NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, ex-Minister to Turkey, has closed his accounts with the

Ir was thought at Washington, on the 4th, that the deputation of cattlemen would not succeed in convincing the President that a modification of the forty-day order to vacate the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations was necessary. The President was described as being fixed in his determination to have the lands vacated in the

COMMISSIONER COLMAN was informed recently of an undoubted outbreak of pleuropneumonia in a herd of sixty thoroughbred cattle at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Four or five valuable animals died. The Commissioner wrote to the Governor of New York asking whether he will co-operate with the department in quarantining the herd.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND recently wrote a letter to a Cincinnati man, who confessed to recommending an unworthy person for a judgeship, a bitter letter of denunciation of such treachery and deceit in misleading the Administration.

QUITE a sensation was caused in the Smith court-martial at Washington when on calling for certain papers it was discovered that Commodore Schley, now acting in General Smith's place, had extended the life of one or more contracts. One of the principal charges against General Smith was that he had extended a con-

ADOLF ERDMAN, of Missouri, and James Dugan, of Mississippi, have been appointed special examiners of the Pension Office.

THE understanding at Washington is that every cattleman and every other individual who is occupying lands in the Indian Territory, who is not a bona fide resident there under the law, must get out. The order against the lessees of Arapahoe and Chevenne lands will be enforced first.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington on the 7th to attend the Grant obsequies in New York, after which he intended to take a vacation in the Adirondacks.

A. E. SHARPE, Chief Post-office Inspector, has tendered his resignation to take effect at once.

THE EAST.

A BAND of eighty-three negroes from Virginia a few weeks since camped in the mountains near Huntington, Pa. Recently they took a man and wife, and stripping them, tied them to trees, subjecting them to brutal indignities. The negroes were reported to have committed other outrages and the people were in considerable alarm. LATER information concerning the cy-

clone near Philadelphia is that five persons were killed, four reported missing and sixty injured, some so seriously that recov ery is impossible. The loss will be \$500,-000, including \$200,000 on property in Camden, \$100,000 on property in Philadelphia THE Dover accommodation train going

west the other morning struck a carriage at the crossing between Chatham and Summit, N. J., instantly killing Mrs. Edward J. Brown, Mrs. Mary Brown and an infant child of Mrs. Irvin H. Brown. The infant's nurse had her skuil crushed and was probably fatally injured. TIMOTHY ALTMAN, Battery H, United

States Artillery, who was injured by the premature discharge of the cannon while firing Grant salutes at Mt. McGregor and sent to Watervliet Arsenal Hospital, West Troy, died next morning. THE bark Wyoming, which arrived at

New York on the 5th, reported finding a dory off Cape Clear, without an occupant, and it is supposed he had been drowned. CHRISTIAN SCHEUCK, Adolph Heyler and Martin Hughler were struck and killed by a freight train at Engleside station, on the

Pennsylvania Railroad, recently. THE Directors of the Mountain Company (Mt. McGregor) are talking of leading a movement, after the popular subscription to the Grant monument shall have been made, for cutting in the granite face of the hill a colossal profile of the General finishing his book. The estimated cost is about \$100,000.

J. H. BOONE, proprietor of the Honey made an assignment. The collapse is attributed to the general depression in trade.

An excavation alongside the American lead pencil factory, Hoboken, N. J., weakened the wall and a portion fell the other evening. Four laborers out of the twentytwo at work were buried beneath the de bris. Two were taken out dead.

Two tourists quarreled at the Saratoga race track the other day and one shot the other three times. One ball took effect in the right breast. It is thought the wound will not be fatal.

THE WEST.

In the case of Thomas A. Parker vs. Frederick G. Castle, from the Huron Land District of Dakota, the Secretary of the Interior reversed, upon review, his predecessor's decision of February 10, 1885. Mr. Lamar holds that it must be affirmatively shown that due diligence has been shown to produce personal service before an order for publication can be allowed.

