W.E. TIMMONS, Ed tor and Proprietor.

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

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1385.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

# Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ordnance.

and was drowned.

tions

1826.

of conspiracy.

tent of \$10,000.

THE New York stock market sold down

on the 28th on rumors of forged certifi-

cates of stock on a number of corpora

THE steamer Hackensack. of the Hobo

ken 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

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 previ

ously from a trip west with his family

He was born in Philadelphia, December

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

SIX or seven employes 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 Presi-

THE monthly oil report from Pennsylva-

nia shows the following totals: Wells

completed, 391; new production, 5,654 bar-

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 ex-

THE WEST.

RELEASED polygamists in Utah declare

their intentions to keep their "covenants"

hereafter secretly. President Taylor, Cannon and other heads of the Church

THE steamer Plowboy, a small packet

engaged in the transportation business be-

tween Keokuk, Iowa, and Warsaw, Ill., and Alexandria, Mo., burned at the wharf

BISHOP POTTER was convicted of polyg-

AT East Saginaw, Mich., recently a num-

ber 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

An inquiry has been commenced at Chi

cago into irregularities said to exist in the

Cook County Hospital and the Jefferson

A. J. BURNS, a young man, shot and seri-

ously wounded two young women, sisters,

in the hallway of R. G. Dunn's office, Chi-

cago, recently. He had been discharged

for insulting the sisters and took this mode

HENRY KELLEN, in the Missouri peni-

tentiary, has confessed that he was con-

cerned in the Coolidge, Kan., train robbery

in 1883, and that Abe Waller and Fred A

at Keokuk the other night. Loss, \$3,000.

were reported to be still in hiding.

amy at Blackfoot, Idaho, recently.

when the accident occurred.

Insane Asylum.

of revenge

dent of Yale College, has resigned.

rels; dry holes, forty-three.

A DISPATCH from Washington of the 28th says: About half of the class of Sigual 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, Lieutenan 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 Bignal 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 re-

cently 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 33,395 in September, 1884, and 268,836 for the first nine months of this year against 336,449 for the corresponding period last year, a de-crease of 65,613, of which 40,363 is the decrease in the immigration from Germany and 7,404 that from Ireland.

ADMIRAL DECRAFT died at Washington on the 29th. He entered the service in 1841, and served during the war with distinction. On June 2, 1885, he became a Rear Admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral Upshur.

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 Com pany.

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 steam-ship 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

THE National Fortifications Board re-JAMES HODGES was elected Mayor of cently visited the Pennsylvania steel Baltimore on the 28th on the regular Demworks at Steelton, Pa. They were trying ocratic ticket, defeating Judge George W. to determine what steel and iron plants in Brown, the Fusionist nominee, by a mathe country have the best facility for manjority of 2,000. ufacturing steel for armors and heavy

Chase County

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 Servian Government has replied to the collective note of the powers and refuses to disarm Servian 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 Paris 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 Burmah.

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.

NETHERBY 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 Colquechaca, Bolivia. Several persons were killed.

BUSINESS failures of the seven days ended October 20 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.

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

RECENTLY Tom Robinson, who lives west of Auburn, Shawnee County, had both his hands shot while trying to get a rammod 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. FURSE, of Garden City, has been disbarred from practice before the Interior Department, on account of irregular practices before the Land Office. So Washington dispatch states.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BRADFORD 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 com-mence 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, Osage, Morris, Chase, Marion, McPherson, Reno, Pratt, Barbour and Comanche. The estimated length of the mod will be 200 miles. The context 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, 312,362; 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 Shaw-nee; Treasurer, P. I. Bonebrake, of Shawnee; Executive Committee, H. M. Glancy, of Atchison County; James Marvin, of Douglas; A. B. Cambell, of Shawnee; R. N. Allen, of Necsho; R. Wake, of Dickinson; Rev. L. Sternberg, of Ellsworth; M. W. Sutton, of Ford; at large-W. B. Slosson, 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; Buelah, 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; Edgerton, P. M. Shutt; Merriam, John J. White; Shawnee, Peter In 1855-6, having been made Captain of Werts; Gardner, John Sharpe; Iowa Point,

THE remains of a lion tamer named Stew- Chester L. Evans; Cedar Junction, Wil-Danville, William H. liam G haw: Freeman; Trail, Wallace McInnes; Ode, Ben F. Stivers; Segi, Ezekiel M. Lloyd; Brown's Grove, Robert W. Butler. JOHN BUCHOLY, from Atchison, has dis-Louis & Cincinnati Railroad. appeared 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. | 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 Potomac. 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. In Sedgwick County alone, Dr. Holcombe states, it is estimated that hog cholera has caused a loss of \$200,000. The glanders also prevail 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.

GENERAL M'C'LELLAN DEAD.

Courant.

The Former Comman der of the Armies of the United States Di, 18 Suddenly-Sketch of His Life-Honors to the Dead.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct ober 30.-General George B. McClellan, ex-( Commander of the Army of the United State s, died suddenly yesterday morning at 3:10 o'clock, from exhaustion, produced by repeated shocks of neuralgia of the heart, 1 this 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 Wedness day 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 gentleman on business, and made an appoint-ment for eleven a. m. next day. Ho returned home in excellent spirits, ate hoart-ily at his meal hours and retired to rest. About eleven o'clock the pains returned and a 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 rhythmical frequency that was alarming, and the homeopathic 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 began to grow brighter, and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recov-er its accustomed ruddy hue. He gave a long, deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly, and said: "I feel easy now. Thank God I have pulled through." Then he sank back upon the pillow as if exhausted, clos-ing his eyes. The doctor, who was watch-ing his face with extreme solicitude, saw the unerring close of approaching collapse 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 1846, and was assigned to duty as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of He served with distinction Engineers. during the Mexican war, and was succes-Captain. In 1851-'2 he was assistant engi-neer in the construction of Fort Delaware; in 1852-'2 chief engineer in the department of Texas, having in charge the surveys of coasts of that State; in 1853-'4 engineer for the exploration and survey of the west ern division of the proposed Pacific Rail-road; and in 1854-'5 he was on special serin collecting railroad statistics for the

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

# GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

NUMBER 5.

The first camp fire ever held in Republic County, Kansas, was given in Wayne, on Wednesday, October 22, 1885, by Parson Brownlow Post No. 359, 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 ercepting 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 at-tended by comrades of adjoining posts.

George H. Thomas Post No. 8, of Kansas City, Mo., recently appointed a committee consisting of Comrades Joshua Thorne, S. M. Bowker, H. F. Devol, C. W. Whitehead, George R. Borse and J. W. Jenkins to confer with like committees from other posts in regard to procuring a regular post room in which all the posts of the city can meet.

Comrade W. A. Gebkardt, of Elloworth, Kan., lost a valise from tent No. 50, Sixth Division, at Camp Grant, during the To-peka reunion and will be thankful to any comrade who has a stray valise to correspond with him.

Blue Post No. 250, of Worth Topeka, is taking the preliminary steps toward organizing a Woman's Relief Corps, to be composed of the daughtars 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 3t. Johnsbury, Vt., slosed with an address by General John A. Legan, his subject being "General Grank?"

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 Hogin, 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 Cantral Park.

The Robert Anderson Post of the G. A. R., at York, Neb., has resolved against the abuse of "letting 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 ententainment 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-cooked edibles, among which baked pork and beans had a prominent place.

Over 400-old soldiers h names on the register during the-reunion. and it is ostimated 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.

Chow reports to the Secretary of State, in reply to instructions from the latter, that careful inquiry he is unable to ascer tain 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 re cently. One hundred Italians were telegraphed for and trouble was expected.

EDWARD STOKES, 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 Sout ter & Co., of New York, show liabilities of \$1,712,253, of which \$955,726 are secured and \$756,477 unsecured. The assets ar nominally worth \$182,072, and actually worth \$173,912.

A MEETING of the Anti-Vaccination League was held the other night in New Vork, 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.

FERD. 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 Pleas ant 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 ...

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Blunk were the other parties. SCIENTISTS in the West are reported being swindled by a crook who represents himself as Leo Lesquereaux, Jr., the fossil botanist.

GENERAL JOHN B. CLARK, SR., died at his home in Favette, 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 comnany, were charged with fraudulently con spiring 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 \$3,500,

WHILR J. P. Myers, a painter, was rig-

ging 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 Sand wich, Ill., made an assignment recently. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets, \$30,000.

### THE SOUTH.

THE stage from Abilene, Tex., was cobbed 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 rifle. 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 St. Louis convention. He says while the stock men of Northern Texas are unanimously in favor of calling a convention, those of South and West Texas do not seem to vant it.

THE receipts at the office of Internal Revenue at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th amounted to \$161,000, the largest receipts for one day on record in the Unized States.

him, have been found in a room at a small hamlet just outside of Paris.

# THE LATEST.

KNOB NOSTER, Mo., October 31.-Last night Sheriff Russell arrested two men here named Bailey, 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. are said to be the illegitimate sons of 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 harssing 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 handred at other places in the country. The ching a agitation against Servia is approad climax. The restoration of the status quo ante means the ruin of Prince Alexander and the Bulgarian Ministers.

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, auction eer. There was a large attendance of Short norn breeders from the counties of Carroll, Saline, Callaway, Puke, Ralls, Monroe, Audrain, Boone and other counties. Abou seventy head were sold and brought very low prices, not very encouraging to the parties that are in the business.

Sr. 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 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

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 Newtawaka, M. A. Funchess; at Buela, Columbus W. Dry; at Stafford, John Clyne; at Alma, Matthew Thompson; 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 ergploy of John Nicholson, of Wichita, during the latter's absence of an hour, broke open him and his family to this point, where he a bureau drawer, and abstracting \$600, left them and skipped. fled, and had not been heard from,

of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was chosen Vice President in 1858, and in 1860 he became President of the St.

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, In diana. 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 engage ments 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 Potomae, and shortly after of the Army of

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 hav ing 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 soon 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, having in the meanwhile been made General-in Chief, ordered McClellan (August 24) to return with his whole any 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 16, 17. They then crossed the Potomac and fell leisurely back toward the Rapidan.

Great dissatisfaction was felt at the slowness with which McClallan followed them, and on November 7, when he ap peared to be making preparations for an at tack in force, he was superceded in com-mand by General Burnside.

Democratic National convention The held in Chicago, August 31, 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 1.811.754 (a little less than 45 per cent.) for McClellan. The latter resigned hi commission in the army on the day of the election, November 8, 1864, took up his residence in New York, and afterward went

the President ordered the flags o'a public buildings to be displayed at half-mast, and the Secretary of War made an official an-nouncement of General McClellan's death to the army and ordered that the usual honors be paid to his memory,

# STOCK. ITEMS.

Myren Wood, of White Township, has wo 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 Leceistership sheep .-- Kingmam (Kan.) Leader.

J. M. Harr, of Auburn, reports the sale of a. Woodford filey to Mr. Snooks, of Reading, Kan, for \$400. A six-weeks'-old colt to Mr. Steinkirchner, of Newton, for-\$175, and was offered \$1,360 for a two-year-. old stallion by Woodford, son of Woodford Mambrino, out of Lorna Doone, half sisterto Monroe and Coriander .- Topeka Commonwealth.

Look sharp after the weanling coltanow and don't let them become lean, longhaired and wormy at the beginning of winter. If you do it will take a good share of next summer for them to oatch up. Remember that the idea of starving to make them tough is proven a fallacy .- Hansas City Live Stock Journal.

Association stock sales have never proved successful. Bettor 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 othens are made steers, of 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 county 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 Troune.

If any class of animals on the farm in worthy the best food that, is produced it is undoubtedly the horses. 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, t'acy are surely worthy of the best part .- Kansas Farmer.

Burning horse s' hoofs, as practiced by some blacksmit'as should never be allowed. It not only in ares the foot at the time, but affects it per manently, and the practice is only follow,ed by those who are too lazy to prepare the foot for the shoe in the proper way .- Exchange.

te Europe. Upon recept of the news at Washington

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POPPONWOOD FALLS. - KANGAG

# KISS THE BABY.

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

ng: Don't forget to kiss the baby Ere you hasten on your way; "Tis a trille to remember, But 'twill brighten all your day. It will linger in your preserve To ence urage and to bless, And you'll wonder at the pragie In a baby's soft caress.

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

Don't forget to kiss the baby, Heed those little pleading hands; Give it of love's dainty service All the food its sou demands. Ahl time will not always linger, Baby hood 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

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, count-

"Ha! less—yes—nine years old, count-"Ha! less—yes—nine ye' old. Belly rood. Come school allee samee like Melican boy. Ha!"

That little aspirated "Ha!" began and ended everything Wah Sin said. The hinese 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.

The pursuer and the pursued ran swiftly down the steep trail, until Wah Sin came to one of the swift and clear But far down the gulch, on the one rocky, crooked street of the camp, a fu-rious little mountain burro could be seen, with its head down, its ears laid back, and the heels of its hind legs flystreams that go rushing and foaming around and over the rocks between their narrow banks in the narrow gulches. ing in the air as they beat a tattoo on a shining tin pail tied to the animal's tail. A pine, from which the bark had fallen, was the only bridge over this stream at the point where Wah Sin reached it. He A little Chinese boy could be seen lying flat on his back in the rocky road, his heels flying, his dyes shut, his hands c'apping, and his lithe little body writhsped over the log with the greatest ease and safety.

ing in happiness. Wah Sin was there. there we could see him swaying back and forth with outstretched arms for a 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 surprismoment, when down he went into the foamy waters.

ing 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 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, to mental arithmetic, Wah Sin said: and speed on. But my pupils missed the object-lesson I hoped they would 'No like lithmetic; no study lithmetic To "countee on the fingees" was a profit by.

And that was Wah Sin's last visit to method I had strictly forbidden, and I would not make an exception in Wala my school.

Three days thereafter the rumbling The uext day he came to me. "No study lithmetic; book allee gone." I grasped the refractory little Chinaold 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 man's wrist very firmly, and picked up coach, his heels dangling in the air. "Now you find that book," I said. Seated by the driver was Wah Sin. with great severity, although I wanted to laugh outright at the absolute terror He saw me at the open window, and, forgetting and forgiving all past differ-

in the boy's face when severe measures ences, as schoolboys do forget and forgive he smiled brightly, waved one little brown hand, nodded his head in fare-well, and I saw Wah Sin no more.-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 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

because I had caught them in the act of troubles, and she is free. Sometimes putting their thumbs to their noses, and she does her best to make the engage-It is hard for even Chinese boys to endure this kind of ridicule unmoved, ment last as long as possible. She pre-fers to murmur words of love to her beters to murmur words of love to her be-trothed to shutting herself up with hi m 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 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 Wah Sin had, however, erred in his aim, and the egg hit me, instead of the would define this word "settled" more correctly by saying that her business is The school burst into an uproar, Wah done for her. I do not wish at all to convey the idea that woman finds no Sin sat trembling and pale in his seat; but before I could reach him, he had happiness in the English household; nothing is further from my mind. I darted out of the door, and was flying down the mountain side towards home think, on the contrary, she can enter it at such a furious rate of speed that his shiny black "pig-tail" stood straight with more confidence than can her sister across the channel, because she assumes much less responsibility and be-"Us boys'll go an' ketch 'im for you,' cause her mother has invariably versed "You are very obliging," I replied, "but I must decline your offer." her most thoroughly in domestic economy. Women in England know nothing at all about their husband's business, 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 beno more than a clerk knows about the private affairs of his employer; and it is even a difficult matter for her to say came aware of an unusual commotion outside the blanket-door. It swaved whether he is making a fortune or on the verge of bankruptcy. When her hus-band dies an Englishwoman who has no back and forth in an unusual manner, and some one seemed grasping and pullfortune may become a governess, a housekeeper, or a nurse. That is ser-Suddenly the blanket gave way entirely, and came walking down the aisle vitude. An Englishman gives his wife so of the room, with something under it, and so much for her wardrobe-her wages it were. She evinces no surprise

# THE DUBIOUS MAN.

viction 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. tive man. I am not really positive aught from childhood that two and two make four, and I believe it, but if you rush at me and cross-question me and corner me about it. I will have to own up that all I know about it is what the eacher told me. I don't think my eacher 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. And this grievous lack of positiveness (is there such a word?) makes me dread controversy. I had rather give in to pute with him ten minutes, be-cause he is positive about every-thing and I am positive in nothing. Why, even after he has silenced me I am not positive that he is in the right. am not even positive that he is posi-ive. 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 con-vinced 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

HOP CULTURE.

