Chase

County

Courant.

W.E.TIMMON,S Editor and Proprietor.

BEW TO THE LINE. LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

NUMBER 52.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President recently ordered the court-martial which tried and sentenced Paymaster Smith to reconvene. The court-martial sentenced Smith to two years' suspension from service. Surgeon-General Wales had been tried on a similar charge a short time previously and was sentenced to five years' suspension, and it was understood the President did not approve of the inconsistency of the

COMMISSIONER SPARKS, of the Land Office, has refused to honor surveyors' accounts held by Western banks because of irregularities in land surveys.

A CRANK sent a letter to President Cleveland recently requesting him to resign by October 3.

It was alleged in Washington that the late Commodore Semmes, whose death was recently announced, committed suicide from aberration of mind caused by malarial troubles.

Some time since Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, tendered his resignation to the President. The latter, in reply, thanked Mr. Eaton for his services in the cause of civil service reform, and hoped the resignation would be deferred until November.

THE President has appointed S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SECRETARY MANNING, in a recent letter to District Attorney Dorsheimer at New York, requested him to take steps to put an end to the feeing of customs officials by passengers on the examination of their baggage. The feeing was illegal and was believed to lead to gross frauds on the rev-

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs recently sent the following telegram to Agent Owens at Muskogee, I. T.: "Suspend execution of the order of August 26 for the removal of settlers on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad until further orders."

THE President has appointed the followlng collectors of customs: Charles C. Sweeney for the district of Galveston, Tex.: Otto L. Threlkeld, for the district of

Brazos de Santiago, Tex. A STATEMENT prepared by Superintendent Bell, of the Foreign Letter Mails Bureau, shows that the weight of the foreign letter mail decreased 7:790 pounds during the last fiscal year, while the weight of the printed matter increased 33,319 pounds. The cost of ocean mail transit was \$327,179, or just \$28.50 less than the cost during the preceding year.

JOHN MORRISSEY, of Washington, D. C., was killed and three other workmen injured by a dynamite explosion recently at York Haven, near Harrisburg, Pa.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics re- at Pierce City, Idaho. Considerable feelports the number of arrivals of immigrants to the United States, exclusive of those coming by way of Canada and Mexico as For the eight months ending August 31 last, 241,035. For the corresponding period of last year, 303,054.

THE EAST.

THE Genesta won the 300 mile yacht race and the Bennett international cup. The race took place through heavy fogs and

storms. The time was 48:07:05. THE Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list \$1,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, application having been made

in July last. THE sloop yacht, Puritan, was sold at public auction at New York on the 23d for \$13,500 and Edward Burgess, who designed the yacht, was the purchaser. After the sale he stated that he had bought the Puritan for a gentleman in Boston.

THE American Forestry Congress at Boston ended on the 24th. The following officers were elected: President, Warren Higley, of New York: First Vice-President, H. J. Jolly, of Quebec; Second Vice-President, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; Treasurer, J. S. Hicks, of Long Island; Corresponding Secretary, B. E. Fernow, of New York; Recording Secretary, H. Eggleston, of Washington, D. C.

THE schedules in the assignment of Kossuth, Adolphus and Jacob Marx, comprising the firm of Kossuth, Marx & Co., jewelers, of New York, show liabilities, \$623,-946; nominal assets, \$556,770; actual assets,

THE noted trotter Goldsmith Maid died

at New York recently at the age of twenty eight vears. GOVERNOR HILL was renominated for Governor of New York by the Democratic

Convention at Saratoga on the 24th on the first ballot. THE price of wire was advanced by the

manufacturers, who met in New York recently, from 10 to 19 per cent. THE Law and Order Society of Camden,

N. J., has determined on prosecuting the ballot box stuffers and smashers at the Fourth Ward primaries.

HARRY THOMPSON, husband of Henrietta Vaders, the leading lady in Thomas Keene's Theatrical Company, which played at Syracuse, N. Y., the other night, attempted to shoot himself in the Vanderbilt House. He said that trouble with his wife was the cause.

In the New York Democratic Convention at Saratoga, on the 25th, Fred Cook, of Monroe was nominated for Secretary of State: Chapin for Comptroller: Dennis O'Brien, present incumbent, for Attorney General. Hon. R. P. Flower was reported as having declined the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

A SEAMAN of the Italian bark Excelsior, Captain Longobardo, from Marseilles, which arrived at New York recently, died from cholera three days after the vessel sailed. With this exception, all on board ranean, belonging to Turkey, was reported

In the Supreme Court at Boston, on the the 25th, Franklin J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses from ex-Mayor Cobb and others, in February, 1884. He had but recently served out a term in Middlesex County jail for a similar offense.

THE moulders and other employes of the Union Stove Works of Peekskill, N. Y., to the number of three hundred, have struck for an increase of ten per cent. in their wages.

A SOMERSET, PA., dispatch says: Revenue officers have captured an illicit distillery in the mountains, and destroyed the apparatus and the liquors. Jonathan Hochstetter and others operating the distillery escaped.

THE WEST.

At the session of the Cigarmakers' Union in Cincinnati the report of the President showed that during the past two years it had cost the union over \$210,000 to support members during strikes and lockouts, of which there had been 152. Sixty-nine of these strikes had been successful and sixty-nine unsuccessful.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JONES, of the life cat service at Racine, Wis., was drowned ecently while out practicing with his crew under direction of Superintendent Rogers. Five Chinamen implicated in the murder and robbery of Daniel Frazier in Pierce City, Idaho, were taken from jail by citizens the other night and hanged to con-

venient trees. REPORTS have been received of four chooners wrecked at various points on Lake Michigan during the storm of the 22d, the crew being rescued in each case. Fears were felt for the safety of a number of other vessels.

THE Bankers' Convention at Chicago, on the 23d, passed resolutions condemna-

tory of silver coinage.

FIVE of the Chiricahua bucks who left the Arache reservation with Geronimo, crossed the reservation line the other night and stole away two squaws, carrying them off to the mountains. The squaws were the same two that originally went with the band and were captured by the Mescalero police and returned to the Apache reserva-

Two girls named May and Lizzie Jackson recently threw vitriol in the face of the teller of a San Francisco savings bank, Salura, Tex.; J. J. Cooke for the district of disfiguring him for life. He was alleged to have been intimate with one of the

girls. THE lumber yard of Gardner & Co., Chicago, was recently in flames. For a time the fire was so threatening, spreading to adjoining yards, that many persons feared a repetition of the disaster of 1871. Loss,

\$100,000. JAMES C. PUSEY, the defaulting clerk of the Kansas Penitentiary at Leavenworth, pleaded guilty to embezzlement and was

sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. A WEALTHY merchant was among the five Chinamen lynched by a mob recently

Celestial quarters of the Pacific slope. Ir was reported at Santa Fe that United States Territorial Judge William B. Fleming, Chief Justice of New Mexico, would resign his office.

ing has been stirred up thereby in the

THE SOUTH.

TEN convicts recently escaped in the Brazos Botton near Hearne, Tex., by cutting through the roof of the prison house. They made their way to the town, and entering the Montgomery House while the guests were asleep, stole garments of the male members of the Stultz Theatrical Company, leaving the convict suits behind.

Eight men recently attempted to cross the Kentucky River a few miles below Frankfort, when the boat swamped and five of the occupants were drowned. Four of the unfortunate men were colored and one was white.

EIGHTY miners were recently imprisoned in the Roane mines, near Rockwood, Tenn., caused by an explosion of fire-damp. They were all ultimately rescued. The damage

done was considerable. COMMODORE ALEXANDER A. SEMMES Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, died suddenly at Hamilton, London

County, Va., on the 23d. THE steamer Aransas arrived at New Orleans on the 24th. Her Captain reports that the Government jetties in the Aransas Pass were considerably damaged by the

THE glassworkers' strike at Bellaire, O., ended on the 24th by mutual concessions. FURTHER rioting took place at the Cleve-

and (O.) rolling mills on the 24th. THE town of Sanborn, Dak., was nearly to ally destroyed the other day by fire, which was supposed to have been started by tramps. The hotel, five business houses and several of the best residences were burned. Loss, \$75,000; most of it covered

by insurance. THE gambling houses of Milwaukee Wis., have been ordered closed.

A LARGE and enthusiastic convention held at Staunton, Va., on the 24th nominated the first Prohibition legislative candidates in the State.

THREE coaches of a passenger train containing over 100 persons were thrown down a high bank near Warm Springs, N. C., recently. Twenty people were injured. William Connelly, J. H. Winning and Miss Brayles, of Ashville, received fatal in-

GENERAL.

THE clerical newspapers of Paris declare that fully 24,000 Christians were murdered in the recent outbreaks in Anam.

ALARMING reports have been received at Paris to the effect that China is massing a large force of troops on the Tonquin fron-

dians are committing fearful atrocities in the city of Huarez.

CRETE, the large island in the Mediterin a state of revolt.

THE semi-official statement was midwat Berlin that the Powers would not look calmiy on the breaking of the treaty of Berlin by Bulgaria, but would side with Turkey, and if Russia opposed then she would be isolated. Only after the Bulgarians had been restored to common sense

could the Powers decide what should be

done for Bulgarian unity. CHRISTINE NILSSON recently gave a concert at Stockholm, Sweden. After the concert a crowd of 30,000 gathered before the Grand Hotel, to give her an ovition, and in the fearful crush seventeen persons

lost their lives. THE United States steamer Juniata, thick was sent to inquire into the detention of certain American vessels by the Portuguese custom officials on the east coast of Airica,

has cabled her arrival at Mozambique THE Bulgarians were reported as incensed against Russia, who was reported as having demanded the deposition of

Prince Alexander. PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON (Plon Plon) recently issued a manifesto, in which be says he neither desires the restoration of the monarchy nor the adoption of Utopian plans of reform. He will withdraw from participation in the elections until France

summons a constituent assembly. PEACE has been officially announced in Ecuador, the rebels having been sup-

pressed. THE trial of the cavalrymen who participated in the anti-German riots at Madrid has been concluded. One sergeant was sentenced to death, and the other offenders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The court advised the Government to pardon the sergeant.

In addition to the seventeen person crushed to death by the jam of people in front of Mme. Nilsson's hotel at Stockholm, Sweden, twenty-nine others were seriously injured. Mme. Nilsson was so prostrated by the shock that she temporarily postponed the fulfillment of her engagements. THERE were 599 new cases of cholers and 235 deaths reported throughout Spain on

the 24th. AT Rouen, France, recently, employes at one the dock yards broached a number of casks of wine and became drunk upon the contents. They assaulted several custom house officials, some of whom received in-

juries which are thought to be fatal. THE Governments of Turkey, Germany, France, Italy and Russia have consented t a conference on the Roumelian question.

THE Pope was reported to have agreed to mediate between Germany and Spain with regard to the Carolines' question. REPORTS were received recently of a cy clone at Calcutta, in which several ships foundered and a great many persons were

Business failures throughout the country for week ended September 24 num-

bered 185 against 178 the week previous. AT Battleford, N. W. T., on the 25th, several Indians were sentenced to be hanged and to various terms of imprisonment for murder and other crimes committed during the recent troubles with Riel and

CONFLICTING rumors come from Europe regarding the Roumelian difficulty. One s that Russia will declare war against Turkey should the latter invade Bulgaria.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, September 28 .- The Health Department will to-day begin the prosecution against twenty-eight milkmen who deliver milk in the city. The men to be prosecuted are those whose merchandise was recently rated by Prof. Long as "skimmed," "bad skimmed" and "watered." A tabulated statement published showing the result of Prof. Long's analysis has cre ated a great deal of local comment on account of the small percentage of milk tested being found up to the standard.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 26,-Charles Briggs, a well known citizen of Johnson County, was found dead on the road near his house Wednesday last, having been shot by John Havner, a neighbor, who was arrested and confessed the deed. He claims that ill feeling had existed between Briggs and himself for years, and that had advanced upon him with an open knife and he had shot him in self defense. There are threats of lynching

CLARKSVILLE, TEX., September 26 .-William Messick, a planter, was riding to town yesterday when he met Jim Ward, who, without warning, raised a Winchester rifle and shot Messick down, and then coolly emptied his Winchester in the prostrate form of his victim. Ward fled and a posse is now searching for him. He will be lynched if caught. Some time ago a negro was mysteriously murdered on Messick's plantation and Messick suspected Ward of

the crime. LEAVENWORTH, KAN., September 26.-Yesterday afternoon while Mrs. James Mellon, who resides seven miles south of this city, was absent from the family residence, in the field with her husband, the house caught fire, and before she could get back her little seven-months-old babe perished in the flames. She does not know how the fire originated, but thinks it must have

caught before she left. Hubson, N. Y., September 26.-The body of a man, supposed to be that of Herman Podewils, of West Point, Neb., was found on the railroad track near Catskill this morning horribly mutilated. He was a passenger on the Atlantic train on the Hudson River Railroad, and it is believed he was going to Burnside, Orange County. It is thought that he fell from the train.

NEW YORK, September 26.-Priscilla Eliza Barnes has obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, William Elliot; Barnes, the actor, from Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, who awards the plaintiff alimony at the rate of \$25 a week. The case was not defended.

BABYLON, L. I., September 26 .- A num ber of incendiary fires, believed to be the work of an organized gang, have occurred here recently. The Board of Supervisors have offered a reward of \$4,000 for their

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE State Veterinarian says that this year the hog cholera is more prevalent than at any time within the history of the State, and the losses will undoubtedly reach \$1,000,000 or more. The counties which have suffered most heavily are Brown, Marshall, Jackson, Osage, Bour-bon, Butler, Lyon, Chase, Dickinson, Saline, Reno, Barton, Sedgwick, Summer and Shawnee. Large numbers of hogs are being shipped to market that are infected with this disease, and as a consequence it s appearing in counties not before infected. He further says that the treatment of hog cholera, with the object of securing a recovery, does not pay. He urges that the animals be killed and burned the moment they show signs of sickness, and active measures taken for the suppression of the

AT Leavenworth the other day John Williams went to his work, leaving his wife apparently well and hearty. About eleven o'clock a neighbor informed him that his wife was very sick and told him to bring a doctor. He hurried home and found his wife in spasms. She died a few hours later. About six weeks previous Mrs. Williams bought some quinine. took some of it and placed the rest in a tumbler and covered it with a sauces, where it had since remained. On the day of her death she began to feel as if she were going to have a chill, and took some of the quinine. In ten minutes she was taken with spasms, and in four hours later was a corpse. The symptoms were those of strychnine poisoning.

A GASOLINE explosion occurred in the rear of T. H. Randall's hardware store at Mount Hope the other afternoon, causing a serious fire and loss to a number of the inhabitants of the town. The following are losers: T. H. Randall, store room and stock of hardware amounting to \$8,000, insurance \$4,000; W. C. Richards, store room and stock of general merchandise, \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; S. C. Thomas, barn, with machinery, harness, etc., \$1,200, no insurance; the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, \$5,000; Mentor printing office, \$500. The post-office, which was kept in the Randall store, and all mail matter and fixtures, etc., burned.

POSTMASTERS lately appointed in Kansas: Reserve, J. M. Cecil; Rush Center, E. T. Mallory; Polk Creek, J. E. Caffey; Reubens, Aurin Hunt; Good Laid, S. L. Kelan; Protection, H. O. Holderly; Pado-

nia, James A. Laing. Kansas farmers who are chopping down walnut trees at five dollars per cord will be interested to hear that \$400 has recently been paid for a large walnut tree in Ohio, the buyer to chop it down himself. THE grape crop in Northern Kansas is

A LARGE colony of Swedes will soon

settle in Gove County. WHEN the case of J. C. Pusey, defaulting clerk of the Penitentiary, was recently called in the District Court at Leavenworth, Pusey entered a plea of guilty of embezzlement and was sentenced to the

Penitentiary for eight years. THE Secretary of State has lately been doing a lively business in the way of granting charters to new town companies AT the late term of the District Court at Junction City the whisky cases were disposed of by the saloon-keepers pleading guilty. They were fined \$100 and costs, and placed under bonds not to engage in

the business for two years. LANDER BAKER, of Butler County, was recently waylaid, knocked down with an ax and robbed of \$75. It was feared his

injuries were fatal. THE colored people of Topeka celebrated the anniversary of the issuing of Presi-

dent Lincoln's emancipation proclamation on the 22d. THE mystery of the recent poisoning of Mrs. Williams at Leavenworth is vet unexplained. It is stated that the lady, who was noted for her economy, had saved her earnings, and had about \$400 sewed in the mattress on which she and her husband slept. The money can not be found. The cost of analyzing the stomach, liver and kidneys at the State University will be about \$200, and, as the Coroner does not think the county can afford that expense, Mr. Williams, the husband of the dead woman, has offered to pay it and the analyzing will go on. The husband and wife were each insured for \$3,000 for the other's benefit in the Home Life Association, of

Burlington, Iowa. PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Elwood Chapman, Emporia, store service apparatus; Isaac Lantz, Lane, churn; Reuben F. Wilcox, Augusta, add. ing machine: Frank Weatherspoon, Par-

sons, striking mechanism. ONE hundred and ten houses have already been built this year in a new addition to the city of Atchison.

A CAR-LOAD of watermelons, consisting of 1,075 and weighing an average of forty pounds each, was recently shipped to Kansas City from Lawrence.

Ir is stated that Hon. W. C. Perry, United States District Attorney for Kansas, has received instructions from Wash. ington to make a personal investigation of the cases now pending against the Oklahoma boomers, and if, in his judgment, he should and that all of the boomers had left the Territory, to dismiss all of the indictments against them at the next term of the United States District Court at Wichita.

Twe arrest of Abe Waller in Nashville, Tean., for assisting in the attempted robbery of an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe express train at Coolidge, near the western line of this State, in September, 1883, caused some excitement in the western part of the State. Waller arrived in the State recently in charge of a special officer. He admitted that he was one of the three men, but claimed he was not the raen who shot the engineer. It is stated that the principal in the murder and attempted robbery has been under arrest some time, which fact has been kept quiet. As the two arrested have confossed, there is no doubt about their guilt.

FRIGHTFUL GALES.

Storms Create Havoe on the Lakes—Span ish Vessel Lost-A Disneter at Nilsoon's

CHICAGO, ILI., September 24.—A heavy northerly gale prevailed throughout the entire lake region yesterday and last night. Vessel masters who arrived during the night state that the storm was a terribit ene, and that the sea was ranning higher than at any previous time this summer. Reports have been received of four schoonens wrecked at various points on Lake Michigan, the crews being rescued in each case: Fears are felt for the safety of a number of vessels known to be outside of port. Two unknown fishermen were washed from the north pier and drowned yesterday afternoon. The lookout at the life saving station saw them walking onthe pier, and realizing the danger they were in signated them to neturn. They paid no attention to his warning and had proceeded about fifty yards, when a tra-mendous breaker was lifted high over the pler and descended upon the timbers with a crash carrying the two men away. The life boat started to the rescue immediately, as did also two sailors who jumped from a vessel lying close by and ran along the pier in hopes of saving the drowning men, but these brave fellows were also swept in the lake and although the boat was immediatelake and although the boat was immediately lowered from the vessel and sent to their assistance they would probably have been lost but for the opportune asrival of the life saving crew. The two fishermen, after a brief battle with the waves, sank from sight and, although the life savers made diligent search, their bodies were not recovered.

LOST IN A TERRIBLE GALE. EASTPORT, ME., September 24.—Six weeks ago the Spanish steamer Humacoa, bound for Nova Scotia, went ashore on Murr Ledges, nine miles off Grand Manan. The owners sent a crew of twenty men from St. John to wreck her. Yesterday afternoon a tug passed the wreek and of-fered to take the men ashore as a storm was threatening, but they refused the offer.
A terrible gale blew up early in the morning and when it cleared off the people on Grand Manan noticed that the steamer had disappeared and there is no trace of the steamer or men. The vessel must have been broken to pieces during the storm and sunk with all on board. The crew all belong to St. Johns. So far as can be ascertained the following persons were on board the steamer when she went down: James Griffiths, St. John, one of the purchasers of the vessel's hull; James Napier, Portland, foreman of the gang of workmen; Robert Johnson, Portland, carpenter; James Strayhorne; Portland, caulker; James Clarke, Portland; Barthelomew Armstrong, Portland; Hartley Stockhouse, Portland; Jeremiah Daley; Alexander Scribaer, Portland. It is possible there are

one or two others. FRIGHTFUL DESASTER IN SWEDEN.
LONDON, September 24.—Such an immense crowd attended the concert given by Christine Nilsson at Stockholm yesterday that seventeen persons were erushed to death. Later-The accident occurred after the concert and while Mme. Nilsson was Hotel. The crowd numbered thirty thou-

sand at the time of the accident. TROUBLE AHEAD

The Roumelian Revolt Causes an Uneasy Feeling in Europe - Prince Alexander Firm.

LONDON. September 24 .-- An uneasy feeling prevailed on the Paris bourse today. Rumors are current to the effect that serious disorders have occurred in Macedonia. The Russian newspapers consider the situation in the Balkans as becoming more critical every day, and they doubt the possibility of restoring the statu que. Prince Alexander has issued a circular to the powers in which he announces the union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. He says he has accepted a popular election in no hostile spirit to Turkey. He recognizes the Sultan's suzerainty and holds himself responsible for the public security. He asks the powers to intervene in order that the union may be recognized as an accomplished fact, otherwise the people are resolved to do everything that lies in their nower to unhold the union. Prince Alexander has also sent a dispatch to the Sultan of Turkey asking him to recognize the union. At Constantinople there is great excitement over the situation. The Sultan presided at a council which was called on Sunday last to settle the question of sanding troops to Roumelta. Pending a discussion, several battalions of troops have been ordered to concentrate on the Roumelian frontier. The cabinet was divided on the question of sending a force to Roumelia. me of the ministers were in favor of 'dispatching ironclads with troops to Boarghas. seaport town of Eastern Roumelia, and of hurrying forward other divisions by way of Adrianople and Macedonia. Other mens bers of the cabinet thought that the signers of the Berlin treaty should be consulted: before any decided steps were taken. The ambassadors of the treaty powers at Constantinople were consulted by the Sultan, but they had received no orders from their Governments as to what course they should pursue. In accordance with the wishes of the Sultan they have asked for instructions and are now awaiting replies.

PHIALIPOPOLIS, September 24 .- All the Russian officers in the Bulgarian service have resigned and their places have been filled by Bulgarians. The country is disap-pointed at the action of the Russians, but the people are not discouraged. Two fully equipped battalions of volunteers have d the Balkans and are proceeding to this town. Prince Alexander, while inspecting a body of reserves who to start for the froater, made a brief a'. dress to the troops, concluding as follows:
"My braves, we have no quarrel with the Turks, but if they dispute our action we will fight them to the death. And he assured that I will always be found in the thick of the bartle." The Prince's, speech was received by the troops with 'the greatest enthusiasm. The whole province has been declared in a state of siege. Prince Alexander assumes the post of commanderin-chief of the entire array, and Major Nicoles will command the forces of RouNO MORE TIPS.

The Practice of Feeing Customs officers by Travelers Must de Discontinued

WASHINGTON, September 25 .- The Secretary of the Treasury sent a letter to Distriet Attorney Dorsheimer at New York in regard to the examination of passengers' baggage, and he says in part: "In March last and immediately on taking charge of the department, I directed the attention of the Collector at the port of New York to what I had reason to think was a very defective and a very scandalous condition of affairs, respecting the examination of the laggage of arriving passengers and the criminal payment of money to Imspectors off Customes by such passengers. I have reason to feel that the deplorable condition, then and for a long time existing; has not yet been theroughly reformed, although there has been, I hope, somewhat of an improvement, and I wish the utmost energy and vigilance used to prevent the sandal of meney payments by passengers to Customs inspectors. I am told that inspectors demand such payments in a way to make the demand not much less than blackmail, and that sums paid range as high in some instances as a hundred cremore dollars; white the payment of \$5 or \$70 is a common and general fact. I am sure you will agree with res that such scandal and violations of the law should be stoned. If violation of the law should be stopped. If it can not be arrested in any other ways the department will consider the necessity of sending the duggage of passengers to the appraiser's stores to be examined like merchandise regularly imported and entered. These gifts of moneylean not be without the guilty co-operation of those who are not customs officers; who are among our most law respecting citizens and who really are the tempters. No merchant or corporation would permit its agents to be thus tam-pered with by outsiders and a casual passens pered with by outsiders and a casual passenger can not be permitted to pay money to a customs officer; who examines his luggage any more than can a regular importer. The permitted to tip an appraiser. The transaction is suspicious on its face and is quite indefensible and intolerable in every point of view. I have alludes to this condition of affeirs in New York in order to ask your face to the condition of affeirs in New York in order to ask your face. affairs in New York in order to ask your aid and co-operation, as the chief Federal law officer at that part, in putting an end-toit. Ubelieve that the existing Federal criminal law is adequate to bring about the arrest and imprisonment of the guilty, whether passengers or customs officials if the facts. are represented to me. If the existing law shall be found by you to be inadequate. I shall be glad to receive your views thereon at an early day, but, meanwhile, my desire and hope is that you will, so far as it may be within your sphere of official influence and control, take efficient steps to cause the arrest and ganishment criminally, of any and every passenger, without regard to social or political influence, who gays or offers to pay, or of any customs official who receives any money or thing of value in connection with customs examination, ander the statute, of arriving baggage.

