# Chase

# Commtn

# Courant.

W.E.TIMMON.S Editor and Propri or.

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

VOLUME XII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

NUMBER 2.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

scription of vessels the country was

thought to be most in need of. THE Imperial Ottoman Legation at Washington attributed the report cabled from Constantinople to the effect that the Sultan the malice of the enemies of Turkey," and emphatically denied that there was any truth in it.

Ir was reported at Washington as an small coin.

THE President has recognized Julio Gonzales as Consul General of the United States of Venezuela at Washington and Adolph Bassinere as Consular Agent of

Washington on the 6th. Among the sets unknown. questions considered was the Spanish commercial treaty and several appointments under the Treasury, Interior and Justice

Departments. F. A. TRIBLE, Governor of Arizona, has sent his resignation to Washington,

THE suit to test the validity of the Bell telephone patents at Washington was dismissed by Solicitor-General Goode on technicalities. Further attempts would be made, it was said, to break the telephone

### THE EAST.

Work was resumed to-day in five coal mines in the third pool at the advance demanded by the strikers. Several other pits are preparing to start up in a few

Ex-GOVERNOR TALBOT, of Massachusetts, died at his home in Lowell on the 5th.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES E. ENGLISH, O Connecticut, was married recently to Miss A. R. Morris, of Brooklyn. He is seventythree and she a bright brunette of about thirty years.

THE manufacturers of flint glass in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, New Bedford, Meriden and New York met recently and unanimously determined to refuse the demands made by employes for increased wages and decreased output.

F. O. PRINCE, of Boston, was nominated for Governor by the Massachusetts Democrats recently. The other nominations were: Lieutenant Governor, H. H. Gilmore, of Cambridge; Secretary of State, Jeremiah Crowley, of Lowell; Attorney General, Henry N. Braley, of Fall River; Treasurer and Receiver General, Henry M. Cross, of Newburyport; Auditor, James E. Delanev, of Holvoke.

JOHN LITTLE, ex-Postmaster at Bennington, Vt., who absconded in March, 1884, mals and at once pronounced the malady was arrested recently on a sheep ranch where he was working, about twenty-five miles southeast of Greeley, Colorado. His McKinney, Health Officer of Texas, from shortage was \$500.

JAY GOULD, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, A. L. Hopkins and Captain Shackford left New York on the 8th for a trip western railways with which they are identified. The object of the trip was to inspect the Southwestern system.

Two cases of small-pox were discovered at Newport, R. I., on the 8th. Stringent tional Liberal League convened at the was complete. No lives were lost. At measures were being taken to prevent the

disease from spreading. A ROWBOAT was capsized in Boston Harbor the other afternoon. Two men were London, England, Vice-President, occupied picked up by the crew of a tugboat, but the chair. both died in a short time. There was said to have been a third man in the boat named W. C. Cave, whose body was not

recovered. slate picker, missed his footing and fell headlong into a box in which were swiftly revolving a pair of "monkey" rollers. Be fore the machinery could be stopped his

body was ground to pieces. NEARLY full and official returns from the recent town meetings in Connecticut show | through the lines and run. One of the latthat in 162 of the 167 towns, 70 are Republican, 55 Democratic and 28 equally divided. Last year the standing was almost exactly

on the 10th, aged seventy-five. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1810.

THE postmasters at Graniteville and Sherley, small towns adjacent to Boston. Mass., have been recommended for removal sition at New Orleans have added to their for mailing matter at their office that list of special days an "American Silver should have been mailed at Boston. In the case of the Sherley postmaster it was alleged by the Inspector who investigated the matter that the postmaster paid thirty per cent. of the value of the stamps to persons who brought quantities of circulars

to his office for mailing.

A VERDICT for the defendant was rendered in the case of Anthony Bonner vs. the Middlesex Horse Railroad Company, of Boston, to recover \$15,000 for personal injuries caused by alleged negligence of the defendant.

George H. Rowell, the well-known advertising agent, and his wife, Chief Justice Doe, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, has rendered a decision refusing to grant the application of either party.

### THE WEST.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN recently addressed a large meeting at Toledo, O. His tion claimed could not have been self-inremarks were chiefly directed to a refutation of Sherman's allegation that colored men were maltreated in the South

THE jury at Bloomington, Ind., in the case of Chesley Chambers, charged with army in 'Annam is preparing to occupy shooting the baggage and express messen- Tonquin. The Black Flags have been reger and robbing the express company, was discharged. Six were for acquittal and six for fourteen years' imprisonment.

\$250 each for Apache scalps.

An attempt to wreck a passenger train

Ar a meeting of the Northwestern, Paprohibiting rate, but now the double

was believed to be becoming demented "to of persons of all political parties who believe in tariff revision at a national con-

indication of reviving business, that a of inquiry in the case of the Rev. H. D. tlement. large and increasing demand existed for Jardine, of Kansas City, were made public ating any further in St. Mary's Church. PHILIP SMITH, machinist and foundryman at Sidney, O., has made an assign-France at Louisville, Ky. man at Sidney, O., has made an assignment. His liabilities are \$200,000; his as-

> ABOUT six hundred coopers employed at the Armour and Fowler packing houses, Chicago, went out on a strike recently for an advance in wages from \$2.75 to \$3 a day.

> THE ravages of cholera among the hogs in the country near Yankton, D. T., are becoming alarming. With but few exceptions all the farmers have lost half of their

Five white men and two Indians, who made a murderous attack upon Chinese hop pickers in the Squack Valley near Seattle, W. T., two weeks ago and killed two of the number, have been indicted by A DISPATCH from Woods' Run, Pa., says: the grand jury for murder in the first de-

> THE large printing establishment of Crocker & Co., San Francisco, together with other buildings, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$500,000; insurance, \$250,000. Four firemen were buried in a fall of the ruins; two were killed and two

seriously injured. THE Chicago Salvationists, convicted recently of disturbing the peace, appealed to a higher court, where the cases were dismissed after the appelants had

been admonished by the Judge.

Serious riots broke out in St. Louis on the 9th, occasioned by the street car strike. Large mobs of men surrounded various cars, overturning them into the gutters and beating the drivers and conductors and policemen guarding them. During one of these riots. Policeman Hannan shot a striker named Havey through the head, killing him. A very bitter feeling was engendered in consequence and worse troubles were expected.

Horse breeders of Bushnell, Ill., were considerably alarmed over the discovery that glanders exists in J. S. Truman's herd of range horses. Dr. Paaren, the State Veterinarian, examined the diseased ani-

Instructions have been received by Dr. Governor Ireland, to discontinue the quarantine against Mexico.

CAPTAIN CLAIB, of Abilene, Tex., Manager of the Sansome Cattle Company, reover the Missouri Pacific and other South- ceived information that Indians had stolen eighty head of horses from the company's rauch in New Mexico near the Arizona

THE ninth annual congress of the Na-People's Theater, Cleveland, O., on the 9th. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the President, not being present, Charles Watts, of

MRS. HAMMOND, "Belle Boyd, the Confederate Spy," has brought a libel suit for \$5,000 damages against the Chicago Tribune. On September 30 that paper pub-At the Luke Fidler breaker, Shamokin, lished a dispatch from St. Louis which Pa., recently, a Polish boy employed as a would infer that the lady had attempted to evade a board bill.

THE alleged outbreak of sixty convicts at Lufkin, Tex., was greatly exaggerated. Only fifteen had the courage to break ter was instantly killed; seven were severely wounded and seven escaped.

THE youth who robbed the stages near Cisco and Abilene, Tex., was arrested at CARDINAL McCloskey died at New York | El Paso and confessed the crimes. He gave the name of Jesse Jones, and said his

> THE Board of Management of the expo-Congress," assigning it to December 11 and 12, the two days following the "American Bankers' Congress."

> lynching of Culbreath, in Edgefield County, S. C., have been lodged in jail. The other three were detained temporarily by sick-

> GENERAL LOGAN was banqueted by the "Logan Invincibles" at Baltimore on the evening of the 8th.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake of threequarters of a minute's duration was felt at On the cross actions for divorce between 11:35 on the night of the 9th at Louisa Court House, sixty miles from Richmond, Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. IGNACIA CORTEZ, a notorious woman of the murder of Sid M. Stanniforth and ac- count will last. quitted. The dead body of Stanniforth was found in her house last July with two bullet holes in the brain, which the prosecu-

### flicted, but the jury thought otherwise. GENERAL.

GENERAL JAMAIS' division of the French

organized under a Chinese General. An extensive conflagration took place in scalfold he made a full confession that he Aldersgate street, London, on the morning murdered her because she refused to marry The citizens of Tombstone, Ari., offer of the Sth. The loss was estimated at over him, not having been legally divorced from lady of Shawnee County is entirely false. livered an address on "Pauperism a million dollars.

An attempt was made fle other night to was made recently between Roxbank and blow up with dynamite & Czechian club Huntingburg, Ind., on the Air Line Road, by placing ties on the track. The engineer saw the obstruction in time and saved the ing was reported as existing between Germans and Czechs.

ONE of Houston's bullion trains was re-THE Naval Commission appointed by Secretary Whitney issued its report on the list. The report was devoted to the decars. Heretofore there has been nearly a It was reported that four of the escort were killed.

decked cars will be abolished altogether.

THE American Free Trade League has issued a circular inviting the attendance American Methodist missionaries—men, women and children-under the care of a lieve in tariff revision at a national conference to be held in Chicago November 11 and 12.

The findings of the ecclesiastical court which to make a permanent set-

THE returns issued by the English Board on the 8th. He was found guilty of indecent conduct and Bishop Robertson was month of September decreased £2,290,000 recommended to inhibit him from offici- and the exports £1,880,000 as compared with September, 1884.

THE trial of the Socialists, Vollmar, Bebel, Auer, Deetz, Frohme, Viereck, Heinzel, Mueller and Ullrich, which began at Chemnitz, Germany, September 28, was concluded October 7, the prisoners being acquitted.

KING MILAN, of Servia, in a speech de-livered in the Skuptschina on the 7th, declared that he had fully determined to fight unless Servia's demand for an extension of the boundaries over an area equal to that acquired by Bulgaria in its union with Eastern Roumelia were granted.

A DISPATCH from Rome announces that the Very Rev. D. J. Quigley, Vicar General of the diocese of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed Domestic Prelate, with the title of Monsignor. This is the first priest in the South so honored.

THE funeral services over the body of the Earl of Shaftesbury were held in Westminster Abbey, London, on the 8th, and were attended by hundreds of poor people whom he had befriended. THE fisheries of Labrador proved an al-

most complete failure this season. The Canadian Government dispatched a vessel loaded with provisions to relieve the necessities of the people, who were reported on the verge of starvation. THE New Zealand Government has re-

newed the mail service between New Zealand and San Francisco. The Union Line steamers will carry the mails via Sydney and Auckland to Honolulu, and the Oceanic Line will carry them between Honolulu and San Francisco.

THE movement for annexation to the United States received fresh impetus recently in Cuba. Many prominent Spaniards favored the movement as the only way out of otherwise inextricable difficul-

FAILURES for the seven days ended the 8th numbered: United States, 185; Canada, 22. Total, 207, against 196 the week

before. THE Knights of Labor, in session at ment of that land district. Hamilton, Ont., decided to establish State

THE National Zeitung, of Berlin, says that Germany will join the bi-metallic conference when England consents to do like-

### THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, October 10.—There were two heavy wrecks on the Erie Road this morning at Turner's Station. A very heavy freight train left the track and the wreck 7:15 a. m. another freight train was derailed by a broken wheel just below Garfield, N. J., and the cars loaded with Glucose in barrels were thrown in every direction. The loss on rolling stock is very great. The wreckers got to work quickly and there was little delay to local trains.

QUEBEC, CAN., October 9 .-- Captain Han. son, of the bark Pauline, from Cardiff for Quebec, recounts a strange phenomenon in latitude 55 west, longitude 49 north, on September 20. During the rain storm a brilliant ball of fire lodged on the deck and for a few moments played about from the cabin to the forecastle, prostrating the Cap-tain and two seamen. With a loud report the fiery visitor dissappeared as suddenly as it appeared, without damaging the ves-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 10.-A special to the Times from Osage City, Kan., says: Report reached this city last evening that the Sheriff of Osage County was a defaulter in a large sum of money. parents were wealthy people of Eastern and that the County Commissioner had on that account declared the office of Sheriff vacant. The present Sheriff being the nominee of the Republicans at their county convention, the matter is creating quite a

sensation. LONDON, October 10.-The members of the Cabinet were in session almost two hours. TWENTY-TWO of the accomplices in the It is said that the session was devoted chiefly to a discussion of Irish affairs. Some discredit is thrown on this. however, from the fact that Lord Salisbury had a prolonged con-ference with Count Von Munster after the sitting adjourned, and it is asserted that the Bulgarian question was also a topic of dis-

cussion. WASHINGTON, October 10.-The work of counting the standard silver dollars now being concentrated at the Treasury here, was commenced to-day. As all of these coins are new, the count will be by weight. San Antonio, Tex., was recently tried for It is impossible to predict how long the

> YANKTON, DAK., October 9. - The ravages of cholera among the hogs in this county are becoming alarming. With but few exceptions all the farmers in the county have lost half of their hogs.

> LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 10 .- The day Chris Pegues, colored, was hanged in the presence of over 3,000 persons, for mur dering his paramour, Mollie Banks, last December, in Woodruff County. On the

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

DURING the late reunion at Topeka many of the militia of 1864 were present. The Price Raid Veterans effected a temporary organization and adopted resolutions strongly urging the payment of Price raid claims remaining unsettled. The question of a reunion in the near future of all the old survivors of the Price raid was determined upon. Colonel G. W. Veale was elected President, and W. W. Climenson Secretary of a permanent organization. Five Vice-Presidents were chosen to cooperate, consisting of the following genlemen: W. P. Douthett, Colonel J. W. Brown, E. F. Simmons, of Douglas County; C. G. Howard, of Riley County, and John

Armstrong, of Shawnee County.

THE Presbyterian Synod lately in session at Topeka passed resolutions protesting against the illegal selling of liquor in the drug stores, and "we consider the druggist who takes advantage of the law in this respect as even more abandoned than the lowest saloon keeper. We also affirm that the business interests of the State are bettered by the decrease of liquor saloons. We are receiving a better class of immigrants than formerly, many of whom say they have come to us because of our prohibition law." A resolution was also adopted that "to abate the evil growing out of the abuse of privileges for the sale of alcohol for medical and mechanical purposes, we suggest the practicability of placing the sale of liquors exclusively in the hands of salaried employes of the

State." DR. HOLCOMBE, State Veterinarian, reports that between thirty and forty counties in Kansas are now infected with hog cholera. The disease, he states, is rapidly spreading, causing the daily loss of thousands of swine. Some counties have reported a loss of \$40,000 from this disease alone. Dr. Holcombe combats the idea entertained by many that the malady is not cholera, but is some new and fatal disease. Vomiting or coughing are the first symptoms marking the first stages of this dis-

THE other morning Mrs. Cliff Thompson, who resides on the Crozier farm, four miles from Eudora, was found in an unconscious condition by her husband on his return from work. An empty bottle, which had contained chloral, was found lying near her. Doctors were sent for, but said there was no chance for her recovery. Whether she took the chloral with suicidal intent is

Gould, who was shot by Naron at Pratt Center some time ago, and who was supposed at the time to have been mortally wounded, has recovered sufficiently to be pronounced out of danger by the attending physician.

THE receipts at the land-office at Wa-Keeney for the month of September amounted to \$32,997.41. During the month over 1,600 entries and filings were made This is the largest amount of business done during any one month since the establish-

THE Union Pacific Railroad land sold Kansas during the month of September amounted to 17,000 acres. The largest sale in any one county was in Graham, where 6,936 acres were sold. In Russell County 3,596 acres were sold; in Barton, 794; in Gove, 785; in Ellsworth, 510, and Rush, 640.

NEARLY all the lands in Sheridan, Gra. ham, Gove and Trego Counties have been bought. Large tracts of land in these counties have been secured recently by syndicates of capitalists. One late pur

chase amounted to \$250,000. Post-offices lately established in Kansas: Bureau, St. John County, John S. Adams, postmaster; Calvert, Norton James W. Stottis; Coalburg, Linn County, William H. Weatherman Spring Lake, Meade County, Oliver Nor-

Some weeks since John Fowler, an old and respected citizen of Emporia, suffered by a bold robbery at his house. The other day he swore out a warrant against Joseph Barkley, a policeman, whom he claims to have recognized as one of the parties who

assaulted him on the night in question. THE other night a negro boy sixteen years old, and Olney King, twenty-six years old, escaped from jail at Junction City. The Sheriff offered a reward of \$25 for each of the refugees.

THE Friends' Yearly Meeting was held at Lawrence from October 9 to 19. Representatives were present from all parts of Butte, Mont. It is not known whether the country.

THE wife of a Junction City man recently eloped with another fellow, and the husband put out for Kansas City to hunt them up, under the impression that that place is a city of refuge for runaway wives and husbands.

At the late meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Topeka the following officers were elected: Grand Worthy Chief Templar, Miss Amanda Way; Grand Worthy Councellor, James Grimes; Grand Worthy Vice Templar, Mrs. S. M. Loofbourrow; Grand Secretary, Miss Ada Peck; Grand Treasurer, L. Brown; Grand Chaplain, Rev. G. S. Dearborn; Grand Marshal, James A. Troutman; D. Grand tinel, George E. Dougherty; Grand Guard, A. D. Billings; Superintendent Juvenile Templars, Mrs. A. A. Peck.

Two letters were recently received from Fred P. Brown, who disappeared from Topeka several weeks ago with \$5,500 in his possession, part of which belonged to Rogers, a cattleman of Kansas City, One was addressed to Brown's father and the other to P. I. Bonebrake, President of the Central National Bank, from whom he had obtained \$500. Brown said he was in danger of losing beavily in a cattle company Gazette's Augusta, Ark., special says: To which he had entered without his father's knowledge and that he went away to try and save himself, and that it was the mistake of his life. He promises to pay everybody in time and says that the story which was started that he wanted to be released from an engagement to marry a young

### THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

A Bad Time for Visitors to the St. Louis

ST. Louis, Mo., October 8 .- The executive board of the Knights of Labor and the executive committee of the street car Hall yesterday adopted the following platstrikers were in session this morning ini- form: "As work is the only creation of all tiating new members into the order and wealth and civilization, in justice, therefore, perfecting plans for the conduct of the those that do this work should enjoy its fight. The executive board say there are fruits; therefore we declare that a just and no new developments and the men are san- equitable distribution of the fruits of labor guine of success. They declared that only the roughest element could be employed by owing to the production by gigantic the managers of the car company at present. On the other hand, the officials of the road are engaging new men and sending cars out under them, and such of the old employes as are willing to work are assured protection. Cars on the Olive and Market streets and Franklin avenue and South St. Louis lines, which have not been affected by the strike, are running regularly and cars are being sent out on the other roads as fast as men can be obtained to run them. Very unexpectedly quite an unruly disposition was manifested among the strikers yesterday after-noon, and in several cases violence was used against the new men running. This spirit cropped out chiefly on the Cass avenue road and five drivers were dragged from the cars and roughly handled. Several of the strikers were arrested. A disposi-tion to interfere with the running of ears was manifested on the Washington avenue line and the President of the road as a precau-tion ordered all cars turned in at dark. A crowd of strikers left Turner Hall, which is their headquarters, late last night and went to the Market street stables and endeavored to persuade the men of that road to join them, but their mission failed. But few cars were running last night on the roads involved, but the managers generally expressed the belief that they will all be in good shape to-day.

### GOT OFF EASY.

The Grand Jury Fail to Indict the Bock

Springs Rioters. CHEYENNE, WYO., October 8 .- The Grand Jury of Sweetwater County, which found no indictments against the Rock Springs rioters, made the following report:
"We have diligently inquired into the occurrence at Rock Springs on the 2d day of September last, and though we have examined a large number of witnesses, no one has been able to testify to a sixele seriouse."

It cheeks the pulsate of happiness, and happiness is not obtainable where life and liberty are threatened. To change this state of affairs we seek to establish a system of co-operative production, and the distribution of its benefit amined a large number of witnesses, no one has been able to testify to a single criminal act committed by any known white persons on that day. Whatever crimes may have been committed, the perpetrators thereof have not been disclosed by evidence before us and, therefore, while we deeply regret the circumstance, we are wholly unable, acting under the obligation of oaths, to re-turn indictments. We have also inquired turn indictments. We have also inquired into the causes that led to the outbreak at Rock Springs. While we find no excuse for the crimes committed there appears to be no doubt of abuses existing that should have been properly adjusted by the railroad company and its officers. If this had been done the fair name of our Territory would not have been stained by the terrible events of the 2d of September." The Union Pacific Railway Company is now employing Mormons at its mines at Almy and Rock Springs.

SCORCHING TWO CITIES.

A Disastrous Fire in London Which San Francisco Fries to Duplicate,
LONDON, October 8.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations that has occurred in this city in many years broke out at five o'clock this morning in the Charter House buildings, Aldersgate street, and is still burning, though partially under control. The fire spread with marvellous rapidity springs.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo. T., October 8 .-There is great excitement here over the re-lease of the alleged rioters. The accused were met on their return from Green River last night by several hundred men, women and children and treated to a regular ova-

### SHARP SWINDLING.

Two Bogus Checks Cashed by Banks in Montana. PORTLAND, ORE., October 8 .- A simple

but clever and successful bank forgery was discovered to-day. Some two weeks ago a stranger, dressed like a well-to-do country merchant, came to a large printing and lithographing house here, and, representing himself to be Cashier of the First National Bank of Oregon, ordered one thousand lithographed certificates of deposit, one thousand identification certificates and one thousand envelopes with the name of the bank thereon. printer agreed to have them done on a certain date, when the stranger called for them, paid the bill and took them away. To-day one of these bogus certificates came to the First National Bank of this city from the Helena, Mont., bank for collection. It was for \$3,500, payable to O. C. Whitney. The forged identification certificate made the swindler's work of getting the certificate cashed easy. It is known here that another certificate of \$3,500 was cashed at more than one man is engaged in the swindle. The man who ordered the stationery is about forty years of age, about five feet nine inches, black hair and moustache. The signature of H. F. Merrill, cashier of the Albany Bank, to the certifieates is rather a clumsy forgery.

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR. Wonderful Increase in Membership tne

Past Year.

HAMILTON, ONT., October 8 .- The Gen-

eral Assembly of the Knights of Labor re sumed business yesterday morning. It is expected that the session will last nearly two weeks. The report of the General Secretary and Treasurer showed the rapid Marshal, Mrs. N. E. Williford; G. W. A. growth of the order during the past year; Secretary, Mrs. James Troutman; G. Sen- that the organization had been firmly planted in England and Belgium, and that there had been a steady increase in the number of assemblies in the Southern States. It recommended that workmen should work only eight hours, regardless of wages paid. The question of wages would right itself in a few months in the necessary employment of surplus workmen in consequence of the shortening of the hours of labor. The increase in membership during the year was 700 per cent. The following is a statement of the growth of the order during the year ended June 30 1885: Assemblies organized, 7,041; reorganized, 31; lapsed, 164; district asse organized, 19; lapsed, 2; local assemblies in good standing, 1,610; members in good standing, 104,066; in arrears, 7,329; total, The balance sheet shows the follewing: Total receipts, \$48,781; total expenditures, \$39,502; balance on hand July 1, \$9,279. R. F. Trevellick, of Detroit, de-

### CINCINNATI SOCIALISTS.

They Adopt a Platform Which Every One

is Privileged to Read. CINCINNATI, October 9 .- The Socialist Labor party in session at Schaepperies means. Since the introduction of machinery the acquirement of which is impossible except to the few. These modern means of production benefit only one class of society. Where formerly a man worked for himself alone, there are hundreds and thousands who work in shops, factories and large farms. The result of their labors accrue only to the owners of the machinery, factories mines and toil. This system destroys the middle class and creates two separate classes of individuals, the wage worker and the bosses. The evils that rise from the system are a planless system of general production, the destruction of natural and human forces, the continual necessity of the material existence of the wage workers the suffering of the proletarian masses and the colossal accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few. These assertions are proven by the present condition of the wage workers, who in the midst of their productions live in poverty and dependence, while the hardest and most disagreeable work furnishes the wage worker only sustenance. Those who work but little or not at all live in affluence through those productions. Such a condition of affairs which must grow worse under the existing circumstances is against the interests of manhood and is antagonistic to all justice and true democracy. It destroys the very essence of our Constitution, which the very essence of our Constitution, which says that all shall enjoy life, liberty and the unrestricted pursuit of happiness. It shortens and threatens life by creating want and suffering. It destroys liberty by making the wage-worker dependent upon his boss, and also makes political freedom impossible. It checks the pursuit of happiness, and happiness is not obtainable where life. producers under the control of organized society. To overcome the continued oppression of the wageworker by the capitalist the socialistic labor party is formed. We seek the practical realization of our demands by striving to gain possession of the political power through all practical means."