PERRY BROS., jewelers, of Chicago, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$40,000;

JACK McDERMOTT, arrested at Ashta bula, O., several weeks ago for burglary, proved to be Charles Williams, alias Confidence Johnny, wanted in St. Louis for the murder of Henry Moran on June 9. THE Consul of Guatemala in San Fran-

cisco, has received instruction from his Government to enter formal protest with Postmaster General Vilas against the Pacific Mail Company for having refused to on \$20,000 bonds. carry the Guatemalian mails on their steamers, according to contract.

THE other night John C. Brady, of Scottsburg, Ind., was murdered in his house by an unknown burglar, who escaped.

IT is stated that some of the cattlemen declare that if the President concludes to kee strip the lessees of land in that section of the Indian Territory will contest his Mr. Keiley is not acceptable as American Cherokee Indians have the right to lease their lands under their treaty with the Government and if the lessees are disturbed they will make a contest.

A SEVERE hail storm occurred the other morning between Elba and North Loup, Neb., destroying corn and other crops in a strip of territory ten miles wide. It broke patients. all the windows in a passenger train on the Black Hills Branch of the Union Pacific.

YELLOW fever has appeared at Mazatlan and Tehuantepec, Mexico. At the former place the disease is not violent and the physicians have good success in treating it. At Tehuantepec efforts are being made by the municipal authorities to stamp out the fever.

MYRTLE Ross, a handsome and respectable young lady of Cleveland, made arrangements to wed Samuel Smith recently. The guests assembled, but Samuel did not appear. It has since been learned that he fled the city and that he had a wife in Medina, N. Y.

COFFEY COUNTY, KAN., has been much exercised over the mysterious disappearance of the County Treasurer, D. V. Mott. He was reported to have had \$10,000 on his person when last seen in Kansas City, July 29, when he was supposed to be on his way to Topeka to settle the June accounts with the State Treasurer. A cursory examination of his books was reported to have shown a deficiency of \$40,000.

MRS. SAMUEL MCELROY with her two little boys recently started from St. Clairsmore & Ohio Railroad track towards Bellaire, and while they were on a bridge near the latter place, the east-bound fast passenger train came around a bend and caught them before they could reach the other end. Mrs. McElroy was shockingly mutilated and instantly killed, one of the boys fatally hurt and has died since, and the other boy was so badly injured that he

BRIAN McGINNESS, a puddler, was run over and killed by a train at Youngstown, O., recently. John Tompkins, a Fort Wayne brakeman, met a similar fate at

JOSEPH H. ENSIGN, of Dayton, O., Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, has disappeared. Investigation so far shows that his accounts are short \$2,900.

A VIGILANCE committee for the purpose of punishing incorrigible toys of Milan. Ind., flogged the son of a hotel keeper severely recently. Masked men administered the medicine. It has terrified the

other guilty ones. THE SOUTH.

CATERPILLARS have appeared in the cotton fields in several counties of South Carolina and the boll worm in one or two. Uness their ravages are great the crop be the largest for years.

UNDER a decree of the United States Circuit Court in favor of the International Trust Company Union, Marshal Cabel, of Dallas, Tex., advertised the Texas Trunk Railway for sale on the first Tuesday in October. The road extends from Dallas to

Kaufman, a distance of forty miles. In the recent Kentucky election, Tate, Democrat, for State Treasurer, was opposed by Fox, Prohibitionist, but was elected by a good majority. A light vote was polled all over the State. The constitutional convention measure was defeated.

A WATERSPOUT in Transvlvania County. S. C., recently, drowned an old man named Gabriel Meaz, his premises being swept down in the flood. Many bridges and buildings were also destroyed.

THOMAS CARPENTER, Secretary of the Virginia Base Ball Association and bookkeeper for J. L. Schoolcraft, broker, disappeared from Richmond, Va., recently, It appears that he held a key to the safety box in the vault of the State Bank, in which Mark Downey, a retired merchant, kept \$28,000 in North Carolina, Petersburg class B. and Riddleberger bonds. Carpenter stole these and is supposed now to be in Canada.

A mon of negroes fired a large number of bullets into the house of a colored preacher Creek Rolling Mills, Norristown, Pa., has named Countee, at Memphis, Tenn., recently. Countee had been a member of one of the secret societies, but resigned and began denouncing them. Members of this society take an oath not to divulge the secrets, on penalty of having their scalps removed and their brains exposed to the rays of the scorching sun.