ANOTHER: MANSAS SENSATION

Aged Husband Supposed to Have I

Poisoned by His Young Wife. CLEDE, KAR. September 23. - Daniel Nutting, an aged and well-known citizen of this vicinity, a few months ago married a young and pleasant looking French zirl. The oddly matched couple lived together apparently happily for several menths, but at last a suspicion dawned upon the mind of the aged husband that put an endito all future matrimenial bliss. He accused his young wife of holding improper relations with his hired man. The woman indignantly denied the truth of such and assertion, and the old man, being easily convinced, accepted her statement without further investigation. One day last week Mrs. Nutting and the hir edomain went to Clyde, a short distance from Aimes, and failed to return until one o'clock at night. The old gentleman being aroused by their return he immediately proceeded to con-down his wife for her conduct and again

ACGUSED HER OF NEWEGERY. morning the hired man was discharged. The day following the discharge of this hired man, Mr. Nutting after delaking his coffee at breakfast, was heard to remark: "Great God, how queen this coffee tastes. It feels like so much liquid fire running down my throat." When has finished his breakfast he passed out into the open air. A short time after he was heard groaning, as if in great pain. The servant girl went to Mrs. Nutting, and tried to persuade her to go into the yard to attend her husband, bat she steadfastly refused. The servant girl therefore started for the yard and Mrs. Nutting followed. The old gentleman was found to be in convulsions and was carried into the house and a physician summoned. Thinking it to be but a slight complaint, he left a prescription and left. Three hours after the aged husband was a corpse. Immediately on his death Mrs. Natting summoned the doctor who had given the mescription just prior to ber husband's death, and demanded affidavit concerning the treatment and

CAUSE OF HER HUSBAND'S DEATH. The physican game it and added, "cause of death unknown." Mr. Nutting was buried Thursday, but suspicion was not excited until yesterday, when the story of the servant girl, substantially gives above, be-cause known. Immediately the body of Mr. Nutting was exhumed and of Mr. Nutting was exbumed and an analysis of his stomach will be made. paison is found, that mot, together with the above circumstances, will make a

strang case against Mrs. Nutting. Prosecuting Ballot Box Smashers.

CAMDEN. N. J., September 25 .- The Law and Order Society of Camden having decided to presecute the parties alleged to be responsible for the stuffing and smashing of the ballot box at the Fourth Ward primaries on Monday right had warrants issued last night for the argest of John Sweeney, Judge, Richard Pierson, Inspector, and John Kelly, Clock of the primary board, and also for ex-Sheriff Jacob C. Daubman. The latter, it is alleged, grabbed the box from the Inspector's hands and ran out of the room with it. At their hearing yesterday ex-Sheriff Daubman was held in his own recognizance and the others in \$1,000

Chase County Courant.

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

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Once on a time a beauteous maid
Of figure most divine,
Of graceful carriage, high-toned air,
Just cut out right to shine,
Had for a husband such a man As women most do crave— A million dollars and a cough, And he her abject slave.

'Tis true he wasn't very old,
Nor either very young,
But he was strong in solid cash
And very weak in lung.
He furnished all that wealth could buy,
A palace for a home,
Her summers where she might select,
Her winters all in Rome.

And viands fit for queens,
All these and more were at command,
Because he had the means.
But strange to say, the girl refused
The proffer of his hand
With haughty scorn, and wed a lad
Who kept a peanut stand.

You think this strange? Well, so do all, Until they've been told why— That poet was to get a prize, Who told the biggest lie. —Cincinnati Commercial Traveler.

AL ARAF.

Risked His Life to Save His Sweet heart--A Love Story.

The singular name which my friend Sidney Actton had chosen for his estate, a charming property overlooking the Conestoga, near the railway bridge, had always been a mystery to me. I had a notion of the meaning of the phrase, but how it came to be applied to a pretty modern villa, surrounded by tasteful grounds, and occupied by a respectable gentleman and his lovely wife, was a problem I could not solve.

After turning the matter over in my mind for a considerable time, without seeing any light, I ventured to ask my host for an explanation during a visit to the place.

"Is it possible that you have never heard the story?" he said, with a smile. "It is incredible, considering how fond I am of relating it to anyone who will listen. Well, in that case, if you will come with me to the brow of the hill opposite to the bridge, you shall have the advantage of hearing the drama, on the scene of its occurrence, from the mouth of one of the principal actors." I followed him to the spot indicated,

where we seated ourselves upon a rustic bench beneath a clump of sycamores. "In the first place," he began, "you are

aware that Al Araf is the name the Mohammedans give to their Purgatory-a sort of half-way house for departed spirits, midway between heaven and hell. Into the latter, a gloomy pit, whence arises continually thunders and roarings like the voice of a thousand waterfalls, the condemned soul is sent with a plunge. Into the other, the true believer is led across a bridge no wider than a hair. You shall presently decide for yourself whether the name I have given to my estate, commemorative of my experince, is apt or not.
"The river at this point, as you per-

ceive, is compressed into a swift, turbid stream, not more than five hundred yards in diameter, between two steep ls of rock over three hundred in height. The bridge, an iron structure, supported by two brick piers, springs from the bluffs on either side of the stream where it is narrowest. You may discern, a little below the road-bed, three lines, looking from this point like fine spiders' webs. They are the telegraph wires of the company, resting pon the projecting buttresses of the piers. How would you like attempting to enter heaven over such a bridge as those would make, knowing that the chances were ten to one in favor of your plunging headlong into that hell of water whirling below? Well, if a woman's love be heaven, as the poets tell us it is, I have made my way to it over that very

"I was an ambitious young lawyer at the period I am speaking of and as hard a worker as ever entered a plea. Although worn out with the long winter's labor, I gave myself no rest until late in the season. Then I consented to take two weeks' vacation and came down to spend it at the hotel, whose gables you can see through the trees on the opposite bank of the river.
"Most of the guests had already de-

parted, for the cold September storms had set in and the nights were sharp and blustry; but there was one persons remaining whose society proved an am-ple substitute for the whole gay crowd of pleasure-seekers. Need I say it was a

"I thought her then the sweetest woman that ever blest the sight of man. I must have been right, you see, because my opinion has undergone no change to this day. Young, ardent, and, despite my legal training, inexperienced, I fell madly in love with her at first sight, and made not the slightest attempt to disguise it.

'I followed her about like her shadow. It seemed that I could not breathe or live outside of the atmosphere of her presence. There was no sun in the sky when I could not see her smile; no harmony in nature when her voice was silent. Extravagant, you will say. Doubtless; but if I were a woman I wouldn't give the turn of my hand for the love of fool of himself for my sake.

"Nevertheless I made little or no visible progress with her. She evicently liked me as a friend; she was gent e and gracious, but nothing more. Of course, had I been in a cooler frame of mind, I should have understood that under the of the wheels hung over the gult. And most favorable circumstances I could now the hither section, connecting with expect nothing more after a ten days' the bluff upon which I stood, was sinkacquaintance. But those ten days were ing inch by inch from its anchorage. to me ten long years of delicious hope and desperate despondency, alternative ports like cannon, until but one twisted every half hour of the day and night. Sometimes, when she would suddenly take her eyes and detect my own fixed determined to make my way across it to taise her eyes and detect my own fixed to on her with a yearning intensity, she all flush slightly and her voice would to make my way across it to the car, but I was seized by one of the crowd. Which had quickly gathered upon the scene, and drawn back.

"What are you going to do, sir?"

What are you going to do, sir?"

It is the first and bore her to the rims with borders of white. This flower has the high sounding name of "Lord Beaconsfield," but the girls holding on with one hand, assisted her down with the other. She clasped her jump-up' all the same.—Chicago Tri bune.

would occur to me that no woman, however cold, could witness the signs of pieces a man's passion for her without some confusion. Then I would curse my own mad folly and drop miles deep into the pit of despair.

"So matters ran on until the end of the fortnight, when one rainy afternoon, as we sat upon the porch together, she told me that she was to return to the city on the following morning. If she had read my own death-warrant instead I should have borne it more stoically. For a moment I sat mute and bewildered. Going away from me! Returning to the great city, among whose teeming thousands I should perhaps lose her forever! The thought cut me to the heart like a knife.

"'Oh, do not say, that you are going away,' I cried. 'What shall I do?' "She looked at me with a faint blush

deepening upon her cheek.
"The season is over,' she replied. 'I have already staved longer than I in-

tended.'
"I can not bear it!' I said, impetuously. 'I can not see you, be near you always, I do not care to live. Octavia, do you not know that I love you?'
"'You should not talk to me so,' she

returned, agitatedly. You do not mean what you say. We have only known each other two weeks.' "Two weeks or two years,' I cried.

'It is nothing to me. I could not love you more, I shall never love you less.' "We are almost strangers,' she answered, gently. 'Such sudden love as you profess for me can not be lasting. It is only a fancy which you will soon for-

"'If it should so chance that by giving my life I might save yours, you should know if it were only a fancy, as you call it; or love so deep-rooted in my

dying. Such chances as you speak of a hint of a chance. At that moment my do not occur in these commonplace days. Let us talk of it no more. We are friends, are we not?' she added, looking up at me with her soft eyes, in which there was a strangely tender expression. 'You shall call upon me in

"'Yes, let us talk of it no more, I responded, sorrowfully. 'I should have known that there was no hope for me. I am not worthy of such love as yours.'

"I pressed my lips to her hand convulsively and rushed away.

"The morning of her departure broke dark and stormy. The rain poured down in blinding floods and the equinoxial gale roared through the sere woods and over the roofs of the hotel. I had not the heart to bid her a formal farewell; but after she had entered the carriage to be driven to the station, I took a short cut through the grounds, hoping to catch a last glimpse of her from the train as it passed the bridge.

"Even in this region of tempests such commotion of the elements has been rarely known before. The valleys were converted into turbid lakes. The great trees groaned and creaked overhead, the air was full of flying branches and more than once I had to climb over some huge uprooted trunk. When I reached the open space upon the bluft the wind was so violent that I could only keep my feet with & great effort. The below was now a swollen torrent, choked with fragments of wreck and dashing against the piers of the bridge with a noise like continuous thunder.

"As I crouched behind one of the heavy iron stanchions I began to be aware of some startling change that was taking place in the great structure before me. I felt a series of shocks vibrating along the trestle, as if a Titan's hammer were beating at its base. As I continued to watch it, the faint tremor grew to a visible rocking motion, and, before I could fairly comprehend the cause, a seam opened between the ironwork and the stone anchorage. Then I understood what was going on. Under the combined power of the wind above and the torrent below the bridge was giving way. At that moment the bridge-tender came leaping along the ties with a face of fear.

"'The bridge! the bridge!' he cried. 'It is going! It will be down in five "Then, with a thrill of horror, I re-

membered the approaching train, already overdue. Under its weight the bridge would go down like a structure

"The train, the train! I shouted, in reply: 'stop the train.

'He comprehended me, and, seizing his danger signal, ran up the road at the top of his speed. But at the same time I felt the peculiar jar which an advancing train communicates to the rails, followed by the shriek of the escaping steam as the startled engineer reversed his brakes.

"Shall I ever forget the agony of that moment as I saw the engine and one car flash into view around the curve, pouring forth clouds of vapor, like breath of a laboring giant? On it came, presenting to my terror-glazed eyes the likeness of a living thing strugging against its own destruction. I beheld the engineer standing grim and mined at the throttle-valve; I beheld the face of the woman I loved pressed against the car window and the glimmer of her white hand waving an adieu. In a frenzy of despair I determined to spring upon the platform, determined to share her fate, but I missed my grasp

and the huge mass rolled heavily on. "Great God, how the bridge swayed and shook! I saw the top of the car sink down, first on one side and then on a few paces further and stop directly a man who would not make an arrant over the central span; while the engine, which had become detached, shot on and reached the shore in safety as the section it had just left crashed down al-

most from beneath its trucks. "The car remained upon the central span, so close upon the verge that one Bolts, pins and braces cracked with re-

"'What do I care,' I returned, struggling with those who held me. men, in God's name let me go! woman I love is in that car!' "'Too late, sir; look!'

"There was a grinding, tearing sound, roar like near thunder, and a torrent of water upflung even to where we stood. The second section had fallen. The middle span, supported upon the two piers, bearing the car, alone re-

"'That won't stand half an hour,' I heard a voice saying near me. 'Look, there goes a brace! Poor girl! Poor girl!' "I turned upon them fiercely. Help

me save her if you are men!'
"Gladly, sir. But how? Look for yourself; nothing but a bird could reach that car now.'

"I looked and turned pale at the sight. A boiling gulf of water intervened between me and my loved one, and could I have passed it alive, by what means could I have mounted three hundred feet of masonry as smooth as the walls of a house?

"Oh, heaven! was she indeed doomed? Must she die so young by a death so horrible-die under the very eyes of the

man who loved her more than his life? "I believe I was about to end my agony by plunging headlong into the river when I was restrained by seeing her come out upon the platform and look towards us. For a moment, seemingly resigned to her fate, she made no sign; then she recognized me and

stretched out her arms appealingly.

"A groan of sympathy went up from the throng of spectators. On my part I answered her with a wild cry of love and despair.

"Was there no way to save her? Here was the opportunity I had spoken of, of heart that only death can silence it.'
"Hush!' she said, giving me her giving up my life for her. Oh, how warm, white hand; 'do not speak of gladly I would do it, if there were only eyes rested upon the three telegraph wires, still suspended between the shore and the piers. A hope and a plan flashed into my mind like an inspiration. If only they would bear my weight. I knelt down and examined their fastenthe city, and perhaps when you know me better you will be glad that I did not take you at your word.' ing; they were looped over stout hooks, buried in the solid woodwork. If the opposite attachment proved equally ing; they were looped over stout hooks, strong, I might cross in safety. But I

must risk that. "I arose and spoke to the crowd, who had been watching me pityingly. They thought from my actions that I had gone mad.

"'Friends,' I said, calmly, 'I have found a way to reach her. If you will help me, God willing, I will save her.' explained my plans. There was a uni-

versal protesting cry.
"'Madness! Sheer waste of life! Sure death! The wires won't hold the weight ally assist him, but there are conditions,

"But I persisted, argued, threatened. I swore that if they refused to aid me, in which no one can assist him. His I would try it unaided. Finally, one of soil, climate, buildings. water, shade, the men, a mechanic, who had been ex-

amining the wires, joined the group.

"There is a chance, boys; a mighty slim one, I admit; but who of you wouldn't risk his neck to save his wife? and as this here girl is the young man's sweetheart, I reckon there ain't much | which all must steer. It signifies nothdifference. So I vote we give him a

of approval, and a dozen men stern, and point unerringly to the real-hastened to offer their assistance. I had ization of the object sought, and though already settled upon the course I ought to pursue. I called for rope, and a hoisting apparatus near by was speedily stripped of its 300 feet of stout cable. I hurriedly constructed a sling, such as house-painters sometimes use, with a house-painters sometimes use, with a house-painters assistance. I had laready settled upon the course I ought the high-pressure public tests may be of a kind not approved by the farmer, yet hey open up to him a wide field for reflection, and teach him that while he may not hope to equal such, yet he must also test his stock, if he is to sucloop, which I passed over the wires, the latter being fortunately placed so near equally distributed over all these. I

journey. for a moment my head swam and my heart throbbed violently. But the sight of my darling, crouched upon the platform of the car, with her hands clasped together as if in prayer, renewed my

courage and I went bravely on. "If the wires should part with my weight, if the fastenings at the other end were defective, if a knot should slip. I should be plunged to instant destruction. I knew it, but the fear had passed away. If I must die, how could death be met more fitly than in the name of

"My progress down the slope of the wires was not difficult, for my own weight assisted me. It was on the upward curve, towards the pier, that my real struggle began. Painfully, a few inches at a time, with the heavy ropes bearing upon my loins, I drew myself along, hand over hand. In the increasing fury of the gale I was dashed to and fro on my slender support, sometimes so fiercely that I was almost head down-

ward over the hell of water beneath. drew myself upon it. A faint cheer from the shore hailed the success of the first part of my endeavor, but the more perilous portion still remained to be accomplished. I unbound the rope from my waist, and slipping the loop of my sling over it, knotted it firmly to a pro-

jecting beam. "Picking my way over the violently swaying fabric, I reached the car where Octavia sat. She had watched my slow progress with a ghastly face and starting eyes, but she smiled with a sad composure as I mounted the platform.

"'You have risked your life for me, she said. 'Why have you done it?' "For the sake of the love which you called a fancy,' I replied. Did I not tell the truth?'

"'Forgive me,' she answered; 'I did not know my own heart. In the face of death I have learned it. If we escape together I am yours, all yours; if not'—
"'We die together,' I interrupted. But come, there is not a moment to Philadelphia Record. The piers are quaking like reeds.

"I made her enter the car and remove

cried a voice. 'You will be dashed to face in my bosom, left me free to act. face in my bosom, left me free to act.

"Our movement over the wet rope, flung about by the force of the wind, was terribly slow. There were moments when I was compelled to pause and hold on for mere life. But I was laboring for that which was infinitely dearer to me than life and I seemed to osses the strength and courage of a

dozer men. masorry were falling from the pier, and it shook so violently that the rope was jerkel as if by a strong hand. For the moment my courage failed me, and my blistered hands slipped from the rope. But only for a moment; I set my teeth

and vent on. "We were within a dozen feet of the shore and a score of hands were already outstretched to grasp us, when there was a frightful tug at the rope, a general cry of horror, and as the remainder of the bridge fell with a hideous crash into the water. I was dashed violently agairst the bluff.

I remember nothing more until I awoke and found myself lying upon the wet grass, bruised and bleeding, with Octavia bending over me. "You are safe,' I whispered "Thank

God for that!' "'Yes," she answered, softly; 'thank God and the devoted love of a noble

heart.' "She kissed me before the spectators, and I am bound to say that they appeared to regard it as a very justifiable

proceeding.
"But little more remains to be told. My wounds were not serious, but they confined me to bed for several weeks. Not long after my recovery I claimed my reward, which was paid me with a very good grace, with due accompaniment of wedding-bells and bridesmaids. As I perceive Mrs. Acton coming to invite is in to dinner, you may have an opportunity of asking her if she has ever found reason to regret her bargain."C. L. Hi dreth, in N. Y. World.

TESTING ANIMALS.

Reasons Why More Intelligents Test Can

Public tests of celebrated dairy cows may be of little value to the average farmer, as he does not practice the modes of feeding during such tests, nor give the same care and management to his stock. But the tests are valuable, as indicating what an animal can be forced to do if the conditions essential to success are complied with. Now, the "I pointed to the telegraph wires and farmer's business is to discover what the conditions for the success of his stock are. He may have the examples of others as guides, which will materihowever, peculiar to his own circumstances, to which he must conform, and quality of pasture, method of feeding and kinds of food used are all important factors to be considered. So far as the denial of the utility of the public tests is concerned, the fact remains that they serve as beacon lights in the directio of ing that the product of the cow may apand.'
"His rough eloquence eyoked a cheer the food consumed, for the figures are ceed, without regard to capacity.

Every animal on the farm should be together that my weight would be tested-whether cattle, sheep, swine or horses. The ordinary cow should have got into my sling, fastened the end of her merits known to the dairyman, and the rope about my waist, with directions he should familiarize himself with her to secure it firmly to the shore, and pay qualifications, not only as a milker, but it out as I advanced, and amid a as to the kind and quantity of food best breathless silence began my perilous adapted for her purposes, and the most profitable. A cow may give only "As I swung outward over the gulf, twenty pounds of milk a day, and yet be an excellent animal if she can produce that amount at a low cost, while another cow in the same herd may yield thirty pounds per day, and yet prove unprofit able compared with the other. The ewe should give twin lambs, but it is more important that she give them sufficient nourishment, as well as yielding for herself a fair average of wool. The mare may be serviceable for all kinds of work, and vet be unproductive as a breeder. while the sow, though bring forth large litters of pigs, may be unsuccessful with them as a nurse. Nor are the males to be excepted. The quality of their get is important, while they must also give

a profit for themselves as individuals. In order to know each animal it must therefore, be tested, and not only tested during certain seasons, but at periods ranging over the whole year in order to thoroughly understand the conditions. Then the feed itself is to be tested, as it differs in quality at certain times. A crop of hay one year may be a different substance from that of another time, and "At last, panting and exhausted, I hence the results obtained during cerreached the buttress of the pier and tain periods will not always enlighten the farmer as to his proper course at another time. But such tests will materially assist him to avoid mistakes previously committed, and teach him where to economize and when to be liberal and generous with his stock.

Public tests demonstrate that there is no limit to the capacity of an animal as long as the conditions are not complied with. She may be able to do more with out having been given an opportunity of so doing, and thus it is on the farm. The farmer should not condemn his animals until he has faithfully endeavored to give them the full privilege of demonstrating their capacity, and when he has performed his part he will then know that his profits will be according to the quality of the stock, as he can retain any such as have proved themselves worthy of his confidence, while the inferior class will be discarded, the result being that the stock will be gradually improved and the profits increased .-

-A new pansy, seen in well-kept all of her superfluous clothing; then flower plats this season, is of a deep wrapping her in her waterproof, I lifted | purplish violet, brightened at the peta her in my arms and bore her to the rims with borders of white. This rich

NOTES.

Fashionable Brevities Which Have an Every-Day Interest.

Little boy's suits are now trimmed with many parallel rows of buttons. It gives the dear children something to play with, and they produce new effects "Once I looked back. Masses of every day or two by picking off a fresh group of assorted ornaments, and stowing them away in their pockets or losing them altogether.

Velvet sashes are to be lined and finished at the end like purses with a assel. This gives a charming Oriental effect and makes a simple ribbon sash look stiff and wooden. Black velvet, lined with a Roman scarf, is nothing short of bewitching, especially when worn with a cream white

Leashing the frock on the shoulder so is to show puffs of lace or plain surfaces of a second material beneath is the newest device. It is rather pretty in a gala-day costume, provided the material which is seen at the slashings is also visible in the skirt, so as to carry out the idea of an underdress.

"A witticism at breakfast would be out of place," says the Bazar, in a little be a comfort to dyspeptics, but a in diameter and nine feet long was healthy person can gate and take clever finished. things at breakfast as well as at dinner.

English housekeepers seem to have liberal ideas about bedquilts, unless the indications given by the English papers be entirely incorrect, for they sanction anything from a sheet bordered with Turkey red to a lace curtain silk-lined, embroidered in all the colors of the rainbow, and ruffled and rosetted as to its border. Swansdown cloth, worked with tufts to imitate miniver and bordered with ermine tails is recommended as novel, and really it does not seem as if the world would be any loser by allowing it to remain so, and Turkish toweling may as well be left in its proper place—on the rack—instead of being laid on the bed.

The new lead shades are just far enough from the cadet and Shaker grays to make them look unfashionable. The modern manufacturer is the most artful of creatures, with more tints in

his list than a cashmere shawl weaver. There has been a slight revival of the talk about healthful dress lately, and the commendation of the Princess trock, because all of its weight depends from the shoulder, is again on its rounds. Now the weight of a Princess frock does not depend from the shoulder if the waist be fitted, and anybody ought to be able to see it, but the dress reformers do

An English milliner has actually condescended to make a lace bonnet which is as light as a feather, having no frame except three wires, between which lies a puffing of illusion. Velvet frills on the border, and a cloud of illusion flung over the pushings, with very full strings, complete a head covering as light as thistle down.