### SCORCHING TWO CITIES.

and in less than four hours after it had broken out thirteen of the eight-story houses comprising the property were destroyed. The buildings were occupied by stores, mostly fancy goods and toy emporiums. In one of the buildings destroyed the buildings destroyed the control of the contro of the buildings destroyed was lo-cated a large printing establishment. An-other of the buildings was occupied as a bank. Through the strenuous efforts of the firemen the structure was saved from total destruction. The firemen experienced great difficulty in throwing streams on the upper stories because of the lack of water pressure. Many of them had narrow escapes from death from falling walls, etc.

The estimated loss will reach three million dollars. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 9 .- The immense wholesale stationery and printing establishment of H. S. Crocker & Co., on Bush street, burned to the ground this morning. Four men were buried in the ruins. It is estimated that the loss on the building and the stock is about \$500,000. The first alarm was turned in at 2:10 a. m., but as the fire originated in the basement and was what is known as a "blind fire, the flames had already made considerable headway before the extent of the danger was known. In an incredibly short time the whole interior of the large five story building seemed to be a mass of flames and all prospect of saving it or any of its contents was hopeless. The building was owned by Charles Crocker of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and was worth \$75,000, but was not insured. The loss of H. S. Crocker & Co. is \$400,000; insured for \$225,000. Schweitzer, Sachs & Co., jobbers of fancy goods, Sansome street, the rear of whose premises adjoined those of the Crockers, lose heavily from damage by water. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Four firemen were burned in the ruins but two have been rescued. One of them is in an unconscious state. The other two are indoubtedly dead. The names are Martin Halin and Peter Healy.

### PUGNACIOUS MAYORS.

The Old and the New Haye a Bout in a Louisville Court Room.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 9.-The Ordinance Court room was enlivened yesterday afternoon by a fistic attack by ex-Mayor Charles D. Jacob upon P. Booker Reed, the Mayor. Both men were witnesses in an ordinance case. Mayor Reed had refused to pay an old contract let under Jacob's administration on the grounds that it was irregular and invalid. Referring to this Mr. Jacob said: "The contract was one that any honest man would pay, and on that no honest man would object to." This caused much excitement, and when Mr. Reed asked if he referred to him Mr. Jacob said "yes," and brought his hand down on Reed's shoulder. He see ated the blow and they were separated. Mayor Jacob apologized to the court and was fined \$3. On the outside he again attempted to assault Mayor Reed, but was prevented. Mr. Jacob refused to recognize the authority of Chief of Police Whallen, who attempted to arrest him, but surrendered to the Marshal of the court. Both gentlemen have been taken in hand by friends, and doubtless. there will be no further trouble.

THE THUNDER-STORM. The heat grew torrid, and o'er the land All cowering hung the pulseless air, Anon that danced so blithe and bland With cooling presence everywhere.

The earth was parched, and even the set. Grew lary neath the sway of the sun, and slowly crept, where erst in glee A-beach it leaped, with silvery run.

But hark! a rumble from out of the west, Where low in the dim horizon lies A thunder-cloud with a silver crest.

Which wakes a breeze that the sun defles

High up to the zenith it curls and leaps, While the lightning-darts like bayonets flash,
And far to either horizon creeps
The army of clouds as the thunders crash,

The cowardly air that crouched 'neath the neat,
Its courage renews as the cloud-hosts come,
And whistles and fifes at the awesome beat
Of heaven's grand artillery drum.

The lightnings flash, and the thunders break.

And the cavalry drops come rattling down,
While the marshalled rainfail in their wake
In regiments ruch, from king to clown. The air, grown frolicsome once again, Plays hide and seek mong the forest

wreaths,
And dances lightly while the rain
A pattering music quaintly breathes. And eatching the inspiration, too, From electric batteries overhead, And leaping up as the clouds to woo, The sea awakes as from the dead,

A crash and another long and dread, When a sudden huas falls all around,— And the sky, just now as heavy as lead, With a sudden gush and glow is crowned.

The rainbow bright for a moment gleams, Then slowly fades from the sky away, When the earth seems bright as the land of dreams
Ere the scales of sleep are brushed away.

-Earl Marble in Youth's Companion.

### A HERMIT'S STORY.

A Romance of the Flush Days of the Whale Oil City.

Old Fred Parker's fame as the Hermit of Nantucket has attained additional interest this season in the minds of visitors. This has come about by the unearthing of the romance connected with the old man's early days. Up to 1880 every tourist to Nantucket took a three hours' ride in a springless, jolting, fishwagon out to Quidnit to see old Parker, the leading curiosity of the island, to There he lived ever after, a silent man. whom, however, Billy Clarke, the historic town crier, was ever a close second. Quidnit consists of three houses and a various assortment of sand dunes on the eastern edge of the island. It is two miles north of Saukati Lighthouse, and its people live mainly by sharking and blue fishing in summer, changing to codding and clamming in the colder months. Down under the sand hills, sheltered from the shore, and partially obscured by waves of rank gray-green sedge and the purple bloom of the shore pea, still stands the famous hermitage of Quidnit, one-story high. Everything about it is the same as when old Parker died, and a plain marble slab in its rear marks the old man's last resting spot, for, according to his last request, he was buried by the sounding His little property has passed into the hands of a thrifty descendant, who reaps a summer harvest from the curious in search of mementoes.

In the halcyon days of the whale oil city Fred Parker was a tall, ambitious, but rather gawky youth, who served customers from behind the counters of Macy's busy grocery. He had a very moderate salary for those flush times, but his slender earnings were snugly invested in common with all here who had money, in ships which were chasing the His ventures were successful, and he labored diligently at the desk. and scrimped and scraped to gather enough to buy a sixteenth share in the bark Cynthia, which Nantucketers were then fitting away for the oil fields of the ocean. The oil excitement was at its height. Money was pouring rapidly into the strong boxes of the rich, and business of all kinds was in a booming state. Everybody in this now dead and deserted old hamlet was on the lookout for fresh ventures. In an ill-advised moment the youth mortgaged the Parker homestead, at the back of the town, to enable him to command a still larger interest in the new bark. If she made any sort of a yoyage she would repay him his investment in a twelvemonth, and he would be a capitalist. With a score of other interested islanders he watched the Cynthia unfold her snowy wings one spring morning outside the bar, and sail away to Greenland seas. Then he went back to his desk and his work.

Time sped on. Meanwhile Fred Parker had met and loved blue-eyed Mollie Coffin, a laughing rosy-cheeked lass from Edgartown, on the neighboring Vineyard, who spent the summer with her cousin at Nantucket. They met at one of the features of the island, a "pound party," and she was escorted home that night by the enamored grocer. Intimacy followed, and young Parker made her his confidant. He was madly in love. When she left the island for the Vineyard in the fall her hand was pledged to him. They were to be married when his ship came in.

Through the long, cold winter that followed the straggling New Bedford sail packet made only now and then a trip to the Nantucket shore. But each time it came and went it transferred letters and pledges of love between young Parker and his affianced. Her notes were tender and assuring, his responses ardent and truthful. The Cynthia was much overdue, he wrote the following spring, but she was a new vessel, and in the most skillful hands. A competency and happiness could not fail to be in store for them. Other months of waiting followed. Then there was a break in Mary's letters. The young lover could not account for it. A two-weeks gale prevailed, and then the mail boat came, but he got no word from her. He wrote her upbraidingly. After this there came another fortnight's storm, and the mail boat was not seen again for late New York and Boston papers were and patience will accomplish wonders eagerly sought for by the ship owners | - Whitchaid Times.

and business men. In one of them Fred Parker found a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., then over two months old. It

read as follows:

The Nantucket parkentine Cynthia, Clinhy, master, was abandoned three hundred miles off this port February 13, in a gale. She was waterlogged, with seven hundred barrels oil loose in the hold. On the night of the 12th, in a storm, the Cynthia was in collision with the British brig Highland Mary, Landon, 4rom Liverpool for New York. The brig lay by the Cynthia the following day, and, the gale increasing, took the crew off and brought them to this port. The Cynthia was a new vessel. She will probably break up.

Vessel insurance was not nonular in read as follows:

Vessel insurance was not popular in those days. There was not a cent on Fred Parker's interest in the Cynthia, and it was with blanched face and reeling brain that he read the tiding which made him worse off than a poor mana debtor without a cent in the world. People talked about his misfortune, but he said not a word to any one. next trip of the mail boat carried him to Edgartown, where he at once repaired to the home of his intended bride. He arrived just in season to see a shower of old shoes and rice thrown out of the front door upon a little party that was clustered about a carriage in the street. The carriage drove rapidly away toward the harbor as he went in. He inquired for Mary. Her thin-lipped, gray-eyed mother struck him down as with a thunderbolt by announcing that she had just been married. Then, while he listened in a dazed sort of way, she told him coldly that the storm which had intercepted Nantucket's mails blew into Edgartown a Bangor ship bound to the East Indies. She halted for repairs and her delay was lengthened, while the Captain wooed and won Mrs. Coffin's daughter. The ship had sailed from New York, but was driven out of her way by the gale. The Captain brought ashore late papers, one of which contained the account of the loss of the Cynthia. By the advice of her mother, Mrs. Coffin coldly said, Mary at once concluded to give up the young grocer, and after a three weeks' courtship she became the stranger Captain's wife, and had sailed away with him in his bonnie ship that very day.

The same norther which bore the falsehearted Edgartown girl out past the painted clay cliffs of Gay Head drove a light fishing dory from the Vineyard over to Nantucket. In it was seated the now broken-hearted Parker. He reached Nantucket in the night, and it s said he was never seen there in the daylight again. His disappearance was commented on, but as he had no near relatives no search was made for him. The following summer, however, he was found installed at Quidnit, in the little house of to-day, one that had been built for wreckers early in the century. The storms fed him with wreckage, which he pulled up, and which still remains about the castle. Nailed up on the habitation are a score of faded gilt name-boards of vessels which have been their mouths open and their noses temdriven over the treacherous shoals in the last half century. Many lives he saved by burning fires at the head of the sheltering little bay near his door for the guidance of shipwrecked sailors, and many were the blessings and rewards he received. Of himself, however, he would say nothing, and finally his story became as much of a mystery to the fresh generation of natives as to the stranger. Twice a year, and always in the night, he would go into town and visit the loft of the old Macy store. wherein some furniture and papers of his were stowed. He was always away from view before daylight and back to his well-greased little stove and the single shelf which constituted his pantry.

There is precisely one cure for snorsingle shelf which constituted his pantry. single shelf which constituted his pantry.

With the influx of summer visitors the id nermit sprang into a notoriety which yearly increased, until he became one of the modern historical features of the of the cords of the larynx, and that this island. His ancient blue-edged plates, his odd collection of cases and the curious "art square" in the oaken floor of his bedroom, made by nailing down copper coins, caused him to become speedily famous, and drove a paying trade by oulling up the coins and selling them to

his guests Until the last the old man preserved the sphinx-like mystery which hung about him. His dead body was found one bright summer morning sitting upright in an oaken chair by the fireplace. A ray of light from the single oiledpaper windows shot over his shoulder and fell upon the closed Bible upon his knee. His bowed head was upon his breast shrouded in white hair, which reached far below his shoulders, and his wonderful, heavy, snowy beard rippled down almost to the floor. He was clad in his customary threadbare coarse garments, the patches on which were piled one above the other, but stitched with the neatness and precision of a woman's hand.

"That is Fred Parker's romance," said a summerer at the Nantucket. as he tossed his cigar from the veranda and prepared to ascend to his room. It was late. "My boy and myself found the manuscript of Mary's letters wrapped in oiled silk under a loose brick over the crockery shelf at the hermitage this summer. Among the old man's papers at the store, to which reference was made on the wrapper, we found the notice of the loss of the Cynthia. I visited my aunt at Edgartown a few weeks ago, and she supplied missing connections in the story, as I have related."

"What became of Mary?" "No one knows. The ship never came back to this coast, and the Captain and his wife were last heard from in Australia. My aunt said it did not prove a happy marriage."—Nantucket (Mass.) Cor. N. Y. Sun.

-It is neither necessary nor desirable that all the pleasures of youth should be sacrificed to study or improvement, but some time should be given to reading or instructive lectures. or drawing or mechanical studies, so that the end of each year or working season may show a clear gain in knowledge and the power to earn a living. This is a matter of almost vital importance to every boy and girl, and if they do not realize it now while they have the opportunities for self improvement, they are sure to regret, when it is too late, that they wasted so many long winter evenings in idle amusements.--Philadelphia Ledger.

-Never be discouraged by trifles. If fifteen days. When she did arrive she brought a bulky delayed mail, and the he will mend it as many. Perseverance HISTORY OF JOKES.

Origin, Progress and Development of the Current Chestnut.

Ice-cream, Female Appetite for .-Traces of this joke found in the early Aryan inscriptions-figures found on a monolith at Cunaxa, representing a male and female seated at banquet. The female has a large mound of some edible before her. The expression on the male's face is that of astonishment and anxiety, while he looks at a small coin supposed to be one of the Aryan ten mill or common coins. On the other side of the monolith is a group, representing one man falling down a steep flight of steps, having evidently been thrown by a grinning group who stand at the head of the descent. Dr. Schliemann thinks this spirited representation is indicative of the fate of those who took the ice-cream joke into Aryan newspaper offices.

Goat and Tomato Can.-Abnormal appetite: This is a favorite with college papers. Believed to have been brought from Syria by the returning Crusaders. De Joinville in his "Chronicles" relates: "Ye goode Kyng Richard did then ask hys jester to tell unto hym a merry fantasy or tale. Thereupon ye varlet in surly mood; mystaking to be disturbed of hys victual, did grudgingly begin:
Once upon a tyme a goat feeling ve
pangs of hunger dyd go out into ye field
for to find wherewithal to eat. Hys eye did then light upon a tomato can-Angered beyond his royal patience, ye great kyng did fetch ye jester a mighty blow wych laid out ye varlet cold. 'Gadzooks,' said his Majesty, 'dost you varlet think he is telling stories to my royal great-graudfather, ye saints rest

Mule's Hoof, Exemination of .- Pedro. of Cordova, says that this joke is found in some of the Moorish jest-books, which the Saracens brought into Spain. It was their merry custom to tell the credulous that each Saracen placed a diamond in the center of his mule's hoof, which any one might have for the taking out. "Many there be," says Pedro, "who have found ye hoof, but few there be who have found ye diamond." Some times the Saracens put a soft cushion on the hoof in order that the credulous might not be too severely punished, whence came the expression: "Padding the hoof. - Boston Transcript.

### SNORING.

The Clothes-Pin Theory Exploded-The Virtue of Castile Soap.

It is not generally known, but it is asserted to be a fact, that the nose has absolutely no share in the production of a snore. Indeed, most people snore with porarily inactive. Hence the proposal to fasten a clothes-pin to the nose of a snorer is not only worthless as a remedy, but is a positive aid to snoring. The person whose nose is closed with a clothes-pin must open his mouth in order to breathe, and he thus assumes the precise attitude most favorable to snoring. Neither would it be of the slightest use to say to the snorer, "Don't snore." No person snores volunted The snorer is ashamed of his offense, and when taxed with it generally denies

that we owe its discovery. That emisnoring is due to an abnormal vibration vibration only occurs when the surface of the larynx has become dry. A man who sleeps with his mouth open, until his larnynx has become dry by contact with the atmosphere, is sure to snore. Sir Humphrey saw at once that, in order to cure a snorer, his larynx must be kept moistened or relaxed. He found by a series of experiments upon a person of unusual snoring powers. that a piece of Castile soap inserted in the open mouth of the snorer effected an instant cure and warded off any further attack of snoring for at least twenty-four hours. peated applications of soap broke up the habit of snoring and thus effected a permanent cure. According to Sir Humphry Davy, Castile soap, which is composed of olive oil and soda, is decomposed the moment it comes in contact with the human tongue, which has a wonderful affinity for oxygen. The olive oil, being thus set free, lubricates and relaxes the larynx. while the sodium is forcibly expelled in the shape of strong alkaline language by the snorer, who awakens the moment the decomposition of the soap begins. It is seldom necessary to administer the Castile soap more than three or four times, and the most obstinate case of sporing known to medical men was cured with six doses. It might be remarked that almost any variety of soap can be used with benefit as a remedy for snoring. Castile soap is, nevertheless, much more rapid in its action than any other variety, with the solitary exception of soft soap .- Every Other Saturday.

### NO INSULT.

A Piece of Advice Meant for the Inquirer's Good.

"I was looking for the Health Office yesterday," he said as he halted a patrolman, "to ask the doctors what I should do to keep the cholera off, when I met a man who said he had a boss remedy. He advised me to lie in a warm bran-mash for twenty-four hours, and then to hire two men to sandpaper and scrub me for half a day. I-didn't know whether to construe it as an insult or

not Would you?"! The officer looked at his long hair, greasy face, dirty hands and ragged clothes, and answered:

"I think he meant it for your good."
"Did, eh? That relieves my mind more than I can tell. I can't carry ou this suggestion, owing to a lack of funds. but I'll go as far as I can. I'll borrow your handkerchief for a towel and go down to the market and was my face in cold water."-Detroit Free Press.

-Rose Terry Cooke wants schoolchildren to carry raw lunches to schoo and be taught there to cook them .-N. Y. Tribune.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

A Tiny Oasiin a Boundless Wilderness of

Probably the remotest and loneliest spot on eartl is the little island of Tristan d'Acunia. This speck of an island, which is only seven miles long and six wide, lies almost midway between Africa and South America, and a thousand miles south of the equator.

When Napoleon was imprisoned on, St. Helent, it was thought that the loneliest place in the world had been assigned to him as a prison. But St. Helena is fourteen hundred miles nearer a continent than is Tristan d'Acunha. Many hundreds of miles of ocean lie between it and the smallest island nearest to it. Tristan, in short, is a tiny oasis in a boundless wilderness of water, go from it in which direction you will.

It is rocky and cliff-girt little isle, with a solitary mountain a thousand feet high rearing itself from the midst. Weeks and sometimes even months elapse, without so much as the film of a ship's sail being espied in the distance from its shores.

Yet on the lonely speck of rock and earth, there lives a bright, cheerful, thrify Christian community which is, seemingly, quite happy in its isolation from all the rest of the world. There are about a hundred inhabitants, all Englishman and Englishwomen. The oldest inhabitant is a man of seventyeight, who was wrecked on the island fifty years ago, and has ever since dwelt there, and has become the patriarch of the little company.

An English captain, returning from a long voyage in the course of which he anchored at Tristan, has recently given a very interesting account of the community. Those who compose it are one and all farmers, cattle-raisers, and shepherds. In the valley of the island are fertile fields, where potatoes are grown. On the slopes were grazing some seven hundred head of cattle and as many sheep. The food of the people consist for the most part of beef, mutton, fowls, potatoes and fish.

As to the dwellings, they are described as being kept very clean and tidy, as we might expect from English people, and the people themselves are healthy, robust and long-lived. They have some whaling-boats, and are very adventurous in their sea-roaming after whales. They sometimes row as far as twenty miles out to intercept a passing ship.

It is often the case that that region i assailed by mighty tempests of wind. while the island is subject at times to what are called the "rollers" -huge masses of high-raised water which fairly inundate the lofty shores.

Tristan used formerly to produce many fruits and vegetables which can no lon-ger be grown there. The reason of this is that the island is overrun by rats. which escaped from a ship that anchored there, and which the people have never been able to exterminate.

The people have preserved the customs of their English native land. In the center of the settlement stands the little English church, to which all the inhabitants repair on Sunday mornings. Thus the church-bells of England and the prayer and praise of the home churches find a faint echo across the leagues of ocean which stretch between the motherland and the lonely rock of

the Southern seas. The people of Tristan, solitary as their island is, steadfastly refuse to leave it. They look upon it as their home; to some it is their native land. The ships which now and then touch upon its shores in haunts of civilization. They have grown to love their loneliness, and to be content with a lot which is strange and pathetic indeed. - Youths' Compenion.

German Emigration. According to the "Statistical Year-Book for the German Empire," the population of Germany was in 1872 abled to come here this day to perform 41,228,000 persons; in 1883 it had risen to 45,862.000. In eleven years therefore, the increase of the population was 4,634,000; and yet during those eleven years there had been a very large emigration from Germany. The emigration takes two forms-across the land frontier into neighboring countries, and struggle, reminded his hearers of the from German ports for places beyond the sea. The authorities are unable to ascertain the amount of emigration over land frontier; but the sea emigration has risen very largly. In 1871 only 75,912 is grandly commemorated in Copley's persons left German ports and the port great painting .- St. Louis Globe Demoof Antwerp for countries beyond the sea; the next year it rose to 125,650; but then it rapidly declined until in 1877 only 21,964 persons emigrated. The number then began to increase until in 1881 there was as many as 210,547; and since that time there has been a slow decrease. The German Statistical Department has endeavored to ascertain the number of German residents abroad, and it computes this at a little over 2.500,000, of which nearly 2.000,000 are in the United States. In Switzerland there are as many as 95,262 Germans, in Austria 93,442 and in France 81,988. The number of Germans abroad is smaller than is generally supposed. Considering how continuous the German emigration to the United States has been, and how long it has lasted, it might have been supposed that the Germans in the United States would have now exceeded 2.000,000.-N. Y. Post.

One night recently a very elegantly dressed lady stepped off one of the incoming trains at the Union Depot, and in the confusion became bewildered. Noticing her embarrassment, one of the most noted sporting men in the city, whose black mustache is his pride, stepped up to her with a smile, a bow, and a graceful doff of his hat, and said: "Can I assist you in any way?" The lady measured his calibre at a glance and replied only too audibly for him, "Yes; please step aside and let me pass."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

-In Siam they'cut the tails of the cats so as to leave each tail an inch long. Then they dye the animals a bright yellow, which makes them look very gay.

-- The phenomenon of red bail, the out some of the stones, was lately observed in the Irisa County of Down.

INTENSITY AND DEVOTION.

