pushed through." Then he sank back upon the pillow as if exhausted, closing his eyes. The doctor, who was watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw the unerring signs of approaching collapse, and whispered to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true. General McClellan raised himself up on his hand, half opened his eyes, and fell back dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1842 entered the military academy at West Point, where he graduated second in his class in 1845, and was assigned to the 2nd Artillery, Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He served with distinction during the Mexican war, and was successively brevetted as First Lieutenant and Captain. In 1851-'2 he was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Delaware; in 1852-'3 chief engineer in the department of the coast, having in charge the surveys of the coasts of that State; in 1853-'4 engineer for the exploration and survey of the western division of the proposed Pacific Railroad; and in 1854-'5 he was on special service in collecting railroad statistics for the War Department.

McClellan having been made Captain of artillery, he was a member of the military commission to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. He resigned his commission June 16, 1857, to take the post of Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was chosen Vice President in 1858, and he became President of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad.

At the opening of the civil war he was commissioned as Major General of Ohio volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Ohio, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the western portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was made Major-General in the regular army May 14, 1861, and commanded in several engagements in Western Virginia, which resulted in clearing that region of the Confederate forces, for which he received, on July 15, the thanks of Congress. On July 22, the day after the Federal defeat at Bull Run, he was summoned to Washington, and was placed in command of the Division of the Potomac, and shortly after of the Army of the Potomac.

Upon the retirement of General Scott (November 1) he was appointed General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He took the field in March, 1862, and having in the meantime been relieved of the command of all the forces except the army of the Potomac, he set out for the peninsula of Virginia, and laid siege to Yorktown, which was abandoned by the Confederates as his batteries opened fire. McClellan moving slowly, reached the Chickahominy about May 20, and opened the campaign against Richmond, which was brought to a virtual close by the battle of Malvern Hill (July 1), after which he fell back to Harrison's landing, where he entrenched himself. General Halleck, Chief of Staff, ordered McClellan (August 24) to return with his whole army to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown.

The result was the defeat of Pope at Bull Run, August 29, 30. Pope, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the forces at and about Washington, which was conferred upon McClellan. The Confederates then undertook the invasion of Maryland, which was brought to a close by the battle of Antietam, September 17. They then crossed the Potomac and fell leisurely back toward the Rapidan.

Great dissatisfaction was felt, at the slowness with which McClellan followed them, and on November 7, when he appeared to be making preparations for an attack in force, he was superseded in command by General Burnside.

The Democratic National convention, held in Chicago, August 30, 1864, nominated him for the Presidency. Of the popular vote 2,223,035 (a little more than 55 per cent.) were cast for Lincoln, and 1,811,734 (a little less than 45 per cent.) for McClellan. The latter resigned his commission in the army on the day of the election, November 8, 1864, took up his residence in New York, and afterward went to Europe.

Upon receipt of the news at Washington the President ordered the flags on public buildings to be displayed at half-mast, and the Secretary of War made an official announcement of General McClellan's death to the army and ordered that the usual honors be paid to his memory.

GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

The first camp fire ever held in Republic County, Kansas, was given in Wyandotte, on Wednesday, October 22, 1885, by Parson Brownlow Post No. 336, G. A. R.

E. O. Powell, who was a member of the 23d Iowa, gives the following interesting information regarding the late reunion at Topeka. There were fourteen members of the 23d present—all church members excepting himself, one of the members being a minister of the gospel.

The Grand Army boys of Bertrand, Neb., recently gave a bean supper which was attended by comrades of adjoining posts.

George H. Thomas Post No. 5, of Kansas City, Mo., recently appointed a committee consisting of Comrades Joshua Thorne, S. M. Bowler, H. F. Devol, C. W. Whitehead, George K. Boree and J. W. Jenkins to confer with like committees from other posts in regard to procuring a room for post room in which all the posts of the city can meet.

Comrade W. A. Gohard, of Ellsworth, Kan., lost a valve from tent No. 50, Sixth Division, at Camp Grant, during the Topeka reunion and will be thankful to any comrade who has a string valve to correspond with him.

Blue Post No. 259, of North Topeka, is taking the preliminary steps toward organizing a Woman's Relief Corps, to be composed of the daughters of soldiers.

Peabody (Kan.) Post has made arrangements to give a series of social entertainments during the winter.

The Grand Army fair of Chamberlain Post, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., closed with an address by General John A. Logan, his subject being "General Grant."

The Old Soldiers' Reunion at Clay Center, which closed October 25, was largely attended and a great success. General Caldwell, Rev. Tenney, of Junction City, Comrade Hugin, of Belleville, and other speakers were present and made interesting speeches. The Clifton Drum Corps furnished the martial music and crowned themselves with glory. The exercises closed with a grand camp fire in Central Park.

The Robert Anderson Post of the G. A. R., at York, Neb., has resolved against the abuse of "ringing out" the location of reunions to the highest bidder, and urges the Department posts to endeavor to secure a permanent location for the annual reunion, and resolved that this subject be brought by their delegates before the annual encampment in February next, and that all posts be requested to send six delegates to said encampment pledged, if possible, to secure this much desired end.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the G. A. R. gave a grand camp-fire supper and ball at Armory Hall in Denver the other night. A novel feature of the entertainment was the calls which were sounded between all dances, and an excellent drill was given by the Continentals under Captain Pitkin. Neat badges were worn by the committee of lady managers. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, and comfortable dining tables were scattered about and supplied with excellent home-baked edibles, among which baked pork and beans had a prominent place.

Over 400 old soldiers have enrolled their names on the register during the reunion, and it is estimated that there are at least 500 present. It is altogether the largest reunion ever held in the country. The free dinner was big and enjoyed by the old soldiers immensely.—Neodesha (Kan.) Register.

STOCK ITEMS.

Myren Wood, of White Township, has two very fine pigs—six months old, weighing about 175 pounds each. They are of the Poland China breed, and of registered pedigree. Mr. Wood also has six head of Cotswold and Leicester sheep.—Kingman (Kan.) Leader.

J. M. Harr, of Auburn, reports the sale of a Woodford filly to Mr. Sneeks, of Reading, Kan., for \$400. A six-weeks-old colt to Mr. Stelmacher, of Newton, for \$175, and was offered \$1,500 for a two-year-old stallion by Woodford, son of Woodford Manbrino, out of Lorna Doone, half sister to Monroe and Coriander.—Topeka Commonwealth.

Look sharp after the weaning colts now and don't let them become lean, long-haired and wormy at the beginning of winter. If you do it will take a good share of next summer for them to catch up. Remember that the idea of starving to make them tough is proven a fallacy.—Kansas City Live Stock Journal.

Association stock sales have been improved successful. Better hold on to all the females and keep them breeding until you get a good number for public sale. If your best bulls only are kept to sell for breeding, and the others are made steers, there will be more profit than in sacrificing to association sales. There are many difficulties in the way of an association sale, where so many are to be consulted as to details that it generally proves disastrous. Breeders must make their individual reputation to command success.—Western Agriculturist.

The losses from hog cholera in this country this year are enormous, many farmers having lost every hog they owned, in some instances as high as two or three hundred head. The amount of money thus taken out of circulation will amount to thousands of dollars.—Lawrence (Kan.) Herald and Tribune.

If any class of animals on the farm is worthy the best food that is produced it is undoubtedly the horse. It is through their labor that it is produced and taken care of, and if they are not entitled to the greater part of it, they are surely worthy of the best part.—Kansas Farmer.

Burning horse's hoofs, as practiced by some blacksmiths should never be allowed. It not only injures the foot at the time, but affects it permanently, and the practice is only followed by those who are too lazy to prepare the foot for the shoe in the proper way.—Exchange.

Chase County Courant.

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

KISS THE BABY.

The following poem, written for the Detroit Free Press by Mrs. M. L. Hayne, has been set to music, and promises to become a popular song:

Don't forget to kiss the baby
Ere you hasten on your way;
'Tis a trifle to remember,
But 'twill brighten all your day.
It will linger in your presence
To encourage and to bless,
And you'll wonder at the magic
In a baby's soft caress.

Don't forget to kiss the baby
Where the laughing dimples grow;
Cheek or chin or peevish lashes,
Whence the fearful dew drops low.
Wrestle with the little darling,
For its blessing is of old,
Jacob wrestled with the angel,
Nor will it the gift withhold.

Don't forget to kiss the baby,
Hear those little pleading hands;
Give it of love's dainty service,
All the food its soul demands.
Ah! time will not always linger,
Babyhood is but a span,
Years may change or death may hover,
Kiss the baby while you can.

REFRAIN.

Don't forget to kiss the baby,
Life is full of toil and fret;
Take the sweet before the bitter,
Don't forget; don't forget.

A CHINESE PUPIL.

Little Wah Sin and His Last Day at School.

Crystal City was a little mining camp half way up the barren slope of one of the most desolate of the Rocky Mountains.

There were about fifty houses, cabins, tents and shanties, and as many as four hundred people in the city.

I was teacher of the first school in the little camp. My school-house was a small log-cabin, with two small windows and a door. An old gray blanket, hung on two wooden pins, was the door. The seats were of rough pine slabs, placed on ends of logs. There was no desks.

On the first day of school I went up the trail to the little log school-house, and waited for my pupils.

It was nearly nine o'clock, and not a pupil had yet arrived, when there was a movement of the blanket door. It was pushed slowly aside in a half-hesitating manner, and there stood my first pupil—Wah Sin.

Of course he was a Chinese boy. American boys are never afflicted with such names as that.

He was dressed in his country's costume. His father had evidently allowed him to wear his Sunday clothes, in honor of the first day of school. He never wore them again after that day, but appeared in a garb very much like that worn by American boys of the same age.

When I asked Wah Sin how old he was, he replied by holding up both hands, with all the fingers extended but one, which was turned down toward the palm.

"Then you are nine years old, counting in your thumbs?" I asked.

"Ha! less—yes—nine ye' old. Belly good. Come school allee samee like Malleen boy. Ha!"

That little aspirant "Ha!" began and ended everything Wah Sin said. The Chinese are subject to peculiarities like other people, who are always saying "Oh!" and "Ah!" and "Indeed!"

Wah Sin was very modest and bashful. He was, however, the only boy in the school thus affected; and in time he overcame these weaknesses.

When I rang my little bell at nine o'clock, about fifty boys and girls of all sizes and ages had assembled in the little room, which they quite filled.

They were dressed in all kinds of ill-fitting, coarse, and "made over" garments, and they had few books. But they were as full of fun as other children, and enjoyed life quite as much as it is enjoyed by boys and girls who have neat, natty and stylish clothes, and who go to school in handsome buildings, with beautiful grounds, in large and prosperous cities.

Crystal City sounds very romantic and pretty, but it was a poor, shabby, dreary little place, and everybody was poor who lived in it. Indeed, many of the inhabitants were too poor to go away, or they would not have stayed there.

You have heard of mining "booms"? Well, Crystal City was all there was left of what had been "a big old boom," as the miners call it. There are many such dreary and sorrowful remains of dead and gone "booms" lying around in the gulches and valleys and on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

At one time there had been as many as a thousand people in and around Crystal City, but the excitement died out in three or four months, and most of the people had gone to places where they thought their chances would be better in the great lottery of mining.

Wah Sin and his father were the only Chinese in Crystal City. Wah Sin's father was the "washee man" of the camp. He did washing for a few people who could afford to hire it done.

Wah Sin helped with the washing when he felt so disposed, but as he seldom felt this disposition, his indulgent father did it about all himself.

There was water to be carried from a spring some distance away. Wah Sin would be sent out with a tin pail, and told to "hurry back."

Ten, fifteen, twenty-five minutes would elapse. The clothes in Sam Sin's boiler would boil dry, and there would be no rinse-water. He would look down the trail towards the spring; no Wah Sin. He would shade his little almond eyes and wrinkle up his brown face, peering far up the mountain-side to a certain great boulder, behind which Wah Sin was often pleased to hide, and shy rocks at people on the trail below to see them "jumper big." No rocks were flying, no angry miner was seen to "jumper big," no loose boulder was bounding and crashing over the rocks and among the stunted pines to the little gulch below. Wah Sin was not there.

But far down the gulch, on the one rocky, crooked street of the camp, a furious little mountain burro could be seen, with its head down, its ears laid back, and the heels of its hind legs flying in the air as they beat a tattoo on a shining tin pail tied to the animal's tail.

A little Chinese boy could be seen lying flat on his back in the rocky road, his heels flying, his eyes shut, his hands clapping, and his little body writhing in happiness. Wah Sin was there. The boys and girls all liked Wah Sin. His droll looks and manners amused them. He gave me no end of trouble, but I liked him myself. It was surprising to note his progress in his studies. He could read and spell with boys of his own age before he had been three months in the school, but when it came to mental arithmetic, Wah Sin said:

"No like lithmetic; no study lithmetic less I counte on my fingers."

To "counte on the fingers" was a method I had strictly forbidden, and I would not make an exception in Wah Sin's case.

The next day he came to me. "No study lithmetic; book allee gone." I grasped the refractory little Chinaman's wrist very firmly, and picked up a long rod lying on my desk.

"Now you find that book," I said, with great severity, although I wanted to laugh outright at the absolute terror in the boy's face when severe measures were tried on him for the first time.