It is asserted by a correspondent that wears tulle quite altogether. It does not seem best to make any comment on that statement, but it is evident that Sea Girt is not Asbury Park.

Wool braids, wool piece lace, wool web lace and wool stripes in ribbons

Rough-surfaced cloths, either plain or with figures woven in curly loops on a smooth ground appear among the early winter goods. Their warmth will be appreciated by women who have been vearing seersucker and have discovered that it is not really cool unless ironed smooth.

prettier than when seen against a backof the birds complain, and then go and eat Philadelphia squab.—Boston Tran-

The Fashion to Work.

It is the fashion to work. Every worank or how great her wealth, works as though her bread depended on her intarantula, and set them whirling in a downright hard work. The moneyed class and the working classes meet on a neutral ground, where millionaires, Empresses and Princesses rush in for their share of labor, and look with scorn on The fashionable idler is now as busy as a bee, with the bump of approbation in interfere with the labors of men and woways worthy of his hire, and there is no code which prevents a fashion from having its little day .- Boston Bracon.

[Educating the Negroes.

"The negroes in Georgia," says the Atlanta Constitution, "enjoy excellent educational advantages. They have :hree well-organized colleges in Atlanta and are building a fourth. One thousand young negroes attended the three solleges during the last term. Besides there were 2,000 negro children in the public schools of the city. A high standard of scholarship has been esablished at the colleges and the average proficiency of the students is fine. At wo of the colleges industrial schools are n operation, and some fine specimens of workmanship are exhibited in each as the result of the educated manual lapor of the students. There are no beter schools for the negro than those in Atlanta, and none have shown better work. The rising generation of negroes s undoubtedly being educated."

OPENING HELL GATE.

Another Explosion to be Made There Soon-Extent of the Operations

There are few people now living who do not recall the elaborate preparation and great interest connected with the explosion at Hell Gate in the early fall of 1875, at which time three and one-half acres of rock projecting out from Astoria into the channel were cleared away.

For months previous to this explosion the work of preparing for similar treat-ment the reef at Flood Rock, a more important and dangerous reef than that at Hallett's Point, had been going on, the Flood Rocks being directly in the course of vessels rounding the point, and with their disappearance will result a far greater boon to East River navigators than that following the memorable explosion of 1875. This great work, preparatory to the explosion that is to occur in October next, has been carried on for the past ten years with a force varying from 150 to 300 men, one-third of the force being always at work day and night. Within the past few days the great labor of cutting 21,670 feet of galleries through solid rock, and perforating the roof of the structure with 13,700 holes-which if all strung together would dissertation on dinners. This ought to measure over twenty miles—three inches

> This mode of drill is worked by compressed air and has the reputation of being the quickest and most thorough drill made, yet it consumed five hours' time to drill one of these upward inclined holes, bottoming two and threequarters to ten feet, which will be loaded with an explosive now generally used for all blasting purposes and known as "Rackarock." The peculiarity of this compound is that the two ingredients composing it—one a solid, the other a fluid—are harmless when separate. They can be transported and handled without special precaution. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of this compound are to be used, packed in copper cylinders two and a half inches in diameter and two feet long, holding about six pounds of explosive each. In addition to the "Rackarock" powder about 75,000 thousand pounds of No. 1 dynamite will be used. The cartridges will be exploded by electric fulminate primes of the usual type. The men who pack the rackarock into the cylinders are experts. Each cylinder is soldered when full, so as to make it water-tight. This is a delicate operation, but a choice of means to be used seems to place it out of danger. The loaded cylinders are placed in the mine holes by picked men, who have volunteered for the work. When the cylinders are all in the mine will be flooded with water and the cartridges exploded. In the Hallett's Point explosion 49,900 pounds of dynamite were used, about one-sixth of the amount. of explosives to be used at Flood R ck.

Since the beginning of the work at Flood Rock only one man has been killed and that was some years ago and through the man's own carelessness. The cost of the whole work, including that of carrying away the debris after a certain Philadelphia girl, at Sea Girt, the explosion, will be about \$1,000,000. -N. Y. Graphic.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

The Confederate Treasury seal is

How the Seal of the Late Confederate Treasury was Made

among these archives. I don't suppose a hundred men in the country have ever seen it, and it is inaccessible to the sightseer at Washington. It is enough looking affair, and I have seen more fancy seals in many an office of a country notary. It is made of iron, and looks as though a blacksmith had wrought it. The seal or die is screwed into the frame, and it operates by hand, Little green paroquets are used to ornament black lace hats trimmed to ornament black lace hats trimmed to use. A palmetto tree, doubtless taken to use. A palmetto tree, doubtless taken looking very much like one of these litfrom the coat-of-arms of South Carolina, ground of velvet. Of course, the friends is the emblem engraved upon it, and around the top of this are words stating that it is the seal of the Confederacy. There is also a scrapbook here of Confederate moneys and bonds which contains the cream of the money captured at Richmond. When the Government captured Richmond it obtained a half a man nowadays, no matter how high her million dollars of Confederate bonds, two large chests and five bags containing millions of dollars in Confederate though her bread depended on her in-dustry. There is no moderation in this partment made this scrapbook from the freak that has bitten all classes like a cream of this material and the book is now almost invaluable. Covered with fever of occupation. Satan, who used blue paper and cheaply bound, it is to find so much mischief for idle hands made of a blank blook of blank drafts to do, must be at his wits' ends to dis-cover a pair that is not full of play or per is thin and the cover of the book shows that it was probably made in the last days of the Confederacy when paper was scarce, and when wall paper was used on which to print the orders of the Government. It makes one feel those who hide their talents in a napkin. strange to touch the thousand-dollar bonds which it contains, which-some at least—were once worth so much, but a state of abnormal development. Per-haps these "swelled heads" of society tive-thousand-dollar bonds have some of their coupons cut off, and others are men who depend on their art or their mechanical skill to keep the wolf from bonds near 1865 their provisions grow the door, but it can be said in return more generous, and their prospect of that the trained artisan or laborer is al- no immediate payment seems to increase. Here is one as big as the blanket sheet of a country newspaper which the Confederacy did not intend to pay until 1894 and they gave 6 per cent, interest upon it. Here is another which is to be paid two years after signing a treaty of peace with the United States, and here is another for \$1,000 issued in 1861, which offers & per cent. semi-annually and is to be paid in 1868. And so throughout the scrap-book. These Confedrate archives are full of interest and they will grow in value as history points to them as the record, unwritten, of a time and

a generation that has passed away. -- Cor. Cleveland Leader. "You say there is no timber on the "Not asy there is no timber on the cattle ranges?" asked the professor. "Not a bush," replied the cowboy, "not a twig." "No coal, no driftwood in the streams, no fuel of any kind?" "Not a chip, sir." "Then how do you cook your meals?" "On the range," said the cowbay. boy. And the professor was just going to ask "what range?" when he suddenly remembered that it was time to wind his watch .-- Go'den Lays.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

NANCY HART.

Here, under a tree in the meadow, I loll in my hammock and read
Of deeds that were done by our women, when service was matter of need;
When we fought with the State of Great Britain, and wrested our rights from its thrall,
And hunted its loyal defenders, and gave to them bayonet and ball.

Of the dames and damosels stately, who graces and courtesy had,
Bedecked with their jewels and laces, in lustring or taffeta clad,
Few scared at the terrible fever, or shrank from the festering wound,
And the patriot soldier in dying both comfort and tenderness found.

There were matrons and maidens more hum-There were matrons and maidens more humble, in modest log-cabins they dwelt,
Who, dressed in their ginghams or linseys, as
earnest a sympathy felt;
Who were ready as scouts, or as helpers,
whenever the need of them came;
Who could skillfully handle the firelock, and
draw a fine bead on the game.

Among all these women of metal, well-known Among all these women of metal, well-known to the country-side then.
Whose quick-witted action in peril, threw shame on the dullness of men.
I single the Georgian Nancy, tall, supple, and iron of Jimb.
Called Hart from the name of her husband—but little they tell us of him.

Hart sat in his cabin at noon-time, when one of his children ran in,
And said; "Ther's six tories a comin'; an,' daddy, you git while you kin!"
Nancy hurried him off to the cane-brake, his trusty old rifle in hand—
Have ready the men when I want 'em; Fll deal with this pestilent band.

With his men came the partizan leader; and "Howdy, Mis' Hart," was his speech; "Yer man isn't home? I allow not, I jedged he'd be outen our reach.
The nex' time our luck mought be better."
Then added, with sarcasm grim:
"I allow we'll take some of his vituals, so long as we mayn't take him."

"You're more free than welcome," quoth Nancy; "but better to beg than to steal; And I never denied bread an' bacon to any one wantin'a meal."
So she went in a hurry to cooking, and then, when the board had been spread—
"You men draw yer cheers to the table—the bate is all ready," she said.

A bountiful table was Nancy's; the bacon wa done to a turn, The biscuits the whitest and lightest, the butter just fresh from the churn;
A pile, in the comb, of new honey, fried eggs,
golden balls in white rings,
And the juciest venison collops — they
thought it a banquet for kings.

Their muskets they stacked at the entrance and seated themselves at the board. While the hostess, attentive and silent, their rye-coffee carfully poured; But, ere they had swallowed a morsel, away from the table she sprang.

And, seizing a gun from the door-way, its butt brought to floor with a clang.

Cried the dame: "You are masterful soldiers, to camp the wrong side of the door; Thes's five of yer muskets behind me, but here is one musket before!"
"O come now, Mis' Hart!" whined the leader,
"that's loaded; so please put it down;
Don't you know that, we're friends to the
Congress? We've all left the side of the
Crown."

Nancy smiled, and she spake to her eldest:
 "Give dad and the neighbors a call;
The rats came for bait to the rat-trap, and here they are caught one and all."
Then sternly the musket she leveled—"Be silent and tell me no lies!
My forefinger rests on the trigger; the man who moves for ard, he dies!"

Plucky woman! rough-spoken and fearless, prompt, earnest, with love of the land. With hatred of those who'd enslave it, and bearing her life in her hand—She is dead; but her name paints a picture; an Amazon, straight as a sword. With six pallid Tories before her, doomed, shriftless to die by the cord.—Thomas Dunn English, in N. Y. Independent.

A MENAGERIE KITCHEN.

What the Inmates of the Philadel phia Zoological Garden Eat.

Interesting Facts About the Appetites of Wild Animals-Horse-Flesh the Principal Articlecf Diet-How the Various Species of Reptiles Are Kept.

"We feed our animals almost entirely upon horse-flesh," said ex-Keeper Dickinson, now butcher at the "Zoo." "Some of the horses are presented to us, but most of them are bought at rates varying from about \$3 to \$6. There is a mistaken idea that the greater part of the animals we kill are broken-down street-car horses; we get them from nearly all walks of horse life. Many of them are fat when they come to us. There are people who have been the possessor of horses for a dozen or a score of years, and who, when it becomes necessary to part with them, prefer letting us take the animal rather than to see them go to work in places where they might not be gently treated in their

old age. "We kill on an average about three horses a week. Some come from points ten or twelve miles from the city. A large number of them are 'knuckled,' the joint above the hoof having been strained. Occasionally we find opportunities to buy beef that is garlicky, but horse meat is more relished than beef by our animals. It is juicer. I think that in winter there is little difference be-tween the taste of horse-flesh and that of beef, except that the former is a little sweeter. Our carnivora eat more in winter than in summer.
"Among our animals that eat the

horse meat are the lions, tigers, pumas, leopards, jaguars, hyenas, ascelot, wolves, foxes, badgers, skunks, eagles, owls, vultures and condor. About once a month we give some of the meat to the bears. They would eat it oftener, but there is too much strength in it for animals in captivity. About two hundred and twenty-five pounds of meat are eaten every day by the animals in the garden during the summer. In winter that quantity is exceeded.

"None of our carnivorous animals are fed more than once a day, the time being 3:30 o'clock. They would probably like to eat oftener, but by our present system we keep their appetites in good condition, and as far as possible prevent disease. A full-grown lion or tiger eats from twelve to fifteen pounds a day. The best of the meat is given to the lions, tigers, leopards, pumas, jaguars, etc., and the inferior qualities to the wolves, hyenas, dingos, eagles, etc. From three to six pounds a day are eaten by a leopard, a jaguar or puma. The fifteen animals in the lion and tiger house consume from one hundred to one hundred

food given to the hyenas is mainly bone. I even live prey for some time past. There They grind the bones to powder and is one rattlesnake in the collection which swallow all of it. The meat given them is generally the skin and other tough variety. If a dead animal is given him

"Little or none of the dressed horse goes to waste. In preparing food for and other serpents do. His method of birds, for instance, we chop the rib attacking live prey is somewhat different bones and meat all up together. The ground bone answers the purpose of gravel in the bird's stomach. Soft bones ground up are given to the quadrupeds whenever such food is necessary to put their stomachs in good condition. In their wild state many of these animals howl and howl all night. In captivity they generally sleep all night, because their hunger is regularly appeased. In a state in nature they are sometimes obliged to go ten days without food, and when they get it they gorge themselves.

"All our animals of the cat kind eat just as a cat does, lying on their breast and holding the meat between their paws. The young male lion eats very slowly, but the female finishes her meal in about fifteen minutes, of which time about five minutes are spent on the bone. The lions leave the bones almost as clean as if the meat had been boiled and peeled off. I do not believe that if one of these lions got into the streets he would think of attacking anybody unless struck or run against. I think he would be frightened. If they were not well cared for and fed the case would be different.

"The puma 'Johnnie' in the northern cage is an expert rat-catcher. If a rat ventures into that cage he is gone. Johnnie,' apparently dozing and utterly indifferent to everything around him, will lie waiting until the rat gets beyond the line of safety, and then he pounces upon it with unerring aim. I have seen im go for dozens of rats and never saw

him miss one. "Rats are very numerous under the vulcanite pavement of the carnivora building. Sometimes half a dozen or more are seen running about the floor while visitors are in the building. The pavement rests upon a foundation of broken stones and gravel, which were tightly rammed, but the rats have honeycombed the place. We tried ferrets, and tried in vain. If a ferret were put in a hole he would push ahead until he came out at another point, but, meanwhile, a rat that was ahead of him might have escaped by one of the many branches of that passage. Traps can not do their work fast enough to exterminate the rats. We can not use poison, because the rats would go into the holes and die there."

No animals are watched with more interest during meal-time at the "Zoo" than the snakes. Meal-time in the snake house is nearly all the time. The water moccasin, a venomous snake, lies on a rocky formation in his glass tank, with his head lowered near the water, in which are swimming frogs and small fishes. When he wants a lunch the moceasin erects his poisonous fangs and with them strikes his victim. The snake holds fast to these latter during the few minutes required for the poison to kill it, and then the moccasin swallows it whole. This snake, being a large one, eats about a dozen medium-sized frogs or fishes in a week. In its natural state the moccasin catches its prey either while lying on a bank or beneath the water.

The "Gila monsters," among the inmates of the snake-house, and which are not snakes, but ugly-looking lizards, are fed with worms and insects, and are particularly fond of eggs, which they eat by lapping with their tongues. These reptiles weigh about one and a half pounds each. They are found in the extreme southwestern part of the United States. The natives generally have a great horror of them, and, after killing them, some of the people having a superstition about the dead reptiles

returning to life, hang them to a tree. The common water snake, which is not poisonous, kills and eats its prey just as the water moceasin does. food consists chiefly of frogs, fishes, etc. Mr. Thompson, who has charge of the snakes, says that a water snake caught by him in the Schuylkill gave birth to thirty-five young, each about eight inches long, shortly after it had been placed in the "Zoo" collection. He says that he has "dressed" many water snakes, and found their flesh white and tender. He does not believe their flesh is any more objectionable as an article of remember any instance of its being eaten by a human being. He says that even the flesh of the rattlesnake is not poisonous, and it is known to have been eaten by the "king" snake, one of the

few serpents that eat other snakes.

While Mr. Thompson was showing specimen of the kingsnake to the writer a child came and told him that one of the white mice was dead. Mr. Thompthe the purchase of wives. As a rule the son went to the white mouse, and, taking the little dead body by the tail held it over the king snake, after opening the latter's cage. The snake, in its ing the latter's cage. The snake, in its eager dart to get the mouse, would have his social position in the kraal, either as got out upon the floor if Mr. Thompson | the head of the family nearest the chief had not pushed it back. Finally the nake seized the mouse by the head. The diameter of the snake's neck was smaller than that of the body of the mouse, but the elasticity of the serpent's head and neck was shown when the mouse began to slip down its throat, the operation being effected by a writhing performance on the part of the

The king snake is given a bed of stones and gravel in his cage. Dead garter nakes, mice and birds are put in the cage for him. It is seldom necessary to put live food in the snake cages or tanks, except in the case of a newlyarrived rattlesnake or other venomous serpent. Mr. Thompson says it is difficult to train venomous snakes to eat in captivity. He has one large diamond rattlesnake which, he says, has eaten nothing for seven months. It was very fat when it stopped eating, and has lived upon its own flesh. Its physical condition is not yet so much reduced as to of the napkin around his throat before oblige Mr. Thompson to resort to the began to feed himself. Simmors rather dangerous means of forcing looked at him for a minute, glanced chopped-up meat down the snakes throat by blowing the food through a glass

Mr. Thompson says that the large rattlesnake referred to is about eighteen years old, though it has only six rattles. The number of rattles is not always an indication of the age of the snake, because the rattles are often lost by accident or disease. There is three smaller and twenty-five pounds a day. The rattlesnakes, which have refused to eat honor. - Melwaukee Journal.

he does not use his poisonous fangs, but swallows the food just as the king snake attacking live prey is somewhat different from the water moccasin. He stabs it with his poisonous fangs repeatedly, letting go to await the effects. The water moccasin seldom lets go after

making the first bite. live prey is similar to that of the rattlesnake. The copperhead and rattlesnake are said to be the only poisonous serpents found in Pennsylvania. There is a small variety of rattlesnake, about eighteen or twenty inches long, represented in the "Zoo," called the "military" snake, which feeds himself. He and the copperheads get along nicely in the same cage. Mr. Thompson thinks that all the poisonous snakes might be put together without danger to their lives, as he has often seen them bite one another and never new the bite to result fatally.

The description of the king snake's manner of eating will answer for the black snake and other harmless serpents at the "Zoo." In the cage of the black snake is a tree-branch to give it limited facilities for indulging in its favorite pastime of climbing, an exercise in which it is an expert. All these harmless s nakes are termed constrictors, and whenever necessary, coil around their

prey to crush it before swallowing. The snake power of hissing is exem-The snake power of hissing is exemplified to a remarkable degree in the big, ugly, grayish pine snake of New Jersey and elsewhere. This snake is not poisonous, but it is said there are many New Jersey husbandmen who would not believe the statement. Inside the lower jaw is a whistle formation, which enables these snakes, after filling their body with air, to make the dreaded hissing sound. There is a peculiar sensitiveness in the tails of many snakes, and in no serpent at the "Zoo" is this more readily seen than in the pine snake. When its tail is touched it will glide away as fast as it can, but when it is teased by touching some other part of its body, it will give vent to its mad-ness by hissing. Mr. Thompson says that even rattlesnakes can be routed if a person only has a chance to toy with

Mr. Thompson explains how he takes venomous liquid from the mouths of rat-tlesnakes. He has collected a considerable quantity of the venom for Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who, it is said, has been engaged for some time in the work of ascertaining the component parts of the poison. Mr. Thompson used a lasso formed of a long stick, to which a leather strip is fastened so as to form a loop at one end. A person holding the longer end and pulling the strap tightens the loop about the neck of the snake, and of the serpent with the right hand, forces its mouth open. With a plate held in his left hand he collects the venom as the fangs of the snake are vainly operating on the chinaware or glass. A large diamond rattlesnake will deposit a teaspoonful of the poison, which is of a green yellow color, and looks something like melted butter. After the poison has been in a bottle for some time it changes into small yellow crystals .- Philadelphia Ledger.

KAFIR KRAALS.

The Dwellings and Surroundings of Nations of South Africa.

The Kafir hut-a low, dark, rounded structure; built of boughs plaited with straw and dabbed with mud-bears outwardly a singular resemblance to a beehive. The only outlet is a hole at the side, close down to the ground, which serves as door, chimney, and window combined! The interior is generally an undivided chamber; the floor, simply dried cow dung with a hollowed space like a basin in the centre to form the fireplace. Round this the occupiers of the hut, regardless of overcrowding er sanitary laws, sit, talk, smoke, eat and sleep; their dogs and chickens using such accommodation as the hut offers, with the same freedom from restraint as the owners themselves. There is but food than that of an eel, but he does not small variety among the huts. That of the chief gives but little outward indication of superior rank and riches. The inequalities of wealth among the Kafirs poisonous, and it is known to have been eaten frequently by Indians. It is also with us at home—are chiefly shown by the possession of more or less cattle. These latter form their main article of exchange, and the number of beasts to be given in lieu of anything forms its huts are grouped together, forming villages, or "kraals," and each kraal is under the authority of a headman, or of the tribe, or else from his superior wealth to the other members of the kraal community. His power is absolute, and, with the assistance and advice of the witch doctor-a Kafir fanatic who lays claim to mystic and supernatural powers-it is often accompanied by the most cruel abuse. These villages, dotted all over the hills and perched in most unexpected places, looked at first sight like anything in the world but what they really are, viz. human habitations. In fact, as I said before, the description nearest to the reality of the impression they produce is that of countless beehives swarming with their busy occupants .- National

> -McBeth Simmons, an Onion Creek farmer, while in Austin a few days ago, took his dinner at the Brunswick Hotel, There happened to be an old gentleman at the dinner table who adjusted the end around the dining-room, and then said: "I say, Mister, ain't you in the wrong This isn't a barber-shop."-Texbox? as Siftings.

-A man is well off if he does not get be highly successful in one walk of life it is no reason why he should be thought out injuring the animal in the least. promoted too fast, and because he ma

REPUBLICAN WAR-CRY.

the Republican Camp dign of 1885-"Roach John Sherman has given it out, and

its acceptance by the faithful is a matter of course. The Republican war-cry evenly matched and both appealing to law, hard times, a want of confidence the same low grade of intelligence. The copperhead's manner of striking The heart-broken contractor, with only conflict between capital and labor, two millions between him and poverty, after fattening on the public crib for years, and making the American navy a bye-word of shame, is an object to move the compassion of the tenderhearted farmers of Ohio, who, of course. can not belp being impressed with the tyranny of a Government that wished to hold this poor old man to his bargain. It is as moving a sight as the distress of another elderly gentleman, mentioned by Dickens, who appealed so pite-ously to the Judge, "a poor old man, my Lord." Meanwhile, Sec-retary Whitney, in the abundance of his heart, is doing his best to get the poor old gentleman out of trouble by finishing his work for him and taking care of the workmen he had abandoned. Of course, it is hard on a man of Mr. Roach's years to be ruthlessly torn away from the public crib and the manger, so generously provided for him by the Artful Dodger of the concern, Mr. 'Bill' Chandler, and sent out in the cold world to browse with other contractors. But that is one of the little unavoidable inconveniences that attends the work of reform. The people of the country have not signified to the Ad-ministration their desire to be fleeced any longer by this poor old man, and they rather think that two millions will go far toward keeping the wolf from the Roach door. They prefer to let him build rotten ships for other parties than themselves.

The bloody shirt is an equally sensible issue, especially at the present time, when the South is gathering the harvest and industrial exhibitions are being held or prepared in the leading cities. War has been declared upon Republican strongholds in the North by the ex-Confederates in the establishment of manufactories, mills, iron works, etc., at various Southern points. The negroes have awakened from their apathy and normal laziness, and, aroused by the rising tide of industry and prosperity around them, are vying with their white neighbors in the good work of developing the illimitable re-sources of the country to which they belong. They laugh at the bloody shirt howlers, and think Massa Sherman too comical for anything. Swamps are being reclaimed, lands, hitherto unproductive, are made to bloom and yield bountiful harvests, and a general expression of content then Mr. Thompson, by seizing the neck and happiness is visible on the faces of the people south of Mason and Dixon's

lin e. One of the subjects of discussion at the ensuing Republican Convention in this State may be the adoption of the Sherman war-cry. Should it be found too inappropriate for New York, we would suggest "General intentions and the fundamental test" as a good substitute. It would be a delicate reminder to the mugwump vote that a general intention is all that is necessary for a good Republican, while it would satisfy the Blaineites that the "fundamental test" is not forgotten. It is more than likely, however, judging from the ing to the changes in so many of the fourth-class post-offices," as our esteemed contemporary, the *Journal*, so admirably puts it.—A/bany Argus.