The Elements of Greatness in Statesmanship. If one were asked to state in a phrase able a man to grasp the emotions, passions, desires of mankind and mold them to a purpose, the answer would proba-

bly be "intensity and devotion." The devotion may be to self, to party, to country or to principle - which lastnamed object, properly considered, includes all the rest-but no matter what the object, there must be devotion, readiness to die for the cause, or send others to death, regardless of consequences to the individual, and these sub-qualities, so to speak, carry with them the idea of intensity, which is a sort of sublime egotism, a belief that the welfare of a people depend upon the breath of one man. At least that is one phase of the devotion referred to. The very greatest of men have been enabled to see a little further; but most of the great men who have molded States have died in the firm belief that their death would throw the wheels of progress out of gear. Richelieu's last sighing ejaculation, "Poor France," was of this character, and Cavour spoke in similar fashion. Dying, full of sins as man could be-from the preacher's point of view-when surrounded by priests who were urging him to accept the last offices of the church, he turned impatiently, saying: "Pray not for me, pray for Italy!" He had created Italy; made a homogeneous mass out of the most heterogeneous elements; subdued the most refractory spirits; melted all opposition from within and without in the fires of his own intense devotion; perilled his salvation; pleged his soul as a stake in the great me he was playing, and, dying when in sight of the object of his labors, he felt no surety of its permanent posses-sion. "Pray not for me, pray for Italy!" and Cavour died, while Italy lives and grows in strength in the spirit which, evoked by poets and adventurers, found field for its development through the labors of the statesman.

And there is much wisdem to be gained from even a casual glance at the clos-ing scenes in the lives of the great soldiers of the Senate. In the last century there fell a man of the kind, whose death was the most dramatic, as his life had been the most extraordinary, in the anuals of England. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was one of the few English statesmen who had the sense to understand and the courage to oppose the war which severed England from the richest of her American colonies and led to the establishment of the greatest, proudest and most powerful republic known to the world's history. Of him, as of all great men, many stories are current-one of them brought fresh to my mind by the refusal of Gladstone to be shelved in the House of Peers. When Pitt accepted the Earldom of Chatham and left the turmoil of the Commons for the placid dignity of the Lords, it was Chesterfield who said of him that he had "tallen up stairs." But the majesty of his mental powers shone forth even in that enfeebling atmosphere

He opposed the taxation of the American colonies with all the vigor of his matchless eloquence; denounced the war against them in memorial language: You may ravage," said he, "vou can not conquer; it is impossible. You can not conquer Americans. I might as well talk of driving them before me with this crutch;" and he lifted up the wooden support which his infirmities had rendered necessary. And then, on a day still more memorable, when the disastrous war had about come to an end, he raised his voice once more against what he conceived to be an ignominious peace. He came down to the House to make his last speech, worn, bent, almost lifeless with disease. His eye shoue, however, with the fire that had often quelled opposition, and he commenced, saying: "I thank God I have been enmy daty, and to speak on a subject which has so deeply impressed my mind. I am old and infirm; have one footmore than one foot-in the grave. I am riser from my bed to stand up in the cause of my country—perhaps never again to speak in this House." And then he reviewed the history of the disastrous results he had prophesied, and added: "So it proved." minutes he sank into the arms of those near him, and spoke no more. The scene crat.

### The Largest in the World.

A piece of amber weighing eight pounds is at present being exhibited in the Mark Museum at Dantzig, and the owner has refused £1,500 for it. It is sum for a piece weighing thirteen pounds, which is preserved in the mineralogical museum at Berlin; but it has gaps and cavities. Two beautiful pieces of work in amber are also to be seen in Berlin. One is a flute, which also was an acqui-

-An Indian headstone, about the size shape, except that the top is oval, was found in the Housatonic River lately by headstones in the country.-Hurtford Post.

-In a report of experiments to the Glasgow Philosophical Society it appears that a live rabbit survived an hour's exposure to a temperature of 100 degrees below zero. It was not frozen, its body heat being reduced only to 43 degrees. Live frogs became solid in half an hour at 30 degrees below zero, and in two instances recovered.

-For vessels in the United States navy named Boston have come to disascoloring matter being diffused through- trous ends. Superstitious officers, therefore, dislike to go into service on the new and lifth one -N. Y. Sun.

THE DAIRY.

-On a farm near Boston the new milk is subjected to the action of centrifugal cream separator, extracted the principal elements of greatness in in a few minutes and served in the city statesmanship, the qualities which en- that same morning at breakfast .- Tribune and Farmer.

-According to a German authority there are 256 varieties of cheese, more or less distinct in their character, made in Europe, while we are quite sure thereis but one kind made in this country, though the shape is sometimes varied. Is there not vast room for improvement in this respect?-Western Rural.

-The one word that comprehends the secret of managing cows to a profit is "comfort." Every dairyman in the land ought to remember that anything that tends to promote the discomfort of his cows, no matter what, tends to reduce the profit. There is no escape from this. The giving of milk is a maternal function, and the condition of maternity is peculiarly sensitive to discomfort.—Hoard's Dairyman.

-A chemical analysis of Chicago cheese, known as "Chicago flats," velops the fact that it is more than half water, and that it contains but very little fat, though considerabl albuminous matter. The fact that the cheese can be sold for two cents per pound, indicates that no milk enters into the manufacture. It is the opinion of Professor Webbert, of the Ohio State University, that the article is made from the by-products in the manufacture of glucose. - Western Rural.

-Take a small bit of lard and place it between two pieces of thin, common window glass, each piece about an inch square, and press together until only a film remains. When held up to the light white, opaque spots are always tobe seen. These are crystals of fat. For the same reason oleomargarine and butterine, containing, as they do, solid tats, may be detected in the same manner. Pure butter, on the contrary, does not show such specks. A little experiment with lard in this direction is an excellent means of cultivating the eye and qualifying one to readily determine, when applied to butters, the imitation from the genuine. This rule is practical enough, and is said to be a sure one. - Farm, Field and Stockman.

### COOL WEATHER.

The Cow Must Not Be Chilled if the Flow of Milk is to be Kept Up.

Do not forget that the cow must not be allowed to become chilled, if you expect to keep up the flow of milk. There are some who think that the cow needs shelter only when such weather as we call cold comes. Hence they permit their cows to run out through the very cool fall nights and never suspect, or seem to suspect, that they are locking up the milk glands which can never be unlocked until she has another calf. The dairyman can rest assured that if through being chilled his cow gives less milk than usual, she will never give more until her next calving time. The milk machinery is very delicate and requires close watching, and the cow owner should, so to speak, keep an eye on the barometer and thermometer, as the Fall approaches. Take no chances. As the nights promise to be cold, shelter the animal, if you regard her welfare and your own profits. just such little neglects as are here indicated as being common that cause a large aggregate loss to our farmers. Very often we, as farmers, are reckless means pecuniary loss to us. Everything is worth saving, for it is in saving that people accumulate. milk is worth saving, but the loss under such circumstances as we have described is not a pint alone but several

There is no animal on the farm that requires such delicate care as a milch cow. She is sensitive and she is delicate. We sometimes talk of hardy cows. Of course hardiness is a valuable characteristic, but the care that should be given to a cow should be such as that any ordinary cow would thrive under it. The man who wishes a cow so hardy that she can live on nothing and stand all sorts of exposure, would do much better to invest his money in cows that were not hardy than in those that were, for his losses would probably teach him after awhile to take better care of his cows, and that would be money in his pocket.-Western Rural.

### NATIVE STOCK.

The Only Way to Secure Certainty in Dairy Qualities.

Cross breading between thoroughbred and native stock often gives us cows that are as abundant milkers as probably the largest piece in the world the average of thoroughbreds. Thiswithout blemish. Frederick the Great, fact has led many to make the mistake more than a century ago, paid the same of breeding from grade bulls. This should never be done if the dairy farmer has any purpose of improving his herd. Individual excellence in a cow is one thing, and ability to stamp her offspring with her own characteristics is quite sition of Frederick the Great. The another. The first we find among our other is a complete tobacco-pipe, belonging to Frederick William III., the father characteristic of the thorough-bred; and that is the meaning and object of the thoroughbred. The value of a dairy breed of cows is found in the fact that they have been bred to one of a large water pitcher, and similar in purpose long enough to make it very certain that their posterity will be like them. To insure this we must havea resident of Brookfield, Conn. On the only one line of blood. The working oval shape part are wrought two distinct of this principle is shown in the Jersey hieroglyphics. Experts pronounce it one of the finest specimens of Indian young. A native cow is made up of a dozen or a hundred different strains of blood, very many of them conflicting in their drift or tendency. The true effect of this conflict of ancestry will be shown in her offspring. There is nocertainty as to their character. Nine out of ten of the extra good native cows if bred to bulls of the same mixture willbring a large percentage of worthless heifers. The only way to secure atolerable degree of certainty in dairyqualities is to breed only from thorough bred bulls of dairy breeds .- Hoard's Dairyman.

Rhode Island retains the greatest density of population of all the States.

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

DOTTONWOOD FALLS. - KAMBAS

### A WICKED OLD CAT.

The old cat sat on the garden rail, Waving her paw and wagging her tail, Teaching her kittens to growi and hiss. Now what do you think of a cat like this?

The kittens five all sat in a row; Whatever she did, they did just so, First she meowed, and then she spat, Now what do you think of a cat like that?

She taught them all her wicked old plans, To lick the cream from the dairy cans; While to steal the meat, she said was bliss Now #h2' do you think of a cat like this?

She taught them to sing from D to F, Till all the neighbors were nearly deaf;

But her lecture didn't continue long, For a big dog heard her teachings wrong:
He snatched her up by the end of her tail
And dropped her into the water-pail,
And the k.ttens were left to weep and wall.

— Chicago Tribune.

### A FAMILY AFFAIR

### The Descon's Son, and His Letter to Tildy Slocomb.

West Eden was electrified by the appearance upon walls and fences of a placard announcing that the "Cecilia Club" would give a concert at Haverford (six miles away), and Saul Kietredge was the "basso profondo."

West Eden was far, very far from the madding crowd, and the entertainments that came within its range were wont to be of the burnt-cork variety. They savored of the ungodly, and of a very humble social sphere. And Saul was Deacon Kittredge's only son, and had been expected to follow in his father's footsteps-to be a Deacon of the Church. President of the Eden Bank, Postmaster of West Eden (the Postmastership had descended to the Deacon from his father and grandfather undisturbed by political changes, and the Deacon regarded it as a respectable heir-loom), and for a wife he was to take to himself Mary Willett, the minister's daugnter.

All these plans were waiting for the baby Saul when he opened his astonished blinking black eyes upon this troubleday of their opening the black eyes took quite different views of life. Before their owner was five he had set little Mary Willett down hard in a mud pie, and run off to play with the disreputa-ble children on "the Flats."

"He's always been walkin' the downward path," said Deacon Peters (of the other church,) as he stopped for a friendly chat at the undertaker's door on the day when the placards appeared. "To think of his thrashin' the schoolmaster, who was disciplinin' Tildy Slocomb, one of them Flats children, and then runnin' away with a circus when he wa'n't but sixteen! And then he left college against his father's will, and the first thing they knew he was playactin' in a theatre! And he's courtin' Tildy Slocomb, and means to marry her. They say he promised his mother he'd give up the playactin', but I don't know but this is jest as bad. His father has cast him off and forbid him the house, but he's terrible broke down by it. Well, he's been a prosperous man, Deacon Kit-

idence as a malignant power ready to swoop down on mortals and take revenge for any happiness they might

"Saul wa'n't never what you could call godly given," said Job Fisher, the undertaker, a fat and jovial man, who was at work upon a willow baby carriage, cradles and baby carriages being cheerfully mingled with the legitimate products of his craft all over his shop. "But he always seemed to me like a skittish colt; there wa'n't nothin' really Wicked about him "

"The Lord's judgment ain't ourn," said the deacon, stroking his stubby

chin lugubriously.
"Naterally He'd be more pertekler. but it kind of seems to me as if He'd I low how to make allowances too. The undertaker looked a little alarmed after he had given expression to this lax doctrine, and hastened to add: "I s'pose I be kind of soft-hearted about Saul. You see, him and me used to be great friends when he was a little curly-headed feiler; he used to fix up play houses round here in my shop—in cradles or coffins, ery one, 'twas all the same to him. I can remember when he fetched over his old cat and a terrible homely batch of kittens, and kept in a coffir that I'd got ready for old Mr. Hollis till they was old enough to give away. I was expectin' eyery day that old Mr. Hollis would want his coffin, but 'was

amazin how long he hung on." "I'm afraid Saul never had any real izin' sense of solum things," said the deacon. But there is Deacon Kittredge readin' one of the bills; it is certainly a

time to offer Christian sympathy."
"It ain't playactin," said the undertaker to himself as the deacon departed, "if basso profondo does sound like of the bad place; and if nobody else don't, Maria and I'll go over to hear Saul sing."
When Deacon Kittrdege saw the deacon

of the other church coming toward him he hurried away. 'I can't talk about it -no, can't never talk about it to anybody but the Lord and Laviny," he murmured to himself.

The post-office was an excrescence upon the side of the large low-farm house which Deacon Kittredge's grand father had built; an ornamental excrescence, for West Eden was not after all, so far from the madding crowd but that hints of the new styles in architecture reached it, and the post-office was an aspiring work-box bedaubed with fiendish reds and yellows, of which the solid, respectable old house looked thoroughly ashamed. The family sitting room had been the post-office, and the new post-office opened out of it; otherwise she would have died of homesickness after it was built, Mrs. Kittredge deciared. West Eden was a social place, and as many people came to the office now by the way of the sitting-room as by the legitimate entrance.

Mrs. Kittredge had become lame by reason of chronic rheumatism, and was unable to get about much, and if it had not been for the post-office she couldn't, as she often declared, have "kept up so with what was goin' on."

She knew whom everybody's letters were from; she sometimes waked the deacon in the dead of the night with shrewd guesses as to their contents; and, nevertheless, she had hailed with delight the advent of postal cards

Of late the deacon had been pondering deeply the reasons why such a judgment should have come upon him in the person of his only son, and the suspicion had struck him like a sudden blow that Laviny was "light-minded."

She certainly had not seemed so in her youth; she had been reckoned a most discreet and proper wife for an incipient deacon. Her love of gossip had been latent until she had passed middle age, but he could see that it now in-

creased constantly.

And it was not the gossip alone. He had lately found under the cushion of her chair, in a search for Zion's Messenger. a paper-covered book with this astonishing title: "The Stolen Bride; or, The Mystery of the Moat."

Laviny was light-minded. The deacon had seen advertised a book upon heredity, which he resolved to purchase the next time he went to the

But Laviny was the wife of his bosom; he hurried home to consult with her about this new trouble that had fallen

upon them. He found her perched upon the high stool behind the rows of pigeon-holes in the post-office, scrutinizing through her glasses the superscription of a letter.
"Nehemiah, Tildy Slocum has got a

letter, and it's a man's writing, but I don't think it's Saul's. The postmark beats me,' "I hear that she has gone to Eden to work in a milliner's shop since her father died," said the deacon. "We

must send the letter over." 'Now it's queer I didn't know she'd gone. Folks won't take the trouble to tell a poor lame old woman what's goin' on," said Mrs. Kittredge, plaintively.
"And they won't send postal cards; there ain't half so many goin' between

here and Eden as there used to be. The deacon looked up quickly from the bowed position in which he had sat down. He had observed that; he had also overheard whispers which led him to think that his wife's curiosity about the mails was causing dissatisfaction in the town. Was disgrace in another shape coming upon him in his old age-upon him who had led so upright, so blameless a life?

But no; he only imagined that because trouble had disturbed his nerves; nobody could suspect Laviny of anything really dishonorable, and surely they could bear with her harmless curiosity and gossip.

"Laviny, Saul has joined a concert troupe. They are going to sing in Haverford to-morrow night; the bills are posted all over town with 'Saul Kittredge, basso profondo,' on them.'

The deacon's lips took on a hard and scornful curl, although he looked otherwise broken in spirit. He was thinking of a long line of ancestors, some of whom had distinguished themselves; most of them had been sturdy farmers, now and then perhaps a carpenter or a blacksmith, but never a play-actor or a minstrel till now.

Mrs. Kittredge got down painfully from the high stool—a little withered old lady, but with hair that was still flaxen and childish blue eyes. "Oh, tredge has, and you can't expect to fly in the face of Providence every way.' Nehemiah, our Saul!" she said, with a gasp, stretching her little trembling hands out toward him. 'But maybe it ain't so bad. Don't look so, Nehemiah. You don't s'pose he'd pretend he was a negro, and play on bones, or wear women's clothes, like those awfut creturs that came here! I don't believe Saul would do that, and if it's only singin'. he always had a beautiful voice.

pleased look stole over the withered little face. "Before he was four years old he could eatch the tune of 'Antioch. and he would have sung it beautifully only those children down on the Flats learnt him to sing a Mother Goose verse to it-'There was a man in our town'and you couldn't break him of singin' it

that way, even in Sabbath-school. Deacon Kittredge groaned. "I don't see why we should have such a son, Laviny," he said, shaking his gray head heavily. "But there! it's the Lord's Laviny, judgment on us, and we must bear it. And the deacon went to his closet, and on his rigid old knees sought to discover the meaning of the Lord's judgment. After supper he wended his way

to the weekly prayer-meeting. Hulda, the "help," went, too, and Mrs. Kittredge was left alone. As soon as both were gone, and the doors fastened behind them, she went into the post-office, and took the letter addressed to Tildy Slocomb again from its pigeon-hole—Tildy Slocomb who had come of "shiftless" stock, who wore pink bonnets, and went to dances, and

flirted with the stage-driver. "If it ain't from Sanl, I want to know it; and if it is, seems as if I ought to know it. And I never saw a postmark that I couldn't make out before. If there was any postal cards to put my mind on, may be I could stop thinkin' about it; or if I knew just how it was about Arvilly Wright's beau jiltin' her: out I can't be took up with that book Miss Skinner brought me, I feel so

Tildy Slocomb." She held the letter up between her eyes and the lamp that stood in a brack-

"I don't see why Nehemiah was bent on havin' everything so high up here-letter-boxes and stools and lamps and all. I'll take the letter out into the sitting-room. But to come to think of it, I should feel kind of awkward hidin' it away, if anybody should happen to on heredity. come in, and its warmer and not so lone-

some in the kitchen." So into the kitchen Mrs, Kittredge went, with the precious letter hidden under her little worsted cape, although there was nobody to see but Saul's old gray cat, a lineal descendant of the one that had brought up her family in old

Mr. Hollis' coffin "The deacon's so strict lately that he don't want a letter carried as far as the sittin'-room; but goodness knows I only want to make out that postmark."

windows on two sides. Mrs. Kittredge carefully pulled down the curtains of two windows whose outside blinds were not closed; they were not used to coming down, and made very hard work of which seemed to give her a guilty

feeling. "It's no harm to try to make out a postmark, and everybody isn't like Huldy to want all creation starin' at 'em.' she said, aloud. She sat down by the table, turned up the kerosene lamp, adjusted her spectacles, and gave herself up to the study of the outside of

Tildy Slocomb's letter.

The postmark was so blurred that scarcely a letter was distinguishable. She held the letter up before the lamp. Her conscience gave twinges, but one could never discover any secrets in that way-only a stray word here and there. One could not discover anything, alas! in this letter; the envelope was too thick, or the outside of the paper was not

written upon. Was it Saul's writing? The capital letters did not look like his. If she could see only one word of the inside! She turned the letter over. The envelope had not stuck together all the way across; she slid her finger in, not to open it-only enough to see, perchance, a word.

The paper tore-there was a rent an inch long!

She uttered an exclamation of dismay, and looked around her as if there were somebody to see. There was; the blind had been opened, and pressed against the pane was a face.

With a cry of terror she sprang to her teet, dropping the letter on the floor. At the same instant there came a loud knock at the back door, on the other side. It was the deacon's double knock; and with a feeling of relief Mrs. Kittredge hurried, as fast as her trembling limbs would carry her, into the little back entry.

She called feebly, and the deacon's voice answered, but still she had to lean against the wall for a moment before she could find strength to unbolt the door; the face was so startling, and it was so terrible to think that somebody had seen her tampering with the letter! Her fingers trembled so that the bolt resisted her efforts.

"Good land, Laviny, what is the matter?" her husband called, impatiently. When at length the door was opened she fell into his arms, gasping, "Oh, Nehemiah, there's a man looking in at the window! It was Providence that sent you home.'

"Deacon Stebbins was there to lead, and I heard something that I wanted so much to tell you that I couldn't stay. Never mind about the man-let him look!" The deacon was in astonishingly good spirits. "At that window, was it?" Why, the blinds are shut. You've been dreaming, Laviny.'

"The blind was open, and there was a man's face pressed against the window-and oh, Nehemiah, the letter is gone!" "What letter?"

"I brought Tildy Slocomb's letter out here, just to see if I could make out where it came from, and I tore it a little mite, and he saw me, and he's been in and carried it off! No, I haven't put it in my pocket, nor mislaid it anywhere;

The deacon hastened to the wood-shed door; it was open.

"And I turned that button the very first thing after Huldy went out! How could he have got in?" said Mrs. Kitt-

redge.

The deacon bowed his head upon his

hands and groaned.
"It couldn't be of any great consequence, Nehemiah, a letter of Til ly Slo-comb's," faltered his wife. "You don't think it's goin' to make great trouble?" "The letter was in our keeping; we must account for it. If nothing was ever said about it, it would be our duty to tell just how it was lost," said he.

"I s'pose you're right," said his wife (as she had said a thousand times since their wedding day); "but it's hard; it will look so much as if I meant to open it! Nehemiah, you don't suppose they'll

The deacon walked the floor with great strides. "We shall have lost people's trust; if I am not turned out, I shall give up the office." He kept back the reproaches that rose to his lips, but he walked into the sitting-room and closed the door behind him. He opened it soon, however, and said, in a gentle tone, "Laviny, I was going to tell you something that I heard about Saul." The little woman hurried to him, her

anxious blue eyes overflowing at the mention of her son's name. "The minister says this musical com-

pany that Saul belongs to is nothing like a minstrel troupe; he says it's respectable. He seemed to think we needn't feel so bad about it." "I can't think of anything but how

Saul will feel if we're turned out of the post-office."

"That's it, Laviny; we've brought disgrace on him more'n he's ever brought on us. I've talked a good deal about the Lord's judgments, but I never realized what they were till now. I've been thinking before to-night-I don't know how it first came into my mind-that maybe we'd been a little too hard on Saul, because, you see, Laviny"—how should he say it so that it might not wound her too much?—"he must have had somewhere to get it from."

"I've thought of that, Nehemiah, time and again. I've thought of it," said his wife eagerly, "though I didn't like to say anything. There was your wicked readin' it; and it don't pay, for there ain't a word of truth is it. I should like to know who has written to father an' mother had with her likin' low company! and at last she ran away with a miserable tin peddler. And she was musical, too, and she and the tin peddler kept singin'-schools finally, and did pretty well. 'Mirandy again!' says I to myself when you told me about Saul's bein' in a singin' company.

Deacon Kittredge wiped his forehead. In a confusing rush of thoughts the only one was that he would not buy that work

Mrs. Kittredge suddenly broke down ompletely. "If I'd never touched that letter and could have things as they were, I would be willing to swallow even such a bitter pill as Tildy Slocomb," she sobbed. Then she crept off to bed, and forgot in a few hours troubled sleep the dismal morrow when all the world would see their fall.

All night long the deacon paced the sitting-room floor. His wife found him there when she came down in the cheerless morning, and they looked in each The kitchen was a large room with other's faces in dumb misery, each with cabbage .- Somervilla Journal.

the same thought-by this time everybody in West Eden might have heard

the story and seen the torn letter. Huldah came bustling in. "Such doin's!" she exclaimed; "trampin's in the house all night, and tracks all round the house, and nobody come in! And I dreamed of makin' currant jelly that wouldn't jell, and that never failed yet to be a sign of trouble. And why folks should want to stick a letter under the wood-shed door, when we've got a whole post-office to the front one, is more'n I know!"

Mrs. Kittredge's trembling hand snatched the le ter which Huldah produced. It might be—no, it was not Tildy Slocomb's letter. It was addressed, in pencil, to Mrs. Kittredge.

ed, in pencil, to Mrs. Kittredge.