Suited 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 ' On the other hand, the golden beauty. wreaths of hops, as they hang ripening in the August sunshine, depending in much a month for household expenses, graceful clusters from the tail poles, or swinging in the breeze in umbrella-like canopies, give to the hills and valleys of

### THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH. 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 Sherdition as to aver with Foraker that the about scarcely anything. I have been Ku-Klux have assassinated more men than were slain at Gettysburg, or to publican bloody-shirt howlers. 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, triturated, 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 fatuitous 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 positive man a week than dis- give Republican majorities and they assume that every colored man is necessarily a Republican. The last census 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 is 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 be-ing re-enslaved by the wicked Democrats, He realizes that he has been duped in the past by scalawags 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 tew 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.

'ostmaster-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

### REDUCING SOUTHERN REPRE-SENTATION.

### An Absurd Suggestion Which Is Made by Partisans.

The idea of reducing the Congressional representation of some or all of man's rallying cry which affirms that the Southern States on account of an the colored race in the South is prac- alleged violation of the right of suftically disfranchised by fraud and vio- frage, which negro male citizens poslence. Of course very few Republicans sess, seems too ridiculous for discus-Sam Sin followed-half way; and [ am not skeptical, but I am not a posi- lash themselves into so hysterical a con- sion, and it certainly would not be noticed at all were it not for the absurd statements and arguments of the Re-

They cite that portion of the l'ourteenth 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 pre-vented 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 Fourthteenth 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 South-ern State in which the industrial class is alwed 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 at large."

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 Bourbons 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 apon 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 outer es about the suppression of Postmaster-General declined to place a suffrage at the South. They simply hope by continued outery to arouse the party passions, not daring to appeal to the calm udgment of common sense. -Detroit Free Press.

Brooklin Eagle. But a Limited Portion of the United States

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 illfitting, coarse, and "made over" garthey were as full of fun as other children, and enjoyed life quite as much as it is enjoyed by boys and girls who have acat, natty and stylish clothes, and who gry denial; "it was a axident!" 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 to'd to "hullee 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 your back," volunteered a little girl. 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 "jumpee big." No rocks were flying, no angry miner was seen to "jumpee big," no loose boulder was bounding and constitution of the bounder of the boost of the bounder "jumpee big," no loose boulder was beunding and crashing over the rocks and among the stunted pines to the lit-tle guich below. Wah Sin was not

kicking and struggling. "A grizzly!" should "A cattymount!" cried another. "Injuns!" screamed an excited little

less I countee on my fingees.'

a long rod lying on my desk.

were tried on him for the first time.

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

hands to the back of his head, turned a pained and mortified face to me, and

He stopped very suddenly, put both

"Me stay here lill bit yet." "Yes, I think you will," I remarked.

About forty boys and girls had wit-nessed the whole affair, and of course

enjoyed it. My blackboard pointer de-

scended very smartly on several fingers

directed towards Wah Sin, with giggles

and chuckles, during the morning; and four boys remained with me after school,

twirling their fingers at Wah Sin.

boy for whom it was intended.

out on a level with his head.

kindly volunteered a little fellow.

Sin's case.

under the slab.

gone ten feet.

his persecutors.

ing it outward.

said

fellow, with his eves 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 an-

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

"Hah, vah! Hi vi! Hah, ah, vi!" 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 cars, but he was defiant and rebellions

"He hookee boy! Lun way from chool! Play hookee on mountlin, vah! Wah Sin was treated to a terrible shake.

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

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

Instilv 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 cont dence 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 great cry of: "Teacher! teacher! teacher!

Alas for my confidence in Wah Sin!

"He h'isted that winder, an' out he went a-lickity-cut!" cried an excited boy near the door.

"And he made the awfulest mouths at I stepped to the window, and saw an

exciting spectable. Wah Sin ran down a trail in full view of his father, and I beheld what was literally a mad race. The boy seemed flyheads.

I knew that if Sam Sin caught Wah Sin, my pupils would be given an object-lesson that might do them good.

when she learns one fine morning that ous abode, nor when she learns that dark without making any noise. She goes with the furniture--in a double sense.-N. Y. Mail and Express.

# SHARPEN THEM UP.

Nice Work Can Not Be Done With Dull Plows or Other Dull Tools.

How often we see a farmer trying to plow with a dull plow, or dragging over 000,000 pounds of the world's crop the ground with a harrow, the teeth so of hops than the making of beer. For dall that it is a heavy drag to the team, while the work done is of the poorest quality. Or another one cutting wheat or meadow with a reaper or mower so tion. A radius of forty miles, of which dull that it is not only a heavy load, but Cooperstown, N. Y., is the centre, inmore or less grain or grass is left be- closes more than half of the hop-procause the sickle is too dull to cut it. It ducing region of the Union. The three costs but little to sharpen any of the farm implements, while the improved quality of the work done will more than portion of Vermont and Michigan, add pay for the difference in a short time, while added to this is the saving of labor both to men and teams. You can not do as smooth, nice plowing with a dull plow, or work the soil into as fine a tilth with dull harrow teeth, or save all the wheat or oats in a field when you are cutting with the sickle dull. In either case the expense of sharpening can be made up in a half day's work. And it is a false idea of economy that induces the farmer to keep working with a dull out of 65,000 in the kingdom. -G. Pome-implement under the idea that he is roy Keese, in Harper's Magazine.

saving a little by putting off having them sharpened. And the same rule holds good with the small garden tools. You can not do fast or efficient work with dull hoes or rakes. It takes but a few minutes to sharpen either, and you can work with much more ease and do considerable more work in the same length of time than will fully make up for the time required to sharpen up the Take a little pains to sharpen tools. and brighten up the tools and see how much easier and better the work will be done.-Home and Farm.

-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 power-ful light is needed. - Arkonsaw Traveler.

-Rossini left 800,000 francs 'o 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.

Central New York, or the slopes of disher husband is taking her to a sumptu- tant California and Washington, or the meadows of sunny English Kent, far they must move some evening in the 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,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 cultivanorthern counties bordering on Lake Champlain and Canada, with a small 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, equal to 12,500,000 pounds. In Eng-land the production of hops is peculiarly associated with the County of Kent, which has about 40,000 acres in hops,

# Brotherly Love.

Two brothers named Jordon, living in Eastern Texas were eternally quarrel ing, but Joe was the more aggressive. Sam was of a more quiet nature. Not long since they happened to be pall bearers at a funeral. "It would be a good idea for us

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 Sift-

-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 .--Philade'phia 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 sap phires are the "unfortunate" stone! to give for bridal presents. - Cleve lano

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 d'sarrange-ment of the foreign mail service involving delay and to provoke the complaint of patrons of certain of foreign mails, and the company did not hesitate to avail itself to the utmost of what temporary disgruntlement existed; neither did it lack organs to fan its small tempest, and to endea or to make capital for 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 re uireits 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 subventions 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 Civ.1-Service law, is not true. The only changes made by the Attorney-General were in his personal staff, and even in these contidential 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 re-main, but would not consent to do so, and, what is more. there is the best authority for saying that no further re-

# 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 its 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 392,000 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 altogether more than 20,000 more votes than Garfield had four years before, though the Democratic vote was largely increased.

These facts explain why Mr. Blaing was not elected. The "suppression" of the vote which might have elected him was purely voluntary.—Chicago Herald.

### All Have an Even Chance.

The Republican press claims the support of the soldier vote of the Republican ticket. The veterans of the war never asked aught but fair treatment. They are now receiving it for the firsttime in the National Government. Upon the appointment of General Black at the head of the Pension Department by President Cleveland, the Ill nois Legislature unanimously adopted a resolut.on congratulating him upon his appointment. Every Union veteran has, under Democratic administration, an even chance in the Government. Every pension claim is considered in its order, and there are no favorites of pot-house politicians.-Albany Argus.

At a horticultural exhibition in Philadelphia one of the attractions was movals are contemplated save in one or two special changes. -St. Louis Re-glory that opens in the night instead of in the morning.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

# CATTON WOOD FALLS. - XANSAS

## 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 ble

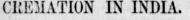
it south: Pale was its forehead and slim were its They were made from a garter of one of his

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

We searched in its pockets for money in It had no more money than, the poor thing

It was only a dude, and they laid it away Robed in a tape-line, it's sleeping to-day; Only a dude, and it sleeps in the ground, And will rest till old Gabriel screec around. —St. Louis Whi

-St. Louis Whip.



The Solemn and Affecting Ceremony Performed by the Hindoos.

To every traveler in Hindostan is familiar the terrible call of "Ram, Ram Such Hai!" which, being translated into English, means, literally, God, God is truth. The cry is a fearful one, a cry of the wood-dealers, who have ready which once heard lingers with peculiar assorted, proper sized pieces of wood rhythm in the hearer's ear, for never is from which to build the pyre, this being 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, hich 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 late wives.

The first time when that sacrifice was clearly brought home to Englishmen when Job Chornock, 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 Charnock 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. Charnock had penetrated up the Hoogly in quest Charnock of adventures, and seeing from his ves-sel preparations for the burning of a Hindoo he watched the pro ess 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 t of their kn persed 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 the last gasp be 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. De 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 preire 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 wail 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. About the anointing of the corpse the Hindoo is most particular. It is rubbed all over with the essence of roses. The hair is oiled, the cheeks and lips are painted a bright vermillion, and the body swathed in white linen, manufactured for that purpose, and so shrouded as only to disclose the face and hands. bier differs according to the caste. With the Brahmins simplicity is observable. But the lower the caste, and consequently the lower the general intelligence and status in society, the more gaudily decorated the bier. For in-stance, grooms affect the liveliest colors, and convert their funerals into ludicrous farces, and are more than pleased when their efforts meet with laughing shouts of approval. It is a peculiarity of this class that they are a most jovial race, and have ever a song or joke on their lips. With other castes preter-natural gloom seems ever upon their minds. A groom, on the other hand, seizes with avidity the occasion of a fu neral, and looks upon it as a most fortunate circumstance-an occasion upon which to be merry, to laugh dull care away, and defy tyrant death with the takes amiable form, rarely ever permitting him to do more harm than to bite off the nose of one of his refractory wives.

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# 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 over-head, also covered with various colored cloth. The body is placed inside and smothered with flowers, the white cham-melee 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 an-tics symbolical of tighting in mid-air hovering demons who are intent upon carrying off the body. In most picturesque places are these burning ghats 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 overflooded 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 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 dres-sed in white, and upon his dress are great patches of red, like blood-clots. The pyre is but a foot or so high, resting bed of straw. After the d leful on a chants have been sung, and after he has thrice marched round the pyre, he ignites the fire, and a few seconds after a enward 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 source of the woe on such occasion. As a matter of course the Brahmins figure

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 scientifi-cally. There much of the hideousness that is so revolting to a person of deli-cate nerves is hidden. There are no erce flames to be seen crac kling 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 linen. 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 brightred. After the surviving son has passed around the pyre three times, muttering a mantram, with the pot in hand con-taining 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 surface. Here, as in Northern body's 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. Funthem to indulge in unseemly fighting with each other when they are under the impression that one of 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 away, and defy tyrant death with the cup that more than inebriates; for drunkenness is a besetting vice with him, though it is a drunkenness that be no weeping." And hired mourpers, be no weeping." And hired mourpers, be no weeping.

# ICELAND

in Hot Weather.

Holiday makers who are at a loss where to go to insure a cool spot may, galloons, jet ornaments and goods for perhaps, be tempted to cry Iceland. It crowns, and passementeries been imis not necessarily cool there, notwith- ported than are exhibited in the wholestanding the refreshing sound of the sale department of a great millinery name, but it is a good deal less likely to center for the wholesale and retail trade. be hot than Swiss or even Scotch valleys, The effect of tinsel, copper color, steel, and there is a good deal more to see jet and gorgeous embroidery is bewildthat would be fresh to the visitor. Nor ering. So elegant are the goods of is the island by any means very difficult cloth, ottoman and velvet, heavy with to get at. The Danish Royal Mail steam- embroidery and tinsel and silk and gliters make a monthly voyage from Co- tering with gold and parti-colored beads, penhagen 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 sum- the frocks that they are beginning to get mer 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 dwellingplace from the centres of sweetness and light, by any means an uncultured race. They have had a Parliament of their own-the Althing-tor now nearly a thousand years, and they are a great deal better instructed than European popu-lations generally. The ordinary Cock-ney 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 five dollars. during this coming August than brace

himself up for the winter by a week or two in Iceland. Fishing and farming are the Iceland-

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 Forthin wreath of smoke ascending hear-enward tells that the last rite has been 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 ocfuneral feast is really often the real currence of wet weather late in the summer. A further reduction of live stock was the consequence of the scarca matter of course the Branmins figure conspicuously, for it is hoped that through there intercessions will the dead man gain heavenly bliss. London Globe.

IMPROVING WHEAT.

A Cross That May Prove Valuable as an Ea ly Spring Species.

English seedsmen have done much careful work in attempting the produccommittee would not agree to, and tion of new varieties of wheat by arti- Train began the speech announced in ficial crossing. With this plant cross- the advertisements. He got along fertilization does not occur in natural very well for half an hour growth, the pistil being impregnated by pollen from stamens, within the same pollen from stamens within the same too much for him. He left his original flower. A London exchange says that subject and began to talk about salmon. the Messrs. Carter have succeeded in He drew a salmon on the blackboard; applying the pollen of one species on the declared that the people before him were neglecting a mine of wealth close been rewarded by getting crosses be- beside them; he told them that they tween different species of wheat, some ought to begin salmon-canning at once; of which appear to have an extraordinthat it was the coming great industry of ary fecundity. These trials made near the region; and that if they did not Forest Hill, have lasted over two sum- move quickly in the matter others would mers. In 1883 some twenty or more come in and seize the prize. He became eloquent, and the lecture ended in crosses were made. The resulting grain was in each case carefully gathered, and a grand, wordy panorama showing a sown this year in lines, each hybrid besalmon-colored future for the country. tween rows of its male and female pa-One or two men in the audience, though rent plant. By thus placing the three discounting Train's prophecies, were impressed with his ideas, and resolved together the similarities and differences are more readily observed. In one into carry them out in a practical way. stance, for example, the female parent They organized a company, and the plant is a short-strawed, velvet-chaffed salmon-canning industry was begun .wheaf, and the male a tall, bearded, Chicago Tribunc. American variety; the off-spring is about a foot taller than the female Refined Table Manners. reut, the chaff more or less smooth, and the thick ears bear minute awns at the Refined table manners mark not only apex of the chaff of each grain. These good breeding, but good feeling; and latter are said to be obnoxious to sparrows, and the cross has been termed "bird-proof." A cross between Talawhatever else in the day is to be hurried, the dinner is not. It takes time to envera and the American Duluth ripened fourteen days before either parent, and those dishes which ought to be real may prove valuable as an early species works of art, not only in order that the for spring sowing. In each set of rows gastric juice may have time to thoroughthe center one, the hybrid, shows a greater number of stems and ears, and ly mingle with the food, but that we may rise from the level of the animal to bulk and weight, than the parent plants. One plant had 3,000 grains growing that of a higher order of being. Health, frem one seed. Three of happiness, harmony wait on our habits, the hybrids are regarded as sufficiently fixwhich affect our mental condition more ed in type and valuable in character to than we can realize. Pad temper is frewarrant an extended growth next year quently but another name for indigestion. Irritability, peevishness and dysin order to supply seed to the public. So pepsia are the certain results of bolting far the results have proved gratifying, food when the body is weary and the mind preoccupied. Then follow hasty and we trust they may prove valuable both to the firm which has carried out words, a rasping temper, gloom and fault-finding, and peace flees from the threshold. The sunniest disposition, the the experiments and to the agricultural public. - Prairie Farm r.

tist Weekly.