I could feel him trembling as he led the way out of the house to a large, flat slab of rock near by. The book was under the slab.

I stooped to lift the rock, and Wah Sin started to run. Dropping the slab and whirling swiftly around, I caught Wah Sin by the queue before he had gone ten feet.

He stopped very suddenly, put both hands to the back of his head, turned a pained and mortified face to me, and said:

"Me stay here lill bit yet."

"Yes, I think you will," I remarked.

About forty boys and girls had witnessed the whole affair, and of course enjoyed it. My blackboard pointer descended very smartly on several fingers directed towards Wah Sin, with giggles and chuckles, during the morning; and four boys remained with me after school, because I had caught them in the act of putting their thumbs to their noses, and twirling their fingers at Wah Sin.

It is hard for even Chinese boys to endure this kind of ridicule unmoved, and Wah Sin was so deeply affected by it that he threw a soft-boiled egg from his lunch-bag across the room at one of his persecutors.

Wah Sin had, however, erred in his aim, and the egg hit me, instead of the boy for whom it was intended.

The school burst into an uproar, Wah Sin sat trembling and pale in his seat; but before I could reach him, he had darted out of the door, and was flying down the mountain side towards home at such a furious rate of speed that his shiny black "pig-tail" stood straight out on a level with his head.

"Us boys'll go an' keteh 'im for you," kindly volunteered a little fellow.

"You are very obliging," I replied, "but I must decline your offer."

Wah Sin did not appear the next day, nor the next; but on the morning of the third day, soon after nine o'clock, I became aware of an unusual commotion outside the blanket-door. It swayed back and forth in an unusual manner, and some one seemed grasping and pulling it outward.

Suddenly the blanket gave way entirely, and came walking down the aisle of the room, with something under it, kicking and struggling.

"A grizzly!" shouted one.

"A cattymount!" cried another.

"Injuns!" screamed an excited little fellow, with his eyes half out of his head.

By this time, human legs and arms had become visible. I stepped forward and threw the blanket aside, revealing to our astonished gaze the struggling forms of Wah Sin and his father.

Boys shouted and upset seats in the fullness of their joy; girls clapped their hands and laughed. The water-pail came rolling across the floor in a deluge, and a shrill voice cried out:

"Johnnie Pratt did that a-purpose, teacher; I seed 'im!"

"I never," cried Johnnie Pratt, in angry denial; "it was a accident!"

"O-o-o-h! you Johnnie Pratt! I saw you!"

"Hah, yah! Hi-yi! Hah, ah, yi!" Sam had spoken, and there was silence in the room.

At the end of each angry little expletive Wah Sin had received a shake and a box on the ears, but he was defiant and rebellious.

"He hooke boy! Lun way from school! Play hooke on mountain, yah!" Wah Sin was treated to a terrible shake.

"Belly bad boy. Lazy! Whipee him! Yah, hi yah!"

After each of these sharp, short exclamations, Wah Sin was slapped and cuffled until a look of penitence and submission came into his face, and he cried lustily.

I thought it time to interfere. "There, Sam Sin," I said to the angry parent, "I am sure Wah Sin will not play truant again. Let him take his seat now."

I motioned toward Wah Sin's seat; Sam Sin led him to it, picked him up and plumped him down on the bench in a manner that threatened dislocation to the boy's neck.

I followed Sam Sin to the door, assuring him that I felt perfect confidence in Wah Sin now; and the little Chinaman went away wagging his head angrily, and muttering threats against his son.

As I turned to enter the room, I heard a great cry of:

"Teacher! teacher! teacher!"

Alas for my confidence in Wah Sin!

"He's hid that window, an' out he went a-lickity-ent!" cried an excited boy near the door.

"And he made the awfulest mouths at us before he went, and shook his fist at your back," volunteered a little girl.

I stepped to the window, and saw an exciting spectacle.

Wah Sin ran down a trail in full view of his father, and I beheld what was literally a mad race. The boy seemed flying over the rocky ground; his father ran with wonderful speed. Two Chinese stood at right angles with two Chinese knew that if Sam Sin caught Wah Sin, my pupils would be given an object-lesson that might do them good.

The pursuer and the pursued ran swiftly down the steep trail, until Wah Sin came to one of the swift and clear streams, with its rushing and foaming around and over the rocks between their narrow banks in the narrow gulches. A pine, from which the bark had fallen, was the only bridge over this stream at the point where Wah Sin reached it. He sped over the log with the greatest ease and safety.

Sam Sin followed—half way; and there we could see him swaying back and forth with outstretched arms for a moment, when down he went into the foamy waters.

Wah Sin sped on and on, and soon was lost to sight behind a curve in the mountain.

We saw Sam Sin struggle out, and scramble, dripping wet, to the shore and speed on. But my pupils missed the object-lesson I hoped they would profit by.

And that was Wah Sin's last visit to my school.

Three days thereafter the rumbling old stage coach passed the school-house on its way to the railroad station, fifty miles distant.

I saw Sam Sin seated on top of the coach, his heels dangling in the air.

Seated by the driver was Wah Sin. He saw me at the open window, and, forgetting and forgiving all past differences, as schoolboys do, forgot and forgave he smiled brightly, waved one little brown hand, nodded his head in farewell, and I saw Wah Sin no more.—*Youth's Companion.*

ENGLISH ENGAGEMENTS.

Why British Maidens Strive to Prolong the Engagement Season.

English girls seldom marry before the age of twenty-two or twenty-three. Some marry well at the age of thirty.

A marriage in England is not arranged in a few days, or even in a few months. A young man of about twenty engages himself to a young lady of, say, eighteen, and the lovers remain engaged for three, or even five, years. These are the woman's good times. During the engagement she enjoys almost all the sweets of married life without any of its troubles, and she is free. Sometimes she does her best to make the engagement last as long as possible. She prefers to murmur words of love to her betrothed to shutting herself up with him in some semi-detached cottage wherein to bemoan the high price of bread and butter and coal.

On the day she is married she is settled, as they say in England; that means she is established. I would define this word "settled" more correctly by saying that her business is done for her. I do not wish at all to convey the idea that woman finds no happiness in the English household; nothing is further from my mind. I think, on the contrary, she can enter it with more confidence than can her sister across the channel, because she assumes much less responsibility and her mother has invariably versed her most thoroughly in domestic economy.

Women in England know nothing at all about their husband's business, no more than a clerk knows about the private affairs of his employer; and it is even a difficult matter for her to say whether he is making a fortune or on the verge of bankruptcy. When her husband dies an Englishwoman who has no fortune may become a governess, a housekeeper, or a nurse. That is servitude. An Englishman gives his wife so much a month for household expenses, and so much for her wardrobe—her wages as it were. She evinces no surprise when she learns one fine morning that her husband is taking her to a sumptuous abode, nor when she learns that he has become visible. I stepped forward and threw the blanket aside, revealing to our astonished gaze the struggling forms of Wah Sin and his father.

Boys shouted and upset seats in the fullness of their joy; girls clapped their hands and laughed. The water-pail came rolling across the floor in a deluge, and a shrill voice cried out:

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—The recent experiments on the British coast to test the relative merits of oil, gas and electricity for light-houses, have resulted in the decision of the committee that oil is the most suitable and economical illuminant for ordinary necessities, and that electricity offers the greatest advantages when very powerful light is needed.—*American Traveler.*

—Rossini left 800,000 francs to the city of Paris to be used in the erection and maintenance of an asylum for aged musicians and artists. No action was ever taken in the matter by the municipal authorities until a few days ago, when plans for the construction of the edifice were adopted.

THE DUBIOUS MAN.

Positive Conviction a Thing to be Coveted by Young Men.

My son, if you can be positive I am glad of it. I like to see a man positive that he knows what he knows. I am glad to hear you talk as though you knew all about it. I do admire a positive character. Alas, therein do I lack.

I am not skeptical, but I am not a positive man. I am not really positive about scarcely anything. I have been taught from childhood that two and two make four, and I believe it, but if you rush at me and cross-question me and scorm me about it, I will have to own up that all I know about it is what the teacher told me. I don't think my teacher would lie about a little thing like that.

If it were a question of millions now, there might be some temptation to slip in a thousand or two on a poor ignorant fellow who didn't know anything about it. I am not positive when America was discovered nor who discovered it. There are claimants all the way from the lost tribes of Israel and Eric the Red down to Oscar Wilde.

How am I to know? I am not even positive when I will pay my debts. This grievous lack of positiveness (is there such a word?) makes me dread controversy. I had rather give in to a positive man a week than dispute with him ten minutes, because he is positive about everything and I am positive in nothing.

Why, even after he has silenced me I am not positive that he is in the right. I am not even positive that he is positive. He says he is, but I don't know. So I wait—I am very patient, and often it happens, I may say it always happens, that a few days, a few weeks, a few months, or a year, even—a year is not long—shows that he was altogether wrong and that I was unquestionably right on every point. And then how triumphantly I hunt him up, and ride over him rough shod, and say to him:

"There, what did I tell you? Didn't I say so? Wasn't I right? Didn't I warn you? Didn't I know? Are you convinced now, you pig-headed old colossus of ignorance and presumption? The next time I tell you a thing is so you'll know that it is so, whether it is or not."

That's triumph for you, my boy. But ah, me, I so often grieve over my lack of positive conviction. Do you cultivate a positive character, my son. And when you know it about all come down and stay a few days with me. I'll try to lead you into a few ambiguous pits which I have vaguely dug here and there about my apocryphal grounds in an indeterminate sort of way for my absolute friends to fall into.—*Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.*

HOP CULTURE.

But a Limited Portion of the United States Suiited to it.

Poetry and song and the pages of romance have united to make classic the vine-clad hills of the Rhine and of Italy, and next to the ruined castles which crown their commanding heights the traveler looks for the clustering fruit which has given its name to all this region. But he looks in vain if he expects to see anything which adds picturesqueness or beauty to the landscape.

A vineyard is not in itself "a thing of beauty." On the other hand, the golden wreaths of hops, as they hang ripening in the August sunshine, depending in graceful clusters from the tall poles, or swinging in the breeze in umbrella-like canopies, give to the hills and valleys of central New York, or the slopes of distant California and Washington, or the meadows of sunny English Kent, far more of beauty than the boasted vineyards of France or of Italy ever dreamed of.

It is seldom that we find a crop or product which seems to have but one specific use in the world; but aside from the very limited amount required to leaven the baker's loaf, and the comparatively small quantity used in druggists' preparations, there appears to be no other possible demand for the 200,000,000 pounds of the world's crop of hops than the making of beer.

For some reason not fully explained by difference of soil and climate, but a very limited portion of the United States seems suited to their successful cultivation. A radius of forty miles, of which Cooperstown, N. Y., is the centre, includes more than half of the hop-producing region of the Union. The three northern counties bordering on Lake Champlain and Canada, with a small portion of Vermont and Michigan, add about one-sixth to this, and with parts of Wisconsin, comprise pretty much all the land east of the Rocky Mountains devoted to their cultivation.

The Pacific coast is becoming an important factor in production, having risen from 15,000 bales in 1880, to 70,000 in 1884, and to 12,500,000 pounds. In England the production of hops is peculiarly associated with the county of Kent, which has about 40,000 acres in hops, out of 65,000 in the kingdom.—*G. Pomeroy Keese, in Harper's Magazine.*

Brotherly Love.

Two brothers named Jordon, living in Eastern Texas, were eternally quarrelling, but Joe was the more aggressive, Sam was of a more quiet nature. Not long since they happened to be all bearers at a funeral.

"It would be a good idea for us to build a family vault," said Sam.

"Yes, I suppose so," said Joe, scornfully, "you would grab at the first chance you got to be stowed away in it, just to get ahead of me."—*Texas Siftings.*

—An old woman living in Philadelphia became so affected by reading of the suicide of another woman in the neighborhood, that she went to her room and hanged herself in a similar manner. She was dead when found.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The old superstition about the pearl that it brings bad luck as a wedding gift, seems to have gone over entirely, and now it is said that emeralds and sapphires are the "unfortunate" stone to give for bridal presents.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The Stock-in-Trade of the Republican Party Threatening to Dissolve.

Republican platforms, orators and organs, for lack of any more vital and absorbing issue, catch up John Sherman's rally cry which affirms that the colored race in the South is practically disfranchised by fraud and violence. Of course very few Republicans lash themselves into so hysterical a condition as to aver with Foraker that the Ku-Klux have assassinated more men than were slain at Gettysburg, or to allege with Hoar that "in many of the States of the South, enough in number to change the result of the election of the President and to change the majority in the House of Representatives, the Republican majority has been deprived by the Democratic minority of its right to vote and its right to free discussion."

These wild statements are generally toned down, diluted, trusted, but the average Republican is persuaded that the negro's freedom is still grievously restrained in the South and that a lively agitation of the question is the policy which will restore the Republican party to power. It is a fatuous mistake.