"My Dear, Mother,—It was I who took the letter. I'm sorry I frightened you. I was speaking round to get a glimpse of you when father was away, and I knew by your curiosity that the letter w.s one I had written (a friend directed it for me), and I wanted it back again very much, because—well I had found out things that made me wish I hadn't written to Ti'dy Slocomb. I can't write much, because I'm in a hurry to get this back to the place where maybe you'll look for the lost letter, because I'm afraid you may worry abou it. But it belon ed to me. So it's only a little family affair, and neither Tildy Slocomb nor anybody else need know anything about it. I wish I dared to ask you and father to come over to Haverford and hear me sing. Mr. Willett and Mary are coming. "Your affectionate son, "Saul Kittreede."

"Hurry up, Maria! There's another

"Hurry up, Maria! There's another carriageful goin' over to Haverford to hear Saul sing basso profondo," called the jovial undertaker to his wife. "And if it ain't—t'm blessed if it ain't!—the Deacon and Mis' Kittredge settin' up as pert as lizards!"—Sophie Sweet, in Harper's Bazar.

### FARM MACHINERY.

Complicated Agricultural Implements Positive Damage to the Farmer.

It was Cicero who remarked, in reference to the requisites for success in his profession, that all knowledge was important to one who would be an orator. This observation may now be made of the farmer There is no information on any subject that can come amiss to him, and in these days of improved laborsaving machinery, mechanical ingenuity is essential to the highest suc-

I believe that many complicated agri cultural implements have been a posi-tive damage to their purchasers. Occasionally farmers with a natural genius for mechanics get hold of some complicated machine and make a success of it. For every one who does this there are two who fail. It is probable that much more machinery fails to pay its first cost in farming than in any other vocation. The growing scarcity and dearness of labor forces farmers to buy labor saving inventions, especially those necessary to the harvesting of crops. The farmer who sees a self binder doing good work under skillful management does not recognize how largely this success is due to the man in charge of it. His own grain is suffering, and he buys some machinery which he does not com-

prehend and cannot manage.

For many farmers it is safer to hire the use of intricate machines, when it is necessary, than to purchase them. It may seem expensive to pay some man \$1.50, or even more, an acre to harvest and bind grain, yet it may be less costly than to purchase the machinery, unless the farmer have special ability for this work. We shall find the division of labor in this respect as advantageous in farming as it has been in other kinds of business. A young man with some genius for using machinery may profitably work a few acres, and employ his time in harvest in running self-binding reapers, and after in threshing grain. His time at other seasons can be employed in managing tile draining machines, or in removing stumps and

stones from rough land. When we come to implements complicated enough to tie knots and bind bundles, it should be understood that nobody without natural genius for mechanics or an especial apprenticeship in the business can manage them. Yet, they are purchased by thousands who do not understand the first principles of mechanics. It is to the credit of woman's mechanical skill that so many and various kinds of sewing machines are successfully run. With coarser implements for farm use it is very different. I am certain that a number of improved harvesters which have been cast iside could be made successful in the

hands of men with the skill to use them.

At the same time we must take farmers as they are. Machinery should be as simple as possible for the average. And yet it is the duty of young farmers to give more attention to mechanical devices, with the certainty that all the knowledge thus gained will be increasingly useful as the years roll by. More attention should be given the laws of mechanics in country schools. If this leads young men away from the farm it will be no loss, though the opportunities for working machinery are now so great on a farm that a young man having a liking for this business may well regard himself as especially adapted to a farmer's life. It is certain that for those possessing skill enough to manage farm abor-saving implements, the drudgery of farming is far less than it used to be when all grain was harvested with sickle or cradle. Yet, it is quite often remarked by farmers that harvesting is as expensive as it ever was. In other words, the larger part of the benefit from labor-saving machinery has thus far inured to the benefit of those who do the work rather than of the capital which employs them. This is a curious commentary on the ignorant prejudice of workmen, who, a few years ago, threatened the destruction of harvesting implements designed to relieve them from much of their severest labor.

When a working man can be found who has the skill to manage any kind of implement he is entitled to and should receive higher wages than one equally able physically, but whose ability consists in brute strength. Really the skillful man is nearly always the most powerful physically. His muscles most powerful physically. His muscles may not be stronger, but he better knows the use of them and makes fewer false motions .- Philadelphia Record.

-- Mrs. Mason--It's no use. Mrs. Na son, for you to offer any ice cream to my husband. He never eats ice cream Mrs. Nason—Is thatso? Why ae's just like Nason, isn't he? Nason never satt CUTTING UP CORN.

A Method Which Will Save Considerable

With proper implements, which every A good market for home grown farm can furnish with but slight expense; fruit is the farmer's own table. two smart men will cut and stock two acres in a day. They can not top more than one acre, and the stalks are to be bound and carried off from the field, or left to be bleached till the corn is harvested, when they have lost half of their value. A hill is gathered with a plow in cutting up, in topping, a cut must be made upon every stalk. It has been demonstrated by careful experiments that there is gained from six to ten bushels of corn per acre by cutting up above what will be obtained by topping the corn. The best time for harvesting or cutting the corn is when the grain is glazed, but not yet perfectly hard and stalks still partially green. Previous to this process, and at the time when the ear, but not the grain, were fully formed, it was formerly the custom to top the corn, cutting off the stalks and leaves above the highest ears, but this is now generally abandoned. The leaves are necessary for the elaborations of the sap which forms the grain, and careful experiments prove that when the plant was thus deprived of its foliage the grain was lighter and the ear not as well filled, although it might ripen a little earlier. All the nutriment of plants must be prepared in the leaves, and that this elaborated sap or prepared food descends; consequently that when the leaves above the corn are taken off by topping the grain can gain no further nutriment or accession of growth, and that when the grain is cut up and stacked the grain does continue to obtain nutriment and accession of growth for some days from the descending or elaborated sap with which the succulent. stems are abundantly charged. The leaves also continue their elaborating process for some days after the corn is Corn is harvested by cutting close to the ground with a sickle or a heavy knife manufactured for this purpose. Several hills are laid together and bound with a cornstalk or other cheap band. A shock should be set so that all the stalks will stand plumb, then it should be tied with a strong band as soon as

shocked. A simple instrument to draw and hold the shock together while tying is made as follows: Take a board an inch thick and a foot or more square; nail a block two inches wide at each end of this board; then nail another board six inches wide on these blocks and bore a hole through both boards to the center; make a spindle of strong wood one and one-half to three feet long. two inches in diameter at the top and tapering to a point, or if you wish can make the spindle larger at the top; bore a hole through and put in a strong round like the handle of an augur; fasten a small rope, long enough to reach around the shock to the spindle near the handle. Run the spindle through the boards, and then thrust it horizontally through the shock, where you wish to tie it, pass the rope around the shock and pass the loose end under between the rope and the spindle. Then turn on the handle and the rope will wind on the spindle. You can draw the shock so tight that it will raise the outside stalks from the ground. It draws from both sides alike, so that it does not twist the shock. If there is but one person to use it he can fasten it by making a hole through the board and slipping in a pin so that the handle cannot turn. with strong twine. A shock set and tied in this way will seldom ever twist or fall unless the string breaks. A convenient is Absorption the Direct Cause of Most Diseases. frame to lay the shock on to husk can be made as follows: Take two pieces of light wood, about ten feet long; put a estly believe that "playing in the dirt" is round in three feet from each end. healthy, judging from their observations. but a small part becomes useful. And erties from the urine and liquids which abound there, and which are lost if there is no litter to absorb them. Therefore, up has this important advantage at least n autumn. - Boston Statesmun.

-Pickled Lemons: Take eight lemons with thick skins. Into a muslin bag put one cup of fine salt, one-quarter ounce each of cloves, nutmeg, mace and cinnamon, two ounces of mustard-seed and one chopped onion. Put this, with the lemons, into two quarts of vinegar, and cover closely in a jar. Set it in a kettle of boiling water and let it simmer slowly till the lemons are tender. They are improved by age, and are an excel-lent relish with fish or roasts.—Tolede

-The carat is an imaginary weight by which diamonds are rated, and also a term for expressing the purity and fineness of gold. The alloy is supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts, called carats, and its fineness is denoted by the number of carets in the alloy that are pure gold. With jewelers it is usually considered as four imaginary grains, which 74 1-16 counterbalance 72 grains troy .- Philadelphia Gatt.

-The London Home for Lost Dogs gives shelter to 50,000 homeless and starving canines annually, yet there has never been a case of rabies there since its foundation, twelve years ago.

-Three-quarters of the "imported" ginger ale used in this country is manufactured in Rochester, N. Y.—Buffalo

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Butter tubs should be well soaked in brine before filling. -N E. Farmer.

-In shipping butter, the style of package has a great deal to do with the price obtained by the seller.

-Do not put salt into soup when cooking until it has been skimmed, as salt prevents the scum from rising .-Chicago Tribune.

.-One of the grandest secrets in feeding all live stock is to change to any new food gradually and to give no more than will be ea en with a good appetite. Young animals need to be fed more frequently than older ones .- T. oy Times.

-Teach a calf to eat whole oats by the time it is three weeks or a month old, by slipping a few handfuls into its mouth just after it has drunk milk. When it has learned to eat them, keep a supply before it in a little box. - Ex-

-O. W. Bill, a prominent Kansas farmer, and President of the State Short-horn Breeders' Association, says that he knows that young cockle-burs will kill pigs. He found eleven head, about six months old, dead in a pile, and four in another, from eating cockle-burs, - Chjcago Journal.

-Baked Custards: One quart of milk, four eggs, nutmeg and two table-spoonfuls flavoring extract. Scald the milk, pour upon the other ingredients. stir together well, flavor and pour into stone-china cups. Set these in a pan of hot water, grate nutmegs upon each and bake until firm. Eat cold from the cups .- The Household.

-The greatest care ought always to devoted to the cleaning of the churn; it should be carefully rinsed every day with boiling water, and afterward aired and well dried in the open air. Churns that are not perfectly dry often give the butter an old taste. If one can steam the churn once a week, this is particu-

larly suitable. - Albany Journal. -The effort to promote the study of English in Canadian schools is a very earnest one. The leading educational journals constantly insist upon greater prominence being given it in school and college courses and the Educational Week y notes that the trend of public sentiment is in favor of teaching English and not merely the "facts about English.'

-Cheese and butter are among the most valuable farm products in the country, but both are less in amount than milk, as used and sold with no expense for manufacturing. This is partly because fraud in the imitation of butter and cheese unduly reduces the prices of these articles and also decreases the demand. If we had only good, honest butter the consumption would be enormously increased. - N. Y. Herald.

-Cheesecakes: Line tartlet pans with puff-paste, let the edges have three thicknesses of paste. Fill them with the following mixture: To a pound of loaf sugar, add the juice of three lemons, two tablespoonfuls of brandy and a quarter of a pound of perfectly fresh butter. Grate the rind of a lemon over it as small as possible. Beat six eggs, and add them to it. Stir over the fire till it begins to thicken like honey, then let it partly cool. Fill the pattypans and bake in a moderate oven .-Philadelphia Call.

### FILTHINESS.

· Diseases.

Most of the "great unwashed" hon-

Make the frame two and one-half or They may have come to the conclusion three feet wide, and high enough so that from contrasting such children, enjoying you can stand straight when husking.
You can work faster and easier, and the fodder is not soiled and wasted as when living on plain and simple food, with laid on the ground. Cut and well stook. none of the hurtful luxuries, or but few ed, neither the grain or the forage is of them, with those of the rich, fed on likely to be seriously injured by the dainties, kept carefully housed, lest a weather even if left in the field late. If little honest an might "mar their beautopped, the the tops must be exposed to ty." This is not a fair conclusion since the detoriating influence of the rains, the acknowledged benefits of pure air, winds and sun, until they are dry etc., may be enjoyed without any of the enough to bind, which diminishes their disadvantages of filth! To be accurate value. If cut up the whole of the stalks in this matter, it is necessary to comare converted into forage. If topped, pare two classes of children, the cleanly and the uncleanly, both having the same if the buts are fed in the cattle yard amount of pure air and sunlight, both they imbibe additional fertilizing prop- adopting the same fare, having the same general care. "Playing in the dirt," as is usual, implies filthiness of person, which necessitates an absorytion of filth into it gives more to the crops as well as to the system. Since it is the mission of the cattle, by saving that which other the seven millions of pores to throw off wise is often lost to the farm. Cutting large quantities of waste and foul matters each day, it seems unreasonable to in the north; it secures the crop, both facilitate the re-absorption of such filth, grian and forage, from the dangers of thus antagonizing nature's constant efearly autumnal frost, for after the grain forts. Indeed, the retention of this is cut and stooked, it is not liable to in- waste, this gaseous and liquid poison, jury from this occurrence. Another ad- by the closing of the pores-called a vantage is, that the ground may be cold-is the direct cause of most of our cleared two or three weeks earlier for a fevers and inflammatory diseases; this winter crop where it is desirable to sow retention producing decided filthiness of

The "smell of the dirt" and that of "the pines" differs materially. There is a good degree of sense in the idea that it is favorable to breathe the odor of a pine forest, since the vegetable world is constantly absorbing foul gases-during the season of growth, while the leaves are in their prime-and as constantly throwing off pure oxygen, restoring what has been destroyed, or taken from the atmosphere by breathing, combustion, etc., guaranteeing the purity of the air. Indeed all nature teaches the great fundamental and important lesson that "eleanliness is next to godliness."

The great law of diffusion is ever active, unlocking concentrated filth, scattering it into the great body of the air-sea, where it is taken, borne on the "wings of the wind" till it reaches vegctable growth, the leaves absorbing and appropriating it, causing it to lose its corrapting power, re-appearing in the form of growth, and delicious and useful fruits. This will be appreciated when we remember that the vegetable world gains most of its nourishment from the air, appropriating just the gases which would soon destroy the animal creation the two kingdoms mutually sustaining each the other. Other portions are absorbed by the bodies of water, and still others by the soil, all, eventually sustaining the vegetable creation. This is the important use for which dirt was intended, and not to mar animal life .- Golden Rule.

Mie Chase County Courant.

Cfficial Paper of Chase County.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY. W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

### Democratic County Ticket.

Fo	Treasurer, W. P. MARTIN
**	Sheriff, J. C. Scroggin
**	Clerk, J. L. COCHRAM
**	Register of Deed, J. A. MURPHY
46	Surveyor, JOHN FREW
**	Coroner, DR. J. H. Poli
**	Commissioner,.W. J. DOUGHERTY

### Democratic County Platform.

We, the Democrats of Chase county, in convention assembled, renewing our faith in the principles of the Democratic party, do hereby endorse and ratify the Democratic party, do hereby endorse and ratify the Democratic party as adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, last vear, and we heartily rejoice, with all true and patriotic people, in the return of the Democratic party into power; and it is, therefore,

Itesonved, That we regard the policy of President Cleveland as a return to sound Democratic principles and approve of his honest attempts to enforce all laws; that we remember, with pride, the magnificent body of lands acquired under the Democratic administrations of the past, and we deplore the fact tax, under Republican rule, so much of this vast territory was allowed to drift into the hands of monopolists; therefore, we congratulate the people on the fact that the present Administration is endeavoring to wrest this land from these monopolists and restore it to actual settlers.

RESOLVED, That in our opinion, it would-be detrimental to the bost interest of the West to demonitize silver.

RESOLVED, That we congratulate the people on the fact that all the commercial agencys are reporting a general prospect of a better condition of all business, and that we extend our neartielt sympathy to the Republisans of Chase county, in their loud wail for bread, and that we hope their true love of country will soon dry up their tears, and that they will join in the national rejoicing at a return to an honest administration of the governmental affairs.

RESOLVED, That, with profound sorrow, we lament the death of the inflexible patriot and invincible soldier. U. S. Grant, of whose illustrious career we recognise the fitting crown and consummation in his dying invocation of peace and good will between the heroes he led and the heroes he conquered.

The Democrats of Chase county put in nomination an excellent ticket for county officers.-- Topeka Journal.

That there is a row in the Republican camp no one will deny; but the all-important question is: How will it be on election day?

Next Monday, Oct. 19, the Walkup trial will begin at Emporia. The Republican, subscription 75 cents per month, will give a full-account of the

Mr. J. B. Fugate, editor and publisher of the Newton Democrat, has been appointed postmaster at Newton. Mr. Fugate had a very hot fight to se-

statute is a "dead letter" because the moral courage to enforce it is lacking, the morality of that community is ecretainly at a very low obb; but the control of our State institutions the Balance is on the other side.

The report for August shows that our penitentiary cost the earnings during the month.

"The reviewer reviewed," by "A Friend" published in the Leader, is above the earnings during the month.

"Manhattan Mercury.

In speaking of the Democratic nominees for county offices and of the control of our good, unexceptionably.

"A Friend," shows conclusively, 1st that for the first 2500 years of human existence, Deity did not deem a Sabbath law essential to the welfare of the state that we seem and bath law essential to the welfare of the state of the control of our State institutions the Dealer in the Sabbath law, apart from the Sabbath, we say don't give it up; be good "any one day in seven," by all means; but when we are asked to believe that Christianity and morality, and the sabbath law, apart from the Sabbath law, and Christian and political liberty is founded on the Sabbath law, and the change that for the first 2500 years of human existence, Deity did not deem a Sabbath law essential to the welfare of the sabbath law es

vention that put them in nomination, the Strong City Independent says: "These are all good men, and the Republican nominees will have to look well to their laurels. The good nature show and the entire absence of bulldozers, should be, to Republicans, a dozers, should be, to Republicans, a 4th, That the gentiles were not re-warning to stand by the true Republi-quired to keep the Sabbath; or, to use lan principles."

Will some one please to tell us whom the other fellow wants to "scratch' the Republicand Convention held in this city, Oct. 3, 1885?

7th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convension do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this con-vention, to vote for them and use our influence for their elections.

of a newspaper and the refusal to pay for the same a theft, and any person guilty of such au action is liable to criminal proceedings the same as if he had st len goods to the amount of the subscription. Hereafter it will not be considered a very shrewd scheme to take a newspaper from the office for a year and then inform the publisher that you never ordered it.—Renovo(Pa.)

Record.

The October Babyhood gives its usua

any ones Christianity and morality unless we can show a more excellent way; but if they (Chrirt and the apostles) that are revolting any ones Christianity and morality unless we can show a more excellent way; but if they (Chrirt and the apostles) that are excellent way; but if they (Chrirt and the apostles) that are revellent way; but if they (Chrirt and the apostles) that are revellent way; but if they charted and morality unless we can show a more excellent way; but if they (Chrirt and the apostles) turned away from the truth and turn-dure sound doctrine and have not turned away from the truth as a canker; if they endure sound doctrine and have not turned away from the truth and turn-dure sound doctrine and have not turned away from the truth as a canker; if they endure sound doctrine and have not turned away from the truth as a canker; if they endure sound doctrine and have not turned away from the truth and turn-dure sound doctrine and have not turned away from the red to fables, inspiration is a lie, and we are without hope and without God in the world.

Nowhere from Matthew to Revelation is there a promise of reward for keeping enjoined.

Nowhere from Matthew to Revelation is there a promise of reward for keeping enjoined.

Moc CHANGE OF THE SABBATH.

From the articles which have appeared under "the change of the Sabbath" it would appear that "Aliquis" is very in turned away from the truth as a canker; if they endure sound doctrine and have not turned away from the red to fables, inspiration is a lie, and we are without of pour supplies.

Nowhere in the New Testament is we are without of f

of able contributors. Among the principle subjects are "The Precious Baby," "Nursery Cookery," "The Care of Baby's Eyes," "Contagion in Throat Troubles," "Art in the Nursery," "Thoughts on Home Training," "The Diet of Nursing Methers," "Systematic Weaning," "Autumn Styles for Baby's Wardrobe," etc. A letter from Vienna on Austrian baby matters in general, "Now we might reasonably expect to learn something about these things the founders of Christianity are silent as the grave.

If early Christian converts kept the Sabbath. When the Congress of the United States passes a law there is no power that can change it but the one that created it.

Just so with God's laws. "Aliquis" seeme to have fallen into struction and exhortation.

Now we might reasonably expect to learn something about these things and another from an American mother in Japan, will be read with interest, [15 cents a number; \$1.50 a year, 18 Spruce Street, New York.]

### BRIGHTENING BUSINESS.

Unless all the financial reports are to be taken for naught the bottom of hard times has been reached. The record of failures for the past nine months as presented by G. B. Dunn & Co., has in it much promise for the future. While the aggregate number of failures in the United States exceeds

Sabbath keeping is not a Christian virtue.

It is true Christ and his apostles kept the Sabbath; but they were Jews born under "the law" and lived in an age when the Sabbath law was rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, If we ought to follow their example on the Sabbath, we ought also to beep all the Further he says, "the morality of

that of the first nine months of 1884—the figures being 8,176 and 7,856 respectively—the total of liabilities has fallen from \$181,000,000 to \$97,000,000. The improved condition of affairs is even more manifest in the record of the past great great and the total states. even more manifest in the record of the past quarter as compared with the corresponding period of last year. During the third quarter of 1884 the total number of failures were 2.346 with liabilitias aggregating \$56,000,000, while for the three months just ended the number was 2.173 and the liabilities \$23,800,000. This marked decrease in the amount of liabilities shows very clearly that the large business of the country have, by the adoption of sound and conservative methods, succeeded in placing themselves on a solid foundation where nhey are able to withstand the severe business weather.—Leavenworth Times, Oct. 3d, 1885.

The Leavenworth Times is the lead-

The Leavenworth Times is the leading Republican paper in this State and see how, in the issue of the very same date the Republican Convention was held in this city, it places the seal of falsehood on the following resolution adopted by that Convention:

3d. Resolved, That the Administration has set forth no fixed policy, bus-iness is paralyzed, labor crying for bread, and the Ship of State, like a rudderless bark, drifting upon an unknown ocean.

### CHASE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC

Emporia Republican Oct. 8 The Democrats of Chast count met in the Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Monday, October 5, and nom-inated the following ticket, which is

inated the following ticket, which is considered very strong:

W.P.Martin for County Treasurer, was nominated by acclamation.

The name of "Billy" Martin, present Treasuresr, is a household word, throughout the county. He has collected more taxes than any of his predecessors, and completes the general satisfaction by keeping the books neat and correct. His election is conceded, by both Democrats and Republicans.

publicans.

J. C. Scroggin, the nominee for Sheriff, is a well known and popular stock man, thoroughly fitted for the position, and will make a race second o none.

to none.

The nomination of J. L. Cochran is popular with all; he will slip in through the rent in the Republican ranks.

For Surveyor—John Frew.

For Recorder—John Murphy,

For Coroner—Dr. J. H. Polin.

Commissioner of Second District,

Jeff Douglerty—all "Old Time" Democrats, whose names after election time will be written "Eli."

CHASE COUNTY PROPHET.

### CHASE COUNTY PROPHET.

THE SABBATH. MR. EDITOR:—When boys who have been taught that it is wrong to do so deliberately play ball and shoot prairie chickens on Sunday, and a wholesome statute is a "dead letter" because the

bath law essential to the

In view of these irrefutable propo this time, that he failed to place before sitions it follows that, if a Sabbath law the extortioners and usurers of these that resolution passed by that is of divine origin is in force in "perilous times" are strict Sabbatarthis "dispensation," it must have been ians. instituted by the founders of the dis-

The October Babyhood gives its usual variety of topics interesting to parents, by its well known editors, Marion Harland and Dr.Leroy M.Yale, and a corps of able contributors. Among the project of able contributors are "The Precious as the grave" as the grave.

learn something about these things from the epistles. Absence from the epistles to the Gentiles of a single seventh day, reckoning from creation. word or sentence that can be construed into teaching Sabbatarianism, can only

# E. F. HOLMES IS AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

WITH AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

## FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

WHICH, IN

STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS,

### CAN NOT BE SURPASSED.

We Have Selected Our Stock, with Great Care, from the Best Eastern Market, and have BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE, and will sell CLOTHING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE offered to the people in Chase county.