-There is some advantage in being

its meetings on Saturdays, and he was

# EMBROIDERIES.

A Name Which Has a Suggestive Sound Striking Extravagance in the Matter of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings. Never have been more extravagant used for the crowns of bonnets, that modistes have purchased much of it at figures of ten dollars and fifteen dollars yard, to give a touch of richness to 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 introfuced as vests, revers, cuffs and plastrous must be considerable. Some of the embroidered and beaded passemen teries are in Vandyke points and will be used for vests with the points meet-

> Material embroidered on velvet for rowns 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-

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 er's principal pursuits, and fishing is a vast quantity of jet is used at this more important, perhaps, than farming. 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 fashinable woolen materials. They have horizontal stripes of color and retail at \$5. -N. Y. Star.

# SALMON CANNING.

How George Francis Train Started Ore, gon'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

# 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 fifty dollars. This is often more than waiter who served an American, a can be made from her milk.-Forest, 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 tencent 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 Bleecker street bean shop as betwen 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 hotelceeper. 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 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 roym 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, Europe waiters can't get married." "in "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.

## 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 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 sum mer and sold \$400 worth of butter. He also raised ten calves, now worth twenty dollars each, and raised six hogs, which he sold for twenty-five dollars each. Besides this the family was sup-plied with butter and milk. Mr. Shepard brought the cows from Minnesota two years ago at a cost of \$21.50. . Ploughman.

-There are some things that are imossible, and one of these is to make ad butter good, by any process whatver, says a contemporary. Those armers 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 s 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.

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

Ontairo Dairyman's Association, said that he had been experimenting during clerk or bookkeeper who has charge of 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 eighty. six 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, occa-"Yes, and then a fellow can't do much sionally stir carefully the entire surface better here. Now say a man gets \$30 a of the vat to the depth of one or two month besides his food. If he has a family, 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 tinger, the work of cutting should be-Cut first with perpendicular gin. 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 baat. 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 fine rind 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 delicious side dish: Cut the remnants of cold boiled or roasted chicken eral corteges in all parts of India are in small pieces. Make a sauce of one disorderly, and it is not uncommon for pint of cream, two ounces of butter the yolk of one egg. beaten, and tablespoonful of cornstarca or arrowroot, seasoning with salt and white pepper, a little them is perhaps shirking his portion of sugar, one teaspoonful of anchovy sauce the load when carrying the corpse to and one bay leaf. Put the pieces of the ghat. Perhaps never to better ad- chicken in this sauce in a stewpan and vantage does the philosophical nature 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 disb place the rice around it as a border and serve. - Boston Budget.

Herald. be no weeping." And hired mourners, are engaged for that unpleasant tasks while she will, with tearless eyes, follow the remains of her child.—San Francici glass, which removes all danger of poison in canned goods.

as I have, he has a pretty tough time of it. I pay \$14 out of that for rent. But or 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,' in addition to twenty-five and 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. Trilune.

# FOREIGN ODDITIES.

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

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 joy delicate flavors, and to appreciate their French brethren in the department of Landes, that desert region of reedy marshes, and evershifting 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, actaally overwhelming houses and vineyards, or in the forests of corktrees, are scattered the wretched huts of these people, who are mostly shepherds, cork-cutters and charcoalburners. 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 most affectionate heart, can not withexhaustive work alternately to trudge stand the wear of years, and two lives, ankle-deep in light, dry saud, or through which might have blended together oozy peat-moss, so they have borrowed beautifally, are sundered as far as a hint from the long-legged water-birds though an ocean rolled between.-Bapthat 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 mathematician and having been distin-guished at Cambridge. Such an indiraised above the world they can keep a better look-out for their stray sheep or vidual, after a process of figures, deswine, or the position of such game as may be worth stalking at leisure.-Casclined to be married on a Thursday, as his silver wedding day would then be on may be worth stalking a Saturday, and his Masonic Lodge held sell's Family Magazine.

never absent on such occasions .- N. Y. -A new sugar is now obtained from the seeds of *Laurus persea*, a tree growing in the tropics. This sugar has, on previous occasions, been noticed by -It is announced that an English inventor has lately devised a method of chemists but was supposed by them to coating tin with a material resembling be minute. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes on cooling.

-A Bridgeport (Conn.) woman com-mitted suicide because of the noise made by her neighbor's children.

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

### M. A. CAMPBELL. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. ELECTION RETURNS OF CHASE COUNTY, NOV. 3, 1885. Matthew says, Christ was gone from the Chase County Courant. he tomb in the end of the Sabbath DEALER IN THOS. H. GRISHAM when Mary Magdalene visited it, hence Official Paper of Chase County. he could not have risen on the first day HARDWARE! ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY. of the week. iddle Creek Preei dar Ureek Preein dar Point Preeind STOVES. TINWARE. In another article we will review his Office upstairs in National Bans building W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. Matfield Green PI nents Precinct JAS. R. JEFFREY. nwood Falls third. aar Precinct CANDIDATES. Pre Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-VOTE. Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon To all of our subscribers who will OUR PROHIBITION LAW. City A and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood MADDEN BROS., dale pay up all arrearages and one year in BY A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN. opo TOTAL Pamps, a complete line of advance we will have The Mayflower, Elmda Diamo Middl Vedar Cedar Cleme Attorneys - at - Law, a weekly paper, published at Yarmouth To the immortal St. John, of Kansas, Tol Cot STEEL GOODS Ba Sti Mass., the same size as the COURANT' and to all Church and Temperance or-Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, sent for one year free; and to parties, not subscribers, who will pay one year ganizations, County Attorneys, Drug-gists, and especially to all Probate Judges of the State of Kansas this in advance for the COURANT, we will FORKS. SPADES, SHOVELS. For County Treasurer, Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All busitess placed in our bands will receive care:ui and prompt stiention. suglo-ti HOES, RAKES & HANDLES W. P. Martin. Dem.,... 238 200 72 58 141 963 383 A. M. Breese, Rep.,... For Sheriff. 119 63 78 580 91 doccument is honestly, concientiously and considerately dedicated by the do the same. Carries an excellent stock of The sum of the sum of the second seco 40 45 47 48 60 687 10 21 26 45 58 78 158 845 158 $\begin{array}{ccc} 164 & 164 \\ 198 & 125 \end{array}$ J. C. Scroggin, Dem.,... J. W. Griffis, Rep...... For County Clerk, 45 C. N. STERRY. 42 78 author. Agricultural Implements, 83 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, He walked into the old drug store, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Where off times he had been before: **30** 90 188 42 45 80 Cochran, Dem.,... 90 44 86 634 His coat was torn, and his shoes were poor, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon 160 198 11 28 6 48 59 47 135 877 243 Consisting of Breaking and Stir-J. J. Massey, Rep.,... For Register of Deeds, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su And his nose was red, and his eyes were ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, J. A. Murphy. Dem.,.... A. P. Gandy, Rep.,.... Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent preme court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein. Jyls 62 58 45 84 He stepped up to the counter And spoke thus to the boss: For County Surveyor, "I want a pint of liquor, 346 51 46 89 64 778 1326 39 59 39 154 766 149 200 54 66 56 23 46 Wood Mowing Machine, John Frew, Dem ..... 12 CHAS. H. CARSWELL. To give to a very sick hoss. 74 R C. Johnson, Rep.,... 91 205 and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, For Coroner, "He is subject to the colic, COTTORWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS 28 42 41 48 59 668 11 30 36 48 61 79 158 865 197 Polin, Dem.,.... 142 188 43 79 And now has got a spell; 46 84 Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections David and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bricgo meh29-ti C. E. Hait, Rep.... For Co. Commissioner. 210 100 Glidden Fence Wire. And nothing but good whisky Will make that old hoss well. W. J. Dougherty, Dem.,... J. M. Tuttle, Rep.,..... For the bridge,...... Against the bridge,..... 22 224 Sole agent for this celebrated wire. 246 "So, give me a pint, now quickly, 329 68 397 151 NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. The best book for au advertiser to con-suit, be he experi-enced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in lithe in-formation he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in ad-vertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes assily arrived at by cor-respondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (105pruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York the best now in use. Of the best old rye you've got; 196 22 35 87 23 8127 312 45 41 28 65 And put a little ginger in JOSEPH G. WATERS. 21 39 To mak it good and hot." Full Live of Paint & Oil on Hand. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, 61 90 106 127 219 The druggist he did answer, Total No. Votes Polled, .. ' 358 291 122 130 In accents mild and slow: Topeka, Kansas, A COMPLETE TINSHOP. "You will have to sign a 'statement' (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. ROAD NOTICE. A Splendid Offer! Before I can let it go. 1 have an experienced tinner in "If the old hoss is very sick my employ and am prepared to do STATE OF KANSAS, 188 fe28-tf all kinds of work in that line, on STATF OF KANSAS, Chase County. SS Office of County Clerk, Oct 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, 1885. a petition, signed by Jas. R. Fent and 24 others. Was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-sioners of the county and state aloresaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at Matfield Green at the section, comper to secti me six (6) and save And needs a dose or two. It must go down in the 'statement' THE J V SANDERS. short notice, and at very low prices. J A SMITH All signed up straight and true." Leavenworth Daily Times SANDERS & SMITH. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, The old man did reply, While tears stood in his eyes: AND THE ATTORNEYS - AT . LAW COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS "I would not violate the law \$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get tree a package of good of large value, that will at once bring you in money fast-er than anything else in America: All shout the \$200,000 in presents with each COURANT For mansions in the skies. STRONG CITY, KANSAS "So bring out your darned old 'statement, Commencing at Matheld Green at the section corner to secti us 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 (8) and ten (10), two[2] and eleven(11) township twen y-two (22), range oight (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 rarge; thence north one-half (4) mile on section line; thence east on sub-division line to the center of section five (5), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9) east; thence east by the near of a bar route to the east line of said section five (5) and also commercing at the northwest one year, (both papers) for \$5.00. Office in Independent building. And make it good and strong, api5-tf And I wil sign my name to it, The Leavenworth Weekly Times To help the law along. box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assur. ed. Dou't delay. H. HALLKT & Co. Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1y MISCELLANEOUS. -AND THEfo violate the liquor law I swear it would be wrong, COURANT THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION And I will do my level best Notice for Publication. th papers one year for \$3.00 To help the thing along." Place-Public schools of the Now is the time to subscribe. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS., October 23d, 1885. Notice is hereby given that the followong-named scaler has also notice of his intention The old man got his liquor, And started to go away W. E. TINNONS. county. RKANSAS But turned himself round at the door, Persons-8n xious mother, inves-Publisher. And thus was heard to say: igsting teacher and intelligent "Good morning, Mister Druggist, ROAD NOTICE. Offers superior inducements with its fine clim cholar. I hope you will not get cross; and also commencing at the northwest corner of section six (6), township twentyite, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies, and pure waters; with several Railroads re 1 ut I guess that I will tell you Teacher-"What is a bargain?" two (2), range nine (9) east; thence south on section line to the south west corner of said section six (6), intersecting the first de That I am that old sick hoss." tently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investi-Scholar-"An agreement to sel-CONCERNING OF STREET and buy." gate this splendid country. whereupon, said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm.Cox, Henry Wagoner and Wm Hutson asviawers with instruc-tions to meet, in conjunction with the county Surveyor at the point of commun-New York went Democratic. Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable infor-T -"Correct. "What is a good

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 Treasarer, 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 as-

to fortune opens before the workers, abso-lutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO. lutely sure At of Augusta, Maine. STATE OF KANSAS, ] 88 Chase County. | 55 Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5, 1885.

sumed the attitude of a local fight, and it was only a question as to which town would poll the most votes; how-ever, some few Democrats in this town remained true to their party candidate; but they were too few to elect him or the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the point where the Wrisen and Norton road leaves the line be-ween the northeast quarter (4) and the southeast (4) of section twenty-seven (27) township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, and running; thence wast on said line or as mear thereto as a good read can be made without unreasonable expense to the cen-ter of said section twenty-seven (27); thence north to intersert the said Norton ard Wilson road, and to vacate that portion of the Norton and Wilson road lying between the point of commencement and point of ending of this proposed road. Whereupon said board of county com-missioners appointed the following mam-ed persons, viz; Frank Alford, Johh Shrrp and Lot Leonard as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road, in Ba-zaar township, on Saturday, the 28th day of November A.D.1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

County Surveyor, at the point of commone-ment of sold road, in Bazar town-sbip, on Thursday, the 26th day of November A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a heating. By order of the Board of County Com-missioners. J. J. MASSEY, [L. S.] County Clerk. ROAD NOTICE.

ROAD NOTICE.

T .- "How can E.F. Holmes give

S .- "When buyer and seller

T .- "Right again. Can you tell

both make a profit and are both

named settler has ided actice of his intention to make flual proof in support of his intention to make flual proof will be made befrae the Judge or in his absence, E. A. Kunne, Clerk of District Court, at Cottenwood Falls, on November 23, 1855, viz: Fh. Ilip Peyron.Home-stead Entry, No 6944, for the north h at (15) of southwest quarter 4, of section 4, township 21 south of range Seast He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and curitya-tion of, s id land, v.z: Adam Titton, of Cot-tonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas; Chas, Hay, Henry Wherenberg and Wm. sharp, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas. Oct 29-5t FRANK DALE, Register Notice for Publication.

T.—"Right again. Can you teli me where good bargains can always be made?" S.—"Mother knows pretty much everything, and about all the stores and she always tells me at E. F. Holmos; says she never had a bad bargain there, and was always treated well, and got her money's worth." T.—"How can E. F. Holmes give LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. (

but they were too few to elect him The returns will be found elsewhere in this issue of the COURANT.

### NO CHANCE 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 apostless 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 applud 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.

9

titler all his miss statements to sprove the valdity and sacredness of the first day, he now destroys all his argument by stating 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.

acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family. IT Thousands of testimonials mailed free.

mation of the best locations, and special rates

W. HENRY WILLIAMS,

A PRIZE Sond six cents for postage and receive free, a costly hox ofgoods which will help

you to more money right away than any tatag else in this world. All of eithersex. succeed from first hour. The broad road

142 Dearborn St., Chicago, IL

of fare I can obtain.

As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club ase, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address

T. H. BRYANT, BOX B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

ANYBODY Can now make Photo graphs by the new Dry Plate Process. For 50 cts. we will send post-paid Roche's Man-ualtor Amateures, which gives full instruc-

ions for making the plotures. Outfits we furnish from \$10, upwards. Our "Phorographic BULLETIN," edited by Prof. CHAS, F. CHANDLER head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only \$2 per annum, keeps Phonographers, professional or amateur, fuily posted on all improvements, and an-

wers all questions when diffculties arise. Circulars and price lists free. E. & H. T. ANTHONY,& CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Apparatus and Materials, No. 591 Broadway,

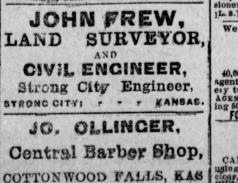
New York City. Forty years es ablished in this line usines

WIN more money than at anything else Will by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners suc-ceed grardly. None fail. Terms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

# GOOD ADVICE.

GUOD ADVICE. And it was written 1: the Book of Life, Use Snare's BLACK INK as you go thro' life. Keeping your accounts in black and white, With suranger and friend alike. As years go by memory will fade awaye But SHARFS BLACK INK, the old RELIABLE. Gets blacker and black or the older it grows. Sold all the world over by Stationers, and BOOKSellers, Druggists and Dealers generally Manu actured only by J. C. SHARP, Rogers Pa k, noy 5-tf CHICAGO, ILL.