Sherman, Hoar, Foraker and those who echo them proceed altogether on assumptions. They assert, but they furnish no proof. They assume that several of the Southern States should give Republican majorities and they assume that every colored man is necessarily a Republican. The last contention shows that only three States of the Union contain more negroes than white persons, and every intelligent man knows that the charge of wholesale systematic intimidation on the part of the white race is a ridiculous and false. Since carpet-bag and bayonet rule ceased in the South the races have been drawing more closely together. The tradition of forty acres and a mule has been exploded. The darky is no longer apprehensive of being re-enslaved by the wicked Democrats. He realizes that he has been duped in the past by seal-wags and thieves who plundered the State and dishonored it. The negro is shrewd enough to perceive that his true interests are identified with the prosperity of his white neighbors; he has learned some things and forgotten others, and he is rapidly emancipating himself from the irksome yoke of adventurers who used him as a political chattel in the furtherance of disreputable schemes.

That fraud and intimidation have been practiced in various parts of the South is undeniable. Far be it from the *Graphic* to justify such proceedings, even though it does not ignore the provocation given by the carpet-bag plunderers to the victims of their greed. Occurrences of that sort, however, have been as rare during the past few years in the South as in the North. What vexes John Sherman and his kind is the fact that the color line in politics is fading away and that the negro is at length beginning to cast a really free vote instead of merely depositing the ticket put into his hands by a Republican office-holder. The men who are trying to revive sectional and race lines commit an infamous crime against the welfare and happiness of their country.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Postmaster-General Vilas' Common-Sense Attitude Toward a Vexatious Question.

It was not to be expected that any corporation would be deprived of what it found to be a particularly pleasing plum and accept the deprivation without a struggle. Exercising the discretion invested in him by Congress, the Postmaster-General declined to place a subsidy at the disposal of the Pacific Mail Company. The reasons this official advanced for this action were sound, and in the face of pressure, he had the courage to adhere to them. It was in the power of the company maliciously to cause some derangement of the foreign mail service involving delay and to provoke the complaint of patrons of certain foreign mails, and the company did not hesitate to avail itself to the utmost of what temporary disgruntlement existed; neither did it ask organs to fan its small embers, and to endeavor to make its case on an appeal to Congress next winter. But the Postmaster-General, whose action was not the result of caprice, but proceeded from disinterested deliberation, is not moved by such clamor as the corporation has been able to incite. The Chinese gong style of warfare has no terrors for him. He has made no attempt to soothe the company, but is actively engaged in the improvement of the foreign mail service. The relations of the Pacific Mail Company with New Zealand to wire its transportation of the American mails across the Pacific. The service in that direction is, therefore, as good as ever. The Cuban mails will be greatly expedited; and the result of an upheaval, now so distasteful to a company which has been accustomed to rely upon subsidies into which the element of corruption notoriously entered, will be the saving to the Treasury of the sums which the company would have enjoyed under a less conscientious Administration and the general improvement of a service which at great cost of money had not been fully satisfactory.—*Chicago Herald.*

Misstatements.

The official register of the Department of Justice shows that the statement made at the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts that "every faithful servant of the department, from the law clerk down to the charwoman," had been removed, in violation of the Civil-Service law, is not true. The only changes made by the Attorney-General were in his personal staff, and even in these confidential places, where it is conceded that he had a right to make changes, many of the employes have been retained. Not an employe whose position is in the classified service has been changed. Out of sixty in the department roll only fifteen changes have been made, including three laborers, who were removed for cause, and a stenographer, who was urged to remain, but would not consent to do so, and, what is more, there is the best authority for saying that no further removals are contemplated save in one or two special changes.—*St. Louis Republican.*

REDUCING SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

An Absurd Suggestion Which is Made by Partisans.

The idea of reducing the Congressional representation of some or all of the Southern States on account of an alleged violation of the right of suffrage, which negro male citizens possess, seems too ridiculous for discussion, and it certainly would not be noticed at all were it not for the absurd statements and arguments of the Republican bloody-shirt howlers.

They cite that portion of the Fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution which declares that when the right to vote at any election is denied, to any of the male inhabitants of the State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

At the time of the introduction of this amendment in Congress the negroes in the Southern States had not the right to vote, and the amendment was intended to reduce the representation of these States unless they conferred the right of suffrage on all male citizens. Before any action was taken or suggested under this amendment the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted, which prevented States discriminating in their suffrage laws against male persons on account of race or color, so that there is some doubt whether the quoted clause of the Fourteenth Amendment has any force at all.

If it have application it is certainly to such States as Rhode Island, which prescribes a property qualification, and Massachusetts, which insists upon a slight educational prerequisite and a poll-tax. At all events, the clause affects State action exclusively, and applies not at all to the performance of individuals.—*Washington Post.*

"OUTRAGE" ORATORS.

All of Their Dire Evils Were Perpetrated Under Republican Rule.

Says the *Chicago Inter Ocean*: "The great fact is that there is not a Southern State in which the industrial class is allowed to vote and to have its ballots counted, provided such voting would make any difference with the result. This is the central and indisputable fact in the case. The States which rebelled in 1861 are now republican in their form of government, but in their form only. In reality they are so many oligarchies, such a state of things can not endure with safety to the country."

Now there is not only no proof of this; it isn't true. But if it were true, in whole or part, what argument would it furnish for the restoration of the Republican party to power? It is as such an argument that the *Inter Ocean* uses it; just as John Sherman and Senator Hoar and other Republican Senators use it. Has it any weight when used for that purpose?

Whatever the state of things may be at the South it has grown up while the Republican party was in power at Washington. Not a single outrage, real or imaginary, has been perpetrated except under a Republican President. What earthly reason is there to suppose that the restoration of the Republican party to power would have any effect upon the situation at the South?

There is no reason, and the *Inter Ocean* knows there is none. So does Sherman. So does Hoar and Horr and all the rest of them who are vexing the peaceful atmosphere of the North with their outcries about the suppression of suffrage at the South. They simply hope by continued outcry to arouse the party passions, not daring to appeal to the calm judgment of common sense.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHAT DID IT.

The Shrinkage of the Northern Republican Vote Elected Cleveland.

The fact that the political changes which resulted in the election of Mr. Cleveland occurred in the North and not in the South seems to have been lost sight of in the uproar occasioned by the new sectional crusade. Mr. Blaine lost the Presidency not by the suppression of the Republican vote in the South, but by his shrinkage in the North. The Republicans gained largely in nearly all of the Southern States, but they did not hold their own in the Northern States. Cleveland received 463,000 more votes in 1884 than Hancock received in 1880, and Mr. Blaine received 32,000 more votes than were cast for Garfield. Of the Blaine excess nearly 200,000 were in the Southern States, whereas of the Cleveland excess all but about 100,000 votes were in the Northern States. In spite of the increase of population in four years Blaine received fewer votes in 1884 in Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont than Garfield did in 1880, while in the great States of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Indiana Mr. Blaine did not receive also either more than 20,000 more votes than Garfield had four years before, though the Democratic vote was largely increased.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

ONLY A DUDE.

It was only a dude who came up to-day. Then a gust of wind came and blew it away; white were its hands as the December snow, it wanted to stay, but the wind made it go.

Only a dude, with its cane in its mouth. And it choked on the knob as the wind blew it about.

Pale was its forehead and slim were its pants; they were made from a garter of one of its aunts.

Only a dude, in the light of his pride. And it tripped on a hair, and it fell down and died.

We searched in its pockets for money in vain. It had no more money than the poor thing had brain.

It was only a dude, and they laid it away. Robbed in a tape-line, it's sleeping to-day. Only a dude, and it sleeps in the ground. And will rest till old Gabriel screams around.

—St. Louis Whip.

CREMATION IN INDIA.

The Solemn and Affecting Ceremony Performed by the Hindoos.

To every traveler in Hindostan is familiar the terrible call of "Ram, Ram Sach Hai!" which, being translated into English, means, literally, God, God is truth. The cry is a fearful one, a cry which once heard lingers with peculiar rhythm in the hearer's ear, for never is it heard from the lips of a single man, but from many, sometimes from the lips of hundreds, and which borne with that terrible distinctness of the well accentuated many upon a still air its effect is peculiarly awe-striking. Still more so when at rapid trot upon the shoulders of four white-robed men is seen a white-sheeted corpse laid upon a light bier. So tightly has been drawn the shrouding over the dead figure that every outline of the body is distinctly visible; and thus at a quick pace hurry the body-bearers, followed by an immense throng, to the burning ghat, there to burn the body of the deceased.

Since the advent of the British into power in India the fearful rite of suttee, which condemned to be burnt along with her husband his widows, has been prevented; and though, even at this day, a Hindostani burning is a sight by no means pleasant, it was much more fearful when along with the burning dead husband were burned one or more of his live wives.

The first time when that sacrifice was clearly brought home to Englishmen was when Job Churnock, half-pirate, half-adventurer, saved the life of a beautiful Bengalee widow as she was being thrust upon the burning pyre of her husband. Job Churnock laid the foundation of the present capital of India, Calcutta, and it was at its present site where the gallant sailor performed this hazardous saving feat. Churnock had penetrated up the Hoogly in quest of adventures, and seeing from his vessel preparations for the burning of a Hindoo he watched the process with curious excitement; but when it came to cremating living people, and above all a young woman, all the generous impulses of the sailor's heart were stirred, and calling to his comrades he leaped ashore, and with the aid of their knives he soon dispersed the heathens and afterward married the woman and founded Calcutta.

There are few more affecting sights than a Hindoo cremation. There is so much of solemnity and so much of barbaric pomp attending the ceremonial, such a general gathering of clansmen, and so much paid loud weeping and silent agony, that it may be well said that not to be present at a burning is to lose one of the most interesting entertainments that Hindostan can offer. No Hindoo is ever permitted to die within four walls. Out in the open air must be the last gasp breathed, and the last look of the dying man must be upon that which is not made by hands. The measure is not wholly one of religion, but more of a sanitary precaution. The composition sets in so rapidly that it is reckless to leave a body in close and confined rooms longer than an hour at the very most. No sooner does death appear inevitable than the friends prepare to meet it in the most philosophical manner. The dying man is borne out into the open air, the hired mourners are sent for, and sit on each side of the lintel and wall in a heartrending manner. These mourners are women, old and ugly, dressed in the conventional green, red, and white dusty garments, with hair disheveled, barn-yard sweepings on their head, and all the accomplishments of woe imaginable. From constantly engaging in such business their faces appear to have attained the expression most befitting such occasions.

A light matting forms the bed of the pyre, which is attached to bamboo poles, covered with strips of red, white, blue, green, yellow—in fact, all colors—of cotton cloth. A canopy is formed overhead, also covered with various colored cloth. The body is placed inside and smothered with flowers, the whitechamelle being preferred. It has a strong odor, and is a pure white. Four of the stoutest relatives of the deceased then lift the litter, and before them are runners, who lay on the ground red and white strips of cloth, so as not to permit the carriers to tread the bare earth. When the funeral procession comes to the limit of one of these strips the funeral cortege has to wait till other strips have been spread. In advance of these are the fighting men of the party, who brandish spears, sticks, and occasionally fire off guns, besides going through antics—symbolical of fighting in mid-air hovering demons who are intent upon carrying off the body. In most picturesque places are these burning pits located.

Hard by in some holy stream whose blue waters contrast beautifully with the dark and glowing foliage of the overhanging trees, and the rich green of the rank jungle which fringes its banks. The approaches of these river banks are generally through ravines, deep and tortuous, caused by the action of the overlooded river during the rainy season. Over hot and burning sands, which glisten in the bright sunshine like burnished silver, and cast a glare which to the unaccustomed eye is almost blinding, trudges the funeral party.

Arriving at the ghat a little huckstering has to be gone through with some of the wood-dealers, who have ready assorted, proper sized pieces of wood from which to build the pyre, this being accomplished after no little difficulty; for a Hindoo always asks more than he expects to receive, and always places his figure high so that after the bargain is concluded he gets actually what he first wanted. The eldest son is closest to the body; it is he who carries the pot containing the fire, and it is his duty to start into flame the straw. He is dressed in white, and upon his dress are great patches of red, like blood-stots. The pyre is but a foot or so high, resting on a bed of straw. After the d'leful chants have been sung, and after he has thrice marched round the pyre, he ignites the fire, and a few seconds after a thin wreath of smoke ascending heavenward tells that the last rite has been successfully performed. The funeral ceremonies over, the party, including those who are nearest of kin, repair to the deceased's late dwelling, and there inquire into the affairs of the departed one, and make an inventory of his effects.

A marriage and a funeral are affairs much to be dreaded by a wealthy Hindoo, for on either occasion there has to be considerable spent on feasting not only the relatives, but a host of dependants; and as without a feast the soul of the departed one is in danger of not tasting the joys of the life hereafter, a funeral feast is really often the real source of the woe on such occasion. As a matter of course the Brahmins figure conspicuously, for it is hoped that through their intercessions will the dead man gain heavenly bliss.