OUR STOCK IS LARCE AND CONSISTS OF A FULL LINE OF

Men's and boys' working clothes, fancy Satinett suits, at \$6, \$7 and \$8. All wool suits for \$9. Fine dress suits of all grades, to suit the purchasers.

### OUR HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT

contains all the new and desirable shapes in Soft and Stiff hats, which we had made expressly for our trade, ranging in price, from 1.50 to 3 dollars for extra fine quality.

OUR LINE OF NECK WEAR

is all that can be Desired, and Contains the Latest Novelties of the Season.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WINTER UNDERWEAR, OVERCOATS,

Fur Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

# Merchant Tailoring Department.

We have just received a full line of samples, by which we can supply the finest trade in custom made suits and overcoats.

Call and Examine Our Stock and Prices, and Convince Yourselves that this is the Place to Buy Clothing. No Trouble to Show Goods.

### E.F. HOLMES, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER,

mankind.

2d, That the fourth Commandment was a local law, not adapted to the whole earth.

3d, That the dispensation in which the Jewish Sabbath obtained has vanished away, and was succeeded by the present "times of the Gentile."

4th, That the gentiles were not residely, gave tithe of mint and anished away, and was succeeded by the present "times of the Gentile."

4th, That the gentiles were not residely, gave tithe of mint and anished away, and was succeeded by the present "times of the Gentile."

4th, That the gentiles were not residely, gave tithe of mint and anished away. The best historians and cumin but omitted the weight.

3d, That the dispensation in which keeping and morality do not always go hand in hand. Those proud hard hearted Jews, the betrayers and murdical the sabbath was are obeyed and not trampled under foot.

4th, That the gentiles were not residely gave tithe teaching of an incomment that "the teaching of an incomment that "the teaching of an incomment that that "the teaching of an incomment that that "the teaching of an incomment that the extortion, usury and licentiousness are the bane of morality; that Sabbath one. I came not to destroy the law, etc; but to fulfill." That is to see that derers of Christ, kept the Sabbath under foot.

4th, That the gentiles were not resident that "the teaching of an incomment to incomment that "the teaching of an incomment that "the tea is founded on weightier matters of the | made by man we have on doubt, but quired to keep the Sabbath; or, to use and cumin but omited the weight-'A Friend's" exact words.

The laws of God given to the Jews on Mount Sinai, were not given to the (extorioned), and for a pretense made long prayers; and it is not wide of the mark to say that a large percentage of

Let not "Aliquis" lose his breath pensation, Christ and his apostles.

This simplifies the Sabbath question very much. We need not go back to Mount Sinai to learn our duties concerning the Sabbath, but should hearken to the voice from the cloud on the Mount of transfiguration; this is my beloved \* \* \* \*; "hear ye him."

The question for us is, what did to stand by the nominees of this convention, to vote for them and use our influence for their elections.

The newspaper fraternity congratulate themselves over the new postal law recently put in force by the post-office department. It makes the taking office department of the voice from the cloud on the perilous times he speaks of proves that the Christianity founded on the observance of days, has exhausted its observance of days, has exhausted its observance of days, has exhausted its in the balance and found wanting. If the "Mystery of iniquity" already at work in apostolic times has not eaten on which we build our faith. He says out the truth as a canker; if they end to disregard the command of God.

Now we have no desire to overthrow and no moral power, for they are that on which we build our faith. He says out the truth as a canker; if they end to disregard the command of God.

In the third last paragraph he intimates the scriptures "have no reality and no moral power," for they are that on which we build our faith. He says out the truth as a canker; if they end the command of God.

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In the third last paragraph he intimates the scriptures "have no sabbath." I suppose the command of God.

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In the

me state emphatically there is not a

Hence the accusion. He says "the ssence of the law is that one day in be explained on the hypothesis that Sabbath keeping is not a Christian of God." Such frivalty! there is no virtue.

tell us this term came into use in the 4th century, as applied to the first day. The term only appears once in the whole scriptures, and it is evidently applied to the Sabbath, and not Sunday,

in that passage.

"Aliquis" says: "Our 7th day friends
may as well save their breath" etc.

This is not what God commands us to do; but "go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature

soon have no Sabbath." I suppose he means to say that Sunday will cease to be regarded as a Sabbath.

This is what we hope to see, when the pretended religious world will teach the commands of God in prefer-

ence to the doctrines of men.

Those that observe the Sabbath of
Jehovah have increased to about 8,600 in the U. S. Next week we will review his second

Next week we wanted article on the change.

JAS. R. JEFFREY.

# HOW THEY COMPARE.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Leader was...... 234
The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Independent was. 310 Total No inches in both of said papers. 644 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's COURANT was..... 721

No. of inches in COURANT in excess of the 

### FOR SALE,

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

jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

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

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, with Red Tin Tag: Rose Leaf Fine Cu and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS.

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an exceilent stock of

# Consisting of Breaking and Stir-

ring Piows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire,

the best now in use. Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in

my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

OSACE MILLS. J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures "GILT EDGE" -AND-

"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran. Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND. Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

dice upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

MADDEN BROS.,

# Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Courts All business placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. auglo-tf

# G. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

### CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTORWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections nade and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-ti JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

I V SANDERS, J A SMITH SANDERS & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW STRONG CITY, KANSAS

> Office in Independent building. MISCELLANEOUS.

### JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR.

CIVIL ENGINEER, Strong City Engineer, STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS.

### JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop.

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

# WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

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

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

### DO YOU KNOW LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO

### and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct3-ivr J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Aichison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-lyr

### JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. MeWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money.

Election Proclamation

TATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, Ss.
To all whom these presents may come, To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, that I, J. W. Griffis. Sheriff of Chase county. Kansas, do by this proclamation, give public notice, that on the Tosaday succeeding the first Monday in November, A.D.1885, there will be a general election and the officers to be chosen a cas follows, to: Att: One County Treasurer.

One Sheriff One County Gerk.
One Register of Deeds One County Surveyor.
One Coroner

Also, the votes of the electors in the Second Commissioner District will be received for one member of the Board of County Commissioners.

one member of the Board of County Commessioners.

Also, the votes of the electors on the proposition to build a bridge across the Cottonwood river at Patton's ford, near Cle mens, as set forth in the County Clerk's notice herewith following.

And the votes of electors for said officers and bridge proposition will be received at the polls of each election district is said county.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, in said county and state, this 12th day of Ortobe; 1885.

J. W. Griffis, Sheriff, Chase county, Kansas.

### Bridge Election Notice.

Chase county,

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 7, 1885.

To the Voters of Chase County:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, praying for the erection of a bridge over the Cottonwood river, at what is known as Patton's ford or crossing, at or near Clements station, on the A., T. A.s. F. railroad.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, that the proposition for building of said bridge be submitted to the people of Chase county, to be voted upon at the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 3d, 1885.

Those in favor of the bridge will vote: "For the bridge." Those opposed to it will vote: "Against the bridge."

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[L S.]

County Clerk.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, OUT. 15, 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-pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Shahir as S	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5 m.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$2.00	\$8 00	\$ 5 50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1 50				6.50	
8 weeks	1 75	2 50	8 00	4.50	8.00	17.0
4 Wooks.	2 CU	3.00	3 25	5.00	9.00	95 0
2 months	3.00		5 25	11 00		
8 months.	6.50		12 00	18 00	32.50	
1 vest	10 00			35.00		85.0

sertion; and scents a line for each subsequent 'nsertion; double price for black letter, or for Items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



EAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T P m a m p m p m p m s m Cedar Pt. 9/2 945 854 321 650 10 57 Clements 10 94 956 912 344 7 10 11 26 Elizadale. 10 22 10 12 938 438 7 38 12 09 Strong... 10 38 0 26 10 03 5 07 8 06 2 55 Safford... 11 01 10 46 10 33 5 54 8 38 3 48 PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T FR'T.

8afford. 4 21 3 48 1 68 7 14 12 68 5 32 8trong. 4 38 4 66 1 34 7 47 12 48 7 60 Eliments 5 10 4 38 2 16 8 42 1 56 8 17 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 47 2 32 9 00 2 20 8 45

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

### LOCAL SMORT STOPS.

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

It rained some on Sunday, also or Monday.

Mr. Josiah Williams was at Marion, last week.

Mrs. Burton, of Strong City, has moved to Emporia.

Central Hotel has a new porch all along its north side. The rear chimney of the Court-

house has been built higher. Miss Dora Vose, of Strong City, was

down to Emporia, last week. The Johnson Brothers are putting

up an addition to their house. Mr. Wm. Bond left, Monday, for a

week's visit at Council Grove. Miss Lutie Jones, of Fox creek, will

soon go to Topeka to attend school. Capt. W. A. Parker, of Strong City.

is slowly recovering from his illness. Mrs. H. L Hunt went to Cedar Point

Saturday, to visit Mrs. P. P. Schriver. Mrs. A. C. Smith, of Homestead, has gone on a short visit at her father's, in Marion county.

Dr. John Carnes has been elected Treasurer of the Republican County

Central Committee. Mr. H. P. Brockett carried away four first premiums on horses at the

Council Groye Fair. Mr. J. F. Ollinger left on Wednes-

Mr. Wm. Norton went t ) Leroy, last | C. Whitson officiating, week, and brought his wife home, who

had been there on a visit. Little Hattie Golden, niece of Mr Jas. B. Hilton, is slowly recovering from a spell of intermittent fever.

Mrs. Ashley has gone to Crested Butte, Col., to assume the manage-

ment of the leading hotel in that place Mr. E. Williams who has been confined to his home by sickness for some

time past, is again able to be in town Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last Thursday, from his business trip to Texas and New Mex-

Mrs. J. L. Thompson and her two little daughters, of Homestead, have gone to Pennsylvania to spend the

Mr. P. J. Norton returned home from Old Mexico, last Friday, where he was at work for Messrs. B. Lantry

Mr. and Mrs. If. Bernard, of Cedar Point, were in town, Saturday, witnessing the marriage of their adopted entirely.—Peabody Gazette.

daughter. Mr. T. M. Broderick and his mother, of Baltimore, Md., a sister of Mrs. B. as an independent candidate for Sher-

Two of Mr. Tom Jones's sons have arrived here from Iowa. Mr. Jones expects the rest of his family to arrive

nere in a few days. Mrs. E. A. Barrett, of Jacob's creek is enjoying a visit from two of her brothers and their wives, and her fath-

er aged 84 years, from Indiana. this office, on subscription; but they says that no such person as Dr. Back-must be delivered before winter sets

o'clock, m., and the funeral will immediately take place at the M. E. church. Judge C. C. Whitson will be in Tocka three or four days next week, in were in session October 5, 6, 7 and 10, attendance at the Grand Lodge I. O.-

C. F., returning home, Thursday eve-Mr. J. Woodworth who had been vising at Mr. J. K. Warren's, of Bazaar, ft, last week, for his home in Ohio.

He may return in the spring, as he has ja nd in this county.

Mr. James A. Ross, a cousin of Mrs Ed. McAlpine, of Strong City, recently arrived at that place, form Gates Headon-Tyne, England, and will probably make Strong City his future home.

The Rev. Father Guido Stallo, O. S. ., will return, to-morrow, from his visit at Cincinnati, and, next Sunday, the services will take place in the Catholic church in Strong City as usual.

The papers securing a pension to Mr. Wm. Hunter have arrived, and thus it will be seen that Democrats, as well as Republican, are granted pensions under a Democratic Administra-

Mr. T. A. Jennings who had charge of the drug store of Messrs. Johnston & Rettiger, in Strong City, left, on Wednesday of last week, for his home at Mooresville, Ind., on account of failing health.

Mr. S. P. Watson, of Fox creek, return d, last week, from Missouri, whither he had been called by a telegram announcing the serious illness of h's b other. He reports his brother as improving when he left Missouri.

Mr. M. Lawrence has purchased the house occupied by Mrs. Bentley who will move into the O. H. Winegar part of town.

While Mrs. J. Simington was in the postoffice, Saturday afternoon, a gust of wind blew her baby buggy off the sidewalk to the street, a fall of nearly three feet, her baby striking the back of its head against the ground and getting hurt quite badly.

Last Tuesday evening, the play: "A Mountain Pink," was given to a full house, in Music Hall. Miss Laura Dainty, as "A Mountain Pink," was a success. The other characters were well up in their parts, and made a fine support for Miss Dainty.

Barring the list of delegates to the Republican County Convention, the COURANT is the only paper in the county that published full reports of the proceedings of both the Republican and Democratic County Conventions recently held in this city.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 31,1885, beginning at 8 o'clock,a m.

J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

Died, at his home on Cedar creek on Friday, Oct. 2, 1885. after a long and painful illness, Mr. Stephen Place, aged 45 years, who came to this county about 14 years ago, from Michigan, settling on Cedar creek. He leaves a

death. Married, at the Union Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday October 10, 1885, Charles H. Taggart, Esq., and Miss Maria Joseph Degaif, adopted daughter of Frances Bernard. day of last week for a visit at his old Esq., and wife, all parties from near home at Manitowoc, Wis.

> Messrs. C. J. Lantry, C. I. Maule, C H. Carswell, John Madden, Dennis Madden, C.W.Jones and Wm. Winters went to Hutchinson, Monday, to have the injunction restraining Mr. W. B Gibson from teaching in the Strong City school tried before Judge Houk. The Judge decided against the injunc-

> Mrs. D. G. Groundwater, of Cotton-wood Falls, is here with a fine display of faney needlework in silk and worsted, lace, crochet work, etc., fifteen specimens, beautifully executed.—
> Council Grove Republican,

In this connection we will state that Mrs. Groundwater also carried away some of the premiums at that Fair.

A. R. Ice, of Chase county, was over-persuaded, against his judgment, to exhibit a fine Short-horn cow at our State Fair. On the return trip, a heavy jolt of the cars caused the cow to lose two splendid calves—one a male—both of a deep red color. And

Among our announcements, this week, is that of Mr. Wm. Norton, Lantry, of Strong City, are visiting at iff. Mr. Norton is one of the pioneers Mr. B. Lantry's. of this county, and is well and favorably known all over it; has, in years gone by, held the office of Sheriff two terms, making a good and efficient officer and many friends while in office, and he will, therefore, get a large vote

brothers and their wives, and her fath-er, aged 84 years, from Indiana.

Potatoes, cabbage, etc., received at

The climate (?) of this place did not agree with one Dr. J. W. Back-cuss, so he has left for parts unknown. A letter from the Mayor of Leavenworth must be delivered before winter sets in, or they may freeze on your hands.

Mrs. Dave Wood's remains will arrive here, to-morrow, (Friday) at 12 o'clock m, and the funeral will immediately and the funeral will immediately and should be looked out for.—Strong City Independent.

### COMMISSIONER'S PROCEED-

INS.S The Board of County Commissioners ings were had:

The roads petitioned for by T. J.
Banks, Alex. Russell, C. W. Rogler,
Bazaar township; J. R. Horner and A.
M. Breese (change), Cottonwood township, were established.
The road petitioned for by J. B. Bachanan, Bazaar township, was rejected

The private road petitioned for by W. H. Humphrey, in Toledo township, on condition that gates with locks be placed at either end of road, and \$50 be paid to Miles Jordan for right of way, was established.

B. W. Spencer, L. Becker and Jos.

Schwilling were approved as appraisers of w. 1 of sec. 16, tp. 20, r. 7, school

land, was confirmed. The appointment of L. Rogler, W. T. Hutson and J. S. Mitchell as appraisers of a portion of sec. 16, tp. 22. r. 8. school land.

John C. Lyeth was appointed Clerk of Falls township vice W. M. Davis removed from township, and his bond approved.

Aaron Jones. G. W. Brickell and W M. Moore were appointed viewers on a road petitioned for by A. M. Eldred.
F. V. Alford, John Shaft and Lot Leonard were appointed viewers on a road petitioned for by Ed. Ryan. Geo. W. Yeager, P. B. McCabe and

R. H. Chandler were appointed viewers on a road petitioned for by J. A. Mur-Wm. Tomlinson, S. Finefrock and

L. Becker were appointed viewer on a road petitioned for by Jacob North. The claim of C. H. Lovecamp for damages on the Ed. Pratt road was re-

The appeal from the decision of the County Superintendent, cutting off a portion of the territory of District No. 19 and attaching it to District No. 31, was sustained.
It was ordered that the County Clerk

be authorized to publish in the county house occupied by Mr. L. F. Miller papers a notice to the voters of Chase who will move into his own house that county to vote on the question of a he has just completed in the southeast river, at or near Clements station, at

Patton's ford or crossing.

It was ordered that the County Clerk be authorized to advertise for bids for the excavation, and masonry of the piers of a bridge over the Cottonwood river, at Wood's ford or crossing. The County Clerk was ordered to credit the County Treasurer with the

uncollected personal property tax.
Adjourned to meet again Oct. 19.

FROM WYOMING. WYOMING, KANSAS. ) Sept. 28, 1885.

Well, a I said before, we arrived here, Saturday night, and, Monday eve-ning, we received an invitation to a ball at Mr. Kelley's, given in honor of Mr. Jas. Purrell. who returned to Chicago, last week. We went, of course,

and enjoyed ourselves hugely.

We had a very pleasant conversation
Mr. Patrick McCaffrey, of Nemaha co. He says crops are as good through his section as through any other. He strongly endorses listing as the way to plant corn. He says he has tried both ways

for two years now, and the listed corn was the best both seasons.

Hogs are dying with cholera at a fearful rate along the Kansas and Nebraska line. Shippers almost stop-

The fair will commence at Frank-fort to-morrow, (Tuesday, the 29th). It bids fair to be the best one ever in Marshall county. The exhibits will un-

doubtedly be immense.

In spite of hard times, there is quite a lot of buildings going up here. Mr. Jas. Kelley has built a residence, also P. M. Jas. Belley has material for a building; Mr. Kearney is building; also wife and seven children to mourn his Mrs. Broughy and many others; to death.

> There has been owing to the cheapness of cattle, an unusually large amount of hay put up in this county. what nice ones he has. Farmers prefer to keep their stock than to sell it at such low figures.
>
> Mr. E. M. Burke, of this place, is

contemplating a purchase of some Strong City property. We hope he will as Ed. is a jolly good fellow and wil made a good citizen among us. M. j

### MARY DILL DEAD.

Mrs. Dave Wood, so well known to any of our citizens and those of Council Grove, where she spent most of her girlhood days, as Mary Dill, is dead. This news struck on the hearts of many of her friends yesterday, when it first arrived, with a thrill. The bright cheerfull, happy-dispositioned girl, whose merry, joyous life so many of us in this city remember so well, has gone to this city remember so well, has gone to her last home. It seems almost impossible that one who left here so short a time a happy bride, full of healh, with a cheek like the rose, and a smile and laugh that won so many friends for her while here, can be so cold in death. Yet so it is. She died at Montrose, Col., yes-terday morning, and her funeral will be observed at Strong City on arrival of the remains, probably to-morrow. Her mourning relatives have our sincerest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow. —Emporia Republican, Oct. 14.

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

J. P. KUHL

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. NOTICE. The firm of Pugh & Hardesty is dissolved on and after October 1, 1885.

All accounts due the firm are to be paid to W. P. Pugh. W. P. Pugh. Some good milkeows. Inquire of M. Bielman, on Rock creek.

### BUSIKESS BREVITIES.

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

Go to the "Famous"stone store o W. Ferry.

A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale Apply to J. W. Ferry. Go to Howard's mill if you wan

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

# KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

### ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES:

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS

## BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY your lunch at Bauerle's

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

patronize Bauerle. BAKERY.

I thank you

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



Paid to

ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at

### BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

Picture frames, mats, glass, card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal-

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that

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

M. A. Campbell's. "Let the wide world wag as she will," we are at the "Famous" stone store to remain—but not still. It is a fact that you can do better at

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

shelves filled with good goods that 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 ments as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; ronsts at 6 to 8 cents; for

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

ness, as we are going out of the cloth-The meat market formerly run by Smith & Mann has changed hands and is now run by Geo. W. Hotehkiss who will be pleased to have the patronage of all the old customers and as many new ones as will give him a call.

M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking tate. stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call. "Fai

Meals 25 cents, at J. M. Engle's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3.50 a week. Single meals at any hour.

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

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 ornament to your room as well as comfort to your body.

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

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

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

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. A car load of Moline wagons pust received at M. A. Campbell's. Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column. Persons indebted to the undersigned 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. Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call swered promptly

on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left a. Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or as this office. S. D. Breese has just received

of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them. M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicin-

his fall stock of boots and shoes,

ity that he has opened a tailoring es-tablishment, south of the postoffice, where he hopes, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to obtain a fair amount of patronage. au6 J. S. Doolittle & Son have their

they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. If you want first-class lime, go to C E. Houston's place, 4 miles south of Elmdale, and get it, for 25 cts a bushel.

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming im-plements at M. A. Campbell's. Subscribe for the Courant, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas. For anything that you want go to

the "Famous" stone store; and if they havn't got it, then sit down and medi-Look at the boots and shoes at the "Famous" stone store before buying anywhere else, because we know we can do you good.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D.

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

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

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon.

Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-ff.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY. - -Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone. M. D. je5-tf

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce John Frem as a candidate for County Surveyor at the custum November election, subject to the Demogratic county

FOR COUNTY CLERK.
We are authorized to annother J. Massey as and date or re-elect on to the office of County Cterk at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention.

Wm. Norton is he even amounced as an in-dependent candidate for sheriff at the coming November election.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. WEED. TEACHER OF

# /ocal & Instrumental Music,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Notice to Contractors.

STATE of KANSAS, SS.
County of Chase. SS.
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 7. 1885
Notice is herely given that scaled bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Chase county, Kansas, for the excavation and mason work for piers for a bridge over the Cottonwood river at the place known as Wood's cressing or fold in Falls township. ownship.

No bids will be considered unless accom-

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a bend with one or more su eties equal in amount to the accompanying bid.

Bids will be opened on the 9th day of November, 1885, at 2 0'clock p. m.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Chrk The Beard of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY.

[L. 8.1]

County Clerk.

### County Clerk. MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of liariware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwoot Falls, Kansas, and, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it preposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness so are do by this mortgage, at retail, or in job lots. As these goods must be sold at the calliest possible time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost, and below. There is no humbug about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesa'e piecs. Let every one call at the store formerly occupild by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and chea, est ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call carly. The Chase County National Bank, as mort-

# Johnston & Rettiger,



# DRUGS,

Toilet Articles,

Medicines, Perfumes,

> Stationary. Paints,

Oils, Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

Medical, Mechanical

ALSO,

Soda Water.

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

National Bank,

(Sucessor to Strong City Bank), STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business. Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

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

Supplemental Delinquent Tax List of 1884.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

Chase County, | 1, W. P. Martin, County Treasurer in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1885, sell at public auction, at my effice, at the county seat, in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town loss herein after described, as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penatics and charges thereon for the year 1884. W. P. MABTIN.

County Treasurer of Chase county.

At my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 2d day of Sep ember, 1885.

E 34 of sw 16 of Sec 12, township 21, range 8.

E 1/2 of sw 1/4 of sec 12, township 21, range 8. NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. 8.....block 6 Lot 13......block 22 COTTON WOOD FALLS.
Lots 1, 2 and 3, .......block 42

and 3, .....block 42
COTTONWOOD.
....block 1 Lots 5, 11, 17, 19, .. bl'k 2
EMSLIE'S ADDITION.
...block 22

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

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

Calls an myl4-tf.

### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

"LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN." A sweet little maiden not quite three years With a sun-bonnet tied over ringlets of gold; Merry brown eyes that the sunshine lurks in, Two rosy cheeks and a white dimpled chin; Dear chubby hands kissed quite brown by th And a voice like the brook's, full of laughter

She left me this morn with a kiss and a smile And now has been gone such a weary long while Oh, tell me, good folks, have you seen her

pass by
Chasing a bird, or a gay butterfly?
She carried a doll and a little blue basket,
And "My m is wee Elsie," she'd say,
you'd ass it.

She may have gone down where the chatter round on itself with a queer little rook, vatching the fish in the shadows at Perhaps she forgot she was running away, Or it may be the fairies, by some mys

Have lured her away to their haunts in the If once they find out what a darling she is I fear they will keep her to love and to kiss.

Perhaps she lay down somewhere under a Where the leaves with the sunbeams are dancing inglee.

And gazing 'way up at the blue summer sky,
To watch the white clouds as they sail slowly

She, too, may have sailed into dreamland I wonder, I wonder how long will she stay? Oh, if you should see her, pray tell her from

That mamma's as lonesome as lonesome can be;
And if she has gone with the fairies to stay,
Or off into dreamland has drifted away,
I'll have to adopt some poor wandering elf—
Why, who was it that kissed me? "Tis Elsie
herself." -M. K. Buck, in Chicago Advance.

### NEEDS MENDING.

Boy Blue Sets His Grandpa an Excellent

Boy Blue was fistening while Grandpa and another old gentleman talked. I don't know why they called him Boy Blue, unless it was because he had such blue eyes, for he would have been the very last boy to go fast asleep under a hay-stack while the cows were getting into the corn. Not he, indeed; those bright eyes of his would have spied them before they got within dog to make them scamper the other way in a hurry.

If you asked that dog's name, Boy Blue would answer: "Guess"; and then after you had guessed Rover and Dash and Fido and Carlo, and all the other dogs' names you ever heard of, and got tired of it and asked: "Well, what is his name, then?" Boy Blue would still answer: "Guess," with his eyes just brimful and running over with fun. And then if you began again, and guessed all the dogs' names that you never did hear of and got quite out of patience this time, and declared you would not guess any more, and he must tell you, Boy Blue would laugh so hard that he would tumble down and roll around the ground shouting "Guess! Guess!" For that was the

dog's name. Well, as I said, Boy Blue and Guess were listening to Grandpa and another old gentleman talking. Boy Blue was "and it's been there for months, and very much interested in listening, for neither of us ever thought of touching they were telling about something it. Such little hands, too! I hope the which he thought needed to be attend-next generation will be like Boy Blue." ed to right away. They were saving that the world needed mending, that it | People. was in a very bad way, and getting worse all the time; that things were not at all as they used to be, and nobody could tell where it would all end. "Grandpa," said Boy Blue, "is it

really true that the world needs mend-'Yes, indeed, child, badly enough," sighed the old man, shaking his head, but never looking down at Boy Blue's

earnest face.
"But where, Grandpa?—where does it need mending?" "Everywhere, child. You can't take

a step, right or left, without seeing it." Boy Blue looked around. Sure ting worn out, it was plain.

it'll have to be mended, that's all about it," said he to himself. "I should think Grandpa and Mr. Peters would go right to work at it now. I know I can mend that hole in the road, anyhow, and that'll be so much done. Come along, Guess."

Guess came along, and did not hang back even when he saw the little cart pulled out, which he was not at all fond of drawing. He had learned by melancholy experience that if Boy Blue made up his mind to have a thing done, it had to be done sooner or later, and he might as well be good-natured about it. So back and forth he trotted, dogfully doing his part to mend the world. It took a good deal of hard work to get big stones and little stones and gravel enough to fill that hole, but Boy Blue and Guess kept at it, and when the last cartful of gravel was finally stamped down hard, you would hardly have known that there had ever been a hole

All that time Grandpa and Mr. Peters stood and talked and shook their heads; but Boy Blue did not mind them any more. He had found out what needed to be done, and he meant to do his part of it anyway. When the hole was filled up he looked around for something else to mend, and saw a hen hopping through a gap in the fence, where two pickets were off. Up jumped Boy Blue, as eager as ever, and trudged off for hammer and nails, and was soon pounding away at the pickets as if his life depended on getting them in place. He remembered now how many times mother had run out yesterday to scue the hens away. People got worn out, too, sometimes, and had to be mended,

mended. When he got the pickets on, he meant to go and nail down the loose board on the back door-steps. Mother had said that morning that she believed she should break her leg on that board. It would be easier to mend the board

than the leg, and would not take so long either.

When the fence and the steps were in good condition again Boy Blue stood still a few minutes, not immediately seeing any more work to do. Presently he caught sight of a broken place in one of the square, hollow pillars of the porch. Joe had staved it in one day with the handle of his rake, and Boy Blue remembered that Grandpa had said that it must be pretty rotten, or it would not have broken so easily. looked at the hole, and poked his fingers into it; then he pulled out his knife and proceeded to investigate further. Then he went and examined the other pillar, and as the result of that examination he dodged outside of the porch, and shouted: "Grandpa!" at

the top of his lungs.
Grandpa, who had finished his talk with Mr. Peters, and was taking a quiet doze on the sitting-room lounge, sprang up and rushed out on the porch, expecting at least to see Boy Blue lying on the ground under the big apple-tree with his leg broken. But Boy Blue's legs appeared to be perfectly sound, and he remarked, calmly: "I wouldn't problem before the Pres dent. It agrees stand under that porch roof if I were

"Pillars rotten!" said Grandpa.
"Oh, nonsense! Is that all you're screaming about?"

"Come out here and give me leave to give 'em one good hit?" asked Boy Blue, eagerly, longing for a bit of fun after all his hard work. But Grandpa thought it prudent to examine before giving his permission, and the result of his examination was that he immediately went to work to prop up the porch

roof with stout poles.

"May I now?" asked Boy Blue.

"Well, yes," responded Grandpa;

"if they'll come down with one hit,

they can't be of much use."
Boy Blue rushed off for a club, and aimed a valiant blow at one of the pillars. Cr-rack! and with a splintering and crumbling noise the decayed wood fell into so many pieces that there was hardly one large enough to pick up. The other pillar met with a like.

"My patience!" exclaimed Grandpa surveying the ruins, "that thing might have come down on our heads any evening when we're sitting out here, and smelling distance of the corn, and he broke all our skulls for us. How did would have been on hand with his big you come to find out 'twas so rotten, sonny?'

"Why, I was looking for something to mend, and I thought I'd mend that hole Joe punched in the pillar, and then I found it was so rotten I was afraid it would come down on my head; so I hollered at you."

"What did you want something to mend for?" asked the man, in surprise.
"Because I heard you and Mr. Peters saying the world needed mending, and I thought I'd do my share; and I mended the hole in the road while you stood there talking, and then I fixed the fence and the door-step—"

"Mended the hole in the road!" interrupted Grandpa, greatly astonished; and down he went to the gate to see-for himself that the dreaded hole was actually filled up and smoothed over as

if it had never been.

"And he did it while we stood groaning over the world needing mending,"
muttered Grandpa, under his breath;

### SEVEN BLIND WONDERS.

A Remarkable Colored Family of Superior Intelligence.

There is a remarkable family of negroes in Atlanta. Their name is Williamson, and they came from Wison Civil-Service is based on the merit sys-County, N. C. There are three brothers and tour sisters, all of whom have been blind from their birth. They are the children of black parents who were slaves and ordinary field hands. Unto Sure them were born fourteen children, seven enough, there was a big hole in the of whom had sight, while seven were middle of the road. It had been there blind. The blind children were not ever so long, and horses had stumbled only harder and healthier, but their into it, and wagons had jounced off mental endowments are superior to part of their loads by running a wheel | those of their brothers and sisters who into it, and the drivers had scolded and grumbled, but nobody had ever tried to mend it. Boy Blue stood still and thought about it. The world was getand on leaving the asylum organi ed themselves into a concert company and woman, who aes as guide and business instruments with remarkable skill. All of them have good voices, which have been well trained.

The most remarkable performances are the exhibitions of their powers of mimicry. They imitate a brass band so perfectly that a person outside the hall in which they are humming would almost invariably be deceived. Their imitation of the organ is equally per-fect. Each of the singers makes a pe-culiar noise and earries his or her own part of the performance, and the combined result is a deep music, very like the pealing of a grand organ. These are two of their many tricks. They are constantly adding to their repertoire and perfecting themselves more and more in their curious arts. They have educated the sense of touch to a very remarkable degree. By feeling of a person's face and head, they can give an accurate description of his or her appearance, and one of the sisters claims that she can tell the color of the hair by touching it. The seven will stand with joined hands, and any object can be placed in the hands of the oldest brother at the end of the line; while he holds it he claims that the magnetic current which passes through the entire line will enable any one of his brothers and sisters to tell what he has in his hand. At any rate some remarkable guesses of this kind are made. -Atlanta Constitution.

-A convict employed on a railroad in Abbeville County, S. C., lately escaped from the guard, but subsequently reported at the penitentiary and explained that he had been worked too hard on the road.

### A TICKLISH QUESTION.

Civil-Service Reform and the Gratuitous

There are many Democrats who do not believe in the Civil-Service law, and should be blighted by the rule of rasit is the fashion with certain mugwump newspapers to call them greedy and to denounce them as unpatriotic. There are just as many Republicans who do not believe in the Civil-Service law. The Republican orators who profess to be its most efficient friends have no respect for it. Very few politicians who have been tied to active party service have any faith in it. It requires the breadth of view and the wisdom, untrammeled by the traditions of active and offensive partisanship of President Cleveland to breed and sustain a belief in the new system of appointments. Everything will come around right in time. The good system will take the place of the bad, and the Democrats will be found to have contributed most to the result.

that the President is doing as he ought you, Grandpa, 'cause the pillars are so rotten it might come down almost any time.''

to do, but it thinks that too much noise is made about this selection of tools. The Post would like to see a little attention paid to the real work of Gov- publican votes. To this the Chicago ernment, and it des res a civil service that Tribune objects that in nine States of shall conduct this work on Democratic shall conduct this work on Democratic principles. It believes that at present the service is filled with Republican spoilsmen who will continue to do their work against the Democratic party. The most efficient service that they can render to the Republicans will be by using their Government places, as hindrances to the task of the Administration. Not only will reforms be checked whenever they are entrusted to Republican agents, but many a R publican office-holder will consider that he is doing a patriotic duty by bringing a Demine 21,733. Here are nearly 150,000 votes gone in four States alone. In Florida, also at least forty per ing a patriotic duty by bringing a Democratic Administration into disrepute by misfeasance in office. The trouble with the average Republican mind is that it is blind to all goodness among Mr. Blaine President." Democrats. The average Republican is a simple-minded person who has learned of George F. Hoar that all Democrats are bad. It is only the brighter Republicans who live in cities who know that George F. Hoar is not to be believed. If a Republican thinks Democratic defeat must be accomplished by foul means or fair, why should he not neglect his duty, or commit official sins for the purpose of discrediting his bad opponent? The teachings of George F. Hoar lead naturally and inevitably to the commission of such offenses against the country.

While the Post believes in a reformed Civil-Service (of which the country is not yet possessed), it does not undertake to lecture Democrats who are not yet convinced of the beauties of the present system. There is a good reason for this lack of faith on the part of Democrats. The system went into operation under a Republican Administration. The first rules, under the law, were made by a President who had all his life been a "machine man" and the tool of "machine men." The tender infant was suckled at a hostile breast. and many of the Democrats who looked on thought they saw its little veins fill up with the poison of Republicanism.

They thought they were seeing the old. They thought they were seeing the old, old game, for they knew that the Republican party had resorted to every device to fill the Government with its partisans. They knew that from the Judges on the Supreme Bench to the who were said to work for the people worked really for the Republican party. They knew that the party which undertook to earry Civil-Service reform into effect was the only party which had stolen the Presidency through violated baths and by staining the judicial ermine. Is there any wonder that Demo-erats do not believe that at present the tem, or that the law was honestly administered by Mr. Cleveland's prede-cessor? Civil-Service reform is admirable; but every one's reform is not to be taken unquestioningly. When Republicans denounce Democrats for not accepting this new thing as it stands to-day they are simply impudent. - Boston Post.

### A VENERABLE ISSUE.

The Old Story Rehashed by Republican

Campaign Orators. The alleged suppression of the Southern colored vote has long been a favorite subject of complaint with those who formulate the campaign issues of the Republican party. Elections in that began to travel through the South. The Republican party. Elections in that oldest bother married a smart negro section have been habitually represented, year after year, as having been manager of the party. They have been all over the South, giving entertainments which have paid them handsomely. They sing and play on various rages of which colored Republicans rages of which colored Republicans were the victims.

Although this had got to be an old story, which even as far back as 1876 had lost its freshness, it was persistently brought into use at each recurring election, and this year it is doing service again, especially in Ohio, appearing among the assortment of sectional issues with which the Republican leaders are trying to excite the voters of that unfortunate October State. The Bourbons who are managing the cam-paign out there are endeavoring to make what they call Southern outrages a leading feature of the contest. They are engaged in this preposterous business at a time when the general improvement observable in the South is due more to the way in which the elec-tions in that region have resulted in recent years than to any other influ-ence. The material prosperity of the South commenced to revive when its substantial and intelligent citizens perpetrated the outrage of supplanting the political influence of desperate adventurers who used the negro vote as the

means by which they were enabled to plunder the Southern people.

It is not a little astonishing that the politicians who employ these stale election devices should be unable to see that they are no longer of any account. It should by this time occur to them that popular interest is just now en-listed in matters of a less ancient date. There was a time when, negro suffrage Republican leaders, for no other pur- licle.

pose than to augment and perpetuate their political power, subjected the South to the dangerous consequences of negro rule, and the question wnether or not the fairest section of the country cality combined with ignorance remained undecided, the question of negro suffrage in the South was one of great importance. But since it has been decided in a way that has secured the South from such a terrible evil, and peace and prosperity prevail in that section, the people are taking no further interest in the matter, being assured that the political condition pre-vailing in the South is the one that is doing it the most material good and securing for its people the greatest measure of social and political tranquility. -Exchange.

### "SUPPRESSED."

A Republican Cry That Should Be Ap plied to the North as Well as the South. In answer to Senator Sherman's accusation that the Republican vote in The Post does not think that the cusation that the Republican vote in hir ng of clerks is the most important the South has been suppressed, it has been shown that in sixteen Southern States Hayes had 1,110,308 votes, Garfield, 1,066,905 and Blaine 1,362,-971, showing a large increase of Rethe sixteen-more than half-there

> polled in 1884. The votes suppressed in these five States would have elected If the falling off of the Republican vote in those States shows that it was "suppressed" the fall ng off of the Democratic vote in the same States shows that the Democratic vote was "suppressed' also. In Louisiana even the Republicans allowed Tilden in 1876 70,-518 votes while Cleveland received only 62,549. In South Carolina Tilden had 90,895, Cleveland but 69,850. In Mississippi Tild n received 112,173 in 1876 while Cleveland had but 76,510. In Alabama Tilden received 102,000, Cleveland only 92,973, making a total loss of 74,377 Democratic votes which the Republicans "suppressed."

> In Florida, also at least forty per

cent. of the Republican vote was

If the Republican vote was "suppressed" in the South it must, according to the Republican mode of reasoning. have been "suppressed" in the North also. In the four States of Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan and New York T.lden received 1,026,422 votes; Cleveland 1,187,715, being a gain of 161,293 votes. Hayes received 1,099,-036; Blaine, 1,238,804, being a gain of only 139,768. The Republican gain less than the Democratic gain, showing a "reign of terrorism" in Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan and New York .- Detroit Free Press

### MERE BOSH.

Offices Under a Democratic Administra-tion Should Be Filled by Democrats.

places. A contemporary speaking of Republican machine rule and loudly declaring for reform in the civil serv-

If the object of substituting Republican officials by Democrats was no other than to secure the services of the Democratic appointees as party workers, there would be some reason for such talk. But it is so obviously proper that the offices under a Democratic Administration should be filled by Democrats, and it is so evident that the efficiency of the service is prompted by having the subordinate officials in political ac cord with the heads of an Administration, that it is the merest bosh for any one to say that by turning out office-holders of the opposite party and put-ting its own people in their places, the Democratic party belies its past denunciation of the way in which the Republicans used the public offices for par-

tisan purposes.

Such changes can be made with the intention of bene iting the civil service, and without the purpose of tarning them to partisan advantage; and they should be made if there was any ground for the persistent assertions of the Democrats during "the past ten years" that the Republicans used the public offices as party machines. Of the fact that they were so used there has been abundant proof. Of the propriety of turning out of office men who had been employed as party workers, there can be no question. The charge that the Democrats are belying their past disappro-bation of the political use that was made of the public offices had better be delayed until there is better evidence than exists now that they intend to imitate the bad example of their Republican predecessors. - Harrisburg Patriot.

-A chart showing the distribution and position of the ice in the Atlantic Ocean during the early part of this year has been issued by the Deutche Seewarte. The ice extended an unusual distance to the south and east, and several icebergs appear to have been found in the Gulf Stream. Such charts should be interesting to the students of drift deposits and glacial phenomena for their indication of the distribution of Arctic ice with its burden of rocky debris dumped at intervals upon the seabottom. - N. Y. Independent.

-A lady in Athens was once sleeping with a friend, when both dreamed that a neighbor had died that night. next morning they spoke of their

### JOSH BILLINGS.

Bits of Hamorous Wisdom Concocted for Tia San Francisco Lecture. I don't propose to speak of the lost

arts, nor of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, nor of the probable purchase of Great Britain by Blaine, nor of the Chinese question, nor why the eight spot always takes the seven. The Americans are a curious people. They prefer turpentine to sweet oil if they are obliged to take either. If you have to tickle or convince an American you have to do it quick. Cunning men are like handsaws, they have teeth only on one side. Coquettes make poorer wives than prudes do, but there are better women than either of them. There is no sure cure for laziness, but I have known a second wife to hurry it some. If I had seventy-five children I'd learn sixty of em to shut a door, and wouldn't care what the other fifteen did. The strongest emotion the crab has is to bite. They ain't afraid to bite an Assessor. Crabs are biled in a pot, about two bushels of em, until they stop biting, and then they are thought to be done. with their feet and hang on like a country cousin. The mosquito has lear ed to bite. They bite with their nose. We have been taught that nothing was made ia vain, but I think that if ever there was time wasted it was in making mosquitoes. They were born of poor but industrious parents, but they have the best blood of the coutry in their veins. It is easy to kill a mosquisto if you hit him on the right spot. They are a very courageous insect. I've known a mosquito to fight a man and his wife all night and then draw the first blood. Flies, morally considered, are like a good many other people. They won't light on a good, healthy spot if they can find a raw one. Human happiness is like a wandering

flea. When you put your finger on him he don't seem to be there, and when you follow him to where he really is he don't seem to be there also. The best way to be happy is not to want anything until you get it. Pudding and milk are good to be happy on, but too much pudding and milk will worry one. A miser in the midst of his wealth is like a fly that has fallen into a quart of molasses. A man who can wear a paper collar for a week and keep it clean isn't of much account. There is more vanity in a handsome man than in a peck of peacock feathers. I have known men so pious that when they went out fishing on Sunday they prayed for good luck. The time to be carefulest is when you have a handful of trumps. busy body is like an old cheese—full of little things. We have been told that an honest man is the noblest work of God. The demand for the work has been so great that I have thought that a large portion of the original must still be in the hands of the Creator. When I was a boy I always considered whistling to be the next best thing to a tallow-candle to go down into a dark cel-

lar with. Neatness is a virtue, but sometines it is carried too far. I have seen a neat matron chase a lone fly from off a wall before it had a chance to take a breath. Patience is not more of a virtue than cold feet. Napoleon is said to have been a patient man, but he never taught a district school at seven dollars a month. I've seen boys brought up like a lap-dog and strike into the bad path as soon as The opposition press will persist in they could find it. Then, again, I've taking a wrong view of the reason why seen 'em picked up in the gutter, and Republicans are turned out of the Fed. they washed out like diamonds. There's eral offices and Democrats put in their no certain rule that works well about boys. Love is like the measles. can't have it bad but once, and the later such changes, and assuring that they we have it in life the worse it is. When have a partisan purpose, says that they a man gets to going down hill it seems belie the Democratic professions of as though everything was greased for the past ten years, made in denoting the occasion. A mouse nibbling in the night knocks the death out of silence. They can live anywhere except in a church. They fat very slow in a church. This shows that a mouse can not live any more on religion than a minister can. Poodles are good for fleas. If I was called to mourn over a dead mule I'd do my mourning in front of him."-San Francisco Examiner.

STRAW HATS. How Old Summer Head-Gear Is Disposed

"What becomes of the old summer hats?" asked the reporter of the pretty young man who ornamented the front door of a hat store.

"What do you mean?" he asked. "Why the straw hats you have on hand at the end of the season. What do you do with them?"

"They will be sold in job lots to small dealers, and you may find mackinaws, which were marked from \$1 25 to \$2 on Fifth avenue, Smithfield or Wood streets this summer, on Wylie or Webster avenues next season selling at from 75 cents to \$1 50. And there are some dealers who make a pretty big showing who will put out hats of a year gone by. "Are men's straw hats ever remodeled?"

"Oh, no. It wouldn't pay, even with big lots, because the new hats are so cheap. The white hats can be done over and come out as good as new. We clean and remodel a great many of the light a hat cleaned, and seventy-five cents to one-half are in New York, Massachusetts have one cleaned and the trimming turn- and Pennsylvania; 282,000 are milliners. ed. They are the coming hats for summer etc., 50,000 are tailors. Of the 44 occuwear. We are selling fewer straws every year, and have doubled on the others in the last year or two. Three or four years ago the man who ordered two | 2,473; the 7 lawyers to 75; the 65 clergy-dozen light hats was taking a pretty big | men to 165.—N. Y. Tribune. dozen light hats was taking a pretty big risk. The smoke here used to be so bad on that kind of hats that people didn't buy them, but this year they haven't been hurt much, and we expect a largely increased sale of them next year .-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

-Dr. E. H. Gregg, a native of Boston, died recently at Richmond, Va., and left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to from \$100,000 to \$150,000, to St. Joseph's Female Orphan Catholic Institution. The income is to be devoted to the education of white girls, without regard to religion or nationality.

### MAKING MACARONI.

The Labor is so Exhausting that the Men Have to Work in Relays.

One of the industries carried on in the Italian quarter is the manufacture of macaroni. Fifteen workmen are employed The work is done in a rear room on the second floor. When a reporter called the other day the proprictor, who is a round-faced Neapolitan, said:

"We use flour from hard winter wheat, and the best we can get of its kind. We pour the flour into these tubs and put in about one gallon of water to thirty pounds of flour. We do not measure it; the men let in a little water, and they know when the dough is right.

Two men were leaning over the tubs that had apparently been put in the room by the builder for wash tubs. They allowed the water to run slowly from the faucets into the mixture of flour, all the time stirring, lifting, punching, and pulling it with their hands as if death awaited their first stop to rest.

"It is very exhausting work," said the boss. "When they can work no longer two others, who are resting in the next room, will take their places. They shift as often as every hour some days. When it is thoroughly mixed the dough is kneaded on the table.

The table is a big stout one, built on the opposite side of the room. Two levers projected over it, the ends of which were loosely fastened to the wall a short distance above the table by stout swivels. Round blocks, like pestles, were suspended under the levers. The dough, in huge batches, was placed under the levers, and then three men took hold of each lever, adjusted the pestles over the dough, and threw their weight on them. They worked the levers in short arcs of circles, and their exertions made a dough at once stiff and hard, and yet withal very

tough and tenacious. "How do you make it into strings?"