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.

hearing. By order of the Board of County Commis-sioners, [L S] County Clerk,

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ] 88.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase 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 other, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as fol-lows, 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 as practicable to the southeast corner of section twelve (12) of said township and range, theree east on the south side of section line to the northwest corner of lot number two [2] in section eighteen (13) township twenty-one (21), range eight (3)

township twenty-one (21), ran.e eight (3) township twenty-one (21), ran.e eight (3) 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 (3) east. there to inter-sect the road from Matfield Green down South Fork. Whereupon said Board of County Commis-sioners appointed the following named per-sons, viz: Geo. Yeager, Pat McCabe and R. H. Chandler as viewers, with instruc-tions to meet in conjunction with the County surveyor at the point of commencement of said project road. In Eazar township, on Tuesday, the 24 bit day of November, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said Toad, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Cemmis-sioners. J. J. MASSEY, [L. 8.] We want 1000 More BOOK AGENTS for



40,000 copies sipcay sold. We want one agent in every Grand Army Bost and in ar-ey townshing Send for Special Trans to Adexrs or secure agency at once by Send ing 50 cents in stamps for outfit. Address FORSHEE & MANIN, Cincinnai, Ohio.



CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render the close, soft and beautiful AND REMOVE TAN, FRE TLES, PIMPLES and all unmathel red-ness all cougners of the skin. Also a new discovery for the permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR sincots injury to the skin. For full instructions addrast FORBES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York

with instructions to meet in conjunction with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor. at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Tucsday, the 1st day of Dec. A D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commis-sioners.

J. J MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ] 88 Chase County, Jon Office of County Clerk, Ocs. 19, 1885.

Office of County Clerk, Ocs. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of Oct., 1885, a petition, signed by W. A. Smith and 11 others. was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-sioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of rection one (1) township twenty(20), range

Commencing at the northeast corner of section one (1), township twenty(20), range nine (9); thence south on the section line between Chase and Lyon counties one and one-half (14] miles, to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (4) of section tweive (12) same township and range. Whereupon the Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, vis: A J Crocker, J H Murdock and John H Martin as viewers, with in-structions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road, in Toled- township, on Monday, the 30th day of Novembar, A p 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. County Clerk. [L. 8.]

ROAD NOTICE.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text>

so much as he does tor the money ?" S .- "Ho makes a specialty of the Clothing and Gent's Furnish-

burgain?"

satisfied."

ing business; buys his goods at the lowest cash prices in the best East. ern markete, and can, therefore, sell at low prices. Father says he

gives his customers the benefit of close buying, and that is why he

makes such large sales at such good bargains for the people."

T .- "You are an observing boy; your mother is a lady of good sense; examination is now closed; you have

passed it with honor."

Mother-Once anxious but proud and happy now)"Come, my boy, I must buy you some fine

clothes for Sunday and some strong ones for every day. I can get both kinds, of the right quality, and at the lowest prices at E. F. Holmes's; you know your father buys his suits ready made and they fit him better

J. S. SHIPMAN, Preprietor.

OUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

-PAID FOR-

Manufactures

-AND-

CORN

than some that are cut for other people."

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS. | 88.

County of Chase. J Office of County Clerk. Oct, 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, 1885, a petition sign d by J. R. Stearns and 18 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for

the County and State aforesaid praying for the location and es ablishment of a certain described road as follows, viz: Commencing at the southwost corner of southeast quarter (\$4) of section one (1) town-ship twenty (20), nange seven (7) ener; thence running to southeast corner of Lot Notwenty five (25, of section six (6) in town-hip twenty (20) range eight(8) east said road to be located wholely on southeast quarter (\$4) of said sec-tion one (1) township twenty (20) range seven (7) east from point of commencing to the east line of said section one (1) also to vacute all that portion of the I. B. Sharp road, estab-lished July 7, 1579, lying between the south-west corner of the southeast carter (\$4) of section one [1], township twenty (20), range seven (7], east and he southeast corner of lot twenty siz, of section thirty-one (31), township nineteen (19), range eight [8], east. Whereupon, said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named

missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Pat McCabe, F. Allord and

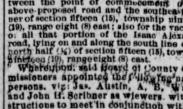
[L 8] County Clerk.

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Conase, Office of County Clerk, Oct 19, 1885,

<text><text><text><text>

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND. Qaage Mills, near Eimdale, Chase co., Kas.



HEAT AND "GILT EDGE" "THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

OSAGE MILLS

# The Chase County Couraut.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

11in. 12 in. |8 in. | 5 in. 1% col |1 col woek. 2 weeks 8 weeks weeks. months 8 months nonths vear Local notices, in cents a line for the first in sortion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequen matrion; double price for black letter, or fo licens under the head of "Local Short Stops."

ella Chican 

# TIME TABLE.

BAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T 
 BABT.
 PARS MAIL. EAT T PR T.FR. T.FR. T.

 pm a m pm
 pm pm pm
 pm Pm

 Cedar Pt.
 952
 945
 854
 821
 650
 1055

 Clements
 10 49
 956
 912
 344
 7 10
 11 26

 Elmdale...
 14 22
 10
 12
 9.88
 4.66
 7.38
 12 (9)

 Strong....
 10.38
 10.26
 10.03
 5.07
 8.06
 2.56

 Safford...
 11.01
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 5.54
 8.38
 3.48
 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T FR'T

a m p m p m a m b m a m Safford... 4 21 3 48 1 (8 7 14 12 08 5 32 Strong.... 4 38 4 06 1 34 7 47 12 48 7 00 Elmdale... 4 54 4 21 1 54 8 15 1 21 7 37 Clements 5 10 4 36 2 16 8 42 1 56 8 17 Cdar Pt. 5 22 4 47 2 32 9 00 2 20 8 45

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:36 o'clock, a. m., and go-ing west, at 4:24 o'clock, p. m., stepping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train eatries the day mail. TO'S TRATS ? MILLS

Auditor EP veCabe Treasurer. Sam T Howe Sup't of Pub. Instruction. J II Law head Congressman, 3d Dist ..... COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioners... ME Hunt. E T Baser. Mayor. J P. Kuhl. Police Judge John E. Shipman City Attorney T. O. Kelley. City Marshal W. H. Spencer. Edwin Prat. G P Hardesty, J S Doolitile. C C Watton. W E Timmons. Clerk E A Kintee Treasurer S. A. Breese.

 Treasurer
 CHURCHES.

 Metho hist Episcopal Church. - Rev. N.
 L. D. O'Neal,
 Lawrence'O

 Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10
 L. M. Roberts M.D. Bell Smith.

 O'clock, a. m., every Sabbath school, at 10
 L. M. Roberts M.D. Bell Smith.

 Diath, class meeting, at 12 m.: service every slocinate Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.
 L. B. BREESE, I

 M E. Church South. - Rev. R M Benton.
 Messrs. Alonzo and Columbus were arrested, last Sunday, 'c'

 M E. Church South. - Rev. R M Benton.
 with burglarizing Messrs. Pat. a

 At Dougherty's school-hou-e on Fox treek.
 Ryan's house, on South Forl

at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch. at 11, a. m ; third Sunday,

Mr. Matt. H. Pennell returned on MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. Wednesday of last week, from Colorado. Mr. J. M. Hilton, of Diamond creek,

nto the same.

Mr. C. C. Watson was down to Kanas City, last week, purchasing a stock of winter goods.

There were a good many farmers in own, last Saturday, and our merchants did a good business.

Mr. L. S. Stephenson, of Jackson sounty, Ohio, is visiting friends and 1885, reported expressly for this paelatives in this county.

Mr. Sam Baker arrived here, yesterday, from Illinois, on a ten days' visit J. F. Walker, Columbus, gearing; Catho friends and relatives.

Miss Birdie Parker, of Strong City. eft, last Monday, for Wiscousin, where she will spend the winter.

Messrs. Ferry & Watson will soon open a furniture store in Strong City in Mr. John Emslie'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 Do rado.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyon creek, will leave in a few days to pend 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 eve

ning, 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. Umbarger, 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 uncalled for, for thirty days

in the Elmdale postoffice: Wm. Johnson, L. J. Johnson, Lawrence'O'Neal,

L. B. BREESE, 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

The North Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, Noyember 10th, 1885. The Mr. J. M. Hilton, of Diamond creek, management report that a more exten-is in Kansas City, taking in the fat sive display than last year will be made stock show. Mr. W. J. Fisher, of Monroeville, Ohio, is visiting his cousin, the Rev. W. B. Fisher. Rev. George, of Elmdale, has com-pleted his house, and will soon move into the same

Memphis, Tenn.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Oct. 27, per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street. Washington, D. C: erine 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 gratefullness.

MR. AND MRS. M. H. PENNELL.

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

ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co. oct 22tf 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 coar is contained as freight 1 must do the same. J. P. KUHL. As money for coal is collected same

FOR SALE, At a bargain, if taken soon, an im-proved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some eash; ballance on long time. jy30-tf JAM S P. McGRATH.

STOCK MOGS FOR SAEL.

150 head at my farm at Cedar Point thrifty and healthy. O. II. DRINKWATER.

NOTICE. All persons indepted 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.

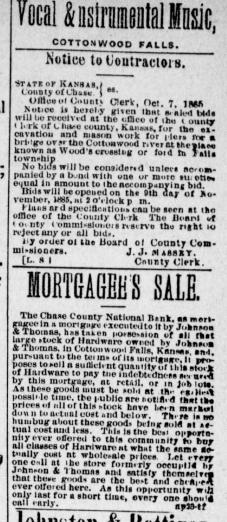
BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's. Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry.

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

card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal-Go to Howard's mill if you want o get the best of flour.







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

at the Harri' school house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m : fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Strong City, at 11, n.m. Catholic – At Strong City--Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A M. Baptist--At Strong City--Rev. Ware-ham, Pastor; Covenant and trusiness meet-in z on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sunday in cash month is services, second and fourth Sunday in cash month is services. But all a means the sum of \$2007 for their appear-ance. Parties subscribing for the COURANT who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, caniget the COURANT who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, caniget the COURANT burdays in cash month is the sum of the couraget the couraget the sum of Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m. the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev-ery Sunday.

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 Mis souri.

Mrs. S. D. Breese has been quite ill. this week.

Mr. P.J. Norton was down to I'mporia last Saturday.

Mr. Frank Bently 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.

9

Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, has returned from Colorado.

Mr. A. F. Wells is suffering with 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. McNee and wife returned, Puesday, from their visit in Wiscon

Mr. John A. Harley is visiting his brother-in-law, County Clerk J.J.Mas-

Mr. A. R.Palmer, of Bazaar, received 400 steers, last Sunday, from Kansas W. Stone, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. City.

Monday morning, when the case was set for a hearing at 9 o'clock, to-mor-

and the United States Democrat, Mark

and the United States Democrat, Mark M. ("Brick")? Pomeroy's paper," published at Washington, D. C., a two dollar paper, "both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spiey Washington news now and during the sitting of each month; J M Tattle, Diotator; J W G+fdis. Reporter.
Masonic -Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master is: W H Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.-Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; c1 Mande, N. G.; C. C. W bitson, secretary.
Odd Fellows.-Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; c1 Mande, N. G.; C. C. W bitson, secretary.
G A R.-Geary Post No, 15, Cottonwood Fails, m ets the 3rd, sturday of each month at 1 odock, p. m.
I.O.G T, -Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tursday of each week, in their lall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls, Dr. J. W. Stone, W C. Г.; Miss Minnie Ellis, W. S.

plays kissing games. It is so common that it is not appreciated. - Leader.

"Sour grapes."

### CHASE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

STRONG CITY. ) Oct. 13, 1885. The Chase County Medical Society met in regular session at the office of ent, Drs. Jones, Walsh, Carnes, Polin.

Green and Stone.

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 solicit-

ing practice, and pledging the society to use its influence against any druggist who is known to use his influence

for any one physician as against others who patronize him. Amendment car-

ried. Dr. Jones read an essay on summer diarrhoea in children, which was dis-

cussed by all present.

ings of the meeting. Meeting then adjourned to meet one

J. W. STONE, Sec'y

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 under-

igned are requested to call and ettlle 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.

A car load of Moline wagons

ist r ceived at M. A. Campbell's. Look at the boots and shoes at the what nice ones he has. '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 cents; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for published in the State of Kansas.

For anything that you want go to the "Famous" stone store; and if they havn't got it, then sit down and meditate.

order by President, Dr. Walsh. Pres- tain a fair amount of patronage. au6

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their The petition of Dr. Mc. Q. Green to they are selling at bottom prices. that line you should give him a call. become a member of the society was They also keep a full line of cheap received and referred to the board of 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 cts a bushel. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

Son's. on Mr. John B. Davis who has had ornament to your room as well as considerable experience in that line comfort to your body. 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 hoots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good Society ordered the Secretary to as can be had in any Eastern city, wire just received at M. A. Campfurnish the different papers of the and which will be sold at very low bell's. county with a synopsis of the proceed- figures. Be sure to go and see and

price thom. Potatoes, cabbage, etc., received at month from date at the office of Dr. J. this office, on subscription; but they loney. must be delivered before winter sets Go to J. S. Doohttle & Son's for

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. Another car load of furniture just in, an the "Famous" stone store. Now is the time to buy your furniture. A car load of Studebaker's wag ons and buggies just received at

M. A. Campbell's. "Let the wide world wag as she will." we are at the "Famous" stone store to remain-but not still.

It is a fact that you can do better at Any one wishing the services of the "Famous" stone store than at any an auctioneer would do well to call other place in Chase county.

Before buying a heating stove any-where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to

do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at

his drug store. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12

boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. The stock of clothing at the "Famous" stone store for cost; this is bus-

iness, as we are going out of the clothng trade aug27

M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicin-ity that he has opened a tailoring es-tablishment, south of the postoffice, where he hopes, by strict attention to Dr. F. M. Jones. Meeting called to where he hopes, by strict attention to of all the old customers and as business and moderate charges, to ob- new ones as will give him a call.

> M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking shelves filled with good goods that stoves; so if you want anythining in

Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone wanting anything in that line would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps jy16-tf creek.

Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to M.A. Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be an

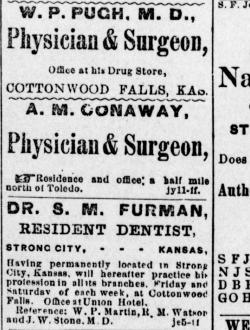
Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call

upon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

A car load of Glidden fence

bell's. oct5-tf Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the shock for sale, on the Albertson place, two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. Apply on the premisies to R. E. Ma-loney. Ga to I. S. Dooluttle & Son's for

in, or they may freeze on your hands. ba:gains; and don't you forget it.



Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

J. H. POLIN, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls an myl4-tf

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEYTOLOAN

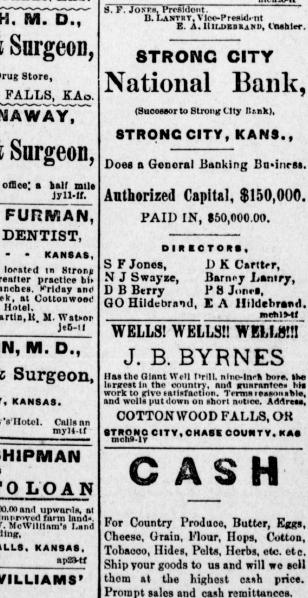
In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, (all and see him at J W. McWilliam's Land office, in the Bank buildin COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. f you want money.