The ceremonies that have just been described obtain only in the upper portion of India, which may be said to include every northern province. In Madras matters are arranged more scientifically. There is so revolting to a person of delicate nerves is hidden. There are no fierce flames to be seen crackling around and burning the corpse, no terribly offensive odors, but on the contrary, at a high-caste funeral, there is to be seen the greatest respect paid to the dead, and also every possible arrangement to deprive the funeral of its ghastly effect. The body is laid in a sloping position, resting on a heavy bed of dry straw. This straw bed rests upon a solid stone foundation imbedded in cement. When the straw has been laid and besprinkled three times slightly with holy water the body is laid upon it. The legs are crooked up, tailor-fashion, and the body is clothed in pure white of a peculiar kind, used solely for the shrouding of the dead. The corpse is then covered with white flowers, the only part that is visible being the face. The cheeks are painted bright red. After the surviving son has passed around the pyre three times, muttering a mantram, with the pot in hand containing the holy fire, he lights the pyre. The straw is speedily ablaze, and the slight layer of wood is soon burning, and when the flames begin to touch the body it is covered with a thick coating of mud, so that the corpse is actually burned within a covering. It is thus left for three days, when this coating of mud is broken open, and the collected ashes are thrown into the adjacent river.

No sooner has the mourning cortege left the spot where under the mud dome is burning the corpse than the eldest son prepares himself for the last rite of the ceremony. He disrobes entirely, and taking up his position near the late pyre, gets shaved from head to foot, the razor passing over every inch of his body's surface. Here, as in Northern India, the funeral feast is observed rigidly, and the number of people fed is generally more than the purse of the dead man can actually afford.

Death in India is not look upon with that mysterious awe as in more northern countries. Its presence is so universal, its operation so rapid, and the removal so sudden, either by burning or burial, that the bereaved have never the time given them to indulge in the luxury of grief by the unpleasant spectacle of having the dead in their midst. Funeral corteges in all parts of India are disorderly, and it is not uncommon for them to indulge in unseemly fighting with each other when they are under the impression that one of them is perhaps shirking his portion of the load when carrying the corpse to the ghat. Perhaps never to better advantage does the philosophical nature of the Hindoo show than on the occasion of a death. Rarely does a mother, even when almost beside herself with grief over the close approaching death of her son, once make a moan after the breath has left the body. "Death has come," she says, "and hence let their be no weeping." And hired mourners, are engaged for that unpleasant task while she will, with tearless eyes, follow the remains of her child. —San Francisco Call.

ICELAND.

A Name Which Has a Suggestive Sound in Hot Weather.

Holiday makers who are at a loss where to go to insure a cool spot may, perhaps, be tempted to cry Iceland. It is not necessarily cool there, notwithstanding the refreshing sound of the name, but it is a good deal less likely to be hot than Swiss or even Scotch valleys, and there is a good deal more to see that would be fresh to the visitor. Nor is the island by any means very difficult to get at. The Danish Royal Mail steamers make a monthly voyage from Copenhagen to Reykjavik, and five of them run all around the island, as well as calling on each voyage at Leith. There is also an English line during the summer from Leith to Reykjavik. Iceland is by no means the diminutive country which people who do not look at large maps are in danger of supposing it to be, when they read that the population does not much exceed that of a third-rate English town. It is possible to travel from East to West in a direct line for a greater distance than from London to Carlisle, so that the island is really of very respectable dimensions. Nor are the people, remote as is their dwelling-place from the centres of sweetness and light, by any means an uncultured race. They have had a Parliament of their own—the Althing—for now nearly a thousand years, and they are a great deal better instructed than European populations generally. The ordinary Cookney tourist would hardly find himself at home among them, but an intelligent observer, interested in the study of nature and in the ways of isolated communities, might really do much worse during this coming August than brace himself up for the winter by a week or two in Iceland.

Fishing and farming are the Icelanders' principal pursuits, and fishing is more important, perhaps, than farming. There are practically no manufactures in the country and trade is so little developed that up to last year the island did not even possess a bank, though the Althing was seriously occupying itself with the establishment of such an institution. Some interesting information on the Icelandic fisheries is contained in the last report presented to the Foreign Office by Mr. Consul Paterson. The Iceland fisherman's best customers are not his comparatively near neighbors—he has no neighbors at all but the Greenlanders within 600 miles—but the Spaniards. A good deal of the fish caught goes to Copenhagen, but more to Spain, and Spain gets the pick of the catches.

Wheat growing is no part of the Iceland farmer's industry. For that the climate is not warm enough. He breeds flocks and herds, and during his short summer is much concerned for the results of his hay harvest. These, last year, were not satisfactory in the southern part of the island, owing to the occurrence of wet weather late in the summer. A further reduction of live stock was the consequence of the scarcity of fodder. In the north, however, the hay crop was good, and the farming interest there is fairly prosperous. —London Globe.

IMPROVING WHEAT.

A Cross That May Prove Valuable as an Early Spring Species.

English seedsmen have done much careful work in attempting the production of new varieties of wheat by artificial crossing. With this plant cross-fertilization does not occur in natural growth, the pistil being impregnated by pollen from stamens within the same flower. A London exchange says that the Messrs. Carter have succeeded in applying the pollen of one species on the stigma of another, and they have been rewarded by getting crosses between different species of wheat, some of which appear to have an extraordinary fecundity. These trials made near Forest Hill, have lasted over two summers. In 1888 some twenty or more crosses were made. The resulting grain was in each case carefully gathered, and sown this year in lines, each hybrid between rows of its male and female parent plants. By thus placing the three together the similarities and differences are more readily observed. In one the hybrids are regarded as sufficiently fixed in type and valuable in character to warrant an extended growth next year in order to supply seed to the public. So far the results have proved gratifying, and we trust they may prove valuable both to the firm which has carried out the experiments and to the agricultural public. —Prairie Farmer.

A delicious side dish: Cut the remnants of cold boiled or roasted chicken in small pieces. Make a sauce of one pint of cream, two ounces of butter the yolk of one egg, beaten, and tablespoonful of cornstarch or arrowroot, seasoning with salt and white pepper, a little sugar, one teaspoonful of anchovy sauce and one bay leaf. Put the pieces of chicken in this sauce in a stewpan and simmer for half an hour. Stew some rice quite soft in milk, seasoning with salt and pepper. Put the chicken in the center of a dish place the rice around it as a border and serve. —Boston Budget.

The modern beverage in cheap taverns in Normandy is cider that tastes like vinegar and water, and it is sold at two cents a quart. A tourist says that a mouthful of good New England apple juice would delight and astonish a native.

EMBROIDERIES.

Striking Extravagance in the Matter of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings.

Never have been more extravagant galleons, jet ornaments and goods for crowns, and passementeries been imported than are exhibited in the wholesale department of a great millinery center for the wholesale and retail trade. The effect of tinsel, copper color, steel, jet and gorgeous embroidery is bewildering. So elegant are the goods of cloth, ottoman and velvet, heavy with embroidery and tinsel and silk and glittering with gold and parti-colored beads, used for the crowns of bonnets, that modistes have purchased much of it at figures of ten dollars and fifteen dollars a yard, to give a touch of richness to the frocks that they are beginning to get up for their customers. As these goods are narrow, some of them not over three-eighths of a yard in width, the cost of a dress in which they are introduced as vests, revers, cuffs and plastrons must be considerable. Some of the embroidered and beaded passementeries are in Vandike points and will be used for vests with the points meeting.

Material embroidered on velvet for trims is shown at thirty dollars a yard, wholesale price. This is done with tinsel on brown and a new shade of blue velvet, the work being so heavy that only a glimpse of the velvet shows through it. A quarter of a yard will make two bonnet crowns, but one made of it, in conjunction with a passementerie to contrast with the edge, and feathers or bows of the rich ribbons now used for strings and massed in the back, can not be retailed for less than thirty-five dollars.

Much copper color is introduced into trimmings and iridescent beads will be very fashionable. The finest jet comes in the form of birds and flowers, and a vast quantity of jet is used at this time. It is always Frenchy and stylish between seasons.

Shaded ribbons in plush stripes on ottoman ground have a streak of cashmere collars that give them a very handsome effect. These come in the widths for bows for hats and bonnets at \$2.50 and \$2.75 a yard. A very stylish and more inexpensive ribbon is double faced satin with a satin edge. The richest ribbons are imported for sashes in plush stripes on ottoman and velvet grounds in dark shades and also in Roman stripes. Woolen sashes will be very much used with dresses of the same material. The goods are loosely woven and rough surface like all the fashionable woolen materials. They have horizontal stripes of color and retail at \$5.—N. Y. Star.

SALMON CANNING.

How George Francis Train Started Oregon's Great Industry.

The salmon catching industry in Oregon is attributed altogether to a suggestion of that queer genius, George Francis Train. Some years ago Train was to deliver a lecture in Portland, and in the afternoon before he was to speak engaged in salmon fishing. He met with great success, and was amazed at the quantity of the great fish in the river. He could talk of nothing else, and begged the lecture committee which had engaged him to allow a substitution of salmon for the subject of his address in place of the one announced. This the committee would not agree to, and Train began the speech announced in the advertisements. He got along very well for half an hour or so, and then the attraction of the theme uppermost in his mind proved too much for him. He left his original subject and began to talk about salmon. He drew a salmon on the blackboard; he declared that the people before him were neglecting a mine of wealth close beside them; he told them that they ought to begin salmon-canning at once; that it was the coming great industry of the region; and that if they did not move quickly in the matter others would come in and seize the prize. He became eloquent, and the lecture ended in a grand, wordy panorama showing a salmon-colored future for the country. One or two men in the audience, though discounting Train's prophecies, were impressed with his ideas, and resolved to carry them out in a practical way. They organized a company, and the salmon-canning industry was begun. —Chicago Tribune.

Refined Table Manners.

Refined table manners mark not only good breeding, but good feeling; and whatever else in the day is to be hurried, the dinner is not. It takes time to enjoy delicate flavors, and to appreciate those dishes which ought to be real works of art, not only in order that the gastric juice may have time to thoroughly mingle with the food, but that we may rise from the level of the animal to that of a higher order of being. Health, happiness, harmony wait on our habits, which affect our mental condition more than we can realize. Pat temper is frequently but another name for indigestion. Irritability, peevishness and dyspepsia are the certain results of bolting food when the body is weary and the mind preoccupied. Then follow hasty words, a rasping temper, gloom and fault-finding, and peace flees from the threshold. The sunniest disposition, the most affectionate heart, can not withstand the wear of years, and two lives, which might have blended together beautifully, are sundered as far as though an ocean rolled between. —Baptist Weekly.

There is some advantage in being a mathematician and having been distinguished at Cambridge. Such an individual, after a process of figures, declined to be married on a Thursday, as his silver wedding day would then be on a Saturday, and his Masonic Lodge held its meetings on Saturdays, and he was never absent on such occasions. —N. Y. Herald.

It is announced that an English inventor has lately devised a method of coating tin with a material resembling glass, which removes all danger of poisoning in canned goods.

WAITERS.

How They are Trained in Most European Countries.

A Tribune reporter, who was taking lunch in one of Delmonico's down-town restaurants the other day, noticed a waiter who served an American, a Frenchman and a German within a few minutes and answered the questions put by each in his own tongue with the greatest facility. Of course this is not unusual in restaurants of the best class in New York. But the reporter was prompted to chat a little with the waiter when the latter was at leisure. He began with the remark:

"I presume that waiters have to be pretty well acquainted with languages?"

"Oh yes," was the reply, "that is, if they want to hold a good position. A fellow that doesn't know anything but English finds it mighty hard to get a position in New York, except in a ten-cent restaurant. And it's the cheap fellows that ruin the business, too. That's why the people get to look down on waiters so. They see these fellows that don't half understand their business in these cheap basement restaurants, and they condemn them all as ordinary fellows. Now there is just as much difference between a waiter in a first-class restaurant and one in a Blocker street bean shop as between a merchant prince and a peanut vender. Yet people seem to think them all alike."

"Now, in Europe," he continued, "boys are trained to be waiters just as they are here trained to the different professions. When a boy is, say about thirteen or fourteen, after he has gotten a common-school education, he is apprenticed to some restaurant or hotel-keeper. The first year or so he is kept in the cellar washing bottles, or doing work connected directly with the kitchen, as for instance, killing and cleaning fowls, etc. Then he gets acquainted with the different grades of wines, studies somewhat of book-keeping and learns the different things that belong to his profession. Then he begins to serve as an under-waiter. Or, as is frequently the case, a man, say a hotel-keeper, wants to train up his boys to the profession. After going through an apprenticeship, he will send them to the different cities of Europe so they may learn the customs and manners of the different people."

"Rather an expensive thing," the reporter suggested.

"Not very," the waiter replied, "but then they are not making money during those two or three years they may be away. Of course you know that many of the hotels in Europe are different from those here. Here there is a head clerk or bookkeeper who has charge of all accounts, makes out bills and so forth. Now there the waiters do all that. That's why they study bookkeeping. You see when a family occupies a room or rooms one waiter serves them with meals, takes care of checking baggage, makes out all bills of expense, in short has in charge everything connected with the guests."

"There's one bad thing about it," he resumed after a reflective pause, "in Europe waiters can't get married."

"Can't get married?"

"Well, they can't get positions if they do. And again they don't want a man over forty. So at forty you see a waiter is practically laid on the shelf."

"It's rather hard on them," the reporter remarked by way of a stimulant.

"Yes, and then a fellow can't do much better here. Now say a man gets \$30 a month besides his food. If he has a family, as I have, he has a pretty tough time of it. I pay \$14 out of that for rent. But then I know fellows, good waiters, who make as much as \$15 or \$20 a week. They work during the day at some downtown restaurant and put in the evening at some fashionable place up town."