BUTLER AND CLEVELAND.

The President the Biggest Man Con-nected in Any Way with the Adminis-

Not a little astonishment has been manifested among the politicians here at the attitude which General Benjamin F. Butler has assumed toward the present Administration and toward Pre-ident Cleveland in particular. An inti-mate friend of the President, who is also on terms of close friendship with General Butler, is authority for the statement that a letter had been lately received by him from General Butler, in which the latter expressed in most emphatic phrases his admiration of President Cleveland and his course as far as he had gone, and giving it as his opinion that if Cleveland kept on as he had be-gun he would prove the biggest and best President that had occupied the White House in recent years. In explanation of his change of base as regards his opinion of Cleveland, General Butler is said to have remarked that his estimate of the man had entirely changed since he had become President, and that he had no idea that Cleveland was made of such stern stuff as his Admin stration would indicate. General Butler furthermore says, according to the same authority, that Cleveland is the master of his political house-hold, and is by all odds the biggest man connected in any way with the Administration. This information, astonishing as it is, tallies exactly with several conversations which General Butler has lately had with several prominent gen-tlemen here and in New York, and there appears to be no doubt as to the genu-ineness of the reports. Of course there is a variety of opinions as to General sition, but those who know the doughty General's methods best think they see a advantage to be on the right side of the Administration, but whether the stern stuff which Butler finds in the President would admit of any humor or eajolery of the Butler variety is questionable, to say the least. It is known, however, that General Butler's sentiments have been conveyed to the President, and a member of the Cabinet is said to have remarked on hearing the news that the other opponents in the last Presidential canvass. - Washington Cor. Boston Post.

Pittsburgh Post.

JOHN SHERMAN'S CHEEK.

The Unblushing Republican Bourbon Making Up His False Schedules.

Hon. John Sherman was very reckless in the expressions that constituted what he designed to be the key-note of for the campaign of 1885 is "Roach the campaign. He was talking wildly and the Bloody Shirt." It is an admira- when he said: "The first fruits of Demble combination, the two issues being ocratic success are contempt for the in the future, and a widening of the

The unblushing old Bourbon in making up his false schedule of "first fruits" of Democratic success ough; to desist from saying anything about "contempt for law." It is restoring respect for law that the new Administration, counteracting and correcting the evil effects of Republican Administrations, finds the heaviest burden of its duty. It has had quite a struggle with the railroad land-grabbers, the intruding cattle syndicates, and other tres-passers and thieves, in making them understand that the law does not war-rant their stealing the public lands, and that its provisions in that respect must be respected. It is having its hands full in enforcing the law as against dishonest custom house officers who were fleecing the Government by undervaluations; against naval contractors who were attempting to cheat it with jobs not done according to contract; against pension officers who were stealing the money intended for the benefit of disabled soldiers, and against a variety of other public offenders who, from the long immunity enjoyed under Republican Administrations, had contracted "a contempt for law" which tracted "a contempt for law" which the to eleven hundred pounds per day, and are adding many new improvements to their facilities. those now in power find it their duty to correct and punish. Indeed, quite op-posite to what John Sherman says, one of the first fruits of Democratic rule is the restoration of respect for the law. The old key-note sounder should

also be ashamed to say anything about "hard times" being the result of "Democratic success." The present "Democratic success." The present turn on grass as soon as it comes in the business condition is nothing but a prolongation of the depression that commenced under Republican rule, was in //-The creameries full existence long before Cleveland was elected, and can be rightfully attributed to the economic policy and send these to regular customers in Milmethods of the Republican party. Suspensions and strikes, half cime and the jars to be re-filled. In this way the half pay, and the destitution and distress among a large class of the working people, are the legacies bequeathed to the country by a queathed to the country by a profit by the transaction.

In this way the citizens of the city get firm, fresh butter for their tables all the time, and the dairymen get good prices. Both parties profit by the transaction. political dominancy that expired on the 4th of last March. The importation of foreign pauper labor was an abomination conceived during the of their choice heifers. It is always a Republican period. The coal regions, laudable ambition to try to excel; but the cotton manufacturing localities and the forcing of such a young cow to her the condistricts became familiar with full capacity, in the attempt to make idleness and starvation while the grand her attain to a higher record in milk Old Party was still conferring its bless- and butter yield, is simply to overtax old Party was still conferring its oldering upon the working people. It was eight years ago that a railroad strike, attended with unusual disorder, disattended with unusual disorder, distruction and bloodshed, convulsed the truction and bloodshed, convulsed the many good stockmen whether a heifer country from one end to the other. It should be allowed to have a calf before was last year, while Republicanism was she is three years old or not, let alone shill in power, that humanity was she is three years old or not, let alone shocked by the horrors of Hocking Val-

These are facts, and yet the shame less old Bourbon will get up before the public and say that hard times are the in the Same Category With Counterfeitfruits of Democratic success. As the influences that brought about the present depression extended away back into woman who makes a pound of butter adopted by a large majority. The not equaled by any former exhibition faithful are very hungry this year "ow- of cheek in the history of the Republican party. - Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

A SECTIONAL APPEAL.

The Conduct of Senator Sherman Contrasted with the Conduct of General Grant. Mr. Sherman plunges headlong into against the return to "high office" of he says, "the negro is deprived of all victs, and as openly and boldly done as highway robbery." He declares it to be the hope of "the men who led in the civil war" and who are now "the chief officers of the Government" to "reverse all the results of the war." And he professes to regard it as "vital and necessary to appeal to the Northern States to unite again against this evil, not so open and arrogant as slavery, but more dangerous and equally un-

The people of New York have recently draped their city in mourning to mark their grief at the death of General Perhaps no action of his life Grant. endeared him more closely to their hearts than did the noble words his hand traced in his last hours, when speech had failed him, congratulating the country on the restoration of fraternal feelings between the sections and on the renewed devotion of the South to the

In the letter which he kept from his family until his death, knowing that what would be a solace to them after the final blow had fallen would cause them pain while he still lived, he wrote: "As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time Butler's motives in assuming this po- to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much higher degree thankful, because it has enabled large-sized rat in the meal-bag. It me to see for myself the happy harwould be, of course, to the General's mony which so suddenly sprung up bemony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict."

What a contrast between these nolde,

patriotic words and the malignant ravings of the partisan who, for political purposes, would foster suspicion, jual-ousy and hatred between the citizens of the Northern and Southern States! How can the people of New York view this attempt of Senator Sherman to de-President was now daily expecting to stroy the fraternal bonds comented at hear from Blaine and St. John, his two the grave of General Grant? How can stroy the fraternal bonds comented at we ever hope for a restored, peaceful and powerful Union if a legacy of sec-tional hate is to be handed down to our children's children .- N. Y. World.

—The hay crop of this country comes next to that of corn in value.

THE DAIRY.

-Mixing the milk of a fresh cow with the milk of cows that have been fresh for some time is one great cause why butter often does not "come" quickly. -The milk from a fresh cow should

not be mingled with that of the others too soon. The milk from a fresh cow is not in proper condition for human consumption until it is free from ropiness. -It is said that the milk from which the cream has been taken by the centrif-ugal separator is of but little value for making cheese. A good many consumers think the same of milk skimmed by

the old process. -A cow should always be taught to allow anyone to milk her, e ther man or woman, and for this reason it is best to change about in milking occasionally, so that the cow will not become too much accustomed to one person's atten-

-On a farm near Boston the new milk is subjected at once to the action of a centrifugal cream separator, says the Tribune and Farmer, extracted in a few minutes and served in the city that same morning at breakfast.

-A Georgia dairyman has figured out the cost of good butter in that State at twelve and a half cents per pound, where good pasturage can be had on easy terms for ten months in the year, and the butter sells at twenty-five cents a pound.

-The creameries of Northeast Missouri are doing a flourishing business this season, notwithstanding the low price of butter. They are making from three to eleven hundred pounds per day, ments to their facilities.

-The importance of having cows calve in the fall so as to have the heaviest flow of milk in the winter, when milk and butter are high, can not be too well understood. Some farmers value fall calves as highly as spring calves, for the reason that they are ready to

-The creameries in Wisconsin put their butter into earthen jars or crocks of from five to twenty pounds each, and

IMITATION CREAMERY.

ers of Money.

the past, and, because the Democrats for sale should not be so incensed at the are still operating, the effrontery shown audacity of those who handle the bogus butter that they should fail to make Hungry Joes who are gathering around by John Sherman in his taking the po-the party," that the good old Republication he did in his key-note speech in their indignation known and felt in lican war-cry of "Boodle" will be regard to the business depression is every legislative hall in the nation. If adopted by a large majority. The not equaled by any former exhibition one single individual becomes a great one single individual becomes a great depredator upon the rights of a community or even the rights of an indvidual member of a community, there is usually great indignation manifested. A horse thief soon finds himself in the toils. A counterfeiter of money is hunted down like a wild beast of the forest. the mire of sectional hate. He raves But the counterfeiters of butter are permitted to carry on their business those who "waged war against the Un-ion and were the cause of the loss of half a million of lives and thousands of mill- a vast injury to the honest producer, ions of treasure." He heaps vitupera- no remonstrance whatever. In the rewhile hundreds of butter makers make tion upon the "Solid South," in which, port of the Boston markets. "imitation creamery" is regularly quoted. Here his political rights by open violences or by frauds as mean as any that have been committed by penitentiary con-ting a monstrous fraud upon the very face of the business openly perpetrated. By what right is the word "creamery" placed upon an article that is not butter, and that should never be used as butter? It is the use of the word creamery in this connection that always shows the dishonest purposes of those who are And he engaged in this business. The Chicago factories-or some of them-mark their dirty product as being different kinds of "creamery" butter. They leave the word butter off, but "creamery" conveys just as definite an idea when found upon butter tub as the word butter does. Now what does "imitation creamery" mean to the general public? It may mean anything in the way of butter except pure creamery butter or oleomargarine and butterine. It may mean to the purchaser butter made on the farm in imitation of creamery butter. Certainly it is not intended to convey a distinct idea that the product is a bogus article like counterfeit butter. As we have many times said, not a pound of bogus butter can be sold under its true name, except to those who feed the public, as hotels or restaurants. There is no one so poor as to be willing to buy these mixtures for their own consump tion. Butter is the finest animal fat we have. It is an elegant product. And while the general public may not have a perfect conception of its high character, it does have a pretty close notion that its equal can not be artificially made and consequently the public will not have anything to do with the imitations if it knows what they are. It is a business that from its inception to its end is a bold, mean fraud and the butter maker suffers the most from it. In submitting to such an injustice the

> -Calves from gargety cows should be sold to the butcher.

ern Journal.

butter makers of the country show an

astonishing disregard for their own in-

terests. The dairy organizations have

been doing good work in the direction

of suppressing the fraud, and it they had had such support as they should

have had from butter makers in general the work of suppression would have been accomplished by this time.—West-

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVEN-

The Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at the Courthouse in Mass Convention, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, Oct. 5, 1885, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers to be voted for at the coming November election: County Treasurer, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, Coroner, County Surveyor and a Commissioner for the 2d Dist.; and to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may come befere the convention.

By order of the County Central Committee. L. W. COLEMAN, W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman. Secy.

Turn out, true Democrats, next Monday, and break up "ring" rule in the party, if you desire to ever get control of the county offices.

All Democrats who do not want to be ruled by the other fellow's "ring" should be sure to attend the Democratic Mass Convention, next Monday, because the "ring" will be there in

A few weeks ago a prominent Republican said to us: "Don't you know that Morgan controls a certain 'ring' of Democrats, that, to a very great extent, runs the Democratic party in his interest?" To which we replied: "We do; but we also know that neither he nor his "ring" runs the COURANT.

IT HURTS SOMEBODY.

If high tariff did not hurt somebody somewhere it would not do any good to anybody anywhere, and the victims will resist. Mr. Lincoln used to tell a story about hearing a noise in the next room. He looked in and found Bob and Tad scuffling. "What is the matter boys?" said he. "It is Tad"replied Bob, "who was trying to get my knife." "Oh, let him have it, Bob" said Mr. Lincoln, "just to keep him quiet." "No!" said Bob, "it is my knife and I need it to deep me quiet," Mr.Lincoln used the story to prove that there is no foundation for peace save truth and justice. Now, in this case, the man whose earnings are being taken man whose earnings are being taken from him needs them to keep him quiet. Our fathers fought for free soil and if we are worthy to be their sons we shall fight for reduced taxation, which is the necessary complement of free soil. If a man comes to Kansas to-day and raises corn on "free soil" he can exchange that corn for any product

CHASE COUNTY ACRICULTU-

of the earth that he chooses, on the best terms that the arts and cammerce of to-day can give him?—Leavenworth Standard.

The fifth annual Fair of the Chase County Agricultural Society was held on their Fair Grounds, west of this city, September 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1885; and the weather was just such as any one might have desired, being neither too warm nor rainy, not a drop of rain falling during the holding of the Fair: and the attendance, especially on the last two days, was remarkably large. A large new cattle stable, with thirty roomy stalls, had been built south of the old pens; a new stable, with room for ten horses; new pens and new racks, and west of the main building a shed was put up to cover the poultry racks. In fact, the Society have done much to make their Fairs among the best in the State.

Floral and Agricultural Hall was well filled with fruits, vegetables and the work of both hand and loom, such as carpets, rugs, pictures, needle work, jellies, preserves, pickles, bread, etc.

The number of horses, cattle and hogs entered was remarkably good, and Zane, 2d. the exhibition, in this respect, was most creditable.

The Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band was on hand and discoursed sweet music for the dilight of the people.

The following is a list of the premi-

ums awarded:

CLASS A-HORSES AND MULES-MILT. BROWN, SUPT.

Trotters and roadsters—stallion 4 years old and over: R M Ryan, 1st. J M Ryan, 2d. Stallion 2 years old and over: Frank Johnson, 1st.

Mare 4 years old and over, in harness: E W Trout, 1st; Frank Johnson, 2d.

Mare 2 yrs old and under 3: Frank Barr, 1st.

Mare 1 year old and under 2:— W H Cartter 1st.

Mare colt in halter: JP Kuhl, 1st; Frank Johnson, 2d
Pair driving horses: G W Hays, 1st; N B
Sortioner, 2d.
Sing'e mare or g-lding in harness: C J Lantry, 1st: M A Campoell, 2d
addle horse: Jas Farington, 1st; G W Hays

Agricultural horse:—Stallion 4 years old and over; Geo. Drummond lst, S. T. Bennett

Stallion 3 years old and under 4; H. P. Brockett, 1st; S J Evans, 2d.
Stallion 2 years old and under 3: Geo Drummond. 1st. Stallion I year old and under 2: J II Saxer,

Sa'lion colt: J Miller, 1st; H P Brockett, Mare 4 years old and over: H N Simmons, 2st. Marti Bros, 2d Mare 2 years old and under 4: H P Brock-ot. 1st. i N Simmons, 2d. Mare 2 years old and under 3: H P Brock-ot. 1st. Mare 1 year old and under 2: Matti Bros. 1st.

hair matched horses: H N Simmons, 1st; M. tti Bros. 2d.

Jacks any age: H P Brockett, 1st
Fair mules ano age: W H Cartter, 1st;
Buyden, 2d.

CLASS B-CATTLE-W. G. PATTON, SUPERINTENDENT. Hereford bull-3 years and over: W

9

Wood, Its; D B Berry 2.d 2 year old;—D B Berry 1st; John Tod, 2d Bull 1 year old—John Tod, 1st; C J Lantry,

Hull calf—D B Berry, 1st.

Hereford cows 3 year old and over—D B
Berry, 1st; Dr McCaskell, 2d
Heifer 1 year old—D B Berry, 1st and 2d.
Heifer calf—D B Berry, 1st.
Short-horn—bull, 3 year and over—A Hinkle, 1st; C J Lantry, 2d.

Bull—1 year and over—C J Lantry, diploma.
Bull calf—W Hayden, 1st.
Cow 3 years old and over—W Hryden, 1st and 2d.

nd 2d, Heifer 1 year old and under 2—John Tod 1st Heifer calf:—W Hayden,1st. Polled Angus:—bull over 3 years old: B antry, 1st. Bull 1 year old and under 2:J R Blackshere,

Hei'er calf: J R Blackshere, 1st.
Grades and crosses:—cow 2 years and under
3: Matti Bros., 1st; B Lantry, 2d.
Heifer 1 year old and under 2: J R Blackshere, 1st and 2d.
Heifer calf: G W Hays, 1st; Matti Bros.,
2d.

Steer calf: Matti Bros., 1st Bull calf: G W Hays, 1st and 2d. CLASS C-SHEEP-H S F DAVIS, SUPT. Shropshire downs: H S F Davis, 1st and

CLASS D-SWINE-J. MC'KASKILL, SU-PERINTENDENT.

Berkshires:—boar 1 year old and over Robt Cuthbert, 1st; John Tod, 2d. Boar pig under 6 months old: Robt Cuth-bert, 1st; M Oles, 2d. Breeding sow with pigs: Robt Cuthbert Breeding sow with pigs: Robt Cuthbert. Ist.

Sow 1 year oid and over: John Tod, 1st; Robt Cuthbert, 2d.

Sow 6 months old and under: M Oles, 1st.

Sow 9 ig under 6 months old: M Oles, 1st.

Robt Cuthbert 2d.

Poland Chins;—boar 6 mouths old and under 12; J P Kuhl 1st.

Boar pig under 6 months old: J P Kuhl, 1st and 2d.

Breeding sow with pigs: E C Childs. Ist.

Sow 1 year old and over: J P Kuhl, 1st.

Sow 1 year old and over: J P Kuhl, 1st.

Sow pig under 6 months old: same 1st.

Jersey Reds:—boar 1 year old and over: J P Kuhl, 1st.

Boar under 6 months old: J B Buchaban, 1st. J P Kuhl, 2d.

Breeding sow with 5 pigst J P Kuhl, 1st.

Sow 6 months old and under 12: J M Tuttle, 1st.

Sow pig under 6 months old: JB Buchanan, 1st and 2d.

Tamworth boar under 6 months old: J P Kuhl, 1st. CLASS E-POULTRY-FRANK BARR,

Trio Buff Cochins: H P Brockett, 1st.
Trio Patridge Cochins: same 1st,
Trio Black Cochins: Eddie Estes. 1st.
Trio Black Cochins: Eddie Estes. 1st.
Trio Plymouth Rocks: H P Brockett, 1st.
Trio Brown Legborns: same, 1st.
Trio Brown Legborns: Velma McCandless,
1st; Mrs E Pratt, 2d.
Trio Houdans: Geo George, 1st; Mrs J R
Stearns, 2d.
Trio Hamburgs: H P Brockett, 1st.
Trio Wyandottes: Geo George, 1st.
Pair Bronze Turkeys: W G McCandless, 1st
and 2d.

nd 2d. Pair Rouen Ducks: Mrs J R Stearns, 1st. Best collection in this class: H P Brock ett, 1st.
Best lot of chickens shown by girl under 15
years: Velma McCandless.
White Crested black Spaaish:W G McCandless, 1st.
Collection of Baztams: Ethel Johnson, 1st.
Collection of vegetables planted and cared
for by any boy or girl: Annie K Morgan, 1st.

CLASS F-AGRICULTURAL AND ME CHANICAL IMPLEMENTS-ARCH MILLER, SUPT.

Two-horse plow: M A Campbell, 1st and 2d.
Two-horse barrow: W S Brown, 1st.
One-horse harrow: M A Campbell, 1st;
Adare, Hildebrand & Co., 2d.
Top buggy: Adare, Hildebrand & Co., 1st and 2d.

Two-horse wagon: M A Campbell, 1st and 2d.
Open buggy: same, 1st.
Sulky: M P Strail, 1st.
Man's Saddle: Adare Hildebrand & Co., 1st
and 2d.

nd 2d. Gent's fine calf boots: L W Hillert, 1st. " coarse ": same lst,
Washing machine: E M Cole, lst,
Cook stove, wood or coal: Adare Hildebrand & Co., lst.
Parlor stove: M A Campbell, lst; Adare

CLASS G-DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES -MRS J M TUTTLE, SUPT. Ten yards striped rag carpet: Mrs J D Hinote, lst; Mrs A S Bailey, 2d.
Ten yards mixed rag carpet: Mrs L Sheehan

ist.
Knit croceted bed spread; Mary Mundy, ist:
Mrs Robt Clements, 2d.
Cotton patchwork quilt: Mrs W Hi'lert, 1st;
Mrs S T Hilton, 2d.
Uuquilted patchwork quilt: Mrs J Brace,
1st; Mrs M E Hackney, 2d.
Woolen quilted patchwork quilt: Mrs W A
Williams, 1st; Mrs M M Kuhl, 2d Slippers Mary J Fowler, ist.
Pin cushion: Mae Kinne, ist; Mrs M E
Deshler, 2d.
Embroidedred pillow shams: Mrs F P

Deshler, 2d.
Embroidedred pillow shams; Mrs F P Cochran, 1st.
Chainstitch pillow shams; Jessie Shaft, 1st.
Mrs J C Ragsdale, 2d.
Best made silk dress Mrs Bentley, 1sf.
Best made worsted dress; same, 1st.
Suit of lady's underwear, 3 pieces machine work, unlaundried; Mrs A R fee, 1st.
Lady's skirt, machine work; Mrs Sallie Kellogg, 1st; Mrs A R lee, 2d.
Full suit of clothes; Mrs A R lee, 1st; Mrs F P Cochran, 2d.
Unlaundried gent's shint: Mrs M M Kulal, 1st.
Gent's shirt, machine wprk; same, 1st; mrs Frank A Wheeler, 2d.
Silk quilt: Mary Mundy, 1st.
Sanbonne; Mrs A R lee 1st.
Specimen of 6 button holes, on cotton: Mrs Sallie Kellogg, 1st Mrs N R George, 2d.
Specimen of 6 button holes, on cotton: Mrs Sallie Kellogg, 1st Mrs N R George, 2d.
Best made display of plain sewing, samples to consist of all household making: Mrs Sallie Kellogg, 1st; Mrs A R Ice, 2d.
Ottoman: Mrs N R George, 1st.
Sofajpillow: Mrs M E Johnson, 1st; Mrs N A Dobbins, 2d.
Bracket lambrequin: Mrs W P Martin, 1st Stand scauf: same, 1st; Mrs DrR Walsh, 2d.
Afghan: Mrs Gid E Fingley, 1st; Mrs M M Kuhl, 2d.
Specimen of girls work, between the agos of 10 and 14: Anna Jones, 1st; Mrs R Rumsoy,

Spec men of girl's underwear made by gir under 10 years old: Bells Sanders, 1st; Annie

the display very fine; and, therefore, series, sacks, hoods or mittens: Ophelic the archibition in this respect CLASS II-DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES -MRS. W. G. PATTEN, SUPT.

—MRS. W. G. PATTEN, SUPT.

Pair fancy cotton stockings: mrs Wright
lst; Phoebe mofit, 2d.
Pair fancy woolen stockings: mrs W E
Timmons, 1st and 2d.
Pair fancy woolen socks; mrs L Jackson, 1st:
mrs W B Fisher, 2d.
Pair wool knit mittens: mrs m B Hanna, 1st;
mrs Robt clements, 2d.
Fancy knit mittens: mrs m B Hanna, 1st and
2d

Cotton crochet chair tidy: MIS Jas Stark, lst Wary sundy, 2d.
Wool crochet enair tidy: Mrs E Pratt, 1st an

Golden, ist
Golden, ist
Toilet see, 3 pieces of canvass; mrs J K Golden, 1st; Mrs E Pratt, 2d.
Pair of lamp mats: Mrs F P Cochran, 1st;
Mrs E Pratt, 2d.