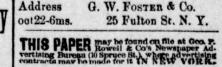
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

las e County Land Agency

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS





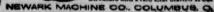
ALSO,

Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

mch26-tf





# RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. love in sacrifice. The highest form

### THE PROMISES

The spring time came, and our young or-chard trees Put on white blossoms for their new spring

The blossoms are God's promises of fruit!"

And this he said to cheer us in our toil, For we were weary, both in heart and hand. Of struggling with the hard and stubborn

In our new life upon the rocky land.

We waited, knowing that his words were true, And ate the fruit with joy and gratitude: There learned from him another lesson, new. That feeds our souls with sweet and Heavenly food.

"God's promises are blossoms, white and "Twixt leaves of Holy Writ, with tints of to bring them back.

" For from the tree of Life, whose deathless

Fails not, these blossoms springing do un-And bloom in beauty, and then grow to

Worth more to man than all the world's rich gold.

"Yet we ma<sup>-</sup> freely eat from day to day, And grow in strength and patience more

and more To do and bear through all life's weary way, Then find laid up for us a boundless

-Edward Hopper, in Sailor's Magazine.

# GOD'S LOVE.

In It Are Comprehended All the Other Attributes of His Nature.

When man would make a definition of God, he breaks up the white light of to which God is said to be infinite. sternal and unchangeable. Thus human definition strives to comprehend a prism of distinct colors. It leaves the God is love is not a definition, but a judgment; it tells us something about God, but not inclusively. And yet, we are persuaded that a careful analysis would disclose that in the fact that God is love all the other attributes of His nature are comprehended. It is sim; ly the unanalyzed light of the D vine being, and expresses His nature more fully and exactly than could be done in any other judgment. God in His relaall those relations may be traced directly or indirectly to the central fact that loving is of the very nature of God, just as shining is of the very nature of the sun.

1 So when the Bible says God loves this world, we understand that his goodness irradiates it, just as the presence of the sun supposes daylight. And as daylight goes everywhere, so does the Divine love. There is a constant tendency in us to narrow the range of God's love. We think readily that He loves us, and our children, and the churches, and good and orthodox people. We find it difficult sometimes to realize that He loves the unlovely and the guilty, and in the "amusement of going without the outcast. Yet, if He did not, we higgin," may be thankful that they would assuredly never have had a Sae sun rises it is not When merely to reflect his image in our fountains, but to pour his light across all the far-off waters; not merely to beautify our gardens, but to touch deserts and desolate mountains and icebergs. So God's love goes abroad throughout the world. That is the encouragement for all missionary work. We never could wake up a human love to God save by the announcement that the Divine love is poured out upon the world, and that none are so lowly and far off that God does not love them. How jealously we guard other attributes of the Divine nature, when we often dishonor Him by bounding His heart. We do not think of putting any limit to His knowledge. We say, without qualifica-tion, He knows all things. And so sees all things. And His power is unlimited. But we often put bonds on His love by measuring it by human desert. We often scorn bad people, pass by on the other side, refuse m help; they are outside the pale of our sympathies. And our secret or avowed justification of it is that they are out of harmony and so out of favor with God. But if this world were out of favor with God it never would have had a Saviour. And if the worst of it were outside of His love, He never would have said: "Preach the Gospel to every creature." Who are we that we should limit Heaven's compassion, or wall people out of hope, on the meas-ure of our own respectability? of its gloom. . It is a wonderful truth that God is so great in His goodness that He can take this dark and wretched and dy ng world in His arms and nurse it back to life, as a mother would nurse her sick babe. Because He is so great in love He picked it up in the arms of His compassion when it was at its saddest all of us practically to make it so. wickedest. He looked upon it with loving eyes and rained the tears of His own Son on its stricken face. and spoke to it by His Son and His servants, the most marvelous words of love that ever were uttered. No wonder when Jesus would put that love into words, even He could only say: "God so leved the world." He left a blank in His expression and said those who can understand what the surrender of the only begotten Son is may fill up that blank as they are able. Even best human love escapes definition and measurement. Much more the love of God. For in it is all the history of redemption, all the blood of the prophets, all the suffering of Christ, from the hour when He left His home to the hour when He broke His heart over the world, and all the history of all centuries since. We are too apt to me ge the love of God in the love of Christ, making God religious read ng, when religious doing the impersonation of majesty and holi- is called for, is to attempt to pass ness and justice, while we put forth the Son as the representative of Divine love. But any conception of Divine nature is faulty which obscures the fact that it was the love of God the Father which vehicle to express the thoughts that sent the Son into the world. And this overwhelm us when contemplating the was the sublime of love, because it was stellar universe. — O. M. Mitchell.

9

# love takes in this world is the explatory. Hence the dignity of a mother's love for her child. When the child was a

babe, it was a complacent and joyful love with which she regarded it. Alterward, when the babe had grown into a suit; Our pastor said, "These are God's prom- wayward and wicked man, it was love still, even higher and grander, for there were tears and prayers and pangs in it.

The love of the proud and smiling mother had become love with a blanched and tear-stained face and an awful energy to save the lost. Such is the love of God. It has in it the sacrifice and energy of the Divine nature and the awful purpose to seek and save, at any cost, that which was lost. God smiles complacent on the angels. But when the children made in His image go away from him He stirs all Heaven and all human history with the purpose

From Christ's dear Cross; and their sweet fruit is suce To them who trust and wait," our pastor said can not be loved by friends on earth without coming under tremendous bonds. And Calvary holds every human soul to an obligation which eternity will not be long enough to discharge. And love is the only answer for love. Service even to martyrdom will not count. It is nothing to be even the slaves of God. We must love Him, because He first loved us .- Chicago Interior.

# NO RELIGION.

Minister Lowell's Views of Christlanity, as Expressed in an After - Dinner Speech.

One of the most notable after-dinner speeches of Minister Lowell in England has recently been published. It was the Divine nature into a prism of seven called out by some allusions to the distinct attributes, which constitute the Christian religion, made in a tone of Jullness of Divine being and in regard genteel skepticism not uncommon among literary men both in this country and in England:

I fear that when we indulge ourselves the nature of God. But the Bible has in the amusement of going without a a shorter way. It does not try to make religion, we are not, perhaps, aware how much we are sustained at present by an enormous mass all about us of white light unbroken, and compresses religious feeling and religious convicall definition into the terse statement that God is love. Logicians would dis-for us to think, for us who have had tinguish and say the declaration that great advantages, and have been God is love is not a definition, but a brought up in such a way that a certain moral direction has been given to our character, I do not know what would become of the less favored classes of mankind if they undertook to play the same game.

Whatever defects and imperfections may attach to a few points of the doctrinal system of Calvin--the bulk of which was simply what all Christians believe-it w.li be found that Calvinism tions to us is a great many things. But or any other ism which claims an open Bible and proclaims a crucified risen Christ, is intinitely preferable to any form of polite and polished skepticism, which gathers as its votaries the degenerate sons of heroic ancestors, who, having been trained in a society and educated in schools the foundations of which were laid by men of faith and piety, now turn and kick down the ladder by which they have climbed up, and persuade men to live without God and leave them to die

without hope. The worst kind of religion is no religion at all; and these men, living in ease and luxury, indulging themselves live in lands where the Gospel they neg-lect has tamed the beastliness and fe-rocity of the men who but for Christianity might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South Sea Islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monsters of the French revolution. When the microscopic search of skepticism, which had hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a Creator, has turned his attention to human society, and has found a place on this planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in decency, comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted; a place where age is reverenced, infancy respected, manhood respected, womanhood honored and human life held in due regard; when skeptics can find such a place ten miles square on this globe, where the Gospel of Christ has not gone and cleared the way and laid the foundations and made decency and security possible, it will then be in orthe skeptical literati to move der for thither and then ventilate their views. But so long as these very men are dependent upon the religion which they discard for every privilege they enjoy, they may well hesitate a little before they seek to rob the Christian of his hope and humanity of its fath in that Saviour who alone has given to man that hope of life eternal which makes life tolerable and society possible, and robs death of its terrors and the grave

# ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

Great Chance for Pa ties Des ring to Buy a Nice, Gentle Rowing Machine

'The other day, while temporarily insane. I bought a rowing machine. My appetite had been diminishing for some time and I felt in need of a little vigorous exercise. At least, I thought I did. So I invested some of my numerous shekels in the "Eureka Warranted Steel Spring, Oak Body, Health and Happiness-Producing Rowing Machine, best in the world!"

After paying the express charges, which were larger than the machine itself, I carried the thing up to my room, trailing the name after me all the way up. Once in the privacy of my own chamber, I proceeded to unravel the mysteries of it.

The man at the store where I bought it had explained everything to me so fully that I was sure I had it down as fine as an alderman's virtue. But alas! for this frailty of poor human nature I got the thing together after awhile, so that it looked like the cut on the circular which accompanied it. But there were several little parts of the engine that could not be shown on the cut and with characteristic perversity I failed to adjust these. However, it looked all right, and I proudly called the same members of the household up to admire my shape and see me paralyze the masons of foreign birth. chine. I was going to show them that there was at least one oarsman in the family. In fact, I had very serious thoughts about challenging Hanlan. Now this particular E. W. S. S. O. B.

H. & H. P. R.-M. etc. was of an aristocratic temperament and seemed unwilling to work unless everything was just right. So when I grasped the oars, looked confident and proceeded to "muscularize," the confounded invention vetoed the business then and there. At the first stroke it protested. It did this in a very vigorous manner. It elevated its head, reared up on its hind legs and began to spill me around in a manner calculated to fill a mule with envy

Then as if not content with this rebuke, it fell over on top of me, and we had a short struggle, the machine at length forcing me down and sitting square on my face, and covering my noble brow with a bruise about as big as a banana.

A look of pain immediately wended its melancholy way across my very melancholy countenance, leaving its footmarks to show future pitying generations the course it had taken.

Then I got mad. The idea of a little machine not able to stand on the floor without something to hold it, having the impudence to use me in that familiar manner. It was too much for my usual good temper, and if I had not been too busy extracting the leg of the machine from my mouth, I would certainly have made use of some very un-Sunday-school-like remarks. As it was, I thought considerable. My ear was still tingling with the effects of a very loving and Norfolk Counties to be fed. They embrace. It tingles at the touch yet, from the same cause.

As I said before, I did not swear, for the very good reason that I couldn't. I never yet saw a man who could spit out a decent cuss word with one corner a decent cuss word with one canes, however, and have an excellent appe-of an outrigger, sliding-seat, rowing ma-the gammed firmly in his face. But my thoughts would look awful in type. their feeding ground, and lay on fat In fact I do not think they could be ex-

# GEESE FOR EXPORT.

### An Industry That Should Attract American Farmers.

The demand for domesticated water fowl in this country is somewhat small. This is probably owing to the fact that wild ducks, geese and brants are still plentiful in most parts of the country, and hunters supply the market with birds at lower prices than farmers can afford to raise them. During the hunting season wild water-fowls are often cheaper than any article of meat that can be obtained. The general use of pork also interferes with the demand for ducks and geese. The farmer supplies all the fat meat that most people desire to eat. Most of our native population prefer turkeys and chickens to ducks and geese. Till recently most persons have raised geese chiefly for the feathers they afford. Most of the geese that have been sent to market have been old and tough. More pains have been taken to improve chickens designed for the table than to improve the breed of geese raised for the same purpose. The majority of American families who set fine tables and who study to obtain a great variety of food do not have roast oose oftener than once a year. Geese in this country are chiefly eaten by per-

It is likely that the home demand for domesticated ducks and geese will im-prove as the supply of wild birds de-creases, as it doubtless will in a few years. The number that are slaughtered by hunters every spring and fall is enormous. Many are killed simply for sport. In the meantime their old nest-ing places in the Northwestern Territories and Canada are being encroached on by settlers. We are reminded by foreign papers that there is a fresh demand for geese abroad. In England, it appears, every well-regulated family serves up a fat goose at the Feast of St. Michael as the American families do a turkey on Thanksgiving day. Many families prefer goose to chicken or beef at ' hristmas. The country no longer produces geese enough to supply the demand for them. Frozen geese are brought to London and other cities during the winter season from Russia, Ger-many and Canada. They bring about sixteen cents per pound. Ireland and North France also supply dressed geese at different seasons of the year. As these have not been frozen, they bring better prices. Except during warm weather, when there is no demand for them, dressed geese can be kept a week without danger of injury.

Many of the geese eaten in English cities during the winter come from countries on the continent, chiefly from Holland, but are home-fattened. They are brought over in vessels and are driven through the country to farms, where they are fattended for the market. Most of these foreign geese are landed at Harwick, and are driven into Cambridge suffer from sea-sickness during their passage and from home-sickness after they reach their destination. They also become very foot-sore during their long march. They soon become contented, however, and have an excellent appe-In fact I do not think they could be ex-pressed in print under any considera-tion. While the female parties of the femile While the female portion of the family they are sent to market. Individual was giggling and the other part roaring breeders not infrequently purchase and fatten as many as eight thousand geese in the course of a year. The breeders and my tormettor, I succeeded in doing arrange with marketmen in relation to the number of geese that shall be sent at any given time. They are killed, plucked and nicely packed in baskets or crates before they are sent to market. Finely-fattened geese, well dressed, and not over ten months old, ordinarily bring a shilling, or twenty-five cents. per pound during the winter holidays. There would seem to be little difficulty in sending either live or dressed geese from this country to England. The steamers now make such good time that during cold weather dressed geese could be sent from New York to Liverpool without danger of injury. Live geese would suffer less from transportation by rail than live cattle, sheep and pigs do. A car having four floors or "decks" could accommodate a thousand geese without crushing them. If found necessary, they could be let out for the purpose of obtaining rest, as cattle now are. Geese can be raised very cheaply in all the Northern States. Food is abundant, the "range" ample, and water generally within easy reach. In densely oopulated countries like England and Holland most of the la d is too valuable to keep geese on with profit. Unless restrained by tight fences, they would wander into meadows, cultivated fields, and gardens, and do great damage. There are many places in the West where a person could keep a thousand geese without any expense for land. Many thousand are annually raised on the outskirts of this city at a very trifling cost for food. They live chiefly on grass and garbage till they are penned up to be fattened. - Chicago Times.