"How about fees?"

"Well, waiters depend a good deal on that. In any first-class restaurant the customers are generally pretty liberal. It's just like you saying to the expressman: 'I want my trunk taken up stairs,' and in addition to twenty-five cents for expressage you drop him ten or fifteen cents extra for his extra work. Waiters all expect fees. And their salaries are so little that they need them."

—N. Y. Tribune.

FOREIGN ODDITIES.

How Rural Letter-Carriers in England and France Overcome Topographical Difficulties.

Bicycles and tricycles now help many of our rural postmen to "make good time," as they say in America, provided their beats lie in fairly level country, with tolerable roads. But I am not aware that the letter carriers of the Fen districts have profited by the wisdom of their French brethren in the department of Landes, that desert region of reedy marshes, and ever-shifting sands, only traversed by muddy, uncertain roads. Year by year, owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, the *dunes* (as these sand-hills are called) encroach more and more on the fertile tracts, actually overwhelming houses and vineyards, or in the forests of cork-trees, are scattered the wretched huts of these people, who are mostly shepherds, cork-cutters and charcoal-burners. One of their chief industries is the manufacture of sabots, or wooden shoes, clumsy indeed, but warranted to stand any amount of wear-and-tear. But even these active peasants find it exhaustive work alternately to tread ankle-deep in light, dry sand, or through oozy peat-moss, so they have borrowed a hint from the long-legged water-birds that stalk among the marshes, and have adopted the plan of walking on very lengthy stilts. Thus they get over the ground at double pace, and being well raised above the world they can keep a better look-out for their stray sheep or swine, or the position of such game as may be worth stalking at leisure. —Cassell's Family Magazine.

A new sugar is now obtained from the seeds of *Lorinus persea*, a tree growing in the tropics. This sugar has, on previous occasions, been noticed by chemists but was supposed by them to be minute. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes on cooling.

THE DAIRY.

—Don't milk a troublesome cow, but turn a calf or two to her and let them do the milking. An average cow will raise four calves to veal age during a season, and these will bring forty to fifty dollars. This is often more than can be made from her milk. —Forest, Forge and Farm.

—The habit of kicking, which is utterly destructive of the value of a cow, may in every instance be traced to errors or vices in early education of the animal; so, too, with the bad habit of withholding the milk, and all others which are often complained of. —Farm and Garden.

—Mr. William Shepard, of Tappen, Dak., milked fourteen cows last summer and sold \$400 worth of butter. He also raised ten calves, now worth twenty dollars each, and raised s x hogs, which he sold for twenty-five dollars each. Besides this the family was supplied with butter and milk. Mr. Shepard brought the cows from Minnesota two years ago at a cost of \$21.50. —Thoughtless.

—There are some things that are impossible, and one of these is to make bad butter good, by any process whatever, says a contemporary. Those farmers who are packing butter, must therefore be exceedingly careful to avoid every fault that would injure its quality. They should be aware that every fault or bad quality will only grow worse and worse by lapse of time in the package. —Western Rural.

—Mr. H. B. Gurler, the President of the Illinois Dairymen's Association, estimates that a creamery for whole-milk work—that is where the milk is taken to the factory—with a capacity of 15,000 pounds of milk per day, filled with centrifugal cream separators and all necessary machinery, and an ice-house, can be built for \$4,000. This estimate does not include water supply, the cost of which necessarily depends on circumstances. It is, however, essential to have a reliable and abundant supply from some source. The colder it is, the better. The cost of a gathered cream factory—that is when the cream is raised at the farm and is skimmed and gathered by an agent of the creamery—is much less, and one with a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter per day can be built and furnished complete, including ice-house and well, for \$2,000. —Prairie Farmer.

WHITE MEATY CHEESE.

How to Make the Class of Cheese Demanded by English Buyers.

Howard Bissell, before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, said that he had been experimenting during the past season to make a white "meaty" cheese as desired in the Liverpool market. He accomplished this to a certain extent as follows: Set at 60°-65° or eighty-eight degrees, depending on the condition of the milk. If a little old, showing signs of acid, set at eighty-two degrees and hurry the process. At every stage (cheese makers must understand the condition of the milk before using rennet, as any practical man will) stir milk five minutes. After shutting off steam use enough rennet to show signs of coagulation, in ten minutes, in spring and fall, and fifteen minutes in summer months. Stir rennet thoroughly from three to four minutes. Now with the bottom of the dipper, occasionally stir carefully the entire surface of the vat to the depth of one or two inches, until coagulation begins. The purpose is to keep the cream from rising to the surface. When the curd is firm enough, splitting clean before the finger, the work of cutting should begin. Cut first with perpendicular knife lengthwise, then cut across finally with the horizontal, not waiting for the curd to settle, as some makers do. Stir with rake or hands very gently at first for five or ten minutes. Turn on steam slowly at first, constantly stirring to keep from matting, heat to ninety-eight or one hundred degrees. Stir for five or ten minutes after shutting off steam. If the globe valve leaks steam, pull off the rubber to prevent curd from burning on the bottom of the vat. Spread covering over the top of the vat to retain the heat. If curd is very sweet renew the heat.

When sufficiently cooked compress a quantity in the hand. It will show a certain elasticity. When this condition is reached it will be time to draw off the whey. Spread the curd thinly over the bottom of the vat; when sufficiently matted cut four drains, one on each side and two in the center for whey to drain. If the curd is in good condition; if not stir with the hands after running off the whey, breaking up two or three times. This has a tendency to harden the curd and expel moisture. Cut in small pieces and turn over, leaving the drains clear for the whey to escape. Cover up curd to keep warm, adding a little steam under the cover with hose, thereby keeping the curd warm. Turn the curd every fifteen or twenty minutes. Keep curd in this position till it will break down and flake nicely and has a smooth velvety feel. If free from taint grind and salt—two pounds in spring, two and a half pounds in summer and two and three-fourths in fall—hauling up each side with drain in center for brine to drain off. Let lie in salt from two to three hours, till curd is properly matured. My reasons for so doing is that the curd will press together much better, leaving a nice lining on face of cheese, and not so apt to crack. When ready for press fill up all hoops that will be required for one vat and put to press at once, tightening slowly at first and following them up often. Bandage up in one hour, pull up bandage and fold over edges neatly. When sufficiently pressed take them out and remove to curing room at once, not leaving them on press boards for half a day. Have shelves clean, grease on both ends and rub well with palm of the hand. Turn them every morning before milk comes in till ready to ship. Take pains in boxing. Have the boxes cut down to fit cheese, adding two scale boards for each cheese. —Western Rural.

—A Bridgeport (Conn.) woman committed suicide because of the noise made by her neighbor's children.

—The owls in New Zealand kill sheep, slaying thousands every year.

OUR PROHIBITION LAW. BY A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.

To the immortal St. John of Kansas, and to all Church and Temperance organizations, County Attorneys, Druggists, and especially to all Probate Judges of the State of Kansas this document is hereby, conscientiously and considerately dedicated by the author.

He walked into the old drug store, Where oft times he had been before; His coat was torn, and his shoes were poor, And his nose was red, and his eyes were sore.

He stepped up to the counter And spoke thus to the boss: "I want a dose of liquor, And to save a very sick boss."

"He is subject to the colic, And now has got a spell; And nothing but good whiskey Will make that old boss well."

"So, give me a pint, now quickly, Of the best old rye you've got; And put a little ginger in To make it good and hot."

The druggist he did answer, In accents mild and slow: "You will have to sign a statement Before I can let it go."

"If the old boss is very sick And needs a dose or two, I must go down in the 'statement' All signed up straight and true."

The old man did reply, While tears stood in his eyes: "I would not violate the law For nansons in the skies."

"So bring out your darned old 'statement,' And make it good and strong, And I will sign my name to it, To help the law along."

To violate the liquor law I swear it would be wrong, And I will do my level best To help the thing along."

The old man got his liquor, And started to go away; But turned himself round at the door, And thus was heard to say:

"Good morning, Mister Druggist, I hope you will not get cross; But I guess that I will tell you That I am that old sick boss."

New York went Democratic. While the Democratic county ticket was defeated, last Tuesday, the Democrats have reason to congratulate themselves that it was only a partial victory for the Republican ticket, as two of the candidates on our ticket were elected, the candidate for County Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Martin, receiving a most deservedly complimentary and popular majority, for re-election to that office. Early in the campaign the contest for County Commissioner assumed the attitude of a local fight, and it was only a question as to which town would poll the most votes; however, some few Democrats in this town remained true to their party candidate; but they were too few to elect him. The returns will be found elsewhere in this issue of the COURANT.

NO CHANGE OF THE SABBATH. REVIEW OF "NO. 2." "Aliquis" starts in this article with the assertion that it is an indisputable fact, that the Sabbath has been changed and the Lord's day kept as the Sabbath.

He seems to forget that the Lord's day was not so called, as applying to the first day of the week, until the 4th century.

The term only appears once in the scriptures, and that certainly means the Sabbath of the 4th Commandment, for God never claimed one day more than another except the Sabbath, for he says, I am the Lord of the Sabbath.

The apostles never taught the people to keep the first day of the week, as "Aliquis" intimates.

There is not a passage in the scriptures that intimates any obligation to observe the first day of the week, but always the seventh.

That Christ and the apostles did meet on the first day we do not deny, but they also met other days. "They continued daily breaking bread from house to house, praising God."

"Aliquis" says, "if the apostles endorsed by their teaching and practice the Lord's day as the Christian Sabbath, then the logical conclusion is, they were instructed to do so by Christ who is Lord of the Sabbath."

Here we agree with him, for in those days the term Lord's day certainly applied to the seventh and not the first day, for we have shown according to history that Lord's day was not applied to the first day until the 4th century.

Reader, please note the weakness of his position as to the 4th commandment.

He says, "the 4th commandment, fixes the amount of time, one day in seven and the law remains the same, whatever day of the seven is observed."

What inconsistency. After all his mis-statements to prove the validity and sacredness of the first day, he now destroys all his argument by saying that any one day will do as well as another.

Men that attempt to teach the doctrines of men for the commands of God get in light places.

Matthew says, Christ was gone from the tomb in the end of the Sabbath when Mary Magdalene visited it, hence he could not have risen on the first day of the week.

In another article we will review his third. JAS. R. JEFFREY.

To all of our subscribers who will pay up all arrearages and one year in advance we will have The Mayflower, a weekly paper, published at Yarmouth, Mass., the same size as the "COURANT" sent for one year free; and to parties, not subscribers, who will pay one year in advance for the COURANT, we will do the same.

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

ELECTION RETURNS OF CHASE COUNTY, NOV. 3, 1885.

Table with columns for Precincts (Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Bazaar, Matfield Green, Elmblade, Diamond Creek, Middle Creek, Cedar Point, Clements, Toledo Township) and Candidates (For County Treasurer, For Sheriff, For County Clerk, For County Surveyor, For Coroner, For Co. Commissioner, For the bridge, Against the bridge). Includes Total No. Votes Polled.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Jas. E. Fent and 24 others, was presented to the Board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at Matfield Green at the section corner to section six (6) and seven (7) five (5) and eight (8) township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east; thence east on the section line or as near as practicable between sections five (5) and eight (8), three (3) and ten (10), two (2) and eleven (11) township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east, and six (6) and seven (7) township twenty-two (22) range nine (9) east to the southeast corner of section six (6) same township and range; thence north one-half (1/2) mile on section line; thence east on subdivision line to the center of section five (5), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; thence east by the nearest and best route to the east line of section five (5) and also commencing at the northwest corner of section six (6), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; thence south on said line or as near thereto as a good road can be made without unnecessary expense to the center of said section seven (7); thence north to intersect the said Norton and Wilson road, and to vacate that portion of said road lying between the point of commencement and point of ending of this proposed road.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct., 1885, a petition, signed by Edward Ryan and 12 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Wilson and Norton road leave the line between sections six (6) and seven (7) township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; thence south on said line or as near thereto as a good road can be made without unnecessary expense to the center of said section seven (7); thence north to intersect the said Norton and Wilson road, and to vacate that portion of said road lying between the point of commencement and point of ending of this proposed road.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 6, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, 1885, a petition, signed by J. A. Murphy and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of section eleven (11) township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east; and running thence, east on the section lines or as near as practicable to the southeast corner of section twelve (12) of said township and range, thence east on the south side of section line to the northwest corner of lot number two (2) in section eighteen (18) township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east. Thence south to the southwest corner of said lot number two (2), thence east to the southeast corner of lot number one (1), in said section eighteen (18) township twenty-one (21) range eight (8) east, there to intersect the road from Matfield Green down South Fork.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, 1885, a petition, signed by J. A. Murphy and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of section eleven (11) township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east; and running thence, east on the section lines or as near as practicable to the southeast corner of section twelve (12) of said township and range, thence east on the south side of section line to the northwest corner of lot number two (2) in section eighteen (18) township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Isaac Alexander and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing sixty-seven (67) rods east, and twenty-five (25) feet south, of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section sixteen (16), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, and running thence, south on the south side of sub-division line, to a point twenty-five (25) feet south of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twelve (12) of township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east; thence east on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section eight (8) east, and for the vacation of all that portion of the W. A. Parker road, lying between the point of commencement of the above proposed road and the southeast corner of section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east; also for the vacation of all that portion of the Isaac Alexander road, lying on and along the south line of the north half (1/2) of section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, and proceeding to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

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Now is the time to subscribe. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, 1885, a petition, signed by W. A. Smith and 11 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twelve (12), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; thence west on the half-section line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter (1/4) of said section twelve (12), to intersect a road running north and south thence south to the section line between sections eleven (11) and fourteen (14) and section sixteen (16); thence west on the half-section line, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section (16), all in township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; thence west on the section line between sections eleven (11) and fourteen (14) and section sixteen (16); thence west one mile on the half-section line, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section (16), all in township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; thence west on the section line between sections eleven (11) and fourteen (14) and section sixteen (16); thence west one mile on the half-section line, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section (16), all in township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; 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The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1885

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway! How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in, 2 in, 3 in, 4 in, 5 in, 6 in, 7 in, 8 in, 9 in, 10 in) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letters; 25 cents under the head of "Local Short Stops."