Rag hearth-rug: Mrs H S Tomlinson, 1st;
Ethel Johnson, 2d
Fancy hearth-rug: Mrs L Sheehan, 1st
Knit lace, linen, not less than ½ yard: Mrs
H G Hilton, 1st; Mrs M B Hanna, 2d.
Knit lace, woolen, not less than ½ vard; Mrs
M E Rockwood, 1st; Mrs M B Hanna, 2d.
Crochet lace, cotton, not less than ½ vard; Mrs M E Rockwood, 1st; Mrs M G Groundwater,
2d.

2d.
Crochet lace, woolen, not less than ½ yard:
Mrs M E Deshler, 1st; Mrs B Rumsey, 2d.
Rick rack, not less than ½ yard: Mrs W A
Williams 1st and 2d.
Feather edge trimming, not less than ½ yard:
Mrs D G Groundwater, 1st; Loretta Li. ½, 2d
Sample work: Hattie Gillman, 1st; Mrs.
Robert Clements, 2d. Mooret Clements, 2d. Gridden, 1st; Mrs. Macrame work; Mrs M B Deshler, 1st; Mrs I K Golden, 2d.

Macrame work: Mrs M E Deshier, 1st; Mrs J K Golden, 2d.
Chenille work: Mrs E Pratt, 1st; Mrs D G Groundwater, 2d Specimen of etching: Same, 1st; same, 2d. Kensington work: Mrs E Pratt, 1st; Mrs L Sheehan, 2d.
Silk embroidery: Mrs J C Lyeth, 1st; Mrs W A Witliams, 2d.
Silk braiding: Mrs D G Groundwater, 1st.
Worsted embroidery: Mrs L Sheehan, 1st Kitchen apron: Mrs Sallie Kellogg, 1st; Mrs D G Groundwater, 2d.
Fancy apron: Loretta Link, 1st; Mrs Ed Pratt, 2d.
Carl-board work, 3 pieces: Etta McCabe, 1st. Collections of millinery: Mrs E Cooley, 2d.
Lady's trimmed hat: Mrs E Cooley, 2d.
Collection in this class, not less than eight

E. F. HOLMES IS AGAIN TO THE FRONT

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

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 CLOPHING 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 Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the State of Kansas; in the State of Kansas; in the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein. 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,

COTTONWOOD FALSS, KANSAS.

CLASS I-EDUCATIONAL-J. M. WAR-REN. SUPT.

Outline map of Franc, from memory: Bazar class, Grace Hays, 1st.

Manuscript and specimen of penmanship:
Cedar Point class, Olive Harper, 1st.

Map of South America, from memory: Bazar class. Grace Hays, 1st. Letter of friendship: Cedar Point class,

Maggie Schriver, 1st.
Specimen of one-space letters in penmanship: Same class, Willie Owen, 1st.
Penmanship: Same class, Willie Owen and Farnk Carey, 1st.
The school having the highe-t average monthly attendance, and the school having the fewest cases of tardiness: Bazaar. monthly attendance, and the school having the fewest cases of tardiness: Bazaar. Map of Kansas, South America, France and the United States: Maggie Schriver, Ist and Penmanship: Edith Dirnfield, 1st; Mariett. McCabe, 2d.

CLASS J-ARTS AND FLOWERS-GEO W. WEED, SUPT.

W. WEED, SUFF.
Greatest variety of green-house plants:
Mrs R Pratt, Ist; Mrs W B Fisher, 2d.
Collection of foliage plants: Mrs W H Holsinger, 1st; Mabel K Mann, 2d.
Oliander: Mrs J W Griffis, 1st.
Design in cut flowers: Mrs M Ice, 1st; Mrs A R Ice, 2d.
Boquet: Mrs A R Ice, 1st; Mrs, W B Fisher, 2d.

Landscape painting: Mrs W A Morgan, 1st Carrie Breese, 2d.
Oil painting, on rlass, sain, shell, etc.:
Mrs M E Johnson, lst; Cleo C Io., 2d.
Penmanship: Edith Dirnfield, 1.t; Jessie G Penmans Balch, 2d.

Architectural Drawing: Frank Barr, 1st and 3d.
Display of pictures, all kinds: Carrie
Breese, lst; Mrs W A Morgan, 2d.
Fanoy basket: Mrs M E G Bagle, lst; Mrs
John Moore, 2d.
Specimen of hair work: Mrs Dr R Walsh,
lst; Emma Gilchrist, 2d.

CLASS K-PRESERVES, PRUITS, JEL LIES, CAKES, ETC .- MISS JESSIE SHAFT, SUPERINTENBENT.

Collection of canned fruit: Alice Romight it: Mrs E Pratt, 2d. st; Mrs & Pratt, 20.
Collection of preserves: Mrs J W Griffis,
st; Mrs W H Holsinger, 2d.
Collection of sweet pickles: Mrs Ed Pratt,

Collection of jellies: Mrs Sallie Kellogg, lst. Mrs E Pratt, 2d.

Tomato catsup: Mrs E Pratt, lst.
Apple butter: Mrs W P Martin, lst.
Peach butter: Alice Romigh, lst.
Plum butter: Same, lst.
Apple marmalade: Dot S-ribner, lst.
Loaf wheat bread, yeast: Mrs W P Martin, lst; Mrs J W Griffis, 2d.
Loaf wheat bread, salt: Mrs J W Griffis, lst; Dot Scribner, 2d.
Corn bread: Mrs J W Griffis, 2d.
Pound cake: Dot Scribner, lst.
Sliver cake: Louisa Brace, lst; Dot Scribner, 2d.

Silver cake: Louisa Brace, 1st; Div Belloer, 2d.
Fruit cake: Dot Scribner, 2d.
Cocoanut cake: Same, 1st. Lula Shofe, 2d.
Doughnuts: Dot Scribner, 1st.
Rusks: Same, 1st.
liest collection in class: Same, 1st.
Butter: Mrs J K Warren, 1st; Mrs R I
Chandler, 2d.
Cheese: J H Saxer, 1st.
Honey: Mrs J R Blackshere, 1st.
Lard: Dot Scribner, 1st.
Lard: Dot Scribner, 1st.
CLASS L—FARM AND GARDEN—A. I
WAGONER, SUPT.

WAGONER, SUPT.

Three varieties of fall apples: M H Lewis, 1st; M E Hunt, 2d.

Three varieties of winter apples: W F Foreman, 1st; M E Hunt, 2d.

Peck of apples: D P shaf; 1st; M H Lewis, Peck of pears: M E Hunt, 1st; M H Lewi

Peck of pears: M E Hulle, 185, M to Dewis, 2d.

One-half bushel of Irsish potatoes: A S Bailev, 1st; S T Bennett, 2d
Peck of tomatoes: Charlie Stearus, 1st.
Six heads of cabbage: H E Rensburgh, 1st.
Six beets: Mrs B McCabe, 1st.
Six squa-hes: E S Crawford, 1st.
Three pumpkins: Charlie Stearns, 1st.
Three watermelons: E S Crawford, 1st.
Three watermelons: E S Crawford, 1st.
Three cappers: Mrs D M Romigh, 1st.
Peck of dried a: ples; Dot Scribner, 1st; Mrs
M A Caruthers, 2d.
Peck of dried peaches: Mrs D M Romigh, 1st; Dot Scribner, 2d.
One-half bushel white wheat: W G Patton, 1st. Peck of millet seed ; Same, 1st.

One-half brshel white corn: Same, lst.
One-half bushel yellow corn: Frances Bernard, lst; Charlie Stearns, 2d.
Collection in this class: ME Hunt, lst.

DEALER IN

CLASS M-SWEAPSTAKES-E. T. BA KER, SUPT.

KER, SUPT.

Stallion, any age—Geo Drummond, 1st.
Mare, any age—H N Simmons, 1st.
Gel-ling, any age—G W Hays. 1st.
Aule, any age—W H Cartter, 1st.
Bull, any age—C J Lautry, 1st.
Cow, any age—Same, 1st.
Boar, any age—Holes, 1st.
Sow, any age—Hobert Cuthbert, 1st.
Jack, any age—H P Brockett, 1st.
Herd of cattle—D B Berry, 1st.
Pen of pigs under 6 months old—E C Childs.

1st.

Stallion showing 3 best colts-W Hayden 1st.
Mare showing colt- H N Simmons, 1st.
Best colt by sire Drumore Boy-Jas Drumond, 1st; Wai Harris, 2d.
Best colt by sire Wm Wallace-W G McCandless, 1st; Wm Drummond, 2a; Robert Cuthbert, 3d.

CLASS N-LADY EQUESTRIANISM--C Best lady equestrian, Mrs L B Breese, \$10

side saidle
Second best lady equestriau, Belle Tucker,
\$5 bridit and martingale.
Third best lady equestrian, Jennie Shipmaa,
\$2 riding whip
Finest baby under one year old—Mrs W H
McMorris, prem.; ars V H Cooper, dip.

SPEED RING—G. K. HAGANS, SUPT.

First race, double team trot, mile heats, entries were made by T J Beardmore, F Jonnson, Jas Ryburn and W H Cartter. Jas Ryburn's Nig Jim and Black Mat. 1st; T J Beardmore's Frank and Ned, 2:; F Joh Son's Mack and Mate, 3d.

Scoond rroe, green trot, mile heats, best three in five, entries were made by Jas Biggam, R M R an and J MGraham J M Graham's Hoosier Frank, 1st; Jas Biggam's Maud, 2d; K M Ryan's Roan Jim, 3d.

Third race, ranning, mile heats, best two in three, entries were made by Fete Romigh D K Cartter and A Z Scribner. Pete Romigh's Roan Bess, 1st; others distanced.

Fourth race, mile neats, trotting, 2:40 class best three in five, entries were made by E SPEED RING-G. K. HAGANS, SUPT.

Bean ness, lst; others distanced.

Fourth race, mile neats, trotting, 2:40 class best three in five, entries were made by O E McCreary, E A Hildebrand and J M Graham.

J M Graham's Hoosier Frank, lst; O E McCreary's Davy crotkett, 24; E A Hildebrand's Joe Bonder, 3d. There was a good deal of disatistaction about the decision of this race, minny of the spectators thinking that Hoosier Frank ran too much to entitle discover to first money. His owner seemed to have him trained so that he could put him into a run and then get him down to a trotwhenever he wanted to do so, and whenever he ran he almost invariably gamed fifth race, trotting, mile heats, best three in five, empress were made by F Johnson, R M Ryan and D K cartter. R M Ryan's Roan Jim, lst; D K Cartter's Josie, 2d: and F Johnson s Mack 3d.

Sixh race, running, one-half mile dash, entries were made by chas Hays, Pete Romyh and Ed Ferlet, and race won in the order in which the entriez were made, the horses being Roan Jim, Bess and Ferlet.

Seventh race, running, one-half mile heats, best two in three, entries were made by J dyssek Kellogg, Walter Simmons and A Z Scribner. A Z Scribner's Frank, lst; Jesse Kellogg's Belle Fowler, 2d; other distanced.

Eighth race, free-for-all trot, mile heats, best three in five, entries were made by J M Graham E A Hildebrand and Wm Sneddy, w m Sneddy Katie R, lst; J M Gaham's Hoosier Frank.

2d: E A Hildebrand and Wm Sneddy. w m Sneddy Katie R, lst; J M Gaham's Hoosier Frank.

2d: E A Hildebrander Doe B nder, 3d.

Ninth race, mile dash, novelty running, entries \(\) ere made by B Gaham's Roosier Frank.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

Total No inches in both of said papers.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's COURANT was.... No. of inches in COURANT in excess of the

HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE,

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

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS. HOES, RAKES & HANDLES

Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements, 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. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

OSACE MILLS. J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-WHEAT AND

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.

THOS. N. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Office up tairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in State and Federal Courtr All business placed in our hands with receive careful and prompt attention. aught-if

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-tf

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase

Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. I V SANDERS, J A SMITH

SANDERS & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS

MISCELLANEOUS. JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR

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

JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop. COTTON WOOD 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 arrest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short not ee. Address, COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

Chewing; NAVYCLIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' STEEL GOODS! Chase County Land Agency

> ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Sants Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands tered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing operations. lealing guaranteed. Call on or address J.

W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-1yr

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. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,



NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages, The best book for an suit, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent. post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO, P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, GOSPIUCOST. Printing House Sq.), New York. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OUT. 1,1885

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prob

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5111.	% col.	1 col
1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks'. 2 months 3 months 6 months	2 00 3.00 4 00	2 50 2 50 3 .00 4 .50 6 00 9 00	3 00 3 25 5 25 7 50 12 00	4 00 4 50 5 00 7 50 11 00 18 06	9 00 14.00 20.00	13.00 15.00 17.06 25.00 82.50 55.00
Local not sertion; an insertion; items unde	d 5 cer	nts a l	o for b	r each	etter,	or for

TIME TABLE.

EAST, PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Cedar Pt. 952 945 854 321 6 00 10 57 Clements 10 04 956 912 344 710 11 26 Elindate. 10 22 10 12 938 436 788 12 09 Strong... 10 38 10 26 10 03 5 17 8 06 2 55 Safford... 11 01 10 46 10 33 5 54 8 8 3 48 WEST, PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

am pm pm am l.m am Safford. 421 348 168 714 1268 532 Strong... 438 466 124 747 1248 766 Elmdale. 454 421 154 813 121 737 Clements 510 436 216 842 156 817 Cedar Pt. 522 447 232 900 220 845

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

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Martin
Con A. Biai till.
Auditor EP McCabe
Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Horton.
Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Horton.
Congregemen, ad Dist Indian
County Commissioners \ M.E. Hunt. E T Baker,
(ET Baker,
County Treasurer W.P. Martin
Probate Judge C. C. Whitson
County Clerk J J Massey
Register of Deeds A. P. Gandy
Register of Deeds
Clerk District CourtE. A. Kinne
Jounty Surveyor C W Nesbit
Sheriff. J C Davis
Superintendent
CITY OFFICERS. I P. Kuhl
Mayor
Police Judge John B, Shipman City Attorney T. O Kelley
City Attorney

City Marshal..... W. H. Spenc Edwin Pratt. G P Hardesty, J S Doolittle. Councilmen C Wat-on.

bath, class meeting, at 12. in. settle ery subbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M.E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton,
Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month,
at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek,
at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at
11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at
Coyne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday,
Disprond

Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harri; school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8

Sunday and holyday of Colognation of

ery Sunday. Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday even-ing of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator;

J W Griffis, Reporter.

Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F
& A M. meets the first and third Friday
evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Masevening of each month; J. P. Ruin, Mar-ter: W. H. Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.—Angols Lodge No. 58 I
O O F, meets every Monday evening; C. I
Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary
G. A. R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood

G A. R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each month, at 1 oclock, p. m.

1.0.G T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Pence Block, CottonwoodFalls Dr. J. W. Stone, W C. F.; Miss Minnie Elis W. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequentinsertion. Mrs Richard Cuthbert is quite sick

Mrs. Frank Bartlett has been quit

"H. L. B." is crowded out again this week.

The circus did not get here, last

Dr. T. M. Zane is very sick with typhoid fever.

Mr. T. J. Jennings, of Strong City

is sick, with fever. Mr. John E, Harper is having his

residence repainted. It rained. Sunday, and was cloudy,

Monday and Tuesday, Mr. John Gatewood, of Emporia, vis-

ited our Fair, last week.

Mr. Adam Brecht, of Strong City was quite sick, last week.

Mr. W. W. Sanders is building an addition to his residence. Mrs. J. R. Stearns has our thanks

for the premium tomatoes, Miss Lizzie Rettigers is the deputy

in the Strong City postoffice. Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, is

suffering with chills and fever. Mr. Robinson, of Peoria, Ill., visited Mr. John E. Harper, last week.

was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. J. R. Kinefelter, of York, Pa., is visiting at Mr. W. H. Holsinger's.

There was a most enjoyable dance n Music Hall, last Thursday night. Capt. W. A. Parker, of Alexandria,

s quite sick with intermittent fever. Mr. E. C. Childs is again made hapby by the arrival of a girl at his house. Miss Mamie Nye is visiting the

Mr. Nelson Bonewell, of Chicago, is

her sister, Mrs. Jont. Wood, at Elm-

Mr. Geo. P. Hardesty intends shorty to make Kansas City his permanent

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, is on the sick list; but he is able to be about.

The Republicans will hold their county convention in this city, next

County Superintendent J. C. returned home from Pennsylvania, last

Our "reading matter" comparison is becoming somewhat irksome to the other fellow.

Mr. W. H. Hoover, Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons' book-keeper, has returned from California.

Born, on Monday afternoon, September 28,1885,to Mr.and Mrs.S.D. Breese of this City, a son.

T F. Bielman killed an 'possum on his father's hen-roost. Mr. John Frew, of Strong City, has

gone down on the Verdigris, on an extended surveying trip. Mrs. Mary Shepner and Miss Lulu

Wager, of Strong City, went to Tope ka, yesterday, on a visit. Born, on Sunday morning, September 27, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson

Majors, an 11-pound son. Born, on Tuesday, September 22d' 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Vaughan'

of Strong City, a daughter. Born, on Tuesday morning, September 29, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Hays, of Bazaar, a 10-pound girl.

Mrs. J. C. Lyeth, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. , M. Richardson, of Carthage, Mo.

Married, at Cedar Point, September

Mr. W. W. Hamilton, breeder of ine horses and cattle, of Kentucky, was in attendance at our Fair, last

sister of Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Mat. warded.

Mr. R. Pearcy, partner of Mr. Handy in the hotel business in Strong City, cash; ballance on long time.

| Cottonwood Fairly Cottonwood Fai has arrived in that place, with his

Strong had a holiday last Thursday and Friday so the pupils could attend the Fair.

The Agricultural Society will begin to pay off the premiums in about two weeks, when, it is thought, they will

be paid in full. One of the premium watermelons at our county Fair measured 4 feet and 2 clothing. Give them a call. inches around one way and 3f't6 inches

around the other way. Mr. Horace J. Newberry, of the Kansas Farmer, took in our County Fair, last week, and made the Cou-

RANT office a pleasant call. Mr. A. W. Dennison, Superintendent of the Butler County Fair, now being held at El Dorado, was in at-

tendance at our Fair, last week. Mr. J. W. McWilliams had a very large display of grasses and grains at

our County Fair, that were the admiration of all in attendance thereat. Mr. W. C. K Buchaman, who has

been at work at Kansas City, came home, Saturday, on a visit to his parents at Matfield Green, and to recuperate his health,

Communion services will be held at the Congregational church, next Sab- price them. bath morning. The business meeting and the election of officers are called for 3 o'clock, p. m., Saturday.

The Rev. Father Guido Stallo, O. S. F., of Strong City, will start to Cincinnati, next Sunday night, and there will be no service at the Catholic church in that city, on Sunday, Octo- tonwood Falls, Kansas. ber 11.

The four-yead-old son of Mr. J. B Buchanan, of Matfield Green, was very badly cut about the legs with a mowing machine, in front of which he was standing, a few days ago, by throwing a rock at the horses and starting them

Mr. Geo. Lee, wife and daughter, of this office. Liverpool, England, were in attend- Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for second largest Democratic paper Lots 16, 23, 24, 29, 31, 33, ... ance at our Fair, last week, leaving on bargains; and don't you forget it. | published in the State of Kansas.

Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, Friday, to visit several Eastern cities, on their way home. Mr. Lee is the owner of the old G. C. Millar farm, on South Fork, one of the best stock ranches in this county.

While standing hitched to one of the awning posts in front of his office. last Friday, Dr. J. W. Stone's buggy team tore down a part of his awning, by pulling back on the hitch lines, which they broke, and came very near running away; but they were stopped family of rPof. Luois Heck, in Topebefore going but a few feet.

Among our announcements, this week, will be found that of Mr. A. P. visiting his father, Mr. Henry Bone- Bond as a candidate for Sheriff at the coming November election, subject to Mrs. Asa Wood, of Ohio, is visiting the nomination of the Democratic county convention. Mr. Bond resides in Tole lo township, is a thorough Democrat, and is well qualified to fill the office, and, should he receive the nom ination, it will be our pleasure to give him our hearty support.

> In our announcements, this week will be found that of Mr. Wm. Norton as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Republican county convention. Mr. Norton held the office to which he aspires for two terms, in years gone by, making a faithful and an efficient officer; and, hence, has many warm friends throughout the county, who will rally to his support, both in convention and out of

Married, on Sept. 21, 1885, by the Rev. Mr. Loyd, at the residence of the bride's brother. Mr. C. H. Lovell, of Corning, N. Y., Mr. Henry Judd, of Chase county, Kansas, to Sophie A. Whittaker, of Corning, a large circle of relatives and friends vieing with each Rock creek, which had been visiting other in generous presents and loving efforts to express their kind regards, making the occasion, one long to be remembered as a most enjoyable affair.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Sept. 22, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C:, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C:, J. A. Ream, Barnes, medicine for diphtheria; J. H. Cassidy, Leaven-worth, fruit jar fastener; J. N. Ander-son & J. M. Sherman, Ellsworth, steam cooker; S. B. Cross, Wellington, field fence making machine; Isaac Lantz, Lane, churn; R. F. Wilcox, Augusta, adding machine; A. J. Balch, Hal-stead, stock waterer; Elwood Chap-man, Emporia, store service apparatus. man, Emporia, store service apparatus.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, 21, 1885, Mr. Burtis Talkington and From my premises in Cottonwood Miss Emma Davis, both of Clements. Falls, on Friday, September 25, 1885, bey horse, weight, about 900 pounds, age, 7 years; also, one sorrel horse, weight, about 900 pognds, age, 6 years, has four white feet, white in orehead, has a bare spot on left side Mrs. Ed. McLain, of Kansas City, a of his neck. Any information as to

J. B. HILTON. FOR SALE, At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some

STOCK HOGS: FORMSALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point;

thrifty and healthy.
O. H. DRINKWATER.

FOR SALE, Some good milkeows. Inquire of M. Bielman, on Rock creek.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that can do you good. hey are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap

Another car load of furniture just n, an the "Famous" stone store. Now

s the time to buy your furniture. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Persons indebted to the underigned are requested to call and ettlle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS.

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Don't forget that you can get Son's.

S. D. Breese has just received his fall stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and ing trade.

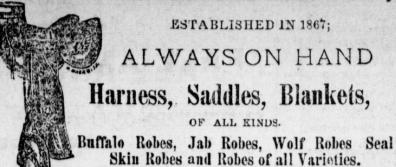
Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to large supply of heating and cooking found, at all unimployed times, at

his drug store. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cot-

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

you may want.
Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - KANSAS

BAUERLE'S

My lean, lank, hungry - look ing friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restau rant and grow

CONFECTIONARY

BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Feed Exchange,

PROMPT ATTENTION

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

A car load of Glidden fencwire just received at M. A. Campoct5-tf

bell's. M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicin-ity that he has opened a tailoring establishment, south of the postoffice, where he hopes, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to obtain a fair amount of patronage. au6

The best teas, teas, teas are to be had at the "Famous" stone store. Posts.wood and poles for sale. Anyone wanting anything in that line would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps jy16-tf

Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column. A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale. Apply to J. W. Ferry.

The cooler at Smith & Mann's meat market keeps meat as cool and fresh as if it were mid-winter. Go there and see if it don't.

"Let the wide world wag as she will," we are at the "Famous" stone store to remain-but not still. For anything that you want go to the "Famous" stone store; and if they havn't got it, then sit down and medi-

Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry. Two thousand bushels of corn for

sale. Apply to J. C. Davis Cotton-wood Falls, or to J. G. Winters, Strong

Look at the boots and shoes at the "Famous" stone store before buying anywhere else. because we know we

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

Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has.

Mrs. J. N. Nye's Skating Rink will be re-opened the first of September. Go to the "Famous" stone store of

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

It is a fact the sou can do better at the "Famous" stone store than at any other place in Chase county.

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh anything in the way of general meats as tollows: Steaks at 6 to 12 merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & conts; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. The stock of clothing at the "Fa-

mous" stone store for cost; this is bus-iness, as we are going out of the cloth-

do a limited practice; and will be stoves; so if you want anythining in found, at all unimployed times at that line you should give him a call.

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 Lots 1, 2 and 3, ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body.

plements at M. A. Campbell's. Subscribe for the COURANT, the % of

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR. We are authorized to announce John Freves a condidate for County Surveyor at the ensuing November election, subject to the Democratic county convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK. We are authorized to announce M. C. New-ton as a candidate for County Clerk at the soming November election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Conven-We are authorized to announce J. J. Massey

as a candidate for re-election to the other of County Clerk at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention. FOR SHERIFF. Wm. Norton is hereby announced as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the will of the Republican county convention of chase county, at the request of 300 Voters.

We are anthorized to announce A. P. Bend as a candidate for Sheriff 81 the country North Sheriff 81 the Country Sheriff 81 the Count

as a candidate for Speriff at the coming No-vember election subject to the nomination of the Demo cratic county convention. PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUCH, M. D.,

Office and room, east side of Broadway

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

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

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

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office and room at Clay's'Hotel. Calls an myl4-tf Supplemental Delinquent Tax

List of 1884.

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

You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's cheaper than the cheapest.

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.

Winter will soon be upon us, and

Winter will soon be upon us, and E 1/2 of sw 1/4 of sec 12. townsh p 21. range 8. NORTH COTTON WOOD FALLS. COTTON WOOD FALLS. und 3. Lot 18,..... block 6 Lot 13..

COTTONWOOD. olock 1 Lots 5, 11, 17, 19, .. bl'k

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming im- Lot 2......block 22 EMSLIE'S ADDITION. SAFFORD.

.. block 23 CRAWFORDSVILLE. MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that scaled bids will be received at the office of the 'ounty' 1 rk of Chase county, Kansas, for the construction of about seven handred and thirty (130) feet of iron fence around the Courthouse yard, said fence to be not less than four feet high, and also for three hundred (360) feet eighteen inches high, to be set on the wall in front of the Courthouse; the four foot fence to have four single gates and one double gate.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, October 7th, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m.. The Beard of to.nty tommissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. For further particulars call on the County Clerk.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY.

[L. 8] County Clerk

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bi is will be received at the office of the County Clerk of chase County, Kansas, for furnishing coal for the use of the Court-llouse and for paupeas for the ensuing year.

Bids to be made on car loads lots except on coal furnished paupers.) on the following kinds of coal viz:

Best desage City Shoft, Cannon City, and Anthracite Coal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

The Board reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Com-By order of the Board of County Com-alssioners. J. J. MASSEY,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

County Clerk

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

CEORGE W. WEED.

TEACHER OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music,

Johnston & Rettiger,



DRUGS.

Toilet Articles, Medicines,

> Perfumes, Stationary,

> > Paint, Oils.

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

PURE WINES & LIQUORS.

Medical, Mechanical

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

Soda Water. BTRONG CITY, - - -



MEAT MARKET, SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Have on Hand

A Supply of RERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

S. F. Jones, President.
B. Lantry, Vice-President
E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier. STRONG CITY

jan22.tf

National Bank, (Sucessor to Strong City Bank),

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

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

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

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

LADY GOLDEN-ROD.

- "O pretty Lady Golden-Rod,
 I'm glad you've come to town!
 I saw you standing by the gate,
 All in your yellow gown.
 No one was with me, and I thought
 You might be lonely too;
 And so I took my card case
 And came to visit you.
- "You're fond of company, I know;
 You smile so at the sun,
 And when the winds go romping past,
 You bow to every one.
 How you should ever know them all,
 I'm sure I caa not tell;
 But when I come again, I hope
 You'll know me just as well.
- "I love you, Ledy Golden-Rod;
 You are so bright and fine;
 You never have a rumpled frock,
 Or tangled hair like mine.
 I think your mamma comes at night,
 When we are all away,
 And dresses you in green and gold
 Fresh for another day.
- "How tall you are, dear Golden-Rod!
 You're tailer 'mest than I;
 I can not grow so very fast,
 Although I try and try.
 Oh, here's manuma, dear Golden-Rod!
 I'll ask her please to stop;
 And she shall say which one of us
 Comes highest at the top."
- The lovely Laly Golden-Rod!
 She surely understood;
 For when wee Margie turned around,
 She bent down all she could,
 Until the fluffy yellow heads
 Upon a level came,
 And Margie's mother, smiling, sa'd:
 "Your heights are just the same."
 —Carrie W. Bronson, in St. Nicholas.

ABOUT SNAKES.

Many Erroneous Ideas Entertained Concerning Them-The Polsonous and Dan-gerous Comparatively Few in Number and Variety.

More than once, in the history of its wits by the mere sight of the other. In the history of men and snakes the same thing has frequently happened. The man runs in one direction and the snake in the other, and it is hard to tell

which is the more frightened. We are apt to look upon snakes as terrible monsters, but they seem to look upon men and boys as equally terrible, and the most poisonous serpent will fly if it has a fair chance, and only fights when it finds itself cornered.

There are many wrong ideas enter-tained about these gliding reptiles, and it may not be amiss to stick a pin in some of these false notions and let out what truth is in them. The general idea seems to be that all snakes are horridly ugly and deadly poisonous monhercely bent on destroying the race of man, and armed with a forked sting which they constantly thrust out from their dreadful jaws in search of

The fact of the matter is that many snakes are very handsome, being bril-liant in color and graceful in form, while their flexible, gliding motion is perhaps the most attractive of all movements in the animal kingdom. As for the forked sting, it is only the tongue of the serpent, and is as soft and harmless in its touch as a piece of velvet.

The poisonous organs are a pair of long teeth or fangs, often sharper than a needle. These are either hollow, or they have a sort of canal down the inner side. The poison is a liquid which thes in a gland at the base of the fang. The moment the teeth enter the flesh of a victim certain muscles press on the gland, the poison is forced out, and runs down the hollow of the tooth and into the wound.

As for the forked tongue, which plays in and out with such rapidity, it seems to be the feeling organ of the serpent. It is used as we use our fingers—to find out more about things that can be told by the eyes.

The great majority of snakes are as harmless as a mouse. In all North America there are only three or four poisonous kinds of snakes. These are the rattlesnake, the moccasin and the copperaead, which are very dangerous, and a little snake found in some of the Southern States, called the harlequin, which is only slightly poisonous. All these snakes, except the harlequin, are the head, between the eye and the nostril. What the pit is for no one knows, but if any of my readers meets a snake with these holes in the sides of its head, he had better have business in the other direction if he does not want to get

into trouble.

Most of our common snakes are as harmless as doves. The black, the whip and the milk snake, the water and garter snake, the hog-nosed snake. and the big and ugly pine snake of New Jersey, with many other common man, boy or girl should show the same senseless fear of snakes as is shown by monkeys. These animals, as is well known, are dreadfully afraid of snakes. and can not be made to come near even a dead one, but will stand off at a safe distance, chattering and flying in wild fright if the slightest motion is seen. The human race is like the monkey race in this. They seem born with a natural dread of snakes.

The rattlesnake is born with a small arnob or button at the end of the tail. After that, every time the snake sheds its skin, as a rule a new rattle is added. But this may happen three or four times a year, and it is not possible to tell the age of a snake by the number of its rattles. They are all alike in one thing; they shake the tail, causing a rattling sound, when they are disturbed or cornered.

There are in all from fifteen to eighteen species of rattlesnakes. Some average seven or eight feet long. The most common variety in the mountains of the Middle States and in the South is the banded rattle snake. It is about four feet long, of a yellowish or grayish color, with black situations and feeds on birds, frogs,

farther north we go.

The moccasin seems to be only found press.

in the Southern States. It three to four feet long, and lives in swampy places, often on tufts and hummocks of grass. It is a short, thick snake, with rough scales. When young it is of a greenish hue, with dark bands on the neck; but when old it becomes almost black. The common water-snake of the North is often called a moccasin, though it is not at all like the true moccasin, and is quite harmless.

All snakes may be divided into three classes: those that kill by poison, those that constrict, or coll around their prey, and those that swallow their prey alive. Their mode of swallowing is one of the most remarkable features of snake life, since they often swallow creatures much larger than themselve. It is rather curious to see a slim-bodied serpent slowly swallowing a fat frog two or times its d'ameter, and looking after the operation like a rubber tube with a base ball in its center.

In fact, all snakes have a rubber-like power of stretching. The head is very curously constructed. Instead of the bones being firmly joined together, as in other animals, they are held together by elastic ligaments. These readily stretch, so that the bones can be pulled apart, and the opening of the jaws greatly widened. It is the same with the body. It has great stretching powers, and can easily hold something of a diameter several times larger than its own. But the stories that are sometimes told of the great tropical boas swallowing oxen or other large animals need not be believed. In these travelers' stories there is shown a power of stretching which beats that of any snake.

No one need believe the story that wars, two valiant armies have marched the snake licks its prey all over, and together, looked each other in the face. covers it with a slimy substance before and then ran away, each scared out of attempting to swallow it. Snakes have a great tow of saliva, and their food when taken into the mouth is quickly covered with a slimy substance which makes it more easily swallowed.

The snake's mouth has six rows of long, fine teeth, curved inward, which are not suited to cut or bite, but are good at holding on. When a frog, mouse or bird is caught, it is worked into the mouth, the teeth letting it enter easily, but not letting it out again. The six bones which bear the teeth each moves separately, and each keeps loos-ing its hold and taking a new hold further out, so that the prey is steadily drawn back by this act ve motion.

The bodies of all snakes are covered with scales. These help them in their movement by the frict on of their edges with the ground. But the main moving organs are the ribs. Of these some snakes have as many as three hundred pairs, all movable and able to press backward through the skin upon the ground.

As to the power of snakes to charm other animals this needs yet to be proved. It is well known that many animals become motionless and helpless when seriously frightened, and what is usually charming is probably this effect of fright. The wonderful stories of bird charming by snakes are no doubt a little embellished to make them seem more remarkable. It is possible that the effect is something like what we call mesmerism, or animal magnetism. Snakes are divided by some writers into five classes-the burrowing, the ground, the tree, the fresh-water and the sea-snakes. The burrowers live mainly underground. They have a short, stiff, body, with firm, close-set scales, and live on worms and slugs, etc. The tree-snakes are small-sized, swift-moving creatures, often bright green in color. Many of them can swing downward by the tail when seeking their favorite food of eggs or young birds. Some of them are poisonous. The groundsnakes comprise far the greater number. and are those best known. Though ordinarily living on the ground, they frequently take to trees or to the water. The true water-snakes are small in size and harmless, though poisonous groundsnakes often frequent the water.

Snakes are very fond of milk, though they do not milk cows, as has been as serted. They are also fond of eggs, and there is a story of a cobra having entered a hen-house through a chink and swallowed so many eggs that he could slain, the eggs placed under the hen again, and duly hatched out as if nothslain. ing had happened.

On an average, snakes sleep half the year, while the green garter snake of the United States sleeps eight months out of the twelve. - Charles Morris, in Harper's Young People.

" But I Want To."

That is what Alice Belden always says when she is told not to do anyspecies, may be handled as safely as says when she is told not to do any-one would handle a flexible strip of In-thing. She is a sweet, pretty little girl, dia rubber. There is no reason why but she is an only child, and is badly spoiled. When her mamma says: "Come now. Alice, and learn your lessons; do not swing any longer this morning." Alice whines out: "But I want to!" And then her weak mother

does not say any more. One day her nurse was with her by the riverside, and Alice got into a little rowboat that was there. 'Oh, Miss Alice," said the nurse, "you must not do that. I am sure your mamma would not like it.

"But I want to?" said Alice, in a pet, and she lifted one of the big oars and tried to put it into the water. How frightened she was when the little boat turned over, and she felt herself going down, down in the deep river! The foolish child would have been drowned had not some men in the field heard the cries of her nurse and plunged into the water to save her.

I hope Alice will learn before long that "But I want to" is not a good reason for doing anything that it is not best to do -Our Lambs.

-Natural gas has been found in Butfalo. A well dug to the depth of thirbands. It is mostly found in rocky teen hundred feet in search of salt gave forth gas when three hundred feet toads and the like small game.

The only other poisonous snake in the Middle and Eastern States is the copperhead. This creature is seldom than three feet long, is very slenbut is not in sufficient quantities for but is not in sufficient quantities for the company of the comp more than three feet long, is very slender, and rather pretty. It is of a pale red color, with a row of dark brown spots on the back. The head is of a color something like copper. It lives in rocky places, and grows scarcer the part of the city supply. - Buffalo Ex

A SUMMER SUNDAY.

Good-bye, sweet summer day,
A long good-bye;
I sit and watch you go,
Wrapped in your sunset glow;
I love you, love you so!
Why can't you stay?

You seemed a long, long day
At waking time;
So many still, sweet hours,
Such dew upon tae flowers,
Such church-beils in their towers,
Chiming nway.

Now you are gone, sweet day,
How short you ere!
Your hours see. To to run.
Morning was scarce bequire
When afternoon was done.
And gold turned gray.

There may come other days
As fleet, as fair;
But none I love so much.
None that I long to touch.
To keep and clasp and clutch,
My own always.

Ah, such a dear, good day
It should have held, No idleness or fret, No bad thoughts to regret; I wish it had not, yet I fear to say.

Good-bye, flear dying day,

A last good bye!

Nover again can we

To all etern ty

Just this sweet Sunday see,

Wish us we may,

—Susan Coolidge, in S. S. Times,

BY INFALLIBLE PROOFS. A Sure and Solid Foundation—The Incon-trovertible Fact Which Underlies the Christian Faith.

It is a common thing for the oppos ers of the Christian faith to declare that it is a mere imagination, or at best a religious speculation; that the desire for immortality, the traditional habit of worship derived from remote ancestors. the burden of the conscience, which is but the result of superstitious education, whether among the barbarous or civilized races, have conspired in the evolution of a system of doctrines covering these and other points. Then a series of so-called facts were invented, barrassed in his business, but prospered Nazareth, and by anachronism these invented or tancied facts were made the but flimsy theories of Renan, and the somewhat profounder speculations of Strauss, passed down at third and fourth hand to the people, have to the fatal result.

led not a few persons, who have not taken the pains to investigate or even of a large manufacturing comcandidly consider these skeptical spec-pany, the bus ness of which enmlat ons to conclude that the Christian faith is, after all, but a religious guess. When we consider how easily and readily any infidel speculation is taken up, we are constrained to wonder at the eredulity of unbelief. It is more marvelous a thousand times over than the most unquestioning faith of the simp.est-minded Christian, There is a story. of an ancient giant who used to make his breakfast off a half dozen windmills with their contents, and had no difficulty in digesting them, but who, on one occasion, after a hearty meal on his accustomed diet of windmills, went home and choked to death on a small patty of butter. It is even so with many so-called skepties; they find no difficulty in swallowing no end of infidel and rationalistic windmills, but profess that they do not so much as dare to look at, much less seriously consider, the "many infallible proofs" upon which the Chris-

The truth is that the Christian, of all other persons, has the surest and most overwhelm me, By and by I hope to vague religious emotion or aspiration which we are often told it is not the mere trad tional belief in things handed down from the fathers; not the result of a fevered brain and a disturbed con-science. It is both intellectual and soul confidence in God, based upon great historical facts, which have been and went forth to the world, they did not friend: go preaching a new doctrine of words only, much less a new religious speculation, as to the existence of God, the origin of things and the destiny of man. They went everywhere heralding a fact, declaring and announcing Jesus and the resurrection. Men were called to faith and repentance, and entreated to accept the divine forgiveness and re- pany of merchants one of them said: turn to God, on the grounds that He had declared Himself gracious to sinners through Jesus Carist, His only begotten Son, whom He had sent as His ambassador, and whom He finally accredited by His resurrection from the

tian faith resis, lest they should be

choked to death by the mere sight of

It is not the belief in immortality, or hope of Heaven, or the fear of hell, that gives streng h to the Cristian's faith. It is not the beauty of the Christian life as set forth in the Gospels which gives to Christianity its power over the hearts and consciences of men. It is the fact of a personal Saviour who once lived among men, announcing and declaring God to them; "who died for our sins according to the Scriptures, was buried and rose again the third day according to the Scriptures," and who has gone to prepare a place for us; who in the meantime even lives to make intercession for us, being touched with every feeling of our infirmities. It is the fact of Christianity more than the doctrines of Christianity that underlies the Christian faith. It is the fact of Christ, His death and resurrection, which makes it impregnable. Theories could be controverted, speculations countered by other speculations, but that Christ died and rose again is a fact which is indisputably imbedded among the best at-tested realities of time and human history. It was the preaching of these grand facts which aroused the consciences and pricked the hearts of the very people who had murdered the man of Nazareth; it was the declaration of the fact of the resurrec tion which first brought the scoffing Athenians to listen with attention and respect to the preaching of Paul. the preaching of the personal Christ and His resurrection from the dead which holds the attention of the world to-day. This great manifold fact of Christ was not an invention of religious fanatics, not the imaginings of ascetic enthusiasts, but the well-attested reali

is from RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. faith rested. "If Christ be not risen then is our preaching in vain, and your faith is also in vain. Yea, and we are found talse witnesses of God; because we have testified of God that He raised up Christ." Nothing could be more squarely put than that the Christian faith rests on the solid ground of fact. It is worthy of note that Luke, the Gentile physician (by profession and training a representative of what we would to day call the scientific, skeptical usual mode of treatment of mowing class), wrote to his friend, Theophilus, lands, they will gradually deteriorate, two long letters, in both of which he opens by insisting that the Christian faith and doetrine was grounded in facts and not in speculation. In the opening of the Gospel that bears his name he professes that he was induced to write it that his friend "might know the certainty of the things" which had had undoubtedly taken on the testi-Inaguage in his opening senience. Speaking of Jesus, he said: "He showed himself alive, after His passion, by many infallible proofs." Here is the ground of the Chr stian's faith. Here he stands; like Luther at Worms, he "can do not here."

Ginger Pound Cake: Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of buttermilk, one-half cup of buttermilk, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger pound Cake: Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of buttermilk, one-half cup of sugar, on To challenge the Christian faith these facts is to challenge all history. For if Christ was not raised from the dead, then was not Rome ruled by Augustus. If Christ was not raised, fought, and the monument to that famous battle is the result of an idle fancy, invented to give an historical basis for the theory of our Government -N. Y.

SABBATH REST.

Independent.

Health and Long Life Dependent on Ou Day's Rest in Seven A few months since Mr. A -- , a driv ing, energetic man of business, who worked in his office at his accounts on the Sabbath just the same as on other days, committed suicide. He was not em-

and associated with the life of Jesus of in all his undertakings, but his brain their pastures in poor condition. But, was overworked, and under the excitement of bewildered thought and historical basis of faith. The ingenious dreaded evil-he knew not what-he took his own life. His physician said it was the overworked brain, and the temporary insanity arising from it, that led

> gaged him all the week. And on Saturday, as he went to his home, he almost always took to his carriage a large bundle of papers which he spent Sunday in ear fully examining that he might bring them back on Monday to the office, thus neglecting the house of God and taxing his brain and body as fully on the Sabbath as he did on all the other days of the week

One day a Christian friend with whom he was intimate said to him as he went to his carriage with the usual bundle of accounts and papers:

"Mr. S.—, why do you labor and toil so messantly as you do? Six days are surely enough for one to work, even for your health's sake if for no better reason. You will kill yourself by working as you do through all the seven. And besides, my dear friend, you are taking no time for eternity, or to prepare your-self or train your family for Heaven." Hesitating a moment, in tones, which showed he was touched by this kind ex-

"I must do it or my business would sold ground for his faith. It is not the ge more time, or to have some one to share my duties, and then I will think of better things." of better things. And so he went on in his course of

> Sabbath work till his mind was so overtaxed that softening of the brain came on, and he died a victim to his violation of the fourth commandment. A distinguished merchant of Boston

are attested to him by "many infallible who for twenty years did an immense proofs." When the apostles of Christ and successful business, said to a "Had it not been for the weekly rest of the Sabbath. I have no doabt I would

> have been a maniae long ago. It was nothing but the quiet of that day which gave rest and repose to the brain, and saved it from giving way under the con-stant pressure." And as this was mentioned in a com-"That remark applies to the case of

> Mr. F --. He was one of our largest importers, and he use I to say that Sunday was the best day in the week to plan successful voyages, showing that he gave his mind no rest on the Sabbath, and as a consequence he has been in the insane asylum for a number of years, and will probably die there. And said another:

"I have had a very extensive acquaintance with business m.n., and I have never known one who worked seven days in the week who did not kill himself or break down his mind.'

And Dr. Farre, in his testimony before a committee of the House of Commons in England, said that "men who labor six days in the week, and rest on the seventh will be more healthy and live longer, other things being equal, than those who labor seven; they will do more work and do it better." And an association of twenty leading physicians voted unanimously that they fully assented to the statement.

"Remember," then, "the Sabbath day, and keep it holy," and blessings, both temporal and spiritual will attend

both temporal and spiritual, will attend its faithful observance. - Baptist Weekly.

-Many of the inhabitants of the Congo basin cherish the singular belief that the white people live at the bottom of the sea. In proof of this theory they adduce the fact that when a foreign vesel appears off the coast the top of her masts first appear, then her sails, and finally her hull. When she sails away the same phenomenon occurs, only in the reverse manner. Plainly, therefore, European ships come up from the bot-tom of the sea, and, if that be the case, it follows that their crews and pas sengers must do the same. Yet this is worse reasoning than that which concludes the failure of Christianity from the wrong doings of particular pew-holders.—Christian at Work.

ty of the time and day in which He first preached to the people. Upon the certainty of the resurrection the apostles did not hesitate to declare their whole without the power of it.—Addison.

MOWING LANDS.

The Fertilization Necessary to Secure Bes-

There are sections of country where in consequence of the character of the soil, it becomes better to adopt some other means of restoring lost fertility than by plowing and fertilizing growing crops. It is to be expected that, by the although by proper treatment the rate of deterioration from year to year ought to be very small. It is by means of abuses that serious results are produced. and often when we have seen mowing lands fed by stock so closely that the soil is almost disturbed in the attempt been declared to him, and which he to feed more, we cannot help thinking that a penny wise and pound foolish policy has been adopted. No soil can mony of the apostles. And in his record, known to us as the Acts of the be deprived of a crop of hay, and then comes very much worse; and we intend is to challenge these facts; to challenge no injury to farmers, nor do we desire to underestimate their efforts in saying that such is the tendency to a large extent. One reason why mowing lands are as closely fed as they are is because then was not the battle of Bunker Hill the pasturage is not brought up to that productive condition that is necessary to maintain good feed through the average dry season, and becoming short it is the practice of the average farmer to make up the deficiency by turning his stock upon his mowing lands. Pasturage in many portions of New England is a sort of independent institution; that is, it is composed largely of the rougher portions of the farm, and such as could not, without the putting forth of great labor, be brought under profitable cultivation, or at least form any part of a systematic course of rotation; and so, from the feeding year after year, with scarcely a thought of the exhausting process, it is not strange that farmers find however poor they may be, there should be some other system adopted to supply the deficiency than by feeding mowing lands. Because, if for no otherr eason, the young grass should be left to protect its roots from the severity of the cold of winter.

In consequence of the rough character of many fields and the fact that the soil is well filled with stones and boulders, to plough a mowing lot involves an expenditure of considerable labor in order to bring it back to a condition to render the cutting of the hay. As be-fore intimated, if, after the hay crop is removed, the grass is allowed to grow and accumulate to a reasonable extent, and this allowed to remain as a protection during the winter, and then serve the purposes of a mulch fertilizer in the spring and early summer, the crop of hay will be more gradually diminished.

We have seen such fields, and after a few years could see no diminishing of the crop, but, on the contrary, there seemed to be a gradual increase of the crop from year to year. But even if it were possible to restore lost fertility by such means, it would be far too slow and uncertain, for which reason a more effectual mode must be adopted. This is found in top dressing with manure or special fertilizers. Our preference is for manure every time if it can be had, pulverized so as to come into as close contact with the roots as possible. Topdressing may be practiced in the early spring or fall, or ofter having. The latter time is to be preferred, for the reason that the manure is carried down to the roots of the grass by the fall rains, and stimulates to an early and vigorous spring growth. The applica-tion should not be made much before fall rains are expected, unless it is necessary to serve as a sort of mulch through the scorching heat of the latter part of summer. It is not always convenient to use pulverized manure, although it should be as fine as can be to ensure its more even and equal distribution over the surface; in case it is not entirely broken up, it should be spread as evenly as possible, and in the spring, after some rain, when soft, the field should be passed over with a bush, whereby the lumps will be torn and broken in pieces spread over the ground by its

action. A thorough top-dressing with manure will last for a number of years with very marked results. In this way mowing lands can be maintained at com paratively little trouble and any length of time.

Ashes are also excellent for top-dress ing, and can be quite evenly distributed; where ashes are used the tendency is to a thick growth of both red and white clover. Salt in moderate amount and gypsum also serve a good purpose. Where fowls are kept and there is an accumulation of manure, it has no superior as a top-dressing. So long as hay furnishes a large proportion of animal food in the winter, all means should be employed to fully maintain or increase the crop, since the more hay the more manure, and the more manure the better the crops .- W. H. Yeomans, in Boston Globe.

Green Cropping for Fall Sheep.

Our farmers could very profitably borrow from their English cousins some system of green corn cropping and feedintended for the fallow. The thick growth of the feeding plant would smother and prevent all weed growth, and the eating off of such a heavy growth by sheep would, while fattening the latter, greatly enrich the ground, and especially so if with the green crop the fields should be plowed early, thoroughly cultivated and sowed to some such crop as mustard, rape or spring vetches, or if sown at intervals, possibly oats and peas would make a good crop. When the crop has made suitable growth the sheep should be put on one side of the field, and so kept as to eat the crop clean as they advance .- Rural New Yorker

-He who goes barefoot should not plant thorns.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The district that is noted for its good horses is also generally noted for its prosperity.—N. E. Farmer.

-The rearing of stock is the best appliance yet discovered for the enrichment of the soil .- Toledo Blade.

-Honest milk, honest cheese and honest butter, are just as essential as honest money. Butterine is not butter, and if sold as such it is a swindling transaction, and every buyer should seek justice in the courts.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

-A practical housekeeper recommends oiling kitchen floors with boiled liaseed oil to be applied boiling hot with a large paint brush, and in a few moments rubbed in and off with woolen cloths. Grease spots do not show .-Loston Globe.

-The Rural Home says that old trees have no sap and vitality to waste on extra branches. Bearing trees want their vigor encouraged. Don't be greedy-be content with a good yield. Don't let generous trees cripple themselves in your service by overbearing.

-There is no profit in cultivating poor soils. Let the labor be expended in fertilizing a smaller area so as to produce abundant crops, and prosperity will soon revisit the farmers and planta tions that are now cultivated without profit. - Nashville American.

-Stirred Bread-One quart flour, two large teaspoonfuls baking powder, two teaspoonfuls salt, two eggs and sweet milk to make a stiff batter; bake in a loaf in a biscuit tin. To be broken, not cut, and eaten hot. Water may be used instead of milk by adding a spoonful of butter .- The Household.

-Vinegar without cider: Molasses, one quart; yeast, one pints warm rain-water, three gallons. Put all into a jug or keg, and tie a piece of gauze over the bung to keep out flies and let in air. In hot weather set in sun; in cold weather set it by the stove, and in three weeks you will have good vinegar. When part of this has been used fill up with the same preparation, and in this way a supply of good vinegar can be kept constantly on hand .- N. Y. Times.

-An intelligent farmer, who has watched the spread of yellows among his peach trees, advances the theory that this is often brought by bees passing from one tree to another when in blossom. It is a fact that bearing trees are more subject to yellows than those not in bearing. In seasons when frost destroys peach buds there is less spread of yellows, though this may in part be due to the greater vigor of trees that are not bearing a crop of fruit. - N. Y. Herald.

-As a general thing, the summer season through, horses can do more work than oxen, for this reason, if no other-they can stand the heat better. Both are important on a large farm, and if the oxen are found to be worth the most when age suspends labor, the horse will have made up the difference by the celerity of his movements, and the more diversified uses for which his labor has been available. Both are good in their places, and no extensive farmer is properly equipped for business who is destitute of either .- Rural New Yorker

BEEF.

Will the Price of Cattle Continue?-A Colorado View of the Matter.

Because we may take an elevated position on Pike's Peak and cast our eye over millions of Broad-Horns, Short-Horns and Muleys, that is no reason why the earth should be overstocked with cattle. Remember, from the north of Texas to the British possessions, along the base of the Rocky Mountains, is the greatest grazing field of the earth. Here in this belt of grass country 300 miles wide by 3,000 miles long are one-fifth of all the grass-fattening cattle of America. Therefore, because we are in the center of 20,000,000 of grass-eating cattle, let us not deceive ourselves in believing that the whole earth is so fully stocked. While in the last ten years the cattle supply along this grazing belt has been increased but five millions, it will be proper to mention that the beef-eating population of America has increased fifteen million and more. Another matter is worthy of note in this connection. and that is the fact that the same number of people to-day eat double the pounds of beef the same number of people did twenty years ago. With the rapidly-increasing refrigerator-car and steamship system it is but rational to believe and expect that in one year more the shipment of dressed beef to Europe will at least be doubled. There is no danger of a decline in the cattle-growing industry.

It must be remembered that the

Plains cattle proper are really not a chief factor in the world's production of meat. There are two-really threeimportant integers not mentioned by the Record, that have been more pronounced in enabling feeders to keep peace measurably with consumption. These are, cheap corn, enabling feeders to largely increase the weight of cattle slaughtered, increased size of beet by better breeding, ing on the ground of such fields as are and early maturity. Export cattle are intended for the fallow. The thick and must necessarily be, the better bred. heavy, stabled cattle, while grass-fed cattle of the plains of Texas will furnish ordinary butchers' cattle, packing cat-tle, and such as are used for canning purposes. There is no reason, however why the United States should not fairly the sheep were given a daily feed of grain or oat meal. For this purpose the foreign nations, until our own fast-increasing population obliges us to relegate the foreign supply to the foreign regions heretofore mentioned. If by 20,000,000 the Record means range cattle, it is probably about 14,000,000 of cattle too high. The plains integer is only about one-seventh of the cattle of the United States. The other six-seventh are bred and fed on farms. Nevertheless, Colorado may be somewhere near the center of 20,000,000 of cattle coming from the Pacific to the trans-Mississippi farms .- Colorado Live Stock Record.

FAST TRAVELING.

Increase in the Speed of Railroad Travel in the United States.

Up to a recent date, railroad traveling in the United has not been as swift or as safe as in the leading countries of Europe. In the old world there is more government supervision which insures better work in the construction of roads and more care in the running of trains, while, in the matter of safety, our roads have recently been quite equal to those of Europe. But the companies which built our railway system were forced to cover long distances through thinly settled regions with many physical obstacles in the way, such as do not exist except in rare instances in Great Britain and on the continent. Our roadbeds, alignments and equipments were not up to the mark of the best European stand-But lately there has been a change for the better, and on our leading roads almost as good time is made as in the old world. In 1870 the fastest train from New York took three hours and fifteen minutes to reach the outskirts of Philadelphia. The passenger is now landed in the heart of Philadelphia in two nours from New York, the trains going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. Fifteen false pretenses, but bress de Lawd! he years ago the shortest time between New York and Boston was eight hours and tewnty minutes. This has been reduced he riz from his ashes, purified an' to six hours; and within a couple of polished an' warranted to stand in any years time will be further abridged to five | climate. hours. In 1870 St. Louis was 46 hours distant from, New York; the time now away; now fifty hours is consumed in the passage. From New York to Chicago by the Pennsylvania route is 912 wid us. All dogs must be left in room miles, by the New York Central 980; both roads which average 361 miles per itself. hour on the former, and 39 1-5 on the latter. Both trains reach Chicago in 24 hours apparent time, but 25 hours real country, but this relates to their finan- joicing. cial affairs, not to their physical condiroads are improving in their service, and business public as years roll by .-Demorest's Monthly.

MR. MUDGE'S TROUBLE.

A Complimentary Newspape" Notice Which Provoked Some Excitement.

Some years ago, when the writer was a reporter, it devolved on him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to Rev. Mr. Mudge, the clergyman of the lor have been "off" for these many days, place, and a description of a new hog- owing to a dispute over a watermelon, killing machine that had just been put in and the Colonel had threatened to shoot operation at the factory. Now what made Rev. Mr. Mudge mad was this: The inconsiderate compositor who made up the forms got the two accounts mixed up in a frightful manner, and when it went to press something like this was the appalling result:

"Some of Rev. Mr. Mudge's friends called on him yesterday, and, after a brief consultation, the unsuspecting hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along the beam until it reached the hotwater tank. His friends explained the object of the visit, and presented him ness an courtesy, an will endeavor with a gold-headed butcher, who make myself worthy of your esteem. grabbed him by the tail and swung him around, and in less than a minute the carcass was in hot water. Therefore he came forward, and said there were times when the feelings overpowered one and for that reason he could not do more than to attempt to thank those around him for the manner in which such an animal was cut into fragments was astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks, the machine seized him, and in less time than it takes to write it, the hog was cut into fragments, and worked State. into delicious sausages. The occasion will be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most pleasant of their lives. The best pieces can be obtained for seven cents a pound, and we are sure those who sat under his ministry will rejoice to hear that he has been so handsomely treated." Mad! Well, about nine o'clock that

morning the office had been abandoned an' he am heard of no mo'. by every man but the advertising clerk, and he ascended to the roof, so that he could see the clergyman tearing around down in the street with his congregation all wearing the panoply of war. and carrying stout cudgels and other things. The next day we apologized, but the doctor stopped his paper.— True Flag.

-When some Americans, who had overheard the remark that Strassburg was famous for "pate de foie gras, reached that old town one day recently they sallied forth in quest of the thing in question. It is said that they actually went into a book store and asked the clerk for "pate de foie gras," and that, being a true-hearted human being, he took them aside, whispering that what they wanted was "goose liver pie." Then, unabashed, they went to an eating house and found the pie-a thing awful to look back upon they say, since it was so very "high" as to suit only the trained palate of the epicure. - Philadelphia Press.

At the recent convention of the Photographers' Association of America, in Buffalo, an informal gathering of some of the members took place at the back of the arsenal, in which the meetings were held, and some group photographs were obtained. One was taken at the moment when a number of the members, acceding to a request made, threw their hats up high in the air, with a view of providing a test for the rapidity with which the exposure was to be made. It was so successful that ir the photograph these hats are to be seen at every stage of elevation. - Buffato Ex-

-Within a week after publishing a book on the perils of Alpine climbing, a Vienna lawyer fell down a glacier and

LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Unjustly Imprisoned-Discourses Up in the Power of Truth and

On the 1st of July Sir Isaac Walpole acting as temporary President of the Limekiln Club, announced the fact that Brother Gardner, who had gone into the interior of the State to deliver a mistaken for a member of the last Legislature and thrown into jail. As it to master eighty that have meaning. could not be told when he would be released the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary. Last week all local members received a copy of the following circular:

BRUDDER-One beloved President was an inmate of a bastile nearly fo' weeks, doorin' which time he was subjected to ard, hence the slowness of our trains. sich insults an' indignities as few great men hev ever bin called upon to indure. What was at fust supposed to be a case of mistaken identity turned out to be a deliberate an' cold-blooded attempt on the part of sartin jealous-minded cull'd men to degrade him an' break his in-

He was charged with arson, burglary, faced his accusers on ebery charge an put 'em to flight. Like de Fenix Bird.

You am heahby notified dat de reg'lar meetin's of de Lime-Kiln Club will be is 34 hours. New Orleans was 86 hours resumed on the 29th of August wid Lincoln. "A," an' any umbreller not marked wid limited express trains are now run over de owner's cognomen mus' look out fur WAYDOWN BEBEE.

Members began to arrive at an early hour, and a shake purse was made up and six Chinese lanterns and a barrel of time; the difference being due to the lemonade were purchased to decorate longitude. We hear much nowadays the hall in honor of the occasion. It was about the troubles of railroads in this an occasion for hand-shaking and re-

Samuel Shin, who has been hunting tion. As a matter of fact, all our rail- for Elder Toots for five weeks past with three razors and a stone in a stocking, and are of more value to the traveling now approached him in the tenderest manner, and they hugged each other until seventeen lengths of stove-pipe

were knocked down.

Kyann Johnson and Professor Bannister had thirsted for each other's blood all on account of a dog trade. It was feared that there would be trouble when they met, but in this all were happily disappointed. The spirit of the occasion carried them into each other's arms, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the hall.

Colonel Cahoots and Rustproof Tay 264 bullets into his enemy on sight. There was no shooting, however. On the contrary, they shook hands over the bar'l of lemonade, and pledged their

Brother Gardner was received with several rounds of applause as he came in and took his accustomed seat, and when the triangle had sounded he arose and said:

"My pleasure at sein' you once mo assembled in dis hall am too great to be dispressed in de English language. I thank you fur all de many acts of kindness an' courtesy, an' will endeavor to it is not at home. - Rochester Democrat.

"De events of de pas' few weeks Lev taught us several lessons, chief amon which am de fack dat innocence may be tooken by the neck an' mopped all ober de floahs of a county jail, but she will triumph in de eand.

"De jealous-minded man, seekin' to climb up by pullin' some one else down, may succeed in elevatin' hisself a few pegs, but befo' he gits a secure hold de limb breaks an' down he comes wid a kerchunk dat am heard all ober de

"Truth may be shot an' scalped and clubbed and buried ten feet under

"Hypocrisy an' deceit may flourish fur awbile, an' de hypocrite an' deceiver may imagine he am doin' a stavin' cash may imagine he am doin' a stavin' cash bizness, but fust he knows de Eastern mother, "I don't like to take medicine creditors come along an' close him out

any wuss off fur a second baking, pur-viding de fire am not too hot."—Detroit Free Press.

A Useful Lawyer.

A certain pompous lawyer was telling his exploits at the bar to a crowd of lawyers, one of whom was a very sarcastic man.

"Why, sir," said the pompous party, "I have defended more criminals at this bar than all the other lawyers com-

"Of course you have," replied the sareastic party, "and you have done the county a great deal of good by your ef-

"I should say I had, sir." "Certainly you have, for every one of your clients have gone to the penitentiary on long sentences and the county is rid of them."—Merchant Traveler.

Taking to the Woods.

Citizen (to editor with valise in his hand)-Hello, Shears! where are you going at this hour in the morning?

Editor Shears (looking wearily about) -I'm going for the first train. In write ing up the sociable last night I stated that the ladies were the comeliest lot of women I ever saw assembled together. week."—N. Y. Commercial. This morning's paper had "homeliest" for "comeliest," and I am going up in the north woods for a month's vacation. -N. Y. Times.

-The people of Marseilles waited, notwithstanding the scourge of last year until the pestilence was upon them, and then voted \$20,000 with which to clean A curious new fact in natural history is that the spitz dog is "a domesticated subaretic variety of the prarine row for which there is no compensation well." -Satt Lake Tribune.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL:

-G. W. Morgan, of Los Angeles, has donated \$10,000 to the Southern California University.

-- President McCosh, of Princeton, has been investigating the relations of college athletics to scholarship. He finds

the leading athletes the poorest scholars. -A professor at the university in Berlecture before a branch lodge, had been ten times as long to commit to memory eighty meaningless syllables as it does

-By an agreement with the heirs of the late Judge Parker, the \$50,000 left by him to found a law school connected with Dartmouth College will be used to endow a professorship of law and political economy in the college.

-A "Christian Colonial Union" has been formed in Emden, Germany, for the purpose of founding a community of Christian settlers, emigrants from the Fatherland, in some of the colonies recently acquired by Germany in Africa.

-We regret that Sir Moses Montefiore was not a Christian, but we ourselves would not be Christians if we failed to recognize and appreciate with admiration and gratitude a life devoted by one of nature's noblemen to the good of others.—Southern Baptist.

-The English Church Union, which was established for the defense of the creed and sacraments, the eucharistic worship and the spiritual rites of the church, now numbers, it is said, twentyone thousand members, including sixteen bishops, among them the new bishop of

-Rev. Alexander Pitt, a Baptist minister at Seacombe, England, was lately found dead in his bed. At his funeral, Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown gave a sketch of his various pastoral charges, and said that he had written and printed 157 Gospel tracts, of which more than 3,000,000 had been distributed. He was sixty-three years old.

-Rev. W. S. Rainsford, of Toronto. was called to St. George's Church, where Rev. Dr. Tyng was formerly rec-tor, in 1883. He insisted that the seats should be free, and it was granted, though many doubted whether the necessary funds could be raised. The church is crowded every Sunday, and the collections for the past year were \$48,-000 .- N. Y. Christian at Work.

The Spectator was talking recently with the Principal of one of our larger institutions of learning for girls. "The girls," said she, "do not like to hear women speak. The announcement of a lecture or address by any well-known gentleman will always fill our lectureroom; but if the lecturer is a lady there is a small audience. 'O, it was a woman: we don't care to hear a woman speak,' is the common saying." Spectator wonders if this is all prejudice; or is it woman's instinct against an unwomanly act? - Christian Union.

-What would become of an unwatched public garden in this city today? In a brief space it would be desolation. The grounds of the Rochester University are an example. There is not a flowering shrub on these grounds that is not despoiled of its beauty every year by those who have not learned to respect public property. The children are not taught to respect such property as they ought to be. And here it may be well to suggest that such respect ought to be inculcated in the schools, if

WIT AND WISDOM.

-It is a curious fact that the wild animal known as the candid man is never able to see your good qualities, but he snaps at your bad ones like a hungry trout at a fly.—N. Y. Herald.

-Snuff-taking has become fashionable among New York dudes, and the average dude is so weak in the legs that when he takes a pinch it brings him to his sneeze. -N. Y. Graphic.

-If you would take things easy when you are older, my son, you will find that you must take a good many things that are not easy while you are young.

any more than you do; but I just make up my mind to do it, and then do it.' "We has passed frew de fiery furnace an' come out all right. No man am and replied: "And, mother, I just make up my mind that I won't, and then I don't."—Boston Transcript.

THE sea side is a good deal to the man blind in one eye.—Merchant Traveler. -"Uncle James," said a Boston young lady, who was spending a few days in the country, "is that chicken by the gate a Brahmin?" "No," replied Uncle James, "he's a Leghorn." "Why, certainly, to be sure," said the young lady. "How stupid of me! I can see parties."-Roxbury Advocate. A SHARP-TALKING lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," she said, "it's against the law to carry concealed weapons."—N. Y. Indethe horns on his ankles."-N. Y. Sun.

-Ethel used to play a good deal in the Sabbath-school class. One day she had been very quiet. She sat up prim, and behaved herself so nicely that after the recitation was over the teacher remarked: "Ethel, my dear, you were a very good little girl to-day." "Yes'm, I couldn't help being good. I dot a tif neck!"—Toledo Blade.

-"Please will you give me a piece of ice for my father? He's sick," said a little girl to the driver of an ice-cart, the other day. "What's your father sick of, sissy?" asked the driver, as he broke a chunk from a cake with a pick and gave it to the girl. "Please, sir, he's sick of the heat," she replied, as she walked away .- Boston Courjer.

-Young Wife (to husband)-"Don" you notice a difference in the milk, dear?" Young Husband—"Yes; this is much better than we have been getting." Young Wife—"Very much better. I got it of a new man. He said he

-The laziness and impudence of the waiter of an Austin restaurant surpass waiter of an Austin restaurant surpass belief. Colonel Percy Yerger had or-dered hasty breakfast. He said to the waiter: 'Hurry up that breakfast. I want to catch the south-bound train that leaves for San Antonio in half an hour." "I'se putty sure, boss," replied the waiter, "dat de steak ain't gwineter to be done in time for de souf-bound train for San Antonio, but you can get your steak in time to catch de norf-bound train what goes to Dallas in an hour and a half."—Texas Siftings.

PROGRAMME OF FAIR WEEK IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR. What Can Be Seen For One Ad-

mission of Fifty Cents. The 25th Great St. Louis Fair, opens October 5th and continues six days; \$73,000 is offered in cash premiums to be distributed among the exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep. Swine and Poultry: Machinery, Mechanical and Industrial displays, Works of Art, Textile Fabrics, Produce, Fruits, and Vegetables, Geological and Chemical Specime?s.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUND.
The collection of Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles on the Ground of the Association compares favorably with any Zoological Garden in the World, and will be opened free to all visitors to the Fair. Numerous additions have been made to this Department and it is now complete in all its details.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND. NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.
Sixty-five acres have been added to the
Ground, and \$500,000 expended in improvements, comprehending a full mile race
course, 700 new Horse Stalls, 500 new Cattle
stalls, 800 Sheep and Swine Pens, a Poultry
House for \$,000 Fowls, twenty-eight new Exhibition Halls and Pavilions. Applications
for Stalls or Pens should be made at once.
Trotting, and Pacing Races Every Day,
The horses contending being the most cel-

The horses contending being the most celebrated in the country.

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

During the entire week the streets of the city will be illuminated by 150,000 gas jets, intermingled with hundreds of calcium, incandescent and are electric lights.

VEILED PROPHETS' PAGEANT.

On the night of Tuesday, October 6th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "VEILED PROPHET," comprising thirty-five floats, will be given at an expense of thousands of dollars. TRADES PAGEANT.

On the night of Thursday, October 8th, the "TRADES PAGEANT" will be given for the purpose of illustrating the industries, wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley.

SHAW'S GARDEN. "SHAW'S GARDEN," of world-wide fame, will be open free to all visitors during the week, through the generosity of its owner.
HALF FARE RATES.

All railroad and steamboat companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week. A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of Fair Week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 250,000 guests have been provided for at greatly reduced COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

The Merchants' Cotton, Wool, Mechanics' and Real Estate Exchanges, will be open, free to all visitors. Exhibitors should apply for space, stalls or pens at once in order to secure a desirable location. Address FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary, 718 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

It is said the oldest record in the consular service is that of the man who was at Victoria, B. C.—The Judge.

No one ever hears any complaint of a misfit when an old house tries on a coat of

But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

LITTLE girl at breakfast table: "Mam-

pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

A MAN must be thick-headed who will row with a double skull.—Rochester Dem-

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifles. 25c.

GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Burions

The locks on a door are worn perfectly plain. It is the door that is banged.—Yonkers Statesman.

VERY rash-A boy with mearles .- Life.

A STOCK YARDS hog-thief is certainly a pork-reacher.—Chicago Sun.

"O, WHERE does beauty linger?" demands a Quaker city poetess. As a usual taing she lingers in the parior until her mother has cleaned up the kitchen.—N. Y. Mail.

If one dog can be placed on a scent, how many dogs can be placed on a trade dollar?—Kalamazoo Vanity Fair.

The cholera germ is said to be shaped like a comma. Can't it be brought to a full stop by cutting off its tail?—Peck's

Who says that fish do not cry aloud. Little Paul says his cook makes a codfish ball every Sunday morning.—The Ram-

"CIRCUS SOAP" is advertised. We suspect its manufacture is controlled by a ring, and the article is used principally for washing "tumblers."—Norratow Herald.

CUSTOMER—Have you some good, imported cigars? New Clerk—Not just now, but we shall have in about an hour. The

printer around the corner is at work on the labels now .-- Chicago News.

COLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from

WHEAT Corn, Pork. Large and small investments pay well. Active markets. Golden opportunities daily. Circular free. Metropolitan Grain Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Beautiful RED on Cotton Turkish Rubrum.
samples free to every person sending

Migs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. any, where. Wholesale and retail price-list/res B. C. Strehl& Co.,173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

paint .- Detroit Free Press.

gray hair in it."

A Sad Case of Poisoning is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, re-sulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-head-aches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs

when applied into the nostrils, will be absort ed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing heal-thy secretions. It al-lays inflammation, proor heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the

covery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will. A few applications relieve. A thorough treat-It seems appropriate for a druggist to subscribe himself, "Cordially yours,"—Oil City Derrick.

cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular,

ECZEMA

My wife has been sorely afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum from Infancy. We tried every known remedy, but to no avail. She was also afflicted with a periodical nervous headache, sometimes followed by an intermittent fever, so that her life became a burden to her. Finally I determined to try S. S. She commenced seven weeks ago. After the third bottle the Inflammation disappeared, and sore spots dried up and turned white and scaly, and finally she brushed them off in an impalpable white powder resembling pure salt. She is now taking the sixth bottle; every appearance of the disease is gone and her fiesh is soft and white as a child's. Her headaches have disappeared and she enjoys the only good health she has known in 40 years. No wonder she deem weight in gold. S. S. is worth a thousand tiets its weight in gold. S. S. is worth a thousand tiets its weight in gold. S. S. is very a thousand the state of th What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. ma this is very old butter; I have found a

SOUTHERN SOUTHERN SOUTHERN OF Choice Hardwood Farming Lands for Sale on EASY TERMS to ACTUAL SETTLERS. Extraordinary inducements offered. NO DROUTHS or CYCLONES! Full Particulars, with good May. FREE. Address CHAS. L. COLEY, Land Commissioner Wis Central R. R. Milazure, Wis.

Land Commissioner Wis. Central R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

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 Dysepsia, Constipation, Biliousness. Jaundice, Hoadacha, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, ctreny-lines the system.

Prof. Proctor describes how the earth will look sixty million years hence. It is very interesting, but does not compare with the burning question: How will we look?—Philadelphia Call. ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

An organist, who advertised for vocalists for a church choir, headed his advertisement: "Good chants for the right

Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh,

some. The first dose eased my brain and beemed to go hunting through my system for the pain. The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most secute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. "I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE 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

the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain 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, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS

will be sufficient. Use no other. DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY. CATARRH CREAM BALM REAM BALM CATAR CURES HAYFEVER DE

NOT a LIQUID or SHUFF, SAST

USE able to use. Price to HAY-FEVER

The RUVERS GUIDE IS.

ONE U.S.A

issued Sept. and March, each year. 42-256 pages, 8½ x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices order, and gives exact cost of every-thing you use, eat, drink, wear, or-have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from

Rochester, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys.

my brain!
"Which made me delirious!

but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

" When my wife

"Extending to the end of my toes and to

From agony !!!!
"It took three men to hold me on my bed

After two months I was given up to

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had

done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and

sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to

three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, "Or daughter!!!!

"Can be made the picture of health!

" with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!
"Will you let them suffer!!!!"

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

M. W. DUNEIAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,

HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at \$3,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-corded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country.

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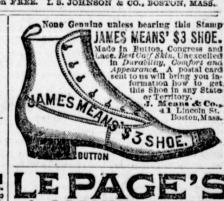
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▲. N. K. -D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Chase County Courant.

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

LOVE'S EXCHANGE.

Why bury all endearment in our hearts, And never know the joy of love confesse He feels the heav'nly bliss that it Imparts Who loves, caresses, is loved and caresse

Why keep our kisses for the death-cold face To give them all with unavailing tears? Why not bestow them while they may crass A line of care and brighten weary years?

The dumb, cold clay will no spirit thrill, Nor touch of ling ring lips, nor last Endearing words ne'er reach the heart so When we shall mourn above its resting

O friends, I pray, ye who are friends indeed. Keep not your kisses for my frozen face: The low, sweet word, the fond careas I need While toiling in life's weary-weighted race

My marble lips can make no warm return.
Nor eyes, nor words can utter love's a light;
I will not need, nor will my spirit yearn
For love's exchange, when I am still a white.

-La B. Coke, in Current.

BUTTONS.

Insignia of Rank Which Is of Consequence in China.

Great Men in Countries Measured by Bra Buttons-The Bachelor's and Married Man's Buttons-A Fortune by a Rich Manufacturer.

When a man says "I don't care a button, he means to convey the idea that the subject under consideration is of no value and he is entirely indifferent to it, but if he lived in China he would not use that figure of speech. There a button is of some importance, he is. For buttons he will work, and intrigue, and fight, ambitious to be translated from white to red, and from a man brother to the sun and uncle to the moon-what will he not do for that? Everything, anything. In China public servants are divided into classes, thus forming eighteen classes of officeholders. They are distinguished by the peculiarities in form and substance of the buttons they wear,

Nor are buttons so indifferent to us as the common saying might imply. Have fair readers ever seen a West Point cadet return home arrayed in blue and brass to bask in the smiles of a fond mother and admiring sisters? Have they noticed the enthusiasm it buttons awaken? Nothing could induce that youth to part with his buttons, except to gain the buttons of a Lieutenant. The Lieutenant aspires to the Captain's, and the Captain to the Major's and so on up through all the army grades, until at last there are no more buttons to conquer. So in the navy, from naval cadet to Admiral, button worship goes on, and we have but little to heast curselves over button worship goes on, and we have but little to boast ourselves over the Celestial children of the almond eyes and slanting brow. There was, indeed, our great General, who has been laid to rest amid the tears of the been laid to rest amid the tears of the dollars in charity. The moral lies on Nation, who did not seem to have the button mania and never looked very bright or glaring in the eyes of his fel-low soldiers; but there were numerous others, who, surrounded by gorgeous escorts, shone brightly in tinsel, and not infrequently looked like a brass foundry with the front door open. It is no reproach to them. Some of the world's bravest men had this pardonable vanity. Murat shone resplendent when he headed a cavalry charge. Scott, at Lundy's Lane, and in all his battles, was arrayed in full-dress uniform. Nelson, at Trafalgar, had on all his buttons and badges. Doubtless they felt better and they fought better, and the world may smile a little, yet honors them none the loss. A blue coat with brass buttons was part of the habitual costume of Daniel Webster. It seemed as if it would be unconstituothers, who, surrounded by gorgeous habitual costume of Daniel Webster. It seemed as if it would be unconstitutional for him to wear anything else, and he stuck to brass and blue, and buff waistcoat to the end of his life. coats, bearing the initials P. C.—pe-culiar coat, as Mr. Jingle translated it —and it was that button that nearly involved Mr. Winkle in a duel. So, in fiction, in politics, in war, and in his-

until the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign that the great convenience of buttoning one's clothes, instead of pinning them or fastening them with

clasps, was discovered.

The ornamental purpose of the button is still in vogue in ladies' costumes and in men's survives in those two helpless buttons on the back of their coats. Some dreaming enthusiast has calculated that if we would only forego the use of those two buttons the amount saved in a few years would pay the national debt, or would found a charitable institution that would provide for everybody, substantially banishing pov-erty from the earth. But fashion de-mands that we should retain them, and so the national debt must take care of itself and the millennium still delay its coming. Last came the self-fastening button, very recent, as we all know, a boon to bachelors and lone. lorn widowers. Time was when a wife was an indispensable necessity to every gentleman for his buttons' sake. Studs and self-fasteners have changed all that, and now a man need not marry unless he wants to. Indeed, a marrying man may be known by the buttons he wears. If he wears studs and self-fasteners he is hopelessly independent. If he still clings to pearl buttons and the art of sewing he is sure to marry

scarcely an article can be named, leaving out fats and such things, that can not be turned into buttons and after which the public does not run with frantic eagerness. It has infinite variations, and its fashions tread upon each other in swift succession and crowd the and valley of the Nile. The excavations of Egypt is brought to light. That connection is not one of partnership, but of descent. We have long known that early Greek, when gradually emerging from prehistoric barbarism, must have gone to school to the delta and valley of the Nile. The excavations of Egypt is brought to light. That connection is not one of partnership, but of descent. We have long known that early Greek, when gradually emerging from prehistoric barbarism. wearer. Their manufacture is enormous, our largest factories being at his view, but shows us the actual pro-Newark, N. J., Waterbury, Conn., and sess of teaching on the part of the Springfield and East Hampton, Mass. We import from Germany, France and England buttons to the value of three

million dollars yearly.

The first manufacturer of buttons in the United States was Samuel Willisston, of East Hampton, Mass. His There a button is of some importance, father, grandfather and great grandfather had been ministers in Connectiton he wears. Show a Chinaman a cut and Massachusetts, and he intended man's button and he will tell you what to be one, but while studying for that ministry, became a country storekeeper and married. His wife to help keep red to blue, while for the yellow but the wolf from the door commenced to ton—the imperial yellow, which makes cover by hand the wooden buttons of the time, which met with quite a ready sale in the store. Behold how large a matter a little button maketh. The salability of the article led to a study nine ranks, each of which has two of the subject and to the consideration of machinery as an aid to the business, for your true Yankee will never do by hand what he can get a machine to do. One invention led to another, and to which range from precious stones down the establishment of a factory, conthrough various grades of value to bits stantly enlarging, in which was made stantly enlarging, in which was made more than half the buttons used in the Nor are buttons so indifferent to us United States. Samuel Williston made

the surface. - Chicago Herald. SCARED TO DEATH. A Snake Story in Which the Reptile Causes

dazed for an instant, and then started off on a run, occasionally kneeling to rub her head against the ground, but she could not rid herself of her enemy. The members of the famous Pickwick She again sought the sage brush and Club wore a brass button on their tried to brush the incubus off, but the snake only coiled itself the tighter and refused to be dislodged. The cow seemed finally to realize that all her efforts were useless, and, uttering a terrible bellow, set off at a full gallop. tory the button holds a prominent, if not a foremost place, and the man who uses the phrase "I don't care a button" tic fright she outstripped the horses, uses the phrase "I don't care a button" doesn't know what he is talking about. He would care, if he would only think for a moment on what the button has done for the world. If the loss of a single suspender button will make a man feel mean and turn her back, but in her francisc the fight she outstripped the horses, and, when cornered, would charge everything in sight. Occasionally the snake would half untwist itself, and its head would play before the cow's eyes. On these occasions the poor animal world bellow with terror and turn her back, but in her francisc the fight she outstripped the horses, and, when cornered, would charge everything in sight. Occasionally the snake would half untwist itself, and its head would play before the cow's eyes. man feel mean and uncomfortable all would bellow with terror, and sometimes go fifty yards backward to escape. For three hours she ran wildly about the that marks the difference between the ancient and the modern styles of dress, between the old and the new civilizations. Take away buttons and you take away steamboats, telegraphs, railroads, the newspapers, and all the wonderful appliances that make life pleasant in the nineteenth century. Buttons had to be first invented, and were the forerunners of all these for until one could button his these, for until one could button his clothes snugly about him he could not

-The American women, as a rule, work at these great problems. Think have smaller feet than the English work at these great problems. Think of him trying to do anything that is handy. It can't be done, and when a man's mind is necessarily occupied awith trying to hold his clothes on, it the feet. The Spanish women are celebrated for their high insteps, which for the evolution of clothes fastenings was something like this: Thorns, fish bones, strings, metal clasps, pins and buttons, and the buttons did not come until about the time Columbus disuntil about the time Columbus discovered America. But buttons alone
were not quite sufficient, and it took
our good ancestors two centuries
longer to invent the button-hole. That
is to say, buttons were first used entirely for ornament, and it was not

buttons did not come years by the investigations of Darwin
and others, who find that the apose of the foot follows certain
unknown congenital laws which make
it possible for the peasant's daughter
to have a Cinderella foot, while the
Princess of the bload may be born with
large and ungainly feet.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES.

What Is Learned by the Recent Excavation

The historical interest of Naukratis is very great, but its archæological interest, especially in all that relates to the ceramic arts, is greater still. Favored by its charter and constitution above other commercial cities of the delta, Naukratis was not only the meeting place and mart of all the seafaring traders of the Mediterranean basin, but it was also the headquarters of a local trade of the highest importance. Naukratis was a city of potters, and her wares, according to the testimony of Athenœus and others, enjoyed a great reputation. This being so, we are not away these strata, going sometimes to a depth of six feet below the hard mud at the bottom. Each layer has thus in turn rendered up its story, and tion of Naukratis not only confirms part of the younger. To be convinced of this initial fact in the chron-icle of Hellenic art it is only necessary to visit the small collection of representative objects lately forwarded from Nebireh by Mr. Petrie, and still on exhibit on in the first bronze room at the British museum. We here see grouped together, much as they might erewhila have been seen grouped together for sale or barter in the market-place of

Naukratis, such wares as found pur-chasers among the people of both nationalities thereabouts—scarabs, amulets and fantastic gods in colored and glazed pottery for Egyptians from the neighboring villages; figured and painted cups, bowls and vases, terra-cotta statuettes and the like, for Greek of the eyes of Horus, might have been sold by dealers from Tema-en-Hor, the latest to be completed by August, "City of Horus" (modern Damanhur), 1784. The same architect erected the and paid for with yonder archaic silver tetradrachms, then fresh from the Athenian Mint. Among those figured wares ian Mint. Among those figured wares designed by local Milesian potter, we find the earliest example yet discovered

of the pattern commonly known as "Greek honeysuckle." But, curious to relate, this ornament, as shown in its most archaic stage, turns out to be no honeysuckle at all, but a new and fanciful rendering of the time-honored Egyptian lotus-pattern, remodeled and transformed by the light hand and inventive genius of the alien artist.—

London Times.

A HARD SITUATION.

keows do come home, I'd be willin' to pay more than if they did'nt. See?"

The editor of the little Western week ly saw before him a tall, gaunt, thinly-

"Straid 2 kows, one rone ann one dogs. Both beests is yung an' givin' from 6 quarts to a gallun of milk a day The holler-horned one had on a belle to a strap on her neck. A sootable reward will be giv for their return to this office.

"One insertion of this will cost you a dollar," said the editor, naming halfprice, in compassion for the man's evident poverty.

"Couldn't make her six bits, could ye? I callated on it's bein' 'bout that, ment, modern science and money ought an' didn't bring no more. Didn't hey no more to bring, to tell the out an' out fact, This 'n a quarter that went fer terbacker was the last dollar o' my dads I had to my name.'

"What has reduced you so?" asked the editor, politely.

"Reduced me? Reduced me? I ain't reduced! 'Cause why? Never had nothin' to reduce, that's why. I been turrible unfort'nit."

"Have you been in Colorado long?" "Yaas, ruther, That is, I ben here 'bout nine year."
"Indeed. There have been good opportunites for money-making here dur.

ing those nine years. Even men without capital have succeeded. Many, in fact, have become wealthy. How is it that you have not accumulated anything?" "Me? Oh, well, I ain't never had no

luck. Jess as I git to doin' purty tollable well an' feel 'ncouraged 'long comes somethin' to upset all my calla "Yaas, mister, I ben out here nine vear an' in all that time all I've 'cumulated, as you call it, in them nine years has been four keows an' seven children, an', mister, it's mighty hard licks
on me, but las' week here one of them
keows up an' died!"—Youth's Comnot live.—London Telegraph.

THE WINTER PALACE. Interesting Account of One of the Csar's Homes—Its Building, Cost, Etc. The Winter Palace, although constructed by Empress Elizabeth, was not completed until Peter III. ascended the throne, and the square in front of it was still covered with the shops and huts of the workmen. Heaps of stone, brick and rubbish obstructed the approaches to the palace. In order to clear the place Baron Korff, who then filled the post of Chief of Police at St. Petersburg, proposed to the Emperor to give permission to the poorer inhabitants to carry away these unused materials. The plan pleased the Emperor, and orders were immediately given to earry it out. The Emperor witnessed from his windows the operareputation. This being so, we are not surprised to learn that the mound of Nebireh is one var Monte Testaccio—a hill of potsherds, deposits in strata as well defined and as strictly capable of chronological classification as the strata in a geological diagram. Mr. Petrie has trenched through and cleared away these strata, going sometimes panied by no extraordinary ceremony. The room occupied by Peter had been the art of sewing he is sure to marry on the first opportunity.

Buttons are made of almost every material and in every color. There is scarcely an article can be named, leaving out fats and such things, that can ingreated the connection is not one of partnership, but of descent. We have long known but of descent. We have long known carly Greek, when gradually dred rubles. The Empress Catherone wing and beside it was in the extreme wing, and beside it was in the extreme wing was in the extreme wing, and beside it was in the extreme wing, and beside it was in the extreme wing was in th decorated by the architect Tchevadred rubles. The Empress Catherine occupied the rooms afterwards known by the name of the Empress Marie Feodorovna. The day the court occupied the Winter Palace (7th of April, 1762) was marked by the conseeration of the Palace Church under the name of the Resurrection. Later on, in 1763, on the occasion of an ancient image of Christ being removed to the church, it was consecrated afresh by order of Catherine II. as that of the Savior. The embellishment of the interior and the furnishing of the palace were continued under Peter and only completed by Catherine. The total outlay up to the year 1768 was esti-mated at two million six hundred and twenty-two thousand and twenty rubles, or about four hundred thousand pounds. The principal director of the works in the interior was the celebrated amateur Jean Betzky. In 1767 the annexe of the palace destined to be the Hermitage was commenced, the architect Delamotte being intrusted with its folk of the city, and for exportation to the trading ports of Asia Minor and the islands of the Ægean. These alabaster deities of the Old Nile, this quaint dwarf god in green faience, whose native name was Bes, these pectoral ornaments and sacred emblems of the eyes of Horus might have been of the eyes of Horus might have been of the sacred the architect Guaranghi press ordered the architect Guaranghi press o to build a theater, which was at the

former. This throne was the master-piece of the architect Starow.—Novoe Vremya. A GREAT WORK. The Feasibility of Irrigating the Famous

es. In 1786 the marble gallery (containing the Hall of St. George and the

Throne-room) was commenced, and in 1794 a superb throne was placed in the

San Joaquin Valley. While the "Great American Desert" of tradition has shrunk to small proportions before the advance of civilization, there are large areas in the west-The Run of Luck Which Distinguished a tion, there are large areas in the west-ern half of the United States where the ern half of the United States where the "Would hit cost much to put this difficulty of securing a good water supply are piece into your paper? I'm hyar piece into your paper? I'm hyar biece into your paper? I'm his serious obstacle to settlement. The San Joaquin Valley of amazin' pore an' don't reckon them California is filling up with population keows'll come home any sooner of the at a rate that threatens to make this a piece goes in or stays out. Thought serious question at no distant day. mebbe I'd put it in anyhow, an' if the The wet season brings a plenty of rain, but the water does not last the year round. It is suggested that this difficulty can be overcome by constructing immense reservoirs, in which the water can be stored for use in the dry season. clad man in whose appearance there Nature offers her assistance in such an was something half-comical and half-pathetic. It was December, and the night was very cold. His ungloved bony hands and wrists were blue with the mouths of passes and ravines are the moraines of ancient glaciers, which in prehistoric times shut in large lakes. The waters aftercold beneath his ragged sleeves. The ward made a channel for their es-"piece" he wanted published was writ-ten in pencil on a bit of manilla wrap-cumulations of stone and earth in the ten in pencil on a bit of manilla wrap-ping-paper. It had evidently been pro-duced after mighty effort. It read as ancient breaks might be restored by modern industry. In this way it would be feasible to secure large reservoirs, wite ann red spekled critter with a hol-ler horne an short tale chawed off bi the dry months of the late summer and autumn. Precedents for such works can be found in ancient history, notably in a vast reservoir in Arabia, made by a dam two miles long and a hundred and twenty feet high, which restrained the current of a large stream for about two thousand years. The California papers think that if the en-gineering skill and capital of that early period were equal to such an achieveto be able to meet the similar problems of this age with equal success. The science of irrigation must evidently play an important part in the development of large regions in our Western country. -N. Y. Post.

The Death of Animals.

But what makes whales come on shore when they feel ill? It looks like Drama. suicide-and may be. That beasts and birds in the same way go aside from their comrades to suffer the extreme trial of death is a pathetic fact which is well known. Sometimes, no doubt, their friends desert them. They feel that the companionship of an enfeebled individual is a possible source of danger; or, perhaps, instinct teaches them thus to avoid the risk of infection. Or, again, it may be that the sight of death is intolerable to them, just as it has is intolerable to them, just as it has is intolerable to them, just as it has merelda. "I had on my new bands, and just "I had on my new sil who leave their dying to pass away in solitude, and will not remain to witness the last infirmity of man. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that in the animal world as a rule creatures go away and die by themselves, and the water-folk commit what may be called suicide by leaving their own element for one in which they can not live.—London Telegraph.

"I had on my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new silk dress fitted just as if I was poured into it, a-n-d ma said she never saw me look so well, a-n-d—"

"What did Gus De Smith say?" asked Esmerelda, impatiently.

"He whis pered to me, 'Miss B'rdie, you are fixed up so pretty to-night that I hardly recognized you."—Texas Sift-ings.

WIVES OF COMPOSERS.

The Matrim onial Ventures of Some of the

Ludwig Spo. r. got his wife in a very droll manner. When Spohr, who had just been made Director of Concerts by the Duke of Gotha, stood up to conduct the first concert as such, he heard a beautiful young lady say to another in the first row: "Look at our new Director of concerts. What a tall hop-pole he looks." Spohr inquired after the young lady who had criticised his person in such a curious way, and heard that she was the daughter of the first prima donna, Scheidler, and a harpist of the first rank. The next day Spohr called upon Frau Scheidler, and was introduced to her daughter; the acquaintance became more intimate, and he was finally engaged to be married to Mlle. Scheidler. The artistic couple, Spohr playing the violin and his wife the harp, had afterward the most enthusiastic reception during their con-cert tour. Particularly did the brilliant solo pieces for violin and harp written by Spohr excite everywhere the highest approval. When Spohr later began the composition of the operas "Jessonda," "Faust," etc., both mother and daughter assisted him in every possible way.

Cherubini, the composer of the opera the "Water-Carrier," and the cele-brated "Requiem," married in Paris during the very turbulent times of the great revolution. His wife was Cecilia Tourette, the beautiful daughter of a musician at the Italian Opera of Paris. It was a time when each morning hundreds were sacrificed on the guillotine and thousands looked on unconcernedly, going in the evening to the theater and the opera to enjoy themselves. On the morning of his marriage a large number of "sans culottes," the reddest of the red republicans, went before the house of Cherubini, made the master come out, put a guitar into his hands, and dragged him during the whole day through the streets of Paris, where the poor artist had to accompany the ribald songs of these terrible gentry. Late in the even-ing Cherubini was released, after he had been forced to enter the National

guard. Rossini married first a singer, Signora Isabella Colbran, prima donua in the company of the celebrated impresario Bariliago, in Naples. This lady made as great a furore by her splendid figure and imposing appearance as by her extraordinary voice. Particularly as Zelmira this beautiful diva created a sensation in Vienna in 1822. Later, when Rossini gave up his art and commenced a very lucrative business in fish, Isabella died; she had been by no means agreeable to such a change of profession. Rossini, who was beyond measure avaricious and lazy, found a new wife in Mme. Olympia Felissier, who outdid him in avarice, and who wisely made herself mistress of the situation by taking all business matters upon herself. Rossini received annually twenty thousand francs (four thousand dollars) income as Inspector of Singing in France, and had also a large percentage from the production of the 'Barber of Seville' and "William Tell." So well was it known in Paris drink offered to the guests at any of the soirees. Rossini became thoroughly

Bellini was not fortunate in love; he conceived a violent passion for a lady who was already in matrimonial bondage, Maria Malibran, the bondage, Maria Malibran, the eldest sister of Viardot Garcia. Her husband, Malibran, had once saved her family when they were in great straits on a tour in Mexico, and she had married him from feelings of gratitude. Malibran was wealthy, but when he later became unfortunate in his commercial business, and was made a bankrupt, Maria went back to the stage, when Bellini composed the parts of Norma and Romeo on purpose for her. With these two roles, which suited both her individuality and her artistic powers, Malibran conquered the world. Her husband died suddenly, and she married again the violinist and composer, De Beriot. This broke Bellini's heart; he fell dangerously ill, and died in the arms of the singer Lablache, while calling constantly for Maria. The sad end of the great com-poser really did touch Malibran's heart, and she was never able to sing again the tomb-scene at Juliet's coffin with Bellini's music. Since then Bellini's Nontechi was always given for her in the third act with the music by Vacey. Maria Malibran's marriage was a happy one. Her second husband led his celebrated wife from triumph to triumph, from festival to festival; Maria herself composed, designed and even made her own costumes, drove her own horses, and distinguished herself in swimming, athletics and horse-riding among the members of the Jockey Club, with whom she was able to sustain a bet.

Malibran was a great artist, but insufferable to her fellow artists; she persecuted Wilhelmina Schroeder-Devrient with sly intrigues, and it was she who said of Sontag in a disdainful manner: "She is great in her 'genre," but her 'genre' is small."—N. Y.

Doubtful Flattery.

Miss Birdie McGinnis and Miss Es merelda Longcoffin, two of the leading belles of Austin, were discussing a ball at which both had been present.

"O, I had such a compliment paid me by Gus De Smith," said Miss Birdie, giggling hysterically.
"Yes; what did he say?" asked Es- YOU WILL BE PLEASED

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

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COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, how saving the housekeeping was managed in Rossini's house that scarcely any one ventured to touch the food or drink offered to the guests at any of

QUEENSWARE,

Glassware, HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything.

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

. W. FERRY'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

AND

WITH HIS

BARGAINS.