A MOB the other night at Oakland, Miss. hanged a man named Vance, who recently killed his wife and afterwards attempted to kill himself.

THE people of the vicinity of Appomattox Court House, in Virginia, assembled and draped the old building in which Grant and Lee signed the terms of surrender, in respect to the memory of General Grant. the drapery to remain thirty days.

W. A. Anderson, a prominent planter residing six miles west of Mexia, Tex., was shot and killed recently by S. C. Lewis, a tenant. Lewis claims he did the shooting in self-defense.

At Prestonburg, Ky., recently, during a disturbance caused by drunkenness, Proctor Arnett was killed, Lee Patrick fatally wounded and two others injured. Thirty or forty shots were fired. The men were

THE United States authorities at El Paso Tex., recently made an important capture in the person of Millinus Luna, the famous Mexican smuggler. A deputy marshal captured him just as he was about to cross into Mexico. Luna had smuggled over \$100,000 worth of goods into this country and nearly a like amount into Mexico. He was released

THREE murderers' were hanged Raieigh, N. C., on the 7th.

THE Russian Prince Alexander Gegarine, driven to desperation by heavy losses at the gambling tables of Monte Carlo, has committed suicide.

A DISPATCH from Vienna to the London order the removal of cattle from the Chero- Telegraph says Austria has formally notified the United States Government that action in the courts. They claim that the Minister to Austria, and has expressed the hope that he will be recalled and another appointment be made.

THROUGHOUT Spain on the 4th 4.282 new cases of cholera were reported and 1,570 deaths from that disease. The populace in Granada brutally assaulted several doctors who had declined to give more attention to

A BANQUET was given by Cyrus W. Field at London on the 5th in celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the completion of the first Atlantic cable. Chief Justice Waite, Senator Hawley and other prominent Americans were present. DURING a heavy thunderstorm at Ger-

ona, Spain, recently, a church was struck by lightning during the celebration of the mass. Two of the worshipers were killed and fifteen others were badly wounded. MR. FRANCIS, retiring United States Min-

ister, had a farewell interview with Count Kalnoky, Austrian Foreign Minister, at Vienna, on the 4th. Count Kalnoky assured Mr. Francis that the present slight cloud in the relations of America and Austria would soon disappear.

DETECTIVES have now ascertained that Robert Farquharson, the defaulting Dublin Manager of the Munster Bank, sailed for Spain on the night of his flight from Dublin.

THERE were 4.294 new cases of cholera reported throughout Spain on the 6th and 1,638 deaths.

THE Etruria's time from New York to Fastnett, Ireland, where she arrived on the 7th, was 6 days, 5 hours and 35 minutes ville Junction, O., to walk along the Balti- from New York, the best time ever made. THE Republique Francaise states that an alliance has been concluded between Great

Britain and China for mutual action in case of war between England and Russia. Ir was thought at Vienna that the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph would meet in Kremsier in Moravia about August 24. THE Dublin Court of Appeals have unanimously refused to grant a new trial in the action for libel brought against William O'Brien by Crown Solicitor Bolton, and in which the former was mulcted

for damages. A SAILOR, recently arrived from Marseilles, died of cholera at Bristol, Eng., on the 7th.

In a row between Orangemen and evicted tenants in County Monaghan, Ireland, recently, the former fired on the latter, wounding one man.

COMMANDER WILDES, of the Yantic, telegraphed on the 7th to the Navy Department that he had sailed from Colon for New Orleans. He also reported that he seized one of the Panama Railroad Company's vessels, which the revolutionists had captured and were using, and returned it to its owners.

ween Bismarck and M. De Giers, Prime Minister of Russia, to take place at Franzenbad, in Bohemia, in the latter part of August.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, August 8 .- A Marseilles special cable to the Herald says: The torrid heat of to-day has increased the cholera cases. There have been thirtyfive deaths out of ninety-seven seizures. A butcher, aged twenty, who had not at all been imprudent, died twenty-four hours after seizure. The President of the Tribunal of the Civil Government admits that the disease is more fatal with the bourgoisie class than with workmen. Many members of the Municipal Council still claim that Asiatic cholera has no existence here and that the disease is an invention of foreign newspapers. The Pharo Hospital was not opened to-day. Quarantine is beginning on ail sides, varying in duration from one to three weeks. During the last three days cholera burials have taken place at night.