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and station (Safford, Elmdale, Cedar Pt., Strong, St. Paul, Safford).

The "Thunderbolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:24 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

- STATE OFFICERS. Governor, John A. Martin; Lieutenant-Governor, A. B. Hildrebrand; Secretary of State, E. R. Allen; Attorney General, S. B. Bradford; Auditor, E. P. Venable; Treasurer, Sam T. Howe; Sup't of Pub. Instruction, J. H. Lusk; Chief Justice Sup. Court, A. H. Brown; Congressmen, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan.

- COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioners, A. H. Brown, E. R. Allen, E. P. Venable; County Treasurer, W. P. Pugh; County Clerk, C. G. Whitson; Register of Deeds, A. F. Gandy; County Surveyor, E. A. Hines; Sheriff, J. W. Gault; Superintendent, J. C. Davis; Coroner, C. E. Hall.

- CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; every Sabbath; morning services, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath; class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. W. E. Church South—Rev. R. M. Bonton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne's school, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Hart school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m.

- SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor—Path Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Gaults, Reporter. Masonic—Zerethi Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kubi, Master; W. H. Holinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angels Lodge No. 88, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; C. I. Mann, N. G.; C. G. Whitson, secretary. G. A. R.—Gentry Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

- LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Mrs. J. C. F. Kirk is visiting in Missouri. Mrs. S. D. Breese has been quite ill, this week. Mr. P. J. Norton was down to Emporia, last Saturday. Mr. Frank Bentley returned, Friday, from the East. Mr. F. D. Mills, of Atchison, arrived here, yesterday. Mr. G. E. Findley was down to Emporia, last week. Mrs. Robison is having a fence put around her premises. Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, has returned from Colorado. Mr. A. F. Wells is suffering with a felon on his left thumb. Mr. J. C. Farrington, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, Friday. Mr. J. H. Smart, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Friday. Mr. Jas. McFee and wife returned, Tuesday, from their visit in Wisconsin. Mr. John A. Harley is visiting his brother-in-law, County Clerk J. J. Massey. Mr. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, received 300 steers, last Sunday, from Kansas City.

Mr. Matt. H. Pennell returned on Wednesday of last week, from Colorado. Mr. J. M. Hilton, of Diamond creek, is in Kansas City, taking in the fat stock show. Mr. W. J. Fisher, of Monroeville, Ohio, is visiting his cousin, the Rev. W. B. Fisher. Rev. George, of Elmdale, has completed his house, and will soon move into the same. Mr. C. C. Watson was down to Kansas City, last week, purchasing a stock of winter goods. There were a good many farmers in town, last Saturday, and our merchants did a good business. Mr. L. S. Stephenson, of Jackson county, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives in this county. Mr. Sam Baker arrived here, yesterday, from Illinois, on a ten days' visit to friends and relatives. Miss Birdie Parker, of Strong City, left, last Monday, for Wisconsin, where she will spend the winter. Messrs. Ferry & Watson will soon open a furniture store in Strong City in Mr. John Enslie's new store room. Mr. S. D. Breese's daughter, Miss Stella, has returned from her visit to her aunt, Mrs. F. R. Dodge, in El Dorado. Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton creek, will leave in a few days to spend the winter at their old home in New York. Messrs. J. A. Burton, A. C. Cox, Jos. Keys, and others have returned home for the winter from their work in the Indian Territory. Dr. Theodore Blenkner, who was sent to the penitentiary from this county, for bigamy, was pardoned out on the 19th ultimo. The Longfellow Literary Society holds its meetings, every Friday evening, at the city School-house. A delightful time is reported by all who attend. Mr. David Cunningham, one of the pioneers of Chase county, died, last Saturday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. J. Dougherty, on Fox creek. Mrs. M. D. Umberger, of Diamond creek, left for a visit to her husband's home in Pennsylvania. She will stay till Christmas, and enjoy her festives in the snow-clad hills of Pa. The following is a list of letters remaining unclaimed for, for thirty days in the Elmdale postoffice: Wm. Johnson, L. J. Johnson, L. D. O'Neal, Lawrence O'Neal, L. M. Roberts M. D. Bell Smith, L. B. BRESEE, P. M.

Messrs. Alonzo and Columbus Hicks were arrested, last Sunday, charged with burglarizing Messrs. Pat. and Ed. Ryan's house, on South Fork, and were taken before Squire John Miller, Monday morning, when the case was set for a hearing at 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning, the parties giving bond in the sum of \$300 for their appearance. Parties subscribing for the COURANT who pay up all arrearsages and one year in advance, can get the COURANT and the United States Democrat, Mark M. ("Buck") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a two-dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper. Our band having serenaded Barney Lantry, that gentleman demonstrated his appreciation of their kindness by sending them \$10. This is the first "solid recognition" the band has ever received for their numerous serenades. The fact is, the boys have been so free with their compliments that their efforts are like the mouth of the girl who plays kissing games. It is so common that it is not appreciated.—Leader.

CHASE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Oct. 13, 1885. The Chase County Medical Society met in regular session at the office of Dr. F. M. Jones. Meeting called to order by President, Dr. Walsh. Present, Drs. Jones, Walsh, Carnes, Polin, Green and Stone. The petition of Dr. Mc. Q. Green to become a member of the society was received and referred to the board of censors. An amendment to the by-laws, making it an offense for physicians to discount accounts, except in cases of actual need, also, condemning physicians for soliciting practice, and pledging the society to use its influence against any drugist who is known to use his influence for any one physician as against others who patronize him. Amendment carried. Dr. Jones read an essay on summer diarrhoea in children, which was discussed by all present. Society ordered the Secretary to furnish the different papers of the county with a synopsis of the proceedings of the meeting. Meeting then adjourned to meet one month from date at the office of Dr. J. W. Stone, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. J. W. STONE, Sec'y

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North Central and South American Exposition will open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The management report that a more extensive display than last year will be made. Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of ticket to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and all other points, reached by this line, apply to P. R. ROGERS, or A. J. KNAP, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Oct. 27, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.: J. F. Walker, Columbus, gearing, Catherine Whitney, Lawrence, mangle.

CARD OF THANKS. For the unusual kindness shown by many friends in our late bereavement we take this method of returning sincerest thanks saying whilst life holds out your actions will ever be remembered with gratefulness. MR. AND MRS. M. H. PENNELL.

THE CASH WILL BUY A No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50. A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00. North western barbed wire sets. And lumber for less money than any place in this county. ABRAE HILDBRAND & Co. oct 22dt Strong City.

NOTICE. From and after this date, orders for coal must be accompanied with the money; when not, it will be collected before it is unloaded, unless satisfactory arrangements are made. As money for coal is collected same as freight I must do the same. J. P. KUHLE.

FOR SALE. At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some cash; balance on long time. Jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Boots and shoes at Breese's. Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry. Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry. A pair of Buffalo scales for sale. Apply to J. W. Ferry. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's cheaper than the cheapest. Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. The best teas, teas, teas are to be had at the "Famous" stone store. Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on a car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Look at the boots and shoes at the "Famous" stone store before buying anywhere else, because we know we can do you good. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's. Subscribe for the COURANT, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas. For anything that you want go to the "Famous" stone store; and if they haven't got it, then sit down and meditate. M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity that he has opened a tailoring establishment, south of the postoffice, where he hopes, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to obtain a fair amount of patronage. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. If you want first-class lime, go to C. E. Houston's place, 4 miles south of Elmdale, and get it, for 25 cents a bushel. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office. S. D. Breese has just received his fall stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them. Potatoes, cabbage, etc., received at this office, on subscription; but they must be delivered before winter sets in, or they may freeze on your hands.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP, ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE. Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

H. F. BAUERLE'S My lean, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS. PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange, EASTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, KANSAS. LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. Steaks, @ 5 to 11 cts. Roasts, @ 5 to 7 cts. Boiling @ 4 to 5 cts. Choice corned Beef, @ 7 cts. per pound. Hams, bacon & Bologna always on hand. Highest Cash Price PAID FOR HIDES. GO TO GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS, Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Son's. I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct 29

PHYSICIANS. 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, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls answered promptly. JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rate of interest, on improved farm lands, all and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land office, in the Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 527-177

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MISCELLANEOUS. GEORGE W. WEED, TEACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music, COTTONWOOD FALLS. Notice to Contractors. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 7, 1885. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Chase county, Kansas, for the construction and mason work for piers for a bridge over the Cottonwood river at the place known as Wood's crossing or ford in Falls township. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with one or more sureties equal in amount to the accompanying bid. Bids will be opened on the 9th day of November, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASON, County Clerk. [L. S.]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE. The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and proposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or in jobs lots. As these goods must be sold at the earliest possible time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no margin about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy one class of Hardware at what the same usually cost at wholesale prices. Let every one call at the store formerly occupied by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early. Jy25-tf

Johnston & Rettiger, DEALERS IN DRUGS, Toilet Articles, Medicines, Perfumes, Stationary, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.; PURE WINES & LIQUORS, FOR Medical, Mechanical AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES! ALSO, Soda Water. STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. S. F. JONES, President. B. LANTY, Vice-President. E. A. HILDBRAND, Cashier. STRONG CITY National Bank, (Successor to Strong City Bank), STRONG CITY, KANS., Does a General Banking Business. Authorized Capital, \$150,000. PAID IN, \$50,000.00. DIRECTORS, S. F. Jones, D. K. Carter, N. B. Swayze, Barney Lantry, D. B. Berry, P. S. Jones, GO Hildebrand, E. A. Hildebrand. WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS. CASH For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and we will sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co. oct 22-6ms. 25 Fulton St. N. Y.

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE PROMISES.

The spring time came, and our young orchard trees...

GOD'S LOVE.

When man would make a definition of God, he breaks up the white light of the Divine nature...

love in sacrifice. The highest form love takes in this world is the expiatory. Hence the dignity of a mother's love for her child...

NO RELIGION.

Minister Lowell's Views of Christianity, as Expressed in an After-Dinner Speech. One of the most notable after-dinner speeches of Minister Lowell in England...

ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

Great Chance for Pa ties Desiring to Buy a Nice, Gentle Rowing Machine. The other day, while temporarily insane, I bought a rowing machine...

GEESSE FOR EXPORT.

An Industry That Should Attract American Farmers. The demand for domesticated water-fowl in this country is somewhat small...

ROTTERDAM.

The Quaint Old Town and Its Imperturbably Good Inhabitants. Nowadays, thanks to railways and modern improvements, the approach to nearly all towns is spoiled...

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

A negro and a native of Japan are among the freshmen of Williams College this year. Heidelberg University will celebrate the 500th anniversary of its existence next August...

WIT AND WISDOM.

Teacher—"Yes, man comes highest in the scale. What comes next to man?" Small boy—"I know, sir. Teacher—"Well, what is it?" Small boy—"His shirt!"

Which is Which?

A writer in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard relates that, some years ago, when the Rev. Robert Collyer and the Rev. Robert Laird Collier were both pastors in Chicago...

Peck's Sun.

The observations of Prof. C. P. Langley have convinced him that there has been a mistaken conception of the color of the sunlight...

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences...

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Colladon corrected a popular belief by remarking that the presence of masses of metal in a building does not add to the risk of being struck by lightning...

THE WALKUP TRIAL.

Progress of the Emporia Poisoning Case.

After Occupying Six Days in Examining Witnesses the Prosecution Rests—Mrs. Walkup's Attorneys Making a Vigorous Defense.

Fifth Day.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 24.—Dr. Gardner resumed his testimony yesterday morning and was cross-examined by Mr. Scott in regard to the actions of syphilitic affections upon the system as compared with the appearances exhibited by the stomach, liver and other viscera of Mr. Walkup. The witness testified that syphilitic affections could not, in his opinion, have produced the balance of the testimony introduced was of no material interest at yesterday's session.

Sixth Day.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 25.—The Walkup case was resumed Saturday morning by the reading of the hypothetical expert questions to Drs. G. A. Biddle, R. R. McCandless, D. F. Longnecker, J. J. Wright, T. F. Feneannon and W. W. Hibbin. Their answers were substantially and, to most of the questions, literally the same as the answers given by Drs. Gardner, Jacobs, Frost and Page, Friday afternoon. Their cross-examination did not include any questions as to whether they had read and answered the questions before coming on the stand. The answers were all given purely upon the hypothesis that poison had been found in Walkup's vital organs and the effect of the presence of poison. At the conclusion of the expert testimony the State rested. Adjourned till Monday morning.