# 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. You enter Rotterasm on a higher level than the coofs of the houses, amid the usual maze of rail tracks, stacks of coal and sooty serpentine water-hose. The station and the people about it look modern and dirty and common-place. The only thing that strikes and makes one feel erected for the occasion. that one is traveling in a foreign country is the inscriptions and advertisements written in that queer Dutch language, that seems now a corruption of English, and now of German-a language which one is constantly on the point of understanding, but without ever quite achieving that happy result. Once outside the station the charm begins. First of all there is the triumphant and monumental windmill in the center of the town, and then, wherever you turn, you find yourself in a labyrinth of canals crowded with ships and boats of all kinds, bordered with trees and boule- Times. vards lined with lofty houses. The city is different from anything that can be seen elsewhere in Europe. It is a combination of streets, quays, canals and bridges, so complicated that you can it and preach it has been very much dihardly feel sure whether it is a dockyard or a town, whether there is more in public, in domestic life, nor in the land than water, and more ships than houses, for each canal is crowded with ships of all sizes, except in the middle, where there remains a dark green channel by which the boats pass in and out. You are moving along with the tranquil crowd of Dutchmen, with their serious air and their broad vellow faces-but faces of a yellow such as you do not see elsewhere, the yellow of Parmesan cheesewith their blonde, reddish, or yellowish hair; some of them beardless, others with a fringe of hair around their faces, such as the English call Newgate frill; and among them women, with equally yellow faces, long teeth, broad haunches, and formless bodies, by no means reminding one of the robust beauties which Rubens painted. The men in this crowd are neither well-looking nor stalwart, but small and lean; as for the women, they are almost invariably very plain, and not always so clean and tidy as tradition reports. Suddenly there is a halt; the crowd thickens, a balance-bridge rises in the air, a ship or barge glides past; the toll-taker swings a wooden shoe, attached to a rod and line, and angles for the toll money; the bridge falls into position again, and the crowds and the carts pass away on, calmly seriously, as if they were trying to show the obser-vant stranger how good they can be. Yet the streets of Rotterdam are full of animation. Tramways run in every direction, and there is a constant tinkling of their bells to warn the innumerable carts to clear the track. But all the movement is commercial; you see very few carriages, no display of elegancy and very few showy shops. In fact, the vast majority of the shops in the streets of Rotterdam are tobacco and cigar shops, silversmiths and provision stores. The profusion of shops for the sale of eatables and household wares is extraordinary. Evidently it is more profitable in Rotterdam to appeal to the palate than

to the eye. With all their movement there is a singular calm reigning in the streets of Rotterdam. The faces of the passers-by are stolid: there is no chalting, no ges ticulating. The population is imper turbably good. I was constantly struck by this feature of the Dutch wherever I went; they are preternaturally tranquil. At Rotterdam, it may be argued, the people are preoccupied with business. and have no time to be gay and noisy. But at their holiday resorts they are equally quiet. One Sunday afternoon I went down to Scheveningen, the famous seaside resort, near the Hague, and was utterly astounded at the bearing of the crowd of holiday-seekers. I could hardly help thinking that the whole thing must be a toy, and that the people were playing at being good. The hotels on the top of the sand-dunes, the neat brick-paved winding footpath that runs the whole length of the upper part of the beach, the villas, the casino, the village; the church, with its clock-dial painted red and blue, with the hours picked out in white: the little canvas bathing-machines, brilliant with new paint: the little tents on the beach, the fishingboats, all seemed to accord with this idea, they were also neat and proper. When we arrived, all the people were out on the beach; the Sunday holidaymakers, too had arrived; and yet the the sounds of gayety, or, indeed of any human sounds, were so marked that it made one feel quite uneasy. You met groups walking quietly; here and there were groups sitting quietly and talking quietly; and quiet smiles pervaded at rare intervals their buttery physiognomies. I presume these people were en joying themselves in their own quiet way .- Cornhill Magazine.

Which is Which?

A writer in the Bridgeport (Conn.)

when the Rev. Robert Collyer and the

Rev. Robert Laird Collier were both

pastors in Chicago, a prominent Western

Judge visiting that city asked the hotel

to "the Rev. Mr. Collyer's church."

Chicago," was the reply. "I want to hear the Rev. Robt. Collyer." "They are

both the Rev. Robert Collyer." "I mean

the Unitarian Collyer." They are both

Unitarians." "I mean the Rev. Robert

Collyer who was formerly a Methodist clergyman." "They were both formerly Methodist clergymen." "Is it possible?"

hear the Rev. Robert Collyer who was

-The chaff of wheat and oats makes

-There are two thousand varieties of

tumblers in the market.-N. Y. Sun

formerly a blacksmith, and who studied

# RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-A negro and a native of Japan are among the freshmen of Williams College this year .--- N. Y. Sun.

-Four London churches, with combined seating accommodations for 1,800 people, report an aggregate membership of 220 persons, and of those eighty-eight are officials.

-Heidelberg University will cele-brate the 500th an iversary of its ex-istence next August. A festival hall capable of holding 5,000 persons will be

-No devotee of tobacco, says Dio Lewis, has graduated at the head of his class at Harvard or any other college where statistics have been preserved. notwithstanding the fact that a large majority of college students are smok-ers.-N. Y. Tribune.

-The good-humored Dr. Mc.Cosh, whose gray hairs seemed about to be brought in sorrow to the grave by the Princeton boys, has smiled scores of times when told that the secret and sepulchral midnight password of the students was: "Jimmie McCosh, by Gosh!"-Troy

-Of the religious intellig ence of Germany it is written: The ignorance in matters of religion is incredible. The respect for religion and those who reach minished. Religion is no more a power press, nor in the church.

-You must allow me to tell you of a Presbyterian brother here. He had three Bantist ministers call on him. As he saw them coming all together into his study he he d up his hands in a hor-ror, exclaiming: "I shall be drowned! I shall be drowned!" All laughed, and he was not drowned, only inundated with kindness-a kind of submersion to which he did not object. - baltimore Cor. Chicago Living Church.

-Thirteen years ago a Mr. Watkins went to the city of Guadalajura, Mexi :o, as a Protestant missionary, and found no one to welcome him. At the end of a year he had sixteen converts. Now there are 1,600 members of the Protestant churches in the neighborhood. The city itself contains nearly 100,000 people, and now has street railways, lectric lights, telephone service, etc., though not yet connected with the capital by rail.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

-The practice of bathing has been introduced in the public schools in Ger-many. The children are bathed in sections of six to nine, and as they immediately return to the school-room and resume their lessons, no risk of catching cold is ever incurred in, while the refreshing influence of the bath shows itself in a greater energy and eagerness to study. And in the homes of the poorer children, too, their new habits of cleanliness are already exercising a most beneficial influence.

-A peculiar scene was enacted in a Cologne church the other day. It was eight o'clock in the morning and the church was filled with worshipers. Among these was a man who suddenly rushed up to the altar and knocked down the large cross, which fell on the floor and broke into pieces. He then proceeded to commit further outrages, until several strong men succeeded in arresting him. He proved, of course, to be a madman.

# WIT AND WISDOM.

-Teacher-"Yes, man comes highest

# Book vs. Personal Religion.

Although Christianity is sometimes called the religion of a Book, healthy Christianity can never be a mere book religion. And yet there is a danger to When the adult Christian worker becomes so absorbed in the reading of devout biographies, or essays on personal religion, or manuals of prayer, that a dista-te for actual service is created, he is displacing personal religion by book religion. So is the Sunday-school scholar when he thinks that he is fulfilling all the claims of religion upon him, as he bends his head hours over some half-sentimental, halfsensational religious story The truth about religious reading is that half of it is not religious reading at all, but only a convenient way of soothing the spirit with pseudo-religious luxury when it ought to be braced by really religious work. There is a gain in var ed religious reading, and no Christian can afford to be lacking in close and per-sonal study of the Word of God; but to attempt to satisfy the claims of duty by

counterfeit coin into the treasury of Heaven.-S. S. Times.

outright. I proceeded to arise, and after getting myself from between the floor The first thing I did then was to relieve my feelings. This I did in such an energetic manner that the atmosphere in my luxurions boudoir took on fine ultamarine tint, and some lucifer matches lying on the gold-trimmed marble mantle were ignited.

After administering this much-needed relief to my outraged feelings, I proceeded to arrange things. My dander was up so high that it got tangled in my beautiful, coal-black locks, and I was resolved to ride that many-named fiend of a machine or die. I shudder now to think of the odds that were in favor of my dying. After a little investigation I found the

cause of my misfortune to be a small. innocent-looking eyebolt with which I did not fasten the machine to the floor. The bolt feeling slighted, no doubt, had taken revenge by allowing the machine to act in the outrageous manner in which it did.

However, after properly adjusting the eyebolt and making sure, as I thought, that everything was all right, I again took my seat with a just-see-how-casyit-is look on my classic features. For the second time I grappled with the oars and swung grandly and majestically into motion. For the first two or three strokes everything went along as smoothly as a fat man on a banana peel. Then something seemed to give way. The machine had evidently woken up to business after the quiet little nap it had taken on my shirt-bosom, and had settled right down to a realization of the fact that it had a mission in this life to perform-and meant to perform it. I do not know exactly how it happened, but when loving hands had picked me out of the plate-glass mirror and tied a string around me to keep the pieces together, I had a faint idea that my machine had challenged a dynamite factory to play base-ball, and that I was umpire in the game that followed.

My ambition to become a great oarsman evaporated right there. Meanwhile the machine stands, or rather lies, just where it landed after the little toot, nobcdy in the house having the courage to approach it. If any of the Sun's readers wants to buy a nice, gentle, easy-going young rowing machine, strong, reliable and every way true, trained to single or double harness, and warranted docile and to keep in any climate, he may be able to arrange very advantageous terms by calling on Jo QUINN, Charity Hospital.

-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. It has been sup-posed to be white, while in reality it is blue. -- Chicago Mail.

-An old lady at Rondout has a rooster prophet. She says that just before she receives bad news from relatives or friends, the knowing bird stalks into the kitchen, and, turning its back towards her, gives a long, dismal crow, then it cocks its eye and departs with head hanging down. Just before com-pany comes to the house, the rooster will enter the room, and, facing her, give three lusty crows.--Rondout ( Y.) Courier.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, olladon correct-ed 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, provided the metal is not connected with the ground by a good electric conductor. In cass the building is struck. however, combustibles near the metal are liable to be se

reside in a four-room tenement in Pover, and take twelve bosrders.—Coucord (N.

H. Monitor.

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

-"Does your family play ball?" was asked of a little shaver. "Me and mother does," he replied. "I bawl, and she makes the base-hits."-Tit-Bits.

-The Boston Courier complains that the American women are not good pedestrians. And yet the way they run after the men seems to negative the idea.

-"Learn your business thoroughly," says a philosopher. The trouble is that people are so much occupied with the business of other people that they have not time.-N. Y. Graphic.

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

-Never allow yourself to become dejected. Look up; keep looking up; and perhaps your eyes will chance to rest upon that book you borrowed more than a year ago, and gladden the heart of the tranquility, the stillness, the absence of owner by returning it."-Albany Jour nal.

> -Make fair my world within. As thou hast made thy world without, Make thou more fair my world within: Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt, Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin. —Whittier.

-"Papa, didn't you say if I was a good boy you would give me a cent?" queried a seven-year-old. "Yes, my son." blandly returned pater-familias. "Well, a then, "said the young hopeful, "couldn't you make it payable in advance?" got his cent. - N. Y. Independent. He

-"Algernon, love, the doctor said Standard relates that, some years ago, that I absolutely required a little change. I was forced to tell him you was always just run out whenever I asked you for any, and that it was weeks since you had given me a cent. Then he said I must need a great deal of change. Ain't vou clerk one Sunday morning to direct him ashamed, now?" But he wasn't. Not one bit.-Boston Budget.

There are two Collyers preaching in -The Captain of the Coke (colored) "I want to Rifles, of Austin, Tex., is a regular martinet, but at the same time he t kes the trouble of explaining the drill to the mem bers of the company: "You has learned de right about face, and now you must learn de left about face." "How am dat?" asked Corporal Sam Johnsing. "De left about face am precisely de same as de right about face, 'ceptin' hit am de opposit."—Texas Siftings. exclaimed the Judge. "Well I want to

-"Say," shouted a boy in front of the City Hall the other afternoon. Something like fifty men came to a dead something fike fifty men came to a dead halt. "Say! your wife said I was to tell you not to forget to bring home tea!" shouted the boy in a louder voice. Forty-five men wheeled, slapped their legs and grunted: "Hanged if Ihadn't forgotten all about it!"—Dctroit Free Press.

his open books while working at the forge. an excellent occasional feed for stock on tire. during the winter if kept dry.-N. Y. Herald A French family of nine members

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# YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

### MY SWEETHEART.

Such a gorgeous little fellow, In a suit of *fude* yellow. And a pair of silken stockings black as any starless night; And a hat with ribbons flowing, When the summer breeze is blowing— An! a bonnie little had is he and quite my heart's delight!

Sometimes we have gone a boating Down the Mystic River floating. With the sun in splendor shining and the blue sky overhead:

He can pull an oar with any And can sing as can not many, And he's one among a thousand, whatsoever may be said.

He is very fond of horses— All their paces and their courses He can bell you, and he horses some day to have a long-tailed steed: But just now he does his riding, In the Future's gits confiding, Down along the vallage sidewalk on a red ve-loc pede.

Every father, every mother, Has one sweetheart or another With a multitude of virtues and a fault or two beside-

But we love them, ah! we love them Better than the stars above them, For the wondrous goodness of them and their truth that's ne'er denied.

By and by, when this bright fellow Wears no more his suit of yellow, But is clothed in darker garments as befits a

The second of the second secon

But he says he'll be much bolder. When the vears have made him older, Be much bolder and much better, and I really

think he will; Yet I'm sure I'll keep a-wishing

For the days we went a fishing Or a climbing after violets that grow upon the

Now he's singing in the garden Some old song of Enoch Arden, And I know he's tired waiting while I write this down for you: So I'll go where he's s nging Like the birds about him winging, And we'll take a walk together when the sun has dried the dew.

And I hope he won't be scolding When he reads this rhyme's unfolding, For I think he ought to deem it quite "a feather in his cap," That I have not put on paper Any frown of his, nor caper, Since the time I used to hold him as a baby on my lab.

When yon're somewhere near us staying, Come and pass a forenoon playing; He'll be very glad to see you, and will do the best he can In the way of merry laughter, So you'll like to come hereafter For another morning's outing ere he gets to be a man. -James Berry Bensel, in Wide Awake,

THE LITTLE GENTLEMAN.

By Many Helpful Acts of Kindness He Demonstrates His Right to the Title.

It was on a hot, dusty day that I first for refreshments." "Will you sit here while I'm gone, if saw the little gentleman I am going to tell you about.

To us who were being borne cityward in the swift-flying express train, it seemed as if there was not a breath of air stirring. All the windows were wide open, yet no cool and refreshing breeze came in to make our journey more endurable.

The car seemed to condense the heat on its shining surface, and radiate it through its interior, and we felt as I imagine a turkey must, if he were alive, ful little gentleman 1 have ever met! when he is put in one of the oldfashioned, shed-like ovens our grandmothers still love to use once in awhile, just for the sake of the good old days.

We went often from our uncomfortable seats to the water-tank, but all the water we drank could not keep out the heat that seemed to make the air vibrate about us, as you can see it on hot days over a stubble-field.

The train-boy brought in fans to sell medicine. What a fine, manly little

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

PROPERTY IN PROPERTY

"I'm not afraid to trust you with -When corn is the principal food of hogs, as it is apt to be at this season, a little charcoal fed daily is an excellent him," she answered, for the manly look on the lad's face gave full assurance of his character and trustworthiappetizer. - Exchange.

THE SCIENT ME THAT

talking won't be so likely to disturb

you.

ness.

last station.

VOII.

"It will be cool, may be," he said.

a brimming cup of water.

one to help me, you know.

to go to his mother.

tle gentleman of Freddy.

steaming, fragrant tea.

ache, than anything else."

"Yes, I will," answered Freddy.

"You are the kindest, most thought-

she said, as she took the tea. I smiled.

one, and an apple, for Freddy."

the cup back.