"That is easy. See."
Some men were placing a huge loaf of the dough into a vertical copper cylinder with a strong screw above it, the machine looking something like an oldfashioned hand eider press. On top of the dough the men placed a piston that tit the cylinder nicely, and then they ran the screw down on it. They then clapped hold of three long levers and began to walk around, but they did not walk rapidly nor easily. When the screw began to get a good hold, little slender streams of dough shot down through small perforations in the bottom of the cylinders. As fast as they reached a length of two feet or more they were cut off by a man who hung them over wooden frames and carried

them away.
"We dry them on those frames eight days," said the boss. "When the air is moist we dry them longer. Big holes in the cylinder make macaroni; little holes vermicelli. Some times it is rolled thin, like a sheet of paper, and cut up with razors into different shapes. We call the pieces semaza di meloni, or what you call melon seed; capelletti-little hats, and occhi di pernici—partridge eye, according to the shapes. These are used to thicken soup, but we do not make much of them. The macaroni has the largest sale, but only Italians can cook It is easy to say boil it in pure water, dress it with concentrated meat gravy and grated cheese, and serve it hot, but who can do it? In Genoa the macaroni is colored with saffron. Neapolitans se only pure flour and pure water. When Neapolitan macaroni is cooked by an Italian it has a very faint greenish tinge. In Italy the King, the lazzaroni, all eat macaroni every day. You should see them. Zobini, there at the tub, he can swallow a macaroni three feet long and never break it. No man can do so well in this building. If Zobini were in his own country he would be a famous man; but he would have no gravy nor cheese with his macaroni, so he stays here."-N. Y. Sun.

### A Vienna Incident.

Four men in police uniform appeared a few days ago in front of a private house in Vienna and rang the bell. The mistress of the house opened the door, and regarded her visitors with apprehension. "Don't be alarmed," officers remarked. "We have discovered that there is a band of bank-note counterfeiters in this neighborhood, and we have ascertained that, while you are innocent, some of those notes have been passed off on you. We must request you, therefore, to show us all the banknotes in your possession." A chest containing about 500 florins was shown to the officers, who examined them closely, pronounced them all counterfeit, and told the lady they were compelled to take them along. The lady's daughter, however, having noticed something suspicious in the whispers of the "officers," ran to the window, and threatened to call for assistance if they did not replace the notes; at which the "officers" departed very suddenly and disappeared round the next corner.

-Of the 2,647,000 women in occupations in the United States 595,000 are engaged in agriculture, most of them colored women in the Southern States; 632,000 high hats. It only costs fifty cents to have are in manufactories, of whom about pations recorded as "personal service." 40 find women in them. The 525 female surgeons of 1870 have increased to

> -The discovery has been made that Mormon missionaries do not let their converts know of the polygamous doctrine of the Latter Day Saints until arrival in Utah. A full set of Mormon books and tracts, used in England by a preacher, contained no mention of plurality of wives, and a marriage service in one publication included the familiar proviso of one wife to one husband — Chicago Tribune.

-General Dwight Morris has added to a Bridgeport (Ct.) museum the fore A colored woman asked the Fulton, remains of an ibis, the sacred bird of (Ga.) Superior Court for a divorce at a Egyptian mythology. Both specimens recent session, on the ground that she had been living with her husband for five years and was tired of him.

were taken from an ancient tomb, and are supposed to be thousands of years five years and was tired of him.

FROM EVERLASTING TO EVER-LASTING.

> PSALM 105:17. The mercy of the Lord
> Was the subject of the singer,
> 'Twas the theme he loved the best,
> He had known that mercy long.
> Could he measure or define it?
> Oh! no mortal could describe it,
> But he sought to tell the wonder
> And the worth of it in song. And the worth of it in song.

As for man, his days are numbered-Like the grass that fills the n A little while he flourisheth, And then he fades away; Like the early mists of morning, Like a short and soon told story, Like a swiftly-flying arrow, Is his transient life day.

But our God lives on forever, And His love is as enduring

As—the poet found no words

That could utter all he meant. For God's mercy has no ending, And he found not its beginning, 'Tis an aye-abiding mercy, And it never can be spent.

So he wrote: "From everlasting And again to everlasting." Common words, but who can fathom The deep mystery they hold?

Ah! the mind gets tired of guessing,

And the dreams—thoughts can not pict

And eternity alone God's great mercy can unfold

We may see it manifested In the moor and wood and river, In the moor and wood and river,
In the golden glow of sunset,
In the corn wealth of the land,
In the homes of all the people,
And the common joy and gladness,
But no language can express it,
And no heart can understand.

Then let no one dare to measure Or restrict this boundless mercy, And let every heart take comfort, And the timid ones be strong; No creature is forsaken, Each shares the Father's mercy, And the lowliest and weakes Sould take up the psalmist's song.
-Marianne Farningham.

### International Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER.

### "FOLLOW ME."

Constant Effort Required of the Christian if He Would Make Progress in Divine

Christ's call to the fishermen was: "Follow Me." They did not at first understand its full spiritual import, but earthly dominion which they were to share. To us the same call comes: God."—G. W. Gallaher. share. To us the same call comes: "Follow Me," and we know that it means not physical companionships or worldly advantage, but spiritual fellowof the stature of the fullness of Christ.

There is nothing in the world higher than this - complete likeness to the only perfect man. It is so high that most wisdom: "I can not attain unto it." shrink from the attempt to follow Christ, His perfect example, partly because we been suppose that as Christ was Divine as which well as human, He must have had help in the attainment of moral excellence which we can not have, and partly from a natural aversion to the self-denial and effort necessary to the imitation of Christ. The first cause of disobedience is as erroneous as the second is reprereasonable that we should be so constantly exhorted in the New Testament to attain moral likeness to Christ if He had Divine aid that we can not have.

If His theanthropic character gave Him an advantage over us in the battle with temptation, then it is little else than mockery to command us to be like Him in mind and conduct: but we find frequent evidences that while Christ was tempted in all points like as we are. He overcame by the same means that we may overcome-by Divine aid obtained only through prayer, and by the utmost self-exertion to overcome.

The Divine aid we may always have, and the exertion is always necessary. In spite of much that is said to produce the contrary impression, progress in the Christian life requires the utmost attention and application of which the soul We can no more grow up is capable. into Christ, our living head, without thought and effort than a garden can grow into the beauty and fragrance of full flowering and fruitage without cultivation. We must work, or we can not grow at all, and with all our might, or we will never attain "the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.' This is the import of repeated apostolic exhortations: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling;" "Work out your own "Give all diligence to make your calling and glory is being never forsaken of and election sure." "Let us lay aside every weight, \* and run the race that is set before us," says St. Paul; and "This one thing I do, forget-ting those things which are beliefed to the control of est runner; the judge waits to crown, enterprises of the Church -N. L. In and friends wait to welcome him; but | dependent.

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. he must lay aside every weight, he must RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL not pause or flag in his race, must not look behind. Anything that hinders or checks his footsteps may prevent his winning the race.

So the Christian, if he would be a Christian after Christ's type of Christianity, must "press toward the mark," must try and make progress continually. He must not imagine that he can rest on laurels won long ago, or that he has reached or can reach a state where exertion will not be necessary, as though he "had already attained, or were already perfect." If the great Apostle must needs say: "I count not myself to have apprehended," who of us should dare to say more? There is no scriptural precept or example requiring any Christian to declare that he s already perfect. Judging from St. Paul's words and example, the whole of the Christian's duty is comprehended in ever keeping the Divine model before him and pressing toward it in the use of all the powers and aids God gives him. He has always something more to learn and something higher to attain. The summit of his attainment to-day is only the starting-point for his venture to-morrow; and the most glorious aspect and privilege of his high calling is that he may forever grow in

### Modern Agnosticism.

God. -N. W. Christian Advocate.

God he must be a great explorer. He must be such an explorer as to make himself divine. He must possess such powers as to bring himself up to the level of Omniscience. For if in his own breast and mind and heart and moral nature, if in his own intelligence and will, he can not find any evidence of God, he may find it in Nature. If he does not find the evidence of God in New York, he may find it in Pennsylthe sun never sets in shade, but all shades and darkness and doubt vanish before her translucent presence - what right has a man, while the great universe is unexplored, to say: "There is no God?" He must first traverse that from star to star and planet to planet, in his great search, and failed, then, and not till then, he will have a right regarded it as a summons to be His to say: "There is no personal God." companions, to attend Him in His For who knows, if he has not found journeys and share His lot, with a vague God in Saturn, but he may in Mars; if impression that the association would he has not found him in Mars, but that he may in Orion? And when a man lead to an improvement in their tem- has thus searched with finite power, poral condition that soon took the shape and only that, there will be yet before of a fixed conviction, which He found him the infinite eternities of time to aid it hard to remove from their minds, him in the search; and thus he must be that as the Messiah He was destined to an omnipotence in himself before he

### Personal Work.

When our Lord left the earth He ship with Him who hath called us. We called His disciples and committed to ship with Him who hath called us. We are to be imbued with His spirit, to imitate His example, to reproduce in ourselves, the moral perfections in His commandments, touching the world. He selves the moral perfections in His committed pathing to the Church. He selves the moral perfections in His committed nothing to the Church; He self?" And then the atmosphere grew character. This was St. Paul's under-delivered no precepts to the Church; chilly.—Chicago Rambier. God in He made no promise to the Church; Christ Jesus, when he said: "Let this but everywhere He recognizes only the mind be in you which was also in individual disciple. In the day when Christ;" and "speaking the truth in He will judge His servants as touching love, grow up into Him in all things their work it will never be as a part of who is the head, even Christ," "till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God.

the knowledge of the Son of God.

the knowledge of the Son of God. unto a perfect man, unto the measure There will be no Churches at the judgment seat of Christ. The question will not be asked whether we belonged to the Church of the Pilgrims, the Broadway Tabernacle or the First Church of men say, as did the psalmist, of God's Podunk, but how each one of us has We used our talent. Every man shall receive according as his work has been. and deem ourselves unable to imitate Many a man and woman who have been identified with some church which has gained the reputation of being a working church will, in the judgment, be found wanting; for the reason that they had nothing to show the Master in the way of work or service rendered on their part. In vain shall they tell or speak of what "our church" has done. It will not then hensible. In the first place it is not and there be a question of what the Church has done, but what the in-dividual has done. Every man's work shall be tried, what sort it is .- N. Y.

### CHOICE EXTRACTS.

-Never defend an error because you

once thought it truth. - Franklin. -People seldom improve when they have no better model than themselves to copy after.

-Hope is the wing of an angel bearing our prayer to the throne of God .-Bishon Taylor.

The grand old Book of God still stands, and this old earth, the more its up the steps that it never rains but it leaves are turned over and pondered, the more it will sustain and illustrate the sacred Word .- Prof. Dana.

The man who arises to speak for God and justice and goodness, while he is in one sense an agitator, in another and a deeper sense is a pacificator, a peacemaker. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled aright. - National Baptist.

-The essence of all sin is the forsaking of God. The essence of all misery is being forsaken of God. The essence of conversion is turning to God to forsake Him never. The essence of grace and glory is being never forsaken of

ting those things which are belind, and result would be if each man and woman reaching forth unto those things which who have named the name of Christ are before, I press toward the mark for could be made to realize that to them the prize of the high calling of God in was committed the commission to Christ Jesus." In both these last two evange ize the world; that on them was exhortations the apostle refers to the laid the responsibility of the conversion Grecian games. The goal is public and definite; the course is thronged with a success and prosperity enger gazers; the prize is for the fleet-of the various benevolent and missionary

-Six thousand dollars, the entire amount necessary to pay the debt of Logan. Ky., Female College, has been subscribed by the friends of that institution.

-Georgetown, Col., has had to imoort a new corps of female teachers for its public schools, only one of last year's 'schoolma'ams'' remaining. The rest have all married or are engaged.

-It is astonishing what interest the colored population are taking in schools, says the Hinesville, Ga., Gazette. There are some little fellows who pass through Hinesville every day who walk six miles to school and six back.

-Among the regulations of a newlyformed church among the Zulus in South America was the following: "No members of this church shall be permitted to drink the white man's grog, or native beer, or touch it with his lips. -The Evangelist.

-The Congregational Church in Wiscasset, Me., is 110 years old, and the in-habitants say the old bell on the edifice has tolled for the death of every President since Washington. According to an inscription of it, the bell was cast by the knowledge and love and holiness of the famous Paul Revere. - Boston G.obe.

-The sum of \$100,000 has been expended during the summer vacation in repairs to the school buildings of Philadelphia, special attention being paid, to Before a man can say there is no sanitary improvements. A new system of drainage, said to be the most perfect in use, has been introduced, by which the wells are flushed every night .-Philadelphia Press.

-A suggestion to preachers is made by the Baptist Weekly, as follows: As an apology for the bad habit of sleeping in church the Phrenological Journal says: "To some the steady flow of a preacher's voice is like magnetism; and the best intentions, sustained by a large moral development, can not resist the influence to drouse." That "steady flow of the preacher's voice" certainly has a good deal to do with sleeping in church. If some preachers would vary their tones they would have fewer drowsy hearers.

-Dr. William T. Harris maintains in the Journal of Education that the industrial training in the public schools should be in the direction of æsthetic ornament. After asking the question, what is the general training that will help our foreign commerce? he replies: "The answer is that which the World's Expositions have enforced during the past thirty years. Improve the finish of your goods; educate your labor in universe, and when he shall have gone the correct principles of taste and the method of ornamenting goods and wares.'

### WIT AND WISDOM.

-There is hope for a man who is conscious of his own faults. -A teacher asked a little boy: "What is hope?" "It's never feeling disappointed," answered the child. And

this is as good an answer as some wise men have been able to give. -"Mother," asked little Felix, "do the Indians own the railroads?" "No, my child." "Well, they've got something to do with them, I know, 'cos

papa said he bought his ticket of a scalper." - Golden Days. -"Did you go to the masquerade last

- "My dear," remarked an Allegheny husband to his spouse, "I see by the papers that the Norwegian coasting steamers carry a man and his wife for a fare and a half." "That is carrying the man very cheap," replied the wife.
"How so?" "The wife is the fair, you

know."-Pittsburgh Chromete. -Wife-"I wish you would get your life insured for \$5,000, my dear. band-"I was thinking of getting it insured for \$10,000. "Do you think you Husband-"Certainly. Why can?" not?" Wife -"I supposed the companies refused to insure anything for more than its worth."-- N. Y. Times.

-.. At a recent school examination, a lecturer was introduced and began to talk about idols. Wishing to test whether the little learners clearly understood what he was lecturing about. he asked: "Children, what is an idol?" "Being lazy," was the quick response of one of the members of the juvenile class.

-How to please women: The way to please a woman, And never to offend her, Is to call a slim one stout

And a stout one very slender.

If she happens to be short.
You must tell her she is tall,
And if she's rather lengthy,
Say she is not tall at all.

—Oil City Blizzard.

-"Was it raining very hard when you came in?" asked Bobby of Featherly, who was making an evening call "Raining?" said Featherly, "Certainly not. The stars were out." "It's funny," continued Bobby, thoughtfully. "Pa had a gentleman here to dinner to-night, and I heard ma say as you came

pours."-Chicago Journal. -"Any quails about this neighborbood?" inquired a tourist as he was about to register at a Lake George hotel. 'Quails!" said the proprietor with an indulgent smile, "they have got to be a nuisance. The cook complains that he can't throw a piece of refuse toast out of the back window but that four or five fat quails fight to see which one shall lie down on it. Here, Front, show this gentleman to parlor A."--N. Y. Sun.

### Off His Base.

"They say Carping is a little off his

"What's that?" "People say the old man is getting flighty.' "Flighty?"

"Yes; kind o' shaky in the head." "I'm afraid it's true." "What do you know about it?"

"I took dinner with him the other day and before we left the house he did

something that staggered me."

"What was that?"

"How Charmingly you sing, Miss Gusebury."

"Do you think se?"

"On, yes indeed, I never listen to you without wishing you were where my cousins out in Colorado could hear you."

Judge.

TRICKS ON THE TRACKS!

Dangers from Which Engineers Save the Public and Themselves. [The Railway Review.]

One who is accustomed to railway traveling can scarcely realize how much

traveling can scarcely realize how much he is dependent for safety upon the engineer. Added to the responsibility of their station, engineers are also in constant danger of accidents caused by the tricks of jealous rivals.

This rivalry, it is said, sometimes prompts to the doing of utterly mean tricks. A Nickle Plate engineer after his very first trip was laid off because he had "cut out" all the bearings of his engine. He was reinstated, however, after he proved that some rival had filled his oiling can with emery. Another new engineer was suspended for burning out the flues of his boiler. Through grief at the loss of his position he died, and then a conscience stricken rival confessed that he had put oil in the tank so that it foamed and showed water at the top gasge, when in reality oil in the tank so that it foamed and showed water at the top gasge, when in reality there was scarcely a quart in the boiler!

These intense jealousies, together with the terrible anxiety incident to their work, have a terribly straining effect on the nerve, and statistics tell us that, though Locomotive Engineers may look strong and vigorous, they are not all a healthy class. Ex-Chief Engineer A. S. Hampton, Indianapolis, Ind., (Div. 143) was one of those apparently hearty men, but he says: "The anxiety, strain and jolting came near finishing me." His sufferings localized in catarrh of the bladder, but he used Warner's safe cure faithfully but he used Warner's safe cure faithfully for twenty weeks and now exclaims: "I am a well man." T. S. Ingraham, of Cleveland, O., Assistant Chief Engineer,

and other prominent members are also emphatic in its praise.

The Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood has 17,000 members and 240 divisions. Its headquarters are in Cleveland, O., where Chief Engineer Arthur for twenty years has exercised almost dictatorial sway. It was overnized in August 1863 by the emwas organized in August, 1863, by the employes of the Michigan Central. It has given nearly two million dollars to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

-We had the pleasure of a call recently from four very remarkable brothers. They were Messrs. A. G., J. W., H. J. and D. P. Hightower, and aged seventy-nine, seventy-seven, seventy-five and seventy-three years-a total of three hundred and four years. They have in all thirty-four children, sixty-one grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. The four brothers are in good health, and there is not thirteen pounds' difference in weight between the heaviest and lightest. The most remarkable thing is that none of them was ever drunk, or played a game of chance, or took a dram in a barroom. They are all members of the church and lead pious, godly lives.—
La Grange (Ga.) Reporter.

-He shut up: "I beg your pardon, sir," said Mr. Swell to a friend with whom he was holding a heated argument. "I beg your pardon, sir; I ought to understand this matter better than you. I am a graduate of two colleges, sir." "You remind me," replied his friend, "very much of a calf my father used to own who had the milk of two cows." "Why, how was that?" "He was a very large calf."-Lynn Union.

### "Shoot Polly as She Flies,"

was the way it appeared in the proof-slip. was the way it appeared in the proof-slip. The argus-eyed proof-reader, however, knew the quotation intended and changed it to read: "Shoot Folly as she flies."—Pope. Of course it was an error, yet how many are daily committing much graver errors by allowing the first symptoms of consumption to go unheeded. If afflicted with loss of appetite, chilly sensations, or hacking cough, it is suicidal to delay a single moment the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the great and only reliable remedy yet known for this terribly fatal maiady. Send two letter stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on this disease. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Prof. Trilobite (eloquently): "Yes; all things came by chance, and the great globe itself, like a mushroom, sprang up in the night." Little Bessie Brighteye: "I should like to know, please, sir, where the seed came from."

# "Laugh and Grow Fat,"

"Laugh and Grow Fat,"
is a precept easily preached, but not so
easy to practice. If a person has no appetite, but a distressing nausea, sick-headache, dyspepsia, boils, or any other ill resulting from inaction of the bowels, it is
impossible to get up such a laugh as will
produce aldermanic corpulence. In order
to laugh satisfactorily you must be well,
and to be well you must have your bowels
in good order. You can do this and laugh
heartily with Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the little regulators of the
liver and bowels and best promoters of
jollity.

MADAME MODJESKA has turned translator and will Polish up Shakespeare.—
Boston Post.

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A CENT in your pocket is worth two on your handkerchief. - Waterloo Observer.

AHE coachman's occupation is more agreeable than that of the hostler, but the latter's is more stable.

A "DUCK of a girl" must be very closely watched, or ten to one she'll go off and marry some quack.—Chicago Sun.

Wife (to afflicted husband)-Does you

ear-ache get any better, dear? Afflicted Husband (savagely)—Better? It gets werse every minute. If you don't stop the racket those confounded children are mak-ing upstairs I'll do some hing desperate. My ear pains me so I can't hear a thing. N. Y. Times.

"Only a match box," remarked Fogg at the theater the other night, referring to the seats where the young lovers sat.— Boston Post.

PHILOSOPHER FRANKLIN once said: "He that takes a wife takes care." Very win taking a wife one should take care. It is reported that female dentists are

gaining ground in Germany. They seem to be taking root in this country .-- Cleve-A wise botel man will not announce his house to be without arrival. - Detroit Post.

It should not excite any surprise when a crack trotter breaks. "ALL I want is justice," said the tramp.
"Three months," said the Justice.—Philadelphia Call.

"I WONDER what makes my eyes so weak?" said a dude to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," responded the latter.

"Robbie," said the visitor, kindly, "have you any little trothers and siste s?"
"No," replied wee Robbie, solemnly, "I'm
all the children we've got." they know all about Mustang Lin-

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

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Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the general health. It is, 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, requires cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

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I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning ceased, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without difficulty. Take the prescribed dose after eating.

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## DEALERS vs. CONSUMERS.

Mr. Jenks-Because our customers ask for the Mr. Jenss—Because our customers ask for the FRAZER f
Mr. C.—I'd have you know, sir, that one box of the FRAZER Grease costs us nearly as much as two boxes of these other makes, while we sell them all at the same price.

Mr. J.—One box of the FRAZER is worth as much as three boxes of these other brands.

Mr. C.—That is just the point. By selling these other brands you not only make twice as much for us on each box as you make on the FRAZER, but your customers have to buy twice or three times as much of it as they would of the FRAZER.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER Is a cure for Liver Complaints and ills caused by a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver, as Dyspenis, Constipation, Biliousness. Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatisun, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the system.

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The demand for the improved MASON & HAM-LIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addi-tion to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of ORGANS, \$22 to \$900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, 146 Wabash Ave., Chicago, III.

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### Men Think

iment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

### Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester Guardian, June 8th, 1883, says: 89 "Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an inter-

esting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

That he could only bear to lie in a reclin-

Ing position.

This refers to my case.

I was first Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fiber rarely ever cured) and was for several years barely able to get

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching— Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate;" "For anything in the shape of patent' Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—

Consented!!

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could

So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any "Stick!"

"Stick!"
Or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able
to earn my own living again. I have been a member
of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartly congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last.
Very gratefully yours,
MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

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

See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen and agents, Druggists, and other imitators, take warning, HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
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this paper.

Expulsion From Europe Appears To Be Inevitable.

The ! Situation Defined - Russia Actively Backing Bulgaria and the Other Powers Passive, For the Present at Least-Possibilities.