WASHINGTON, August 8 .- The President to-day appointed the following postmasters: H. C. Hunt, Reedsburg, Wis.; J. A. Manly, Mound City, Kan.; F. A. Frye, Parsons, Kan. The President has now considered all the cases of presidential postmasters presented to his attention. He has made 467 appointments, of which 274 were to vacancies caused by the expiration of term or resignations. There were 193 put in the place of the suspended postmasters.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 8 .- The first triple execution in the State in seven years occurred at Fayetteville yesterday, when three men, all convicted of atrocious murders, were hanged. They were: Joseph O. Howard (white), who killed E. C. Blackman, a German, after robbing him; Tom Gee (colored), who cut to pieces with an axe his white paramour, Mary Hughes; and Tom McNeill, who killed his brother, Simon McNeill. None of the men made any confession. They were pronounced dead in eight minutes after the drop fell. Fully five thousand persons witnessed the execu-tion, which was public. Perfect order was preserved.

MILAN, IND., August 8 .- A vigilance committee for the purpose of punishing incorrigible boys of this city flogged the son of a hotel keeper severely last night. Masked men administered the medicine. It has terrified the other guilty ones.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 8 .- At a meeting of the Executive Committee held last evening the amount of subscriptions to the Sam Jones tabernacle fund was fixed up and it was found to be \$2,250. It is necessary to secure about \$4,000 subscription, which can no doubt be done with a few more days' work. Jones has signified his willingness to conduct a two weeks' meeting here, and will open on September 20.

MONUMENT, KAN., August 8 .- A tremendous hail and rain storm, lasting an hour and a half, took place in Sherman County yesterday, killing birds and injur-ing the sod corn. The Sappa and Prairie Dog Creeks are full of water. A great abundance of rain has fallen in Thomas and the northwest counties during the summer, and especially in the last two

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Seventh Cavalry. TOPEKA, KAN., July 31, 1885.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 31, 1885.

Comrades of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry:

On the 29th day of September, 1865, our regiment was mustered out of service. On the 29th day of September, 1865, will be the commencement of a soldier's re-union at Topeka lasting three days. In pursuance to the expressed desire of and promise to the members present at the re-union at Leavenworth, in 1883, I most earnestly request that every survivor of the old Seventh assemble at Topeka, on the twentieth anniversary of our muster out, for the purpose of perfecting a regimental organization. Such organization will, I am sure, be of mutual benefit to the members, and can be made to contribute largely to the collection of facts for the preservation of the eventful history of the regiment. I would suggest that every member who kept a diary during his service, bring the same with him, as therein may be contained not only dates, etc., for history, but a record of facts almost invaluable to our unfortunate comrades who are applicants for pensions. That our roster may be as full and complete as possible, it is requested that every member of the regiment send at once his name, post-office address, naming his company, and the same information concerning any other member whose present location he may hnow, to James Smith, at Topeka. In addition to an abundance of tents on the camp ground, a commodious room will be furnished for headquarters, where members will report on their arrival. It is respectfully requested that this call be read in every Grand Army Post at their first meeting.

W. S. Jenkins,
Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Kansas Cavalry. Comrades of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry:

Fifth Cavalry.

FIFTH KANSAS CAVALRY ASSOCIATION, VALLEY FALLS, KAN, July 30.

Comrades:—The annual meeting of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry Association will be held at Topeka, Kan., September 30, 1855, at two o'clock p. m., at which time all the surviving members of the regiment are earnestly requested to be present. If it is impossible for you to be present in person, write us a setter so that we may know you are still living. The annual reunion of the soldiers and sallors of Kansas will occur September 30, 31 and October 1. Headquarters for our regiment will be established on the grounds on the morning of September 29, 1885, where you will find the roster of the members and a register of those present. All are requested to give as much publicity to this notice as possible. By order of

COLONEL SAM WALKER, President.

E. D. HILLYER, Secretary. Fifth Cavalry.

Miscellaneous

THE Commissioner of Pensions has rearranged the Pension examining Boards of Kansas as follows: Atchison, E. Shepherd, W. W. Cochran, H. H. Lamphear; Medicine Lodge, Leslie Gillette, H. W. Meincke; Fort Scott, J. S. Sanger, Alvin Dodge, Francis F. Dickman; Concordia, Ed. Converse, J. A. Jennath, W. F. Sowhill; Junction City, R. M. Hoys, George E. Harvey, P. Dougherty; Ellsworth, J. C. Darnell, G. F. Wright, George A Coggshill; Ottawa, S. L. Brooking, H. W. Gilley, Jesse Paramore; Dodge City, S. J. Wright, T. L. McCarthy, M. B. Milton; Parsons, P. Strother, H. D. D. Hale, C. Rockhold; Leavenworth, John A. Rafter, Seldon W. Jones, D. W. Thomas; Marysville, E. T. Wilson, William Hunter, C. A. Cole; Independence, L. T. Trawen, G. T. Woodring, B. F. Masterman; Beloit, Joel Miley, C. H. Gul-

ber M. S. Hudson; Osborne City, A. J. Harris; Stockton, F. O. Brainard, J. S. O'Donnell, F. Robbins; Wichita, C. E. Mc-Adams, A. W. McCoy, A. H. Tobique; Iola, Allen Gifford, W. S. Hendricks, George W. French; Newton, James H. Seaton, Benja-A CONFERENCE has been arranged be- min T. Hittle, James McKee.

> riculture is that the wheat crop is all gathered and much of it threshed. The quality is excellent, but the yield very light-scarcely over one-third of a crop-a shortage of the annual product for five years of 20,217,759 bushels. The Hessian fly has done the greatest damage and a new pest has appeared-the "wheat stalk Isosoma." These, with the ravages of the web-worm in the corn, give to Kansas farming a less roseate coloring than formerly. The lesson drawn from the appearance of the Hessian fly is, now that wheat sowing will soon commence, to stop sowing wheat after wheat. Sow grass and clover. Kill all volunteer wheat and don't sow wheat until September 25. Stop sowing wheat on corn land only as land is clean and corn cut off. The Hessian fly is a formidable obstacle to successful wheat culture, says the report, an obstacle which can not be overlooked. but must be laboriously overcome. The invasion of Kansas by this insect is not a mere temporary inroad like that of the Rocky Mountain locust; disastrous at the time, but soon over. The Hessian fly has evidently come to stay and will render wheat culture an unprofitable undertaking if the old methods are not changed. If, however, the old methods are modified and proper precautions are taken, Kansas may yet regain and maintain her proud position at the head of the great wheat producing States of America. It is thought the corn crop will exceed 200,000,000 bush-

MRS. LYDIA BURNETT, who for some time past had been in the carpet making department at Wood's carpet store in Topeka, was run over and killed by the cars at a street crossing in that city the other day while returning to the store from dinner. Mrs. Burnett was a widow and the mother of two little boys, one eight or nine years old, the other six or seven. The elder one was on his way to meet his mother when the accident occurred, and was the first person to identify her.

THE Board of Trustees of State Charitable Institutions met in Topeka the other day to open bids for the erection of the Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth at Winfield. A number of bids were presented, but they were all of larger amount than the appropriation. The board therefore threw out all bids.

THE Governor has written another letter to the President reiterating his fears that the Indians may yet prove troublesome, and urging the necessity of establishing an additional post on the Cimarron, near the 100th meridian. The Governor says even if an outbreak among the Indians is not likely to occur, the importance of maintaining an adequate military force along the southwestern border of Kansas should be apparent. So long as the Indians are where they are, and what they are, and the borders of Kansas are exposed to invasion by them, a panic is likely to occur at any moment, resulting in wide-spread demoralization and pecuniary loss.

FUNERAL ON THE MOUNT.

The Services and Dr. Newman's Tribute to the Departed Hero.

Departure of the Cortege-Arrival at Alba ny-The Procession-Lying In State at the Capitol of the Empire State -A Vast Throng.

Mr. McGregor, N. Y., Aug. 4 .- Thirteen sunrise guns were fired here this morning to mark the dead General's last day on the mountain. The weather was thick and foggy, and the misty atmos-

phere dampened everything with which

it came in contact. The soldiers encamped on the grounds surrounding the cottage received orders at daybreak to prepare for their departure, and in less than half an hour the white canvas tents which had become so

familiar to the eye disappeared. The family last night, individually and collectively, took their last farewell of the dead, and to-day the remains will become the Nation's charge. This morning the family breakfasted at the hotel, and abandoned the cottage for the time being to visitors wishing to view the remains of the departed member.

Shortly before ten o'clock General Hancock and staff and a number of the more prominent visitors arrived. Among them were General Sherman, Senators Evarts and Miller, Joseph W. Drexel and daughter, the latter dressed in deep

The funeral services at the cottage were begun at exactly ten o'clock, at which hour fully fifteen hundred people were scattered around among the trees of the grove in front of the house and packed closely in front of the plazza of the cottage. The services opened with the reading of the Nintleth Psalm. This was followed by a solemn and impressive prayer by Bishop Harris, and singing of the hymn "My Faith Look Up to Thee"

by the entire assemblage. .
At the conclusion of the singing of the hymn Dr. Newman stepped solemnly to the front of the plazza and began delivering his sermon. Following is a synopsis of the funeral

sermon:

"Well gone, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord,"—Matthew Xxy, 21.

Such, my brethren, is the eulogy which God shall pronounce upon human goodness and fidelity wherever found among the sons of men. The accidental distinctions between prince and peasant, millionaire and pauper, commanding General and private soldier, are but as the dust in the balance of His estimation of personal worth; He regards not the person of any man; He looks upon the heart. In the intensity of this divine light, I tus to-day recall the character of the illustrious man whose death a Nation so tenderly mourns. And what were the elements of that character? His was the genius of common sense, enabling him to contemplate all things in their true relations. You are calling him the greatest of soldiers; and you do well. But do not degrade him to the level of those famous heroes who fought for empire and for glory. In his London speech in 1877, he said:

'Although a soldier by education and profession. I have never felt any sort of fond-

ugh a soldier by education and proness for war, and I have never advocated

ness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means of peace.'
Such is the character of the true conqueror. Only such live in the grateful recollections of mankind. And where, in all the annals of our National-life, shall we find another save the sage of Mount Vernon, who was so truly a typical American? What humility amid admiration; what incekness amid provocation; what fidelity amid temptations; what contentment amid adversity; what sincerity amid deception; what 'faith, hope and charity' amid suffering. His integrity was never questioned; his honesty was above suspicion; his private life and public career were at once reputable to hunself and honorable to his country. Bo you remind me that these are plain, homicly, solid virtues? Yet they are the essential elements in public usefulness and permanent renown. Such a solid, sturdy character becomes our geography and institutions and our destiny. As he was the typical American, should we be surprised to find that his was the typical American home? Husband and wife were the happy supplement of each other, their characters blending in the sweetest harmony. She shared his trials and his triumphs. How tender was that scene, in the early dawn of that April day, when all thought the long expected end had come, he gave her his watch and tenderly caressed her hand. It was all the great solder had to give to the wife of his youth. And the dying hero whisperel: "I did not have you wait upon me because I knew it would distress you."

But now the end draws nigh, and out from the swellings of Jordan, he has rushed back to the shore of life to write this tender message to his son: "Wherever I am burled, promise me that the sage of Mount Vernon, who was so trul a typical American? What humility ami

But now the end draws nigh, and out from the swellings of Jordan, he has rushed back to the shore of life to write this tender message to his son:

"Wherever I am buried, promise me that your mother shall be buried by my side."

It was his love for her that lifted his intellect above the ceaseless tortures of a malignant disease, that he might write his 'Personal Memoirs,' and that she should not want when he was gone. And how tender was his care. To his son he sald:

"I hope mother will bear up bravely."

To quiet her anxiety he wrote:

"Do as I do; take it quietly. I give myself not the least concern. If I knew the end was to be to-morrow, I would try just as hard to get rest in the meantime."