Seventh Day—The Defense.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 27.—When the Walkup case opened yesterday morning the State announced that it had no further evidence ready and gave way for the defense. Mr. Scott then addressed the jury in explanation of the defense which his client was prepared to make. He spoke for over an hour, during which he said he deprecated any criticism in Walkup's vital organs and that he had been such as to compel the defense to exhibit Walkup's private character and habits as they really had been. His address made a marked impression.

Eben Baldwin, of Lawrence, was the first witness called by the defense. He related how he went with Walkup last December to visit the New Orleans Exposition. Walkup bought medicine in a St. Louis drug store. Witness did not know what it was. Walkup became sick with vomiting and cramping pains in the stomach on the boat, below Memphis, and was sick two days and did not eat. His condition on the second day was considerably worse than on the first. He was in bed during his sickness. Witness attended Walkup during his illness. There was a physician on the boat, but he was not called in, as Walkup said he knew himself what was the matter, and that he would "pull through." The witness said he did not notice cramping or rigidity of the limbs. Walkup recovered before the boat arrived at New Orleans. The witness related how the party went to Mrs. Wallace's house and made the acquaintance of the family, the daughter Dora and Minnie, and the boy Willie Willis. J. H. Harrison, clerk in the Santa Fe depot at Emporia, deposed to a conversation between himself and Mr. Walkup on Saturday, August 15, in regard to the latter's condition.

Eighth Day.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 28.—Before the opening of the court room yesterday there was an unprecedented rush to obtain admission and secure seats.

The first witness called was Dr. Charles W. Scott, of Kansas City, who testified substantially in accordance with his story of last September about Mr. Walkup, in company with another man, coming to his office in December last and Walkup relating symptoms of ill-health and how he had been and was using arsenic, the daughter Dora and Minnie, and the boy Willie Willis. The doctor identified a man present in the courtroom as the one who was present with Walkup. Walkup showed a vial of Fowler's solution and an empty pill box, both labeled as arsenic, and in reply to the doctor's advice to quit vomiting, purging and pains on his way down from Topeka that he "thought to God" he would die before reaching Emporia; that he was very sick in the carriage. When he got home his wife extracted himself in rubbing and trying to get him well.

Gideon E. Miller, of Hutchinson, formerly of Cottonwood Falls, testified that on the cars last June Mr. Walkup told him he was not well and had been sick the previous winter; took arsenic then and it nearly got away with him; was still taking it.

Mr. Miller said that during this same conversation Walkup said he had to keep on taking arsenic. There was no cross-examination.

Dr. W. Filkins testified to having seen Mr. Walkup in his office Saturday afternoon and when he said he was sick, as he had been when the doctor treated him two years before. He said he felt "devilish bad" and very sick. Two years ago when the doctor had treated him the symptoms manifested by Walkup were vomiting, purging, pains in the stomach and dizziness. During his sickness Walkup went to the doctor's office with a can of oysters and in spite of the doctor's protest ate them and was immediately taken sick with vomiting and griping in his stomach. He was similarly sick in the office a few days afterward.

Izzy Schmiedburg and W. J. Riggs testified to having heard Mr. Walkup say at the depot on the arrival of the train Saturday morning, August 15, that he had come home sick. Mr. Riggs' memory was otherwise very deficient.

Asher Smith, of Melvern, Osage County, testified to Walkup's having boasted of conquests and having exhibited a vial and box as medicines. He said he had to have a conquest every day.

Mr. Fleetwort, a colored barber of Afton, formerly of Topeka, deposed to having taken Mr. Walkup, three years ago, in Topeka, to a room of colored prostitutes at his request and once in Afton. He had never seen Walkup use arsenic or other medicine.

Dr. W. C. Hamilton, of Topeka, testified

that on August 19 Mr. Walkup came to his office and asked for treatment for blood disease. He said he was using arsenic, and the doctor ordered him to quit.

On cross-examination the doctor admitted that he made a business of issuing health certificates to prostitutes.

Sheriff White produced the bottles he found in the house after Mr. Walkup's funeral and gave to Mr. Scott. Adjourned.

Ninth Day.

EMPORIA, October 29.—Court opened at nine o'clock and Mrs. Walkup, her mother and Mrs. Mary Jay came in and took their respective places.

William Jay, guardian of Mrs. Walkup, the first witness, declared that between July 5 and 10 Mr. Walkup in his office took a dose of white powder, saying to him that it was arsenic. On his cross-examination by Mr. Sterry the witness said he had not remembered the incident until after the coroner's inquest, or spoken of it before the trial except to the counsel for the defense.

B. Graham, associate editor of the Daily Republican, deposed that he saw Mr. Walkup the morning before he died and had a conversation with him. He saw him sitting on his porch in the summer of 1884. He said then that he had no appetite and had pains in his stomach and bowels. He would sit around sick a day or two and then go out on a trip a day or two and be sick again and alternate in this way about two weeks.

Dr. H. W. Stover testified to having treated Walkup twice for a private disease, once last May and over two years before. He had also doctored a woman for a blood disease at his request. She was now a married woman living in Emporia and respectively.

J. B. Moore, a painter, of Emporia, painted Mr. Walkup's house last June, and saw him sick on his porch. He said he was taking medicine that would kill a dog. Cross-examined by Sterry, the witness admitted that he had been convicted at Newton, in 1883, of larceny.

The defense offered letters from J. R. Walkup to Mr. Finley and Mrs. Wallace. Mr. Jay identified the handwriting. The letters were not read.

Dr. S. A. Lanphear, of Kansas City, was called as an expert. He had made a special study of toxicology, and taken lectures at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and graduated there. Arsenic taken as a tonic kept the body more nourished and increased the sexual powers.

The symptoms of chronic arsenical poisoning and of acute gastritis would be similar. He gave an elaborate statement of the effect of arsenic upon the system. He next explained the blood disease in its stages and declared that the last assumed the symptoms of almost every disease the human system was liable to. It often attacked the liver, breast and skull bones. The manifestations might be found in any part of the system, and might ulcerate the digestive tract and produce occasional depression in a cheerful disposition. A man of good frame and active who had the disease would be well nourished if he took arsenic as a tonic. Arsenic could be enveloped in the mucus of the stomach and eventually become encysted there to remain an indefinite time. Cases were cited. The hypothetical questions read by the State to its experts were read to the witness and his answers were that it was possible, by having been encysted and enveloped, the arsenic found in the stomach had been taken a long time before. It was no use to administer an antidote after the patient had reached a state of collapse.

Dr. Lanphear's examination was continued during the afternoon. He said that a man was in collapse when the heart action was feeble, the pulse almost imperceptible, the features pinched, the expression indicating fear of imminent peril. The witness described at great length the condition of a patient in various stages of collapse, what arsenic is and its effect upon the system, and what the books say about it. His cross-examination continued until Court adjourned.

Tenth Day.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 30.—In the Walkup poisoning case yesterday, H. Tibbals, of Emporia, was called and gave testimony of little importance.

Mrs. Wallace, mother of the defendant, was next sworn. She said she had lived twenty-four years in New Orleans; that her daughter was born there and would be seventeen years old on the coming January 14. She was educated at the St. Louis Institute. She then gave in detail the history of the meeting of Walkup and her daughter; that Walkup was smitten with Minnie and very anxious to marry her. She also gave a history of the marriage and why celebrated at Covington. A rigid cross-examination failed to shake her testimony.

The defendant herself was then sworn, and under Mr. Fenlon's examination proceeded to rapidly and more freely state substantially what her mother had done about the acquaintance, courtship and marriage with Mr. Walkup. She said that Libbie had favored the marriage and had always treated her very kindly, and that on the July visit Mrs. Hood had called and invited her to go out and visit at the farm. Everything was happy between herself and husband. He had used her very kindly in every way. He had sent for her cousin, Willie Willis, because she was lonely away from her own family, and nothing had occurred to mar her married happiness. Coming along to Mr. Walkup's sickness the fair prisoner said that he came home so sick from Topeka on Saturday morning, August 15, that she had to take off his boots and clothes and rub him. He complained of having been very sick and of vomiting on the cars, and pain in his head and especially in his hips and legs, with a drawing feeling in them. He would not let her send for a physician. She did all she could for him.

In the morning Walkup felt some better and went down town and came back several times though complaining of great weakness. That night he had a worse attack, but he said he knew what the matter was. He had been sick that way before and would come out all right. She insisted on getting a doctor, and having heard Dr. Jacobs well spoken of she telephoned for him.

After the noon recess, Mrs. Walkup took the stand once more. She said that when visiting her aunt near Cincinnati, her cousin gave her some snowflake for the complexion and she put it into a paper with another paper in which she had calomel, bought in New Orleans. She put both side by side and wrapped them in a third paper and put them in her satchel, and when she came to use the calomel in Topeka, could not tell them apart and took them to a drug store to find out which was which. She purchased some strychnine at Bates' drug store in the afternoon about August 13. She did not remember whether Walkup was at home or not that day. She wanted the strychnine to make a preparation of strychnine and wine to take stains out of a dress. She signed the book which was handed to her. She did not tell Mr. Bates she did not want to tell what it was for. On getting home she found that the strychnine had gotten out of her hand satchel, where it had been placed. She never found out how it had been lost. Witness had no further use for it whatever than the reason mentioned. She sent Mary Moss Sunday morning, August 16, for some more strychnine, giving her a note to Mr. Bates. She never told Mary Moss to say she was going down for butter.

Mrs. Walkup said she had got arsenic

twice, once on Sunday at Kelly's about four o'clock. She wanted to use it for her skin to remove some blotches. On going into Kelly's store she asked for twenty-five cents' worth of arsenic and received and signed the record, stating that it was to be used for the complexion. After leaving the store she went to see Mrs. Glendon, and after staying fifteen or twenty minutes went home and prepared supper and then went up stairs and took the arsenic out of her satchel and was preparing to empty it into a box when Mr. Walkup came in and she emptied it into a soap pail to prevent him from seeing it. Afterward, on Thursday, she told Mr. Walkup about her complexion which was suffering from eruptions, and he gave her \$2, the only money he ever gave her, to buy arsenic for it, as she told him that was what a lady friend in New Orleans took, and to get pop for him. On returning to her house, she found Walkup lying on the cot as she had left him and took the arsenic and put it in a box and placed it in a bureau drawer near Walkup's cot. Walkup drank two bottles of pop and immediately commenced to vomit violently. Mrs. Walkup then explained the whole affair and the upsetting of the arsenic box.

The witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, and was on the stand when Court adjourned.

THAT CONFERENCE.

Turkey Afraid That It Will Be Dished Up as Usual at the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27.—Reports that have been sent out from certain sources to the effect that the conference of the powers was to hold its first meeting yesterday are somewhat exaggerated, however, that the conference will meet very shortly. The Sultan does not relish the idea of a conference. He remarked to the Grand Vizier at the Mosque on Friday: "No conference yet has ever resulted in anything but injury to Turkish interests. May God grant that this conference be no exception."

Not only the Sultan but all the ministers and functionaries of the palace are opposed to the conference; but the German Ambassador, acting under explicit instructions from Prince Bismarck, has asked such pressure that the Porte has not only consented, but even to take the initiative. Military preparations are still being pushed on vigorously. The Turks have just signed a contract to purchase a large number of Schwarzkopff torpedoes—a German type of the Whiteheads—and also electric lights. The Russian Ambassador is constantly flitting about the Sultan's palace, and the very best understanding seems to prevail between him and the Sultan. It is generally believed that the Czar of Russia is ready to insist on a Turkish occupation of Eastern Roumelia if the incorporation of the latter province with Bulgaria can be prevented in no other way. Important communications have passed between the Sultan and King Milan. There is excellent authority for the report that the King of Serbia has been informed by the Sultan that the Porte would be in no way displeased if the Serbian army attacked Bulgaria, provided that Roumelian territory be respected.

A diplomatic friend who has just arrived here from Athens gives most scant hopes of peace being preserved in that quarter. He has been endeavoring to impress upon the Sultan the fact that the government will have no other choice than to enter Macedonia or to see itself swept away.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

Two Brothers Charged With Incarcerating Their Sister as a Lunatic to Cover Up Their Defalcations.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The enquiry into the sanity of Miss Lucinda Morgan was resumed to-day, and by order of Judge Lawrence will be continued from day to day until the case is closed. Miss Morgan is the daughter of the late Matthew Morgan, the once well known New Yorker, and has been in the Pleasantville Insane Asylum for four years. It is claimed that she is perfectly sane, and that her incarceration is due to her two brothers, Edwin and Henry, who are in a hardy business in Williams Street eighteen months ago, owing \$40,000, and who have control of property belonging to the sister. Mrs. Roberts, Miss Morgan's sister-in-law, who is taking the leading steps in the direction of the latter's release, says that she is perfectly sane, and that she was taken to the asylum for four years ago at the instance of her brother George, that her estate is very large and that the brothers are keeping her in the asylum that they may enjoy the use of it. Some sensational disclosures are expected this week in the case.