LONDON, October 4 .- Diplomatic opinion at this capital is unanimous that Turkey must yield. If the Sultan gives way without fighting he will prove himself a wiser man than the caliph of 1877, who waged a bloody war and lost all the defensive barriers of the Turkish Empire in Europe for his pains. Another campaign would be tolerably safe to teave the Porte without an inch of territory north of the Bosphorus. The situation is thus defined by a member of the Government who was actively engaged in the military operations undertaken by England at the close of the Russo-Turkish war: "It is absolutely certain," he said, "that Russia is directing this movement. Her soldiers, nicknamed volunteers, are crossing into Roumania in shoals; her officers are already controlling the armies of Roumania and Bulgaria; her cavalry is at this instant actually on the march through Bessarbia for the scene of possible war. She has commenced supplying paper money to Bulgaria. She is mobilizing two powerful armies and is sending on men and supplies in advance. Before actions like these, the disavowals of ministers go for nothing. If Turkey counts on English help now she makes a mistake. English sympathies are with the Christian races in Turkey, and Salisbury and Gladstone alike recognize the fact. Russia has only to act with moderation to work her will without let or hindrance from this country. There is one contingency likely to involve England, and that is a Russian occupation of Constantinople. This the English will never consent to. Russia can have all she wants short of Constantinople, so far as England is concerned. Turkey is an Asiatic power and a standing offense and menace to the peace of Europe. Let her cross over the straits and all Europe will breathe easier. Gordon's idea of a free state of Constantinople meets a growing favor. England would willingly acquiesce in so obviously safe a solution of the Eastern European question. As long as Russia is locked from the sea by the Dardanelles and Turkey holds the key there must be perpetual danger of There ought to be free navigation for all the world, and the only way to bring it about is to place Constantinople and the strait under a European coalition like Belgium and the Danube. It will be rather too much of a good thing to expect the Sultan to give in his adhesion to such an arrangement without resistance. To do this would be to put an end to the supremacy of the caliphate and all that makes life dear to Mohammedans. The Turks, to give them their due, are ready and willing enough to die in defense of their country and religion. With an empty treasury they continued to bring 600,000 brave, well-armed men into the field in 1877, and gave Russia all the work she wanted and her Roumanian and Bulgarian allies as well. She can do the same again and better, for the Agating, if there is to be any, will be at the very door almost of the Mohammedan capital, and the fanatacism of the Mohammedan race will be aroused. Our immediate object is to confine the area of disturbance within its present limits and put a stop to Russian and Austrian armaments before war breaks out in earnest. Concert of action between Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain seems Turkish proposal to restore the status quo in Bulgaria is too late. Who's to restore it? The Su'tan is the man to do it if he can, and it appears he wants the mandate of Europe. England won't give it. Russia and Austria certainly will not, and does the Sultan suppose Germany, France and Italy are going to take upon themselves the responsibility? There will be no mandate, and Europe is not going to attempt to restore the status

quo by force of arms, the only force united Roumelia and Bulgaria are likely to recognize. We shall endeavor to have an understanding with Russia and the powers on the subject of Constantinople. I am inclined to think Russia will be reasonable and agree to Constantinople being turned into a free State. That provided for they may go ahead and drive the Turk out of Europe, bag and baggage, as soon as they like. We should probably occupy one of the islands along the coast for a naval station in the event of the seat of the Ottoman power being transferred to Asia. We are pledged to defend Asiatic Turkey, and intend to be as good as our word."

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA. There is some apprehension here to the possibility of a collision be-tween Austria and Russia aris-ing out of the conflicting am-bitions of both countries in European Turkey. The Servians are receiving strong reinforcements from Austria, and the garrisons in Bosnia and Herzegovina being rapidly brought up to a war ting. The Montenegrins are again massing troops on the frontier and the clsing in Albania is spreading. The war feeling among the Christian races in Eastern Europe has never before assumed such dimensions as the world now witnesses, and the slightest accident may act like the spark which fires a powder magazine and spreads destruction and ruin far and near.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion. Morristows, N. J., October 4 .- The boiler of a locomotive drawing the Long Branch express which left Camden at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, exploded near Brown's mills, fatally scalding the engineer, John Curtis, of Point Pleasant, and injuring the fireman. Other persons are reported injured, but no further particulars can be obtained # here at present.

Caught In the Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 4 .- The police made an important arrest last night in the person of Isaac Reynolds, who was caught in the act of making balf-dollars at his residence on South street. Some days ago the officers received a "pointer" and last night they surrounded the house, and peering through the windows saw Reynolds melting the composition and running it into the molds. He is known to have been engaged in making half dollars, quarters, dimes and nickels for some

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

He Proposes to Spread Himself More Gen-

erally Throughout the Country. PITTSBURGH, PA., October 7 .- There arrived in this city to-day a particularly recitizen in excellent English, making inquiries for the locality of a laundryman of his own nationality. His business-like appearance caused the gentleman, through curiosity, to engage him in conversation, during which Lee Wah took from his pocket a paper, reading from it the following names and inquiring their locality, viz.: American Iron-works, Black Diamond Steel-works, Carnegie Bros. & Co., and also the names of several other prominent manufacturing firms of the city, particularly inquiring for Booth & Flynn, contractors. To

INTENDED LOCATING HERE he replied, "No, but some of my people may. I am en route to Washing on City. from San Francisco. I have been in this country eleven years and have been engaged in the real estate business in 'Frisco, and accumulated considerable property. Shortly after the massacre of my people in Wyoming, a largely attended and secret meeting of Chinamen was held in San Francisco, at which resolutions were passed, the object being to better the condition of the Chinamen in this country. It was decided to scatter more widely over the United States, freeing ourselves from continued persecutions and cruel treatment, such as experienced west of the Rocky Mountains. A resolution was unanimously adopted by which six English speaking members were authorized to proceed East, visit manufacturing cities and ascertain what could be done toward securing employment for a limited number. Each member of the committee on reaching Chicago was assigned to a different district. I am known as No. 3. My district is Cincinnati, Youngstown, Alliance, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Connellsville, the lake regions and from thence to Washington, where I am to report to the Chinese embassy the result of my labors. Other members of the committee visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities. Each member is authorized to negotiate for the purchase or rental of a

CERTAIN QUARTER IN EACH CITY.
to be colonized by my countrymen. Each
agent is empowered to enter into contracts with mill owners and general contractors. My visit to Pittsburgh is for that purpose. I have been fairly successful in Cincinnati and Wheeling, but accomplished but little in Youngstown. I intend to use every effort in this city and have every reason to believe I can establish a colony of at least 500 in this city alone. Understand me, I don't mean to say that these men are to work at reduced wages to the injury of other workingmen. I consider \$1 per day excellent wages, and I am led to believe that manufacturers think the same, and for that reason I can negotiate with the latter to employ my people." Lee Wah said that he had finally determined to visit the Con-nellsville coke fields first, and he has left for that locality, with the intention to return to the city later in the week.

### FICKLE FRANCE.

The Recent Elections Anything but Favorable to the Perpetuity of the Republic. Paris, October 7 .- Owing to the number of Cabinet Ministers defeated at the elec-

tions on Sunday last for seats in the Chamber, it will be necessary for the Cabinet to be remodeled or resign before the Chamber meets. If the Radicals ally themselves with the members of the right they can overthrow ministry after ministry, leaving France in a permanent crisis which will seriously jeopardize the existence of the Republic. The Conservatives who have made extensive gains are the monarchists of one faction or another. Some of them are adherents of the Comte de Paris; others the only thing possible to prevent a Russian march on Constantinople and an of the Bonaparte family. They would like in France. The Republicans or Moderates are the supporters of the present Ministry with Brisson and De Freycinet as the representative leaders. They are likewise partisans of M. Jules Ferry, who was formerly Prime Minister. The Radicals look to Clemenceau as their leader. They are as eager as the Monarchists for the overthrow of the Republic, but only that they may give the Government more radi-cal leanings. The Republicans wish to maintain a parliamentary form of govern-ment, but the Radicals wish to abolish the Senate and substitute in place of the chambers as at present constituted some body like the old convention of 1783. The loss of seats by the Republicans will lead o a reconstruction of the present ministry. It seems doubtful at this time whether the ministry can gather about it a working majority in the new chamber. Shrewd observers, in fact, believe that the new Cabinet will be short lived; that no ministry can be patched that will long command support and that consequently there will be another dissolution and another general election in the near future. M.M. Manger, Waldeck Rousseau, Legrande and Herault, who were defeated in the election, have resigned their seats in the Cabinet. Disorders were renewed last evening. Fully 4,000 persons assembled in front of the Gaulois office shouting, "Vive la Republique," "A bas le Gaulois." Bands of youths paraded the streets, crying the Marseillaise and waving tri-colors. The police finally succeeded in dispersing the mob, being aided by a heavy rain. It is rumored that Royalist successes will insure the expulsion of the Orieanist Princes and others. It is expected that a provisional ministry will be formed including M. Cle-menceau and M. Floquet. The number of Conservatives elected is 183. It is believed that the second balloting will raise the number of Conservatives to 210. M. Roche-fort argues that the Republican defeat is due to the Tonquin expedition and that it is, therefore, necessary to guillotine Ferry the first thing. The Republican newspapers generally are disposed to make a scapegoat of Ferry.

Paris, October 6.—The proprietors of the Gaulois, in order to signalize the Conservative successes in the recent election illuminated the front of their office last euening. The inscription, "175 Conserva-tives Elected, Viva La France," formed of gas jets, was conspiciously hung in the windows. A crowd soon assembled in front of the building and threw stones at the windows.

Minnie Walkup.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 7 .- The District Court convened yesterday morning, Charles B. Graves, Judge. Twenty-first case on docket is the State of Kansas vs. Minnie Wallace Walkup. By mutual consent this case was set for trial October 19. Apont the 15th inst, the present jury will be discharged and a special venire will be issued, from which a competent jury will be impaneled. Judge Graves is considered as fair and impartial a judge as could be desired. He has held the present position for five years, being re-elected a year ago without any opposition whatever. Hon. D. M. Dodge, of Hazelburst, Miss., has

been added to the counsel for the defense

THE ROCK SPRINGS RIOT.

Startling Evidence Before the Grand Jury -The Chinese Said to Have Fired Their Own Houses.

GREEN RIVER, WYO., October 6 .- Some spectable and well-dressed Chinaman, giving testimony of a startling character was the name of Lee Wah, who addressed a given to the grand jury yesterday calculated to throw new light on the transactions at Rock Springs during the riot there. The Rev. Timothy Thirloway, the Congregational minister who resided at Rock Springs with his family during the riot, made a sworn statement, showing that the Chinese set fire to their own houses in order to prevent the white men from robbing them of their money, which was buried in the ground under their dwellings. Subsequent events have shown that this was the case, for as shown, as the Chinamen returned to Rock Springs they commenced excavat ng under the ruins and in one instance over \$6,000 was found. Timothy Thirloway being duly sworn made the following statement: "I am a minister of the gospel and was residing at Rock Springs on September 2 last on which day the riot occurred and was in the vicinity of Chinatown on that day. I heard there was a large number of men moving around toward the north end of Chinatown with guns, clubs and ever weapons. I stepped out of my house with my wife and saw the first two houses that were set on fire. While we were standing there I could see a number of white men on the north side of Chinatown and at the same time four Chinamen came out of a house in the southeast part, only a short distance from us. They were some two hundred yards from the white men. The four Chinamen had not moved more than twenty yards from the house with their bundles when some one called them back, and they remained in the house for two or three minutes before coming out again. In the meantime a volley was heard on the horth side of Chinatown and almost instantly the Chinamen rushed out of the building. had hardly left when we saw the building was on fire. No white men were to be seen near the house and it was apparent that the house was fired by the Chinamen themselves. My daughter, who taked with some of the Chinamen afterward, can tell you more about the object of the Chinamen in setting-fire to their own houses. The two houses that were first burned belonged to the railroad company and were known as numbers 15 and 16. Among the Chinamen that came out of No. 16, the first house set on fire, I recognized Ah Quong." The statement of Miss Ellen Thirloway was as follows: "I came to Rock Springs last December and have given instruction to the Chinese at my father's house in the evening. I think I had the confidence of the Chinese, who regarded us as their friends. Just as soon as they returned some of them came to see us and told us about their troubles. Quong, who lived in the cellar of ganghouse No. 16, which was the first house set on fire, told me that China boy was scared, afraid American boy would get things, and so China boy set fire to the house. Lew Ack Sen, a nephew of Ah Say, the Chinese interpreter, also told me the same facts about setting on fire the houses of other Chinamen and that they were afraid white men would find their money and for that reason the Chinese set fire to the houses.

### LAND THIEVES.

Conviction of the Agent of an English Com

pany-Fraudulent Work of Railroads. WASHINGTON, October 6 .- The General Land Office is informed of the trial and conviction of R. C. Bloomfield, in Denver, Col., on the 21st uit., for conspiring to defraud the United States in procuring fraudulent pre-emption entries under fictitious names. Mr. Bloomfield is an Englishman, very wealthy and the manager of the Arkansas Valley Land & Cattle Company composed almost entirely of Englishmen. company, it is represented, own over 800,-000 acres of land, controlling the water of vast areas of country through illegal means. conviction of Bloomfield is regarded at the Interior De, artment as highly important in that it will be likely to deter others from continuing in the same illegal business. When the jury returned its verdict Bloomfield fainted in open court. H. K. Pinchney, who was indicted with Bloomfield, escaped before his trial came off. He is represented as having furnished the men means to personate actual settlers. He employed cowboys until the supply was exhausted, when he put up paper men. Pinchney was a clerk in the local land office, and was of great assistance in successfully executing the fraudulent entries. Several agents of the De-partment of the Interior report the cutting of large amounts of timber on public lands, adjacent to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by large forces of the men, who claim to be employed by the Montana Improvement Company, which it is alleged, is but a branch of the North-Pacific Railroad Company. Saw mills are said to be running in full blast among a vast area of country. It is understood that suits will be immediately instituted against the guilty parties. Reports are said to have been received at the department to the effect that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Raifroad Company, by making frauduleut locations, have secured large areas of land to which they are not entitled.

Desperate Convicts. RUSK, TEX., October 6 .- Yesterday at the terminus of the Kansas & Gulf Short Line near Lufkin, Tex., sixty convicts working on the road made a desperate break for liberty, just as they had finished their supper. With deafening yells they started up in a body and rushed for the neighboring woods. Guards opened fire on them with deadly effect. The latest report says twenty-five of them were killed or wounded. The prisoners were in one large body, and the guards simply emptled-their repeating rifles and small arms into the moving mass. Rumors of an intended mutiny in this camp have been rife for some weeks past. These rumors were strengthened by the fact that many of the convicts were serving life sen-tences and were known to be desperate characters and extra precautions were used to recapture the thirty-five who suc ceeded in eluding the rifles of the guards. All avenues of escape are being guarded and posses are being organized to scour the country. The scene of the outbreak is some miles from a telegraph office.

A Patent Bill Missing. WASHINGTON, October 6.-It has been ascertained that an engrossed bill authoriz- tive years, and mounted a horse withing the Attorney General to begin proceedings looking to the annulment of patents dred and ten years: obtained through fraud and misrepresentation, together with all papers relating to the measure, has disappeared from the files of the Senate Committee on Patents, files of the Senate Committee on Pa by the House of Representatives, and referred by the Senate to the Patent Commit-

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Its Combination, Power, Advantages and

new explosive known as hellhoffite, which has been invented by Hellhoff and Gruson, has been subjected to comparative trials at St. Petersburg together with nitro-glycerine and ordinary gunpowder. It is a solution of a nitrated organic combination (nephthaline, phenol, benzine, etc.), in fuming nitric acid. In preparing the hellhoffite tried in the experiments, binitrobenzine, a solid, inexplosive and badly burning body, was used. At the first trial glass bottles of twenty cubic cen-timetres contents each were filled with twenty grammes of the respective explosive substances and corked down. A tube filled with fulminate of mercury was passed through the corks, a slow match being attached to the outer end of the tube for the purpose of ignition. Each of the bottles thus prepared was placed on a truncated cone of lead, the upper diameter of which was 3.5 centimetres. its lower 4.5 and its height six. The cone itself stood on a cast-iron plate 2.5 centimetres thick. The deformation of the leaden cone by the action of the explosives could consequently be taken as a measpower. The explosion of the gun- similar hot cakes. - The Caterer. powder, as was anticipated, caused no pressed about a quarter of its height; its surface had assumed the appearance several paces; only half the cone was nearly as lasting .- Boston Glob still a compact but entirely defaced mass. At the second experiment botthe various explosive substances were let into corresponding cavities bored into the face of fir blocks of similar pieces as if split by a hatchet, the sev-12. 11 and 10 paces. In exploding the several pieces. The upper portion of the block, as far as the bottle was let into it, was torn off perpendicularly in the direction of the fiber in such a manner that a smooth cut wasformed. The explosion of the hellhoffite likewise tore the portion of the block surrounding the bottle perpendicularly in the direction of the fiber, and splintered the remainder of the block into a large number of thin fibers. The following experiments were also made with hellhoffite alone: A slow match was passed through the tube in the cork, which was without fulminate of mercury, as far as the surface of the hellhoffite in the glass bottle; no explosion followed on igniting the slow match. A quantity of hellhoffite poured into a bowl could not be exploded by a lighted match. Finally a few drops of hell-hoffite were poured on an anvil and exposed to heavy blows with a hammer, and no explosion followed. The hellhoffite, consequently, possesses the fol-lowing advantages: (1) In igniting it with fulminate of mercury it acts more

### He Spurned the Gold.

liquid; (2) the fuming nitric acid con-

tained in hellhoffite is of such a volatile

nature that it can be stored only in

perfectly closed vessels; (3) hellhoffite

is rendered completely inexplosive by

being mixed with water, and can con-

sequently not be employed for works

under water. - London Times.

The world will be glad of the assurance that there are some men in the humblest walks of life who can't be bought with the clink of gold. A Hoosier who lost his wife a few weeks ago was waited upon a few days after the funeral by a man who introduced himself as the agent of a Cincinnati Medical College, and he went right to

business by remarking:
"Mr. Blank, neither of us has any time to fool away. Your wife is dead and buried. I want her body for the college. I could snatch it any dark night, but that's not my way. How much cash will buy the cadaver?"

"Dig 'er up at your own expense?"

"How much'll you give?"
"Fifteen dollars." "And the coffin?"

"Oh, that's no use to me."
"Stranger," said the widower, "you skip or I'll shoot. If you think I'm fool enough to throw away a fortydollar coffin in these hard times you haven't sized me up k'rect. Let the old woman stay thar. She isn't cost-ing me anything for board and lodg-ings, and there ain't a penny out for repairs."-N. Y. Sun.

Aged One Hundred and Seventeen. Here is an epitaph from a stone in the town of Shutesbury:

"Erected by the town of Shutesbury ing taken. Every means possible is being in memory of Ephraim Pratt, born in East Sudbury, November 1, 1686, removed to Shutesbury soon after its first settlement, where he resided until he died, May 22, 1804, in his one hundred and seventeenth year. He was remarkably cheerful in his disposition and temperate in his habits. He swung a sythe one hundred and one consecuout assistance at the age of one hun-

-"The height of impudence" is detee, but was not brought before the Senate fixed in Vancouver, Washington Terfor final action. Senator Platt, the Charritory, to be the calling of one doctor man of the Committee on Patents, has written to this city, requesting a thorough inlinearization of the. FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-A lemp of gum camphor placed in Varnishing .- Indiana State Journal. -Half-barrel fish kegs make the best coap tubs. Pine is the only wood that will stand the eating action of soap .-Trow Times.

-Powdered cinnamon will scatter black and red ants effectually. If strewn in the cracks of cupboard shelves and along the edges of tin cake boxes the pests will soon disappear .-Chicago Times.

-Cocoanut drops: Beat to a froth the white of two eggs, and add gradually one small cup sugar, one cup co-coanut grated and one spoonful flour. Butter tin sheets with washed butter, and then cover with letter-paper. Drop on this the mixture in teaspeonfuls about two inches apart. Bake five minutes in a quick oven .- The House-

-French homey: Into one pound of granulated sugar put the well-beaten olks of six eggs and the whites of four, the juice of four lemons, and the grated rind of two, and one-quarter of a pound of butter. Put all into a saucepan, mix well, and stir over a slow fire till it is as thick as honey. It will keep indefinitely if corked tightly. ure of their respective destructive It is delicious for "buckwheats" and

-Cracks in a floor may be effectually changes. By the explosion of the and neatly filled with newspapers nitro-glycerine the cone was com- soaked in a paste made by boiling a pound of flour, three quarts of water and a teaspoonful of alum together. of a well worn hammer; the diameter The mixture, about as thick as putty, of the surface had been increased to should be forced into the cracks with a 5.5 centimetres. The explosion of the caseknife, when it will harden like hellhoffite caused much greater papier-mache. When dry it may be changes. The surface of the cone was painted or stained to correspond with painted or stained to correspond with completely torn; pieces five centime- its surroundings. When the cracks are tres long and two centimetres thick wide and numerous such filling will be were torn off and thrown about for found much cheaper than putty and

-Feed and milk your cows for one week of bad winter weather in an open tles (of 25 grammes each) filled with lot, allowing them to sleep(?) in the snow or slush; then put them in a warm stable with a comfortable bed, (give the same amount of food), and dimensions. In exploding the gunnote the difference in the quantity of powder the block was torn into four milk, and you will get at once a forcinote the difference in the quantity of ble illustration of the fact that food can eral pieces were thrown about for 18, not maintain vital heat and produce milk, and the same is just as true, nitro-glycerine the block was split into several pieces. The upper portion of as to flesh or fat.—Prairie Farmer.

-Chocolate cake: One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, three cupfuls flour, four eggs, baking powder, one-half cupful corn starch, vanilla, (frosting to put between the layers) one cupful sugar, water enough to dissolve, boil until it candies or drops from the spoon in strings. While boiling hot pour it over the beaten white of an egg stirring it briskly, at the same time add two sticks of sweet chocolate grated, and spread immediately. For cocoanut cake use the same recipe, substituting cocoanut for chocolate. - Toledo Blade

KEEP CALVES GROWING. capid Growth of the Calf the Foundation

of a Good Steer. As profits are now becoming less and less in most agricultural operations, all of the economies must be more closely studied. A premium is always given to those who raise the best cattle. The powerfully than nitro-glycerine; (2) it best 1,300 to 1,600 lb. steer brings from may be stored and transported with one to two cents more per pound than perfect safety as regards concussion, the common one. Now let us suppose, as it can not be exploded either by a as frequently happens, that both weigh blow or a shock, nor by an open flame.
On the other hand, it has the following
On the other hand, it has the following
On the other hand, it has the following bound on 1,500 gives a difference of \$30 per head. This is a large margin. Now the common steer does not weigh 1,500 lbs. unless he is about four years old, but the best fed steers weigh 1,500 lbs. at twenty four to thirty months. The common steer is fed eighteen months longer, and this steer has consumed at least \$30 worth more of food; it has, therefore, cost \$30 more than the best steer, and this makes the fearful balance of \$60 against the common steer. Now, what has made all this difference! The first great difference is found at the end of the first six months of the calf. The best calf has been fed liberally, has had milk for three months, and perhaps five, and was taught to eat oats or bran or middlings, or has had one lb. of linseed meal for the second three months, and weighs probably 550 to

650 lbs.; while the common calf has been turned to grass alone after the first two or three months, and only weighs 350 lbs. The second six months the best calf is fed upon the best rowen hay or early cut clover, and grain enough to keep growing steadily and rapidly, so that it weighs 1.000 lbs. or upwards at one year, while the common calf weighs only 500 lbs. If a profit is is to be made, the calf must never cease growing, for this ealf-growth is the foundation of a good steer, and no cattle feeder can afford to neglect the calf or to feed it scantily at any time. The future profit is absolutely dependent on the liberal feeding of the calf.—Na-

tional Live Stock Journal. The Tailor-Made Suit.

Tailor-made suits are to remain in favor during the coming season. White or colored linen collars or cuffs are "de rigueur" with these cos-

They usually consist of a round skirt falling straight and full over a silk un-This chemisette is of white or colored crape, or of silk in bright tones

contrasting with the material of the English tailors still have the monopoly of this fashion, and no French house can rival them in cutting these dresses

The tunique forms a small, draped apron with a breadth of goods in the back mounted full to the belt and very slightly draped.

The whole style of these suits is in

the perfect cut and the way in which they are trimmed-or rather not trimmed, for a perfect English dress has no trimming.

The waist sits perfectly to the body like a riding habit. It sometimes closes straight down the front with small round buttons placed very near togeth er, or it may open over a vest of white pique or a piaited chemisette. -N. P. Graphic. THE GREAT

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