"If you are sure he won't be -Apples kept in cool. well ventilated "I'll risk that," answered the little gentleman. "Come, Freddy," and taking hold of the boy's hand, he led rooms will retain their flavor better and be much less liable to decay than those stored in poorly ventilated underground cellars. - N. E. Farmer. him to the other end of the car, and the

-Dairymen are warning farmers tired mother lay back in the seat and against feeding pea meal in too large quantities to their cows. They claim closed her eyes. Freddy had wants by the dozen, and that while it is an excellent butter prohis self-constituted guardian attended ducing food, it is highly injurious if fed in large quantities.-- Trey Times. to them patiently. By and by there were signs of a lull in the demand on

his attention, and with ready tact he -A farmer in Little Compton, R. I., proposed to tell stories if the other who makes a specialty of keeping fowls, would listen, and Freddy allowed himand has about seventeen thousand, says self to be coaxed into a reclining attithat each clears for him about one dollar a year. On this great farm the natural way of hatching chickens is not tude. Then the story-telling began, and before the first story ended. Freddy practiced at all.

was asleep. "I was sure I could get him to sleep," -Short Cake: One pint of flour, one said the little gentleman to me, with a twinkle in his bright eyes. "I know and one-half teaspoonful of yeast powder, one teaspoonful salt, large tablejust the sleepy kind of stories it needs, spoonful butter, one egg. Mix as for biscuit, bake in round tins. When done, you see." Then he made a pillow for Freddy's head, and laid him down as carefully as the boy's mother could. When that was done, he came to her split open, butter and spread with berries, sugar and cream. Keep warm un-til needed. Canned berries may be and asked if he should not get her some used .- The Household. water. The tank had been filled at the

-The second growth of clover cut in the fall, when not saved for the seed, makes a valuable feeding hay. It is dark in color, and therefore not saleable. "I don't like to be so much trouble to you," she answered. "You are very but no good farmer would think of kind: I can't tell how much I thank selling it, as the rowen is much richer feed than the first growth. It is especially "It isn't worth speaking of, ma'am," valuable as food for sheep, lambs and calves. -N. Y. Tribune. he said, cheerily. "If my mother was in your place, I would like to have some

one help her, I am sure," and away he -The growers of vineyards find that went to the tank, and came back with keeping the soil in good condition is their greatest difficulty. Plant food may She took it with a smile of gratitude, be given in mineral fertilizers containpoured some upon her handkerchief, and bathed her head. "That makes ing potash and phosphate, but this does not keep the soil in the proper mechani-cal condition. Some of them now adit feel better," she said. "I'm sure your mother would be glad to know how kind you are to me." vocate the plowing under of Canada thistles for this purpose. This is done every year before the thistles go to seed, "She always told me to help other folks, if I could," he answered. "I and the result is said to be excellent .--Albany Journal.

like to. Some time I may want some -Escalloped sweet potatoes: Slice Then he went back to Freddy, and them in a buttered pie plate, seasoning with a little salt and pepper. Melt one-third of a cupfull of butter into half a cupfull of not will a cupful of butter into half a sat by him while he slept. The sleep was not a long one, and when the boy awoke he was as full of spirits as healthy boys of three or four years usually are. But the little gentleman's

cupfull of rich milk, and sprinkle some of it over the potatoes. Have the oven fund of amusement seemed equal to the hot, and look at the potatoes every ten demand, and Freddy was in no hurry minutes until the butter and milk are By and by the train stopped, and the all used. A little sugar can be added to the milk, but it will be a doubtful imconductor called out: "Fifteen minutes provement.-Boston Globe.

-All fruit that grow with a pit, a I'll bring you an apple?" asked the litcore or with seeds, can be made to grow without them, when it is understood, says the Live Stock Record. It is accom-Then the little gentleman went out, and presently he came back with someplished by reversing the scion - rooting the top end of the plant. To do this you thing wrapped in a paper, and a cup of bend the scion to sprout down, and cover with dirt. After rooting cut it loose and let the root end be up. Apples "If you drink this, ma'am, I think it would make your head feel better." he are grown without cores, peaches withsaid. "Mother says a cup of tea does her more good, when she has a headout seed, and grapes and other vines also, by simply reversing the plant. It is true, and can be done to a certainty.

# Things Women Ought to Know.

She had hit upon the same title for him that I had been giving him. "And here are some sandwiches," he Plush is restored to favor. Dress buttons are small in size. said, opening the paper. "I've got Cloth jackets are in demand for general wear. When she drank the tea, he carried

Many of the new bonnet ribbons are pearl-edged.

said to me. "The boy's kindness gave it a flavor that makes it an agreeable Braid and elaborate galloons are in demand.

Flat vests are worn with bodices hav-

# "Something to Boot."

If there is any city in the world where the practice of giving customers something "to boot" obtains to a greater extent than it does in New York it is the city of Berlin, Germany. The tax on merchants there has grown heavier and heavier under the strife of competition, until now it is said to be almost cheaper to buy than to go without. Confection houses give Chinese shawls, hats and satchels; grocers bribe cooks with gifts of soap; butchers give extra slices of ham, and dry goods dealers give dress patterns valuable according as the value of the purchase is much or little. The practice is most general among booksellers, who give toys. dolls, games, pencils and the like, and recently in one of the Berlin schools the police had actually to be called in, the pupils having got into a violent quarrel over some fire-crackers obtained by one of them as "boot" in a bookstore purchase.-Christian at

Work.

and sweetened.

-Pomenade is a new Southern drink for which rare virtues are claimed in the way of tastefulness and refreshing quality. It consists of the juice of half a sour pomegranate, diluted with water

A New King on the Throne !

A New King on the Throne ! "Malaria," as a "popular ailment," has given place to a new potentate. If you have Rheumatism now, the medi-cal wiseacres exclaim—" Uric Acid"! If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark—" Uric Acid"! If you have softening of the brain, they insist that it is—" Uric Acid"! If Sciatica or Neuralgia make life mis-erable, it is—" Uric Acid"! If your skin breaks and piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood on fire. If you have dul, languid feelings, back-ache, kidney or bladder troubles, gout, gravel, poor blood; are ill at ease, threat-ned with paralysis or apoplexy, vertigo; are bilious, dropsical constipated or dys-petic—" Uric Acid" is the key to the situ-ation, the cause of all your difficulties! We do not know as madam Malaria will take kindly to this Masculine Usuzper, but he has evidently come to stay. "Uric Acid,"—this Monster, is the pro-duct of the decomposition—death—con-stantly taking place within us, and unless his every day routed from the system, though the kidneys, by means of some great blood specific like Warner's safe which Senator B. K. Bruce says statched him from its grasp, there is not the least doubt but that it will utterly ruin Lis not a young fellow by any means.

the strongest human constitution! It is not a young fellow by any means. It has a long and well-known line of an-cestors. It is undoubtedly the father of a very great family of diseases, and though it may be the fashion to ascribe progeny to it that are not directly its own, there to it that are not directly its own, there can be little doubt that if it once gets thor-oughly seated in the human system, it really does introduce into it most of the ailments now, per force of fashion, attrib-uted to its baleful influence.

IF a man could do his head-work with his feet he could put more sole in it.-Rochester Express.

### **Professional Etiquette**

provents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules, and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be pub-lished throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery" is the best known remedy for con-Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery" is the best known remedy for con-sumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kin-dred diseases. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical As-sociation, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUMBO is said to have eaten a bushel of onions daily. This accounts for his won-derful strength. -N. Y. Graphic.

# PERCHERON HORSES. What the Commissioner of Agriculture

Said of Percheron Hors Hon. George B. Loring, Commission-

er of Agriculture of the United States. having promised to meet with the Percheron Horse-Breeders of America, at Chicago, Nov. 15, 1883, telegraphed as follows: "I regret exceedingly my inability to be with you. Am heartily in sympathy with your position. Physi-cian positively forbids my leaving the house. My disappointment is greater than yours. The Percherons are recog-nized as a distinct breed in France, and are entitled to a Stud Book there and in this country as much as thoroughbreds, and as much as any breed of cattle to a herd book. Their introduction has greatly improved the farm and draft two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and salled for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals. I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great by that they have cured me en-tirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. New York City, June 12, 1985. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. horses of this country, and will, un-doubtedly, improve the large earriage and omnibus horses. I think the publication of a Stud Book in both countries will ultimately, in this case as in all others, add greatly to the future value of the breed." It is gratifying to know similar sentiments are entertained by some of the prominent importers, notably among them, Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Illinois, who, buying none but pedigreed stock, has done more toward the introduction of the finest types of the breed than, we might almost say, all other men, having imported nearly 2,000 since 1872.

A COCKBOACH has three hundred teeth. If you don't believe it, count them your-self.-Oil City Derrick.

COMPOSED of Smart-Weed, Jamaica COMPOSED of Smart-weed, Jamaica Ginger, Camphor Water and best French Brandy, Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed is the best remedy for diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps, and to break up colds.

ONE who thinks he knows about farming says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 26c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

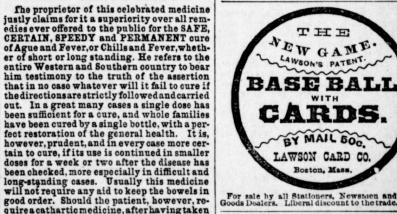
FOR THE CURE OF

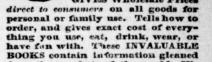
**Or CHILLS and FEVER**,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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FEVER and ACUE





sides of B. H. DOUCLASS & SONS Capsicum Cough Brops Ciapsicilli Cougin BFF opps for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia. (BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)
 They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDLES.
 Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Lin-

iment. Few do. Not to know is

CONTAGIOUS !

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

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

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If you wants CALF BOOT, a HEAVY KIP boot, a VEAL KIP boot, a VEAL CALF boot, a GRAIN boot or Men's and Ladies' Shoes that you can rely upon as being honest and sold, ask your deal-er for those made by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., CHICAGO, and do not take any others. If these goods are not kept in your place, write us and we will see that they are. We also are sole pro-prietors and manufacturers of the FA-MOUSE HENDERSON RE D SCHOOL HOUSE SHOES for BOYS and GIRLS.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Write for a set of our fancy School Cards.





however, prudent, and in every case more cer-tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, re-quire a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose

three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other. DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

by the armful, and we all patronized him. For a little while we stirred the stagnant air vigorously with them. Then the exertion of using them became too great, and they were dropped idly

The train stopped at a little country station, and a woman with a child came into the car. The woman was a pale, tired-looking creature, and the child, a boy, was one of those tireless, uneasy urchins, who want to be always on the move

The lady sat down wearily and lifted the boy to a seat beside her with a look showed it was done from instincts of that said she hoped he might go to sleep soon. But nothing was further from his thoughts just then than a nap. He climbed up beside his mother, and insisted on standing at the window with his head out of it, thus obliging her to hold on to him.

"Please, Freddy, sit down by mam-a," she said. "You're such a big ma fellow that t's hard work to hold on to you, and mamma is very tired. Won't you, dear?"

"I want to look out and see things," answered Freddy, too young and full of spirits to understand how any one could be tired.

His mother gave a long sigh, as if she saw that she must submit to the inevitable.

"Won't you come here and look out of my window?" I asked, thinking I was better able to keep the boy out of mischief than his mother was.

Freddy looked at me for a moment critically, then shook his head.

"I'll stay with mamma, ' he said.

"I'm much obliged to you for proposing to take him off my hands," she said. "I have a very bad headache, she and have tried to get him to sleep, but he persists in keeping wide awake." I had not noticed the little gentleman

who sat opposite before. I think he had come into the train at the same station at which the woman did.

"Perhaps the little boy'll let me take care of him," he said, pleasantly. "Won't you, Freddy?"

Freddy looked him over for a moment. and got down from the window and walked across the aisle to him.

"Yes, I'll stay with you," he said, and allowed himself to be lifted into the little gentleman's seat.

"You look as if you were almost tired out," the boy said to Freddy's mother. "If you could sleep, it would rest you, I'm sure. I'll see to this little fellow for you.

"Thank you! you are very kind," the weary woman answered, with a sigh, "but he's too big a fellow for a title boy to care for.

"Oh no, ma'am, I can get along with to the other end of the car, where his Y. Tribune.

9

fellow he is! I hope my boy will be like him." The little gentleman heard that, and I could see what a glad look came into

"It does make me feel better," she

his face. He had done a kindly deed, in the seats, and we sat and sweltered, and her words of appreciation pleased him, as it always pleases all of us to know that those whom we help are

grateful for our kindnesses. I saw my little gentleman perform more acts of kindness, that long afternoon, than I have time to tell you about now. Everything he did was done in a quiet, unobtrusive way that true gentlemanliness, and not from a desire to impress a sense of his helpfulness upon those he was attentive to. It was after dark when the woman and her child reached their stoppingplace. When she prepared to leave the car, he helped her to gather her wraps and bundles together, and shouldered the sleepy Freddy to carry him for her

to the platform. I followed them to the car door. "You have been very kind to me,'

she said, as she gave him her hand at parting. "I might tell you that I thank you, but you wouldn't know from the words how grateful I feel." Then she stooped down and kissed him.

"Here." she alded, putting something in his hand, "I want you to get a book with this and write in it: 'From Freddy and his mother, with kindly thoughts for their little friend,' and when you see the book you will think of how your kindness helped us, and the remembrance of it will help you.

Good-bye. my little gentleman!" and she bent and kissed him again, and then they parted. It pays to be a gentleman. If a boy

is not a gentleman by instinct he should aim to make himself one by habit, and when he succeeds in winning the title of a little gentleman from those he comes in contact with, he should be proud of it. He has a right to be.-Eben E. Rexford, in Yould's Companion.

-As the sting of a bee is acid, to neutralize its effects an alkali should be used. Fine-cut tobacco is said to be a good remedy. A pinch of it moistened and applied to the wound like a sponge gives relief in five or ten minutes.

-When an Indian doctor has lost five patients the survivors of the tribe send him after them to see what has become of them. After all the Indians would lose advantages by civilization. - Chicago Herald.

him well enough." answered the little fellow bravely. "You go to skeep if you can, and don't worry about Fredly aus me. If you'll let me, I'll take him in one instance nine times as long. --N. -Dr. B. W. Richardson finds that quired. - Chicago Tribune.

ing jacket fronts. Cashmere colors in beads are a feature

of the new trimmings. Velvet basques will be worn with

skirts of different material. French and English boucle fabrics are

conspicuous this autumn.

Combinations of plain and figured goods will be used for autumn and winter dresses.

Short mantles and visites with sleeves will be the dressy wraps for autumn and winter.

Ostrich feathers have been revived and will be worn in association with fancy feathers.

Long cloaks are made with closely fitted backs and half-loose fronts and square sleeves.

Bead pendants are in demand for dress trimmings and are out in a great variety of designs,

Fanciful silk cord will be much used in festoons and long curves on the drapery of costumes and on wraps.

Carved wooden beads in red, brown and other shades are used to trim the edges of bonnets, and are also employed on galloons and other dress trimmings. Ornamental plants of all descriptions employed in the decoration of the drawing-room and other indoor apartments will require careful attention in the matter of watering. These must have

sufficient water to maintain the soil in a moderately moist state and no more .-N. Y. World.

### Novel Decorations.

White shavings sprinkled over with

gold are still to be seen in fireless grates, though floral arrangements, screens, and other devices are more general. The shavings are not, however, as of yore, confined to the fireplace itself, but are spread lightly out to the confines of the low fender, and fresh ferns, sprays of ivy, or Virginia creeper are laid over them, or a veil of gold tissue net is thrown over the whole. Instead of the fender, a box hidden by drooping ferns and filled with pot plants or cut flowers takes its place and remains there during

the summer months. An Indian shawl draped gracefully over gold-colored satin sheeting can be displayed to full advantage on the back of a small piano. The satin sheeting is put on rather full and edged with a strip of deep red or green valvet, according to the dominant shade of the shawl, about a quarter of a yard in depth. This is put on to a draw-string, fixed at each side of the piano, and as high as required. Then take the shawl, droop it deeply in the centre, catch it up high with velvet bows, and allow the ends to fall as long as possible down the sides. Being of wide width,

a small quantity only of sheeting is re-

Young Men, Read This.

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

WHY is a girl like an Indian? Because she doesn't feel dressed without a feather in her hat.—Detroit Post.

\* \* Secret, involuntary drains upon

the system crred in thirty days. Pam-phlet giving particulars, three letter stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. An exchange asks: "What is hostile furniture?" Dop't know unless it is armed chairs.—Evansville Argus.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remody for Catarrh. By druggists. 500

In the lottery of life the dentist is a ucky fellow; he's always drawing some-

thing.-Boston Budget. A LITLE colored boy went to a butcher's

stall in Austin and said to the butcher: "I say, boss, gib me a little chunk of meat for our dog." "All right, black face and shiny eye," said the butcher good-naturedly. "Yes, boss, but don't gib me such a tuff piece as yer did las time. Fad-der mos't broke his jaw tryin' ter chew hit. -Teras Sifting. -Texas Siftings.

ANYBODY can take a cut from the butcher without any lowering of dignity. -Philadelphia Call.

"I AUTUMN make an effort to go winter my heavy underclothing," said a reckless punster.-N. Y. Journal.

It is the woman unhappily married who would recall her Miss spent life.-N. O. Picayune.

THERE is a man in Minneapolis whose mouth is so large that he eats pie with the fork of a road.—St. Paul Herald.

Some men are always ready to offer a remedy for everything. The other day we remarked to one of these animated apoth-ecary shops: "An idea struck us"—and before we could finish he advised us to rub the affected parts with arnica.—Norris-town Herald.

THE Boston girls are never heard asking ask if "tour vaccination took." They always ask if "the application of vaccine matter caught on."-Yonkers Statesman.

RUSKIN won't come to America because we have no ancient ruins. That's a triffe to kick about. Let him gaze on the stores which don't advertise.—Detroit Free Press.

At the breakfast table this morning Fogg astonished his fellow boarders by asking for a special-delivery stamp. H wanted to try it on the pepper-box.-Bos ton Transcript. ----

CHINA is to have a new railroad. Of course, the T rail will be used.—Merchant Traveler.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.



A Quick Relief. PRICE SOCE A Positive Cure. CASL

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation, displacing HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril, no pain; agr able to use. Price 50c, by mail or at druggists. Send circular. ELY EROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER BUSY HE KEPT IN ORDER. LIVE DR. SANFORDS AT OD Las cure for Liver Complaints and ills caused by a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver, a Dysper-tis, Constipation, Billoueness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulartes the bowels, purifies the blood, strengtheny the system. AM INVALUAGE FAMILY MEDICINE. Thousands of Testimentality Frow its Merit. TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER. ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

LOST FAITH IN PHYSICIANS.

LOST FAITH IN PHYSICIANS. There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by Scovill's Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrap, for all discases of the blood. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the pyblic as a specific for certain discases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hasily written and care-lessiv prepared prescriptions. Take SCOVILL'S BLOOD and LIVER SYRUP for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is indorsed by all lead-ing professional men. State State State State

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Many a Lady is beautiful, all but her skin.

and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.



Of all kinds at Chicago prices. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 314 West Sixth St., Kansas City.

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BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 25 Doy St., N.Y.

ANTED An active Man or Woman in every per Month and Expense. Expenses in ad-vance. Canvassing outh FIRKE Particulary ee. standard Silvor-ware Co. Boston, Kass.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Peres Insuriant Murtache, Which're, er harr on hald heeds a 20 to 30 dars. DQQQ Extra Strength. Quick, Safe, Surs. Ne-other remody. 2 or 3 Phys. does the work. Will prore it or forfest \$100.06. Price-per Phy. with directions scaled and post-paid 25 etc. 3 for 50 etc. at empeor sites. Simith Mig. Co., Palatine, IUge

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business d. etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS quickly and painlessly cured at home. Free Trini Course to all. HUMAN F REMEDY CO., Lafayette, Ind.

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Epilopsy. Fits, nervous diseases permanently cured, Advice free. Address, with stamp, GERMAN SPECIFIC CURE Co., 9 Dominick Street, N. Y. City

Bezutiful RED on Cotton Turkish Rubrum. address to L. T. WHITE, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

CANCER Treated and curca without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Addieas F.L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co. III.

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WHEN WRITIN			

# 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 regard to the actions of syphilitic affections upon the system as compared with the ap-pearances 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 assion

# Sixth Day.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 26.-The Walksup case was resumed Saturday morning by the reading of the hypothetical expert questions to Drs. G. A. Biddle, R. R. Mc-Candless, D. F. Longnecker, J. J. Wright, T. F. Foncannon 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 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 ex-planation of the defense which his client was prepared to make. He spoke for over an hour, during which he said he deprecated any criticism of the dead, but the prosecu-tion 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 ill-ness. 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 wit-ness 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 ac-

Mirs. Wallace's house and made the ac-quaintance 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 conversa-tion between himself and Mr. Walkup on Saturday, August 15, in regard to the lat-ter's condition.

# Eighth Day.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 28.-Before the opening of the court room yesterday there was an unprecedented rush to obtain ad-

mission 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 relat-ing symptoms of ill-health and how he had en and was using arsenical and mercurial preparations as tonics and vital stimulants. The doctor ident field a man present in the that on August 13 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 cartificates to prestitutes

certificates to prostitutes. Sheriff Wilhite 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 hine 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

B. Graham, associate editor of the Daily Republican, deposed that he saw Mr. Walk-up 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 co. off on a trip a day or two and then go off 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 respectable.

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 ad-mitted that he had been convicted at New-

ton, 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.

letters were not read. Dr. S. A. Lanphear, of Kansas City, was called as an expert. He had made a spe-cial 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 effie gave an eraborate statement of the ef-fect 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 hip, breast and exclude houses. The manifestations might be skull bones. The manifestations might be found in any part of the system, and might ulcerate the digestive tract and produce oc-casional 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 re-main 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, for the arsenic found in the stomach to have been taken a long time before. It was no use to administer an antidote after the pa-tient had reached a state of collapse. Dr. Lanphear's examination was con

tinued during the afternoon. He said that a man was in collapse when the heart's action was feeble, the pulse almost imper-ceptible, 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 In-stitute. She then gave in detail the history of the meeting of Walkup and her daugh-ter; 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 called and sworn, and under Mr. Fenlon's examand sworn, and under Mr. Fenion's exam-ination 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 libble had forward the marriage and had Libble 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 oc-curred to mar her married happiness. Com-ing 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 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, of 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 weak-ness. 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 After the noon recess, Mrs. Walkup took the stand once more. She said that when visiting her aunt near Cincinnati, her cousin visiting her aunt near Cincinnati, her cousin gave her some snowflake for the complex-ion 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 re-member whether Walkup was at home or member 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 equest and once in Atchison. He had ever seen Walkup use arsenic or other nedicine. Dr. W. C. Hamilton, of Topeka, testified

twice, once on Sunday & 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. Gilchrist, and offer staving fifteen or twenty minute store she went to see Mrs. Gilchrist, and after staying fifteen or twenty minutes went home and prepared supper and then went up stairs and took the arsenle out of her satchel and was preparing to empty it into a box when Mr. Walkup came in and she emptied it into a slop 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 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 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 ex-plained the dry goods affair and the upset-ting 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 was to hold us first meeting yesterday are premature. It is expected, however, that the conference will meet very shortly. The Sultan does not relish the idea of a confer-ence. 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 prove an 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 been obliged to consent, but even to take the initiative. Military preparations to take the initiative. Multary preparations are still being pushed on vigorously. The Turks have just signed a contract to pur-chase a large number of Schwartzkopf tor-pedoes—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 under-standing seems to prevail between him and the Sultan. It is generally believed that the Czar of Russia is ready to in-sist on a Turkish occupation of Eastern Roumelia, if the incorporation of Eastern Roumelia, if the incorporation of the latter province with Bulgaria can be prevented in no other way. Import-ant communications have passed be-tween the Sultan and King Milan. There is excellent authority for the re-port that the King of Servia has been in-formed by the Sultan that the porte would be in no way displeased if the Servian army attacked Bulgaria, provided that Roumelian territory be respected.

here from Athens gives most scant hopes of peace being preserved in that quarter. The excitement is so great among the populace that it is expected daily that the government will have no other choice than to enter Macedonia or to see itself swept away.

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 Lawrence will be continued from day to day until finished. 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 has the betthem. Educing and Honry who her two brothers, Edwin and Henry, who failed in the banking 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 same, that she was taken to the asylum 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 lt. Some sensational disclosures are expected this week in the case.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

That 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 preliminhry 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 establish ments. Mr. Griffin recited his experience in Dodge City, his report to the State offi-

cials and their action. The report goes on to sav:

cials and their action. The report goes on to say: As might have been expected, the success-dramsellers of Dodge City, and the refusal of the State officers to so much as lift a finger in a dozen or more places to find out how far they would be permitted to go in the same direction, and for a short time it looked as though inwlessness was to become gener-al. Fortunately, however, the discussion of through inwlessness was to become gener-al. Fortunately, however, the discussion of through inwlessness was to become gener-al. 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 it was the only pince south of thict in which I had heard of a saloon; and it is still, I believe, the only one in which there is no concealment of the traffic. The political situation is also rapidly im-posed it them who favor it now. """ The political situation is also rapidly im-posed it here who favor it now. """ The political situation is also rapidly im-posed it here who favor it now. """ The political situation is also rapidly im-posed it there who favor it now. """ The political situation is also rapidly im-posed it there who favor it now. """ The political situation is also rapidly im-posed it have asing number of Democrats are awkening to the fact that their party of champion and defender of the dram shop. The unmerous places where saloons had beam non and defender of the dram shop. The numerous places where saloons had beam to hanger affere to accept the position of champion and defender of the dram shop. The numerous places where saloons had beam to have or less openity under the old statue, the new law is generally admitted to beam that had no saloors the new law is de-nomed on account of the viciousness of some de under the specific provement on its predecessor, but experience has shown that in the data. The drug store provisions work badly

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# TEMPERANCE TALK.

Testing of the State Temperance Union de Topeka-Attorney General Bredford en Prohibition.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 35 .- The State Temperance Union met in this city last woning at seven o'clock, with a large num-

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

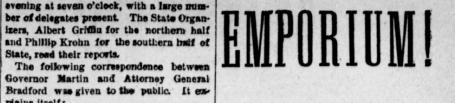
plains itself: STATE OF MANSAS EXECUTIVE DEP'T, { TOPEKA, OCTOBET 5, 1885. } HOR. S. B. Bradford, Attorney General. My DEAN SIR: In view of the many com-flicting statements concerning the adminis-tration of justice in this State, would it not be well for you to ascertain. by inquiry through official channels, what the real facts are, touching, especially, the enforcement of the Prohibitory law of 1885. Hespectfully, JOHN A. MANETIN. In his latter to the Governor the Attor-

In his letter to the Governor, the Attor-

The his letter to the Governor, the Attor-ney General says: From all the information I have been able to obtain, it appears to me that the Prohib-itory law is no longer an experiment, but on the contrary, is being enforced as suscess-fully as the haw against horse stealing, mur-der, arson or other crimes known to our tabute

The communications seem to indicate that

Cilly as the two arainst horse should a, more decays are one of crimes known to our or of the communications seem to indicate distingtion of a provide the result of the result



THE GREAT



Desires everybody to know that he has













# BROTHERLY LOVE.

territory be respected. A dipiomatic friend who has just arrived

Walkup, Walkup showed a vial of Fowier's solut on and an empty pill box, both labeled as arsenical, and in reply to the doctor's advice to quit them said, when he did, it seemed as if the bottom dropped out of him and he had to resume their use.

The next witness was Nathaniel B. Mor-ton, an elderly and sickly looking man, who claimed to reside at Vidalia, La., as who claimed to reside at vitalia, La, as editor of the Vidalia Sentinel. He was the man identified by Dr. Scott as being with J. R. Walkup, and he testified to the interview in the office substantially as reflated by Dr. Scott. The witness went on to relate alleged debaucheries carried on by nself and J. R. Walkup at Kansas City and elsewhere at various times, in 1884.

This witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. Feighan, who asked him

a series of questions in regard to his alleged railroad trip with Mr. Walkup. H. Parkham, of Emporia, a farmer, tes-tified to seeing Mr. Walkup at the latter's house on Saturday, August 15, and that the latter told him he was very sick; that he had been so sick with 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 exhausted herself in rubbing and

Alls wife exhausted herself 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 after-noon 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 cove 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 sim-ilarly sick in the office a few days afterward.

Hary Schmedburg and W. J. Riggs testi-fied to having heard Mr. Walkup say at the fied 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 other-wise very deficient. Asher Smith, of Melvern, Osage County, testified to Walkup's having boasted of con-quests and having exhibited a vial and box as medicines. He said he had to have a computer avery day.

as medicines. He said he had to have a conquest every day. Mr. Fleetwort, a colored barber of Atchi-son, formerly of Topeka, deposed to having taken Mr. Walkup, three years ago, in To-peka, to a room of colored prostitutes at his request and once in Atchison. He had never seen Walkup use arsenic or other medicine.

19

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 re-duce the letter postage from three to two cents was enacted two years ago. For the last three quarters of the fiscal year the ef-fect upon the revenue was inconsiderable. This was attributed in a largo measure to the great increase in the number of two-cent stamps that were used to inclose busi-ness 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 un-der the operation of the reduced postal law closed on the 30th of last June. It was not a good business year. It had been sup-posed 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 acurate, as the President's wish that the bureau reports shall not be given it on the public in advance of his message makes it impossible to obtain the exact figures. in postal revenues for the past fiscal year is

### 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 con-fidential 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 Con-gress. He contradicts Mr. Depew's assertions and criticizes the points made, one after the other. He quotes from documents he has the other. He quotes from documents he has in his possession to show that General Grant was mistaken. C. C. McCabe, a Methodist clergyman, writes to the *Herald* that during the time Grant persisted in holding on to the War Office, and refused 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 doce saving: "Bishop I regard the to go; Grant went on before nim and hocked the door, saying: "Bishop, I regard the Republic as in more danger 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 langer.

The Servians Massing.

PIROT, SERVIA, October 27 .- The Ser-PIROT, SERVIA, October frontier in full vians are massing on the frontier in full force, marching through this playe. Some expect decisive action when King Mila a arrives with more troops, both infantry end cavalry, from Nissa. The King is evidently in earnest and an immediate crisis 'seems inevitable.

in favor of Constitutional Proh. bition, to se-cure whatever leg slation was necessary to that end, to aid in the enforcement of the law, to make as many fr eads for, and to win as many converts to Prohibition as possible, has been my chief aim and my constant and unvarying purpose. I have never for an in-stant 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 left nothing undone that could in rea-son be done to make Prohibition in Kansas a success.

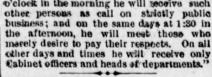
Dr. Krone closed his report by stating that for Prohibition he had lifted his voice and contributed his means; had suffered personal violence, insuit, abuse and mis-representation, but he had done his duty and it is his purpose never to give up this. fight until ever saloon in Kansas is closed, and until whisky selling and whisky drip'sing 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 fello &, son of T. J. Smith, an employe of the mill comyany, not liking the sound of the ex- by the Navy D epartment at the contractor's ploding cartridges, put his fin'gers in his yards and by his workmen, and the meeting

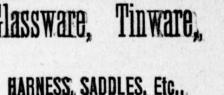
of the head.

tion of the public from the Exceptive 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 subserved the public good, some of it has been sacrificed to the indulgence of new ple in their nataral insistence upon uselase interviews, and some of it has been unjustifiably wasted: The public welfare, and a due reg ard for the slaims of those whose interests in the Government are entirely disconnected with office holding, imperatively demand that in the future the time ci-the and be confidently expects that all good citizers will acquiese in the prapriety and reasonableness of the following plan adopted to that end. After the 1st day of November the President will decline to grant interviews to those see king public positions or their advocated see king public positions or their advocates. Or. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during that month from ten to eleven o'clock in the morning he will peceive such other persons as call on strictly public business; and on the same days at 1:30 in



The New Craisers

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 vassels are to be completed, eers. He was requested by a boy named 'John Susan to take 'nis ' fingeri out or he would shoot him. This the Smith boy did not do, from prob-ably not hearing the request, and Susan immediately fired, the ball taking effect just over the right cyebrow, ranging up around the skull and, coming out at the top of the head.



Buring his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

AND

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

WITH HIS

BARGAINS.