Decrease in Postal Revenues.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The decrease in postal revenues for the past fiscal year is larger than was expected. The laws to reduce the letter postage from three to two cents was enacted two years ago. For the last three quarters of the fiscal year the effect upon the revenue was inconsiderable. This was attributed in a large measure to the great increase in the number of two-cent stamps that were used to inclose business circulars. It had been expected that this increase would continue, so that there would not be a large reduction in the postal revenues. But this expectation has not been realized. The first complete fiscal year under the operation of the reduced postal law closed on the 30th of last June. It was not a good business year. It had been supposed that the deficiency would not be more than \$4,000,000. On the contrary it will be about \$6,000,000. These figures are not to be taken as accurate, as the President's wish that the bureau reports shall not be given to the public in advance of his message makes it impossible to obtain the exact figures.

The Grant-Johnson Controversy.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The Grant-Johnson literature this morning embraces a long account contributed by Colonel S. W. Small, of Atlanta, Ga., who had confidential relations with President Johnson in the later years of the latter's life, and during the time when Johnson was seeking to renew his career in the American Congress. He contradicts Mr. Depew's assertions and criticizes the points made, one after the other. He quotes from documents he has in his possession to show that General Grant was mistaken. C. C. McCabe, a Methodist layman, writes to the Herald that during the time Grant persisted in holding on to the War Office, and during the time when Johnson was seeking to leave for two or three weeks, Bishop Simpson called on him. The Bishop arose to go; Grant went on before him and locked the door, saying: "Bishop, I regard the Republic as more dangerous now than at any time during the war. I feel the need of divine help. I want you to pray with me." The two patriots knelt together in prayer for help in the hour of danger.

The Servians Massing.

FIBOT, SERBIA, October 27.—The Servians are massing on the frontier in full force, marching through this place. Some expect decisive action when King Mila arrives with more troops, both infantry and cavalry, from Bises. The King is wide open in arms, and an immediate crisis seems inevitable.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

What the State Organizers Report as to the Working of the Prohibitory Law.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 29.—At the third annual meeting of the State Temperance Union in session in this city, the State Organizers submitted reports of their work. Hon. Albert Griffin, Organizer for the Southern District, in his report, said that since the 6th of April last he had visited twenty-eight counties, organized twenty local unions, and preliminary steps have been taken in several other cases. He stated that when in Dodge City he found a large number of men who were afraid to commence proceedings themselves, but who were exceedingly anxious to have the saloons closed, and a number of Anti-Prohibitionists agreed with them in expressing the opinion that if the State authorities would take the matter in hand, the saloonkeepers would at once close their establishments. Mr. Griffin recited his experience in Dodge City, his report to the State officials and their action. The report goes on to say:

As might have been expected, the successful defiance of the State Government by the draughtmen of Dodge City, and the refusal of the State officers to so much as lift a finger in self-defense, encouraged other criminals in their lawlessness, and the result of the far they would be permitted to go in the same direction, and for a short time it looked as though lawlessness was to become general. Fortunately, however, the discussion of the matter by the public press so thoroughly aroused the better element that the tide soon turned and now the number of saloons is again diminishing. At the time of my visit to Dodge City, the only place south of the Kansas River (which constituted my district) in which I had heard of a saloon; and it is believed, the only one in which there is no concealment of the traffic.

I am glad to be able to say that I everywhere found the sentiment in favor of Prohibition steadily strengthening. I nowhere saw or heard of a man who favored Prohibition, but who opposed it now, but I saw many and heard of many more who opposed it then who favor it now. But little talk is heard about "resubmission." Most of the Republican newspapers and politicians that opposed Prohibition are now in favor of it, and a large and increasing number of Democrats are no longer afraid to accept the position of champion and defender of the draught shop. In some places saloons were closed before more or less openly under the old status, the new law is generally admitted to be the only one in which the saloonkeepers had no towns that had no saloons the new law is denounced on account of the viciousness of the saloonkeepers in the past.

My own judgment is that as a whole the new law is an immense improvement on its predecessor. It has shown that it needs amendment in several important particulars. The drug store provisions work badly, and the "dry" towns in the State in which one or more druggists are not yet established, and more druggists as a class can not be trusted with the sale of liquor.

That there is still much to be done, and that prohibition a perfect success and drive the worm of the still from Kansas soil is undoubtedly true, but, on the whole, true friends of temperance have already been made, and the ray of light which the cause is gaining ground is really wonderful.

The report closed with the recommendation that the Legislature make provision for confining the sale of liquor to State agents.

Dr. Phillip Krone, Organizer for the Northern District, reported that he had lectured in his district sixty-three times since his appointment, but had not organized a single local union, as the field in this direction is already covered. He gave his experience in attempting to raise money. Had not raised as much as he hoped for, but had done the best he could. He opposed the sale of liquor by druggists, and this feature of the law created some dissatisfaction. While drug stores were not as bad as saloons, yet it was true that there are too many druggists who abuse their rights under the law and who need more restriction in this respect. There is also a strong sentiment in favor of the United Jury. In his judgment the Prohibitory law is the best and most effective of any Prohibitory law that was ever enacted by any Legislature in any State since the beginning of the temperance reform in the United States. Throughout the north half of the State the law, with the exception of three or four localities, is as well enforced as any other criminal law. In his district there were a few places where liquor was sold openly and places where it was sold clandestinely, but that there are many dishonest druggists, but, for all that, throughout the north half of the State there is less liquor sold and less liquor drunk than there was before the law, and more sobriety among the people and more of a disposition to accept prohibition as the settled and unalterable moral and political policy of this State than ever before.

The report adds:

We have, in our endeavors to create public sentiment in favor of the law, and in our efforts to enforce it, many things to contend with. We have many unreasonable and impractical people who are ready to take the question to deal with. We have constitutional fault finders and kickers—people who are ever ready with anything against anybody, who stand off and criticize and carp and obstruct, but who never help, either by their influence or their money. We have to deal with a class of impatient and unreasonably zealous people to deal with. People who are not content to wait, but who want everything at once; people who do not seem to realize that reformatory movements, like heaven, proceed slowly, and can not be forced with undue haste. We have some people who underestimate the perplexity of difficulties surrounding this question and who are unwilling to accept a law that would want the whole loaf or nothing. But even with all the difficulties and embarrassments that are to be met, and with the slow and surely gaining ground, and destined in the near future to accomplish the cause of temperance, all that is possible to be done by human effort. To create and educate public sentiment and to create a feeling of indignation against the cause whatever legislation was necessary to that end, to aid in the enforcement of the law, and to see that the law is as well enforced as possible, has been my chief aim and my constant and unvarying purpose. I have never for an instant wavered in my devotion to Prohibition. I believe it to be the only right way to deal with the great evil of intemperance, and I have nothing undone that could in reason be done to make Prohibition in Kansas a success.

Dr. Krone closed his report by stating that for Prohibition he had lifted his voice and contributed his means, had suffered personal violence, insult, abuse and misrepresentation, but he had done his duty and it is his purpose never to give up this fight until ever saloon in Kansas is closed, and until whisky selling and whisky drinking is a thing of the past in Kansas.

A Youthful Murderer.

SALINAS, CAL., October 29.—Yesterday afternoon, while a number of small boys were engaged in firing at a target near the Salinas Flouring Mill, one little fellow, a son of T. J. Smith, an employee of the mill company, not liking the sound of the exploding cartridges, put his fingers in his ears. He was requested by a boy named John Susa to take his finger out or he would shoot at him. The boy Smith did not do, from probably not hearing the request, and Susa immediately fired, the ball taking effect just over the right eyebrow, ranging up around the skull and coming out at the top of the head.

TEMPERANCE TALK.

Meeting of the State Temperance Union at Topeka—Attorney General Bradford on Prohibition.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 28.—The State Temperance Union met in this city last evening at seven o'clock, with a large number of delegates present. The State Organizers, Albert Griffin for the northern half and Phillip Krohn for the southern half of State, read their reports.

The following correspondence between Governor Martin and Attorney General Bradford was given to the public. It explains itself:

STATE OF KANSAS EXECUTIVE DEPT., TOPEKA, October 5, 1888.

Hon. S. B. Bradford, Attorney General.

My dear Sir:—In view of the many conflicting statements concerning the administration of justice in this State, would it not be well for you to ascertain, by inquiry through official channels, what the real facts are, touching, especially, the enforcement of the Prohibitory law of 1885. Respectfully,

JOHN A. MARTIN.

In his letter to the Governor, the Attorney General says:

From all the information I have been able to obtain, it appears to me that the Prohibitory law is no longer an experiment, but on the contrary, is being enforced as successfully as the law against horse stealing, murder, arson or other crimes known to our statute.

The communications seem to indicate that a greater per cent. of persons are convicted for violating the Prohibitory law than for the violation of any other law. It appears that seventy-nine per cent. of the trials have resulted in convictions. If we add to this the injunctions that have been granted, which are equivalent to conviction, the percentage is even greater.

At this point, I can not refrain from saying a few words in defense of the primary prosecuting officers of the State. As a rule, I find them able, earnest and industrious officers; there are some exceptions, but the percentage is not great.

Since the passage of the amendatory act of 1887 making it the duty of the Attorney General to appear and prosecute under the County Attorney shall fail or refuse to prosecute this office has been charged with correspondence, largely making complaints against prosecuting officers, and demanding their immediate attention in their particular locality. In a few instances I have acted upon the suggestions made by these unofficial individuals, and have almost invariably been charged with a dereliction of duty. I found him to be a most efficient officer.

The individual complaining, instead of going to the County Attorney like a man and reporting his grievance, giving the name of the individual offending, the description of the place, and the names of the witnesses by whom he could prove the offense, would write a long letter to this office, making serious charges against the officers, and even fail to give me any such information as would justify me in making any investigation. I have received a considerable number of letters without signatures, written in a disguised hand, proving conclusively that the individuals who complain for the good of the cause, but for the accomplishment of personal ends.

I have also received letters pouring into my ears a state of facts which, if true, would show a very disgraceful condition of affairs; but at the conclusion would be a postscript, wherein the writer would say that he was in business or in a profession, and if it came to the attention of the public that he had information it would injure him in his business or in his profession, and beg that his name be withheld, showing a cowardly disposition that merits the contempt of every good citizen.

Neither the County Attorney nor the Attorney General can reasonably be expected to play the detective in order to bring persons to trial for the violation of any criminal statute. The names of the defendants, and the names of the witnesses by whom the offense can be proven, are absolutely necessary ingredients to have before the commencement of a case.

It is the duty of the officer to exert himself in ferreting out the offenders of the law, and it is clearly the duty of the citizens, especially those who feel aggrieved because of an infraction of the law, to assist the officer by bringing to him the necessary information, if known to them, and by suggesting to him the suggestions offered in reply to the circular.

In conclusion, allow me to say: Kansas has a population of about 1,500,000 people; it has eighty-five organized counties; in sixty-two of these counties only 200 convictions have been had for the violation of the various criminal laws of the State since January 1, 1885. That 200 of that number are convictions for the violation of the Prohibitory Law. Fifty-two of the eighty-five counties in the State report that they have no saloons. Eight of the other counties report that the law is only partially enforced. Two counties say the law is not enforced, and we may infer that very little has been done to enforce it. To the last two counties I will add the counties of Afton, Fort and Leavenworth, where the law is openly and notoriously violated, making a report from sixty-three counties in all the open saloons in Kansas, as the result of the Prohibitory law result in the conviction of 200 persons, which shows a very healthy condition of public sentiment upon that question. The "sea foam," "cold tea," "bunch" and "invitations" are all the dodges on the part of witnesses to evade the truth, are seldom resorted to any more. The open saloons in Kansas, as the result of progress, will soon be a thing of the past.

Yours very respectfully,

S. B. BRADFORD, Attorney General.

TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The President Issues an Order Limiting the Time Occupied by Office-Seekers.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The following has been promulgated for the information of the public from the Executive Mansion: "For nearly eight months a large share of the time of the President has been devoted to the hearing of applications for office and the determination of appointments. Much of the time thus spent has undoubtedly been sacrificed to the public good, some of it has been sacrificed to the indulgence of people in their natural insistence upon useless interviews, and some of it has been unjustifiably wasted. The public welfare, and a due regard for the claims of those whose interests in the Government are entirely disconnected with office holding, imperatively demand that in the future the time of the President should be differently occupied, and he confidently expects that all good citizens will acquiesce in the propriety and reasonableness of the following plan adopted by that end. After the 1st day of November the President will decline to grant interviews to all seeking public positions or their advocates. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during that month from ten to eleven o'clock in the morning he will receive such other persons as call on strictly public business, and on the same days at 3:30 in the afternoon, he will meet those who merely desire to pay their respects. On all other days and times he will receive only Cabinet officers and heads of departments."

The New Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The assignees of John Roach held a conference yesterday afternoon with Secretary Whitney and the Naval Advisory Board with reference to the completion of the new cruisers. The vessels are to be completed by the Navy Department at the contractor's yards and by his workmen, and the meeting yesterday was to make arrangements for going on with the work. The Secretary called for a report from the assignees concerning the organization of the yards, where the work is to be done, the compensation of the workmen, etc. This report will be made in a few days, and the order to proceed with work will be probably then given.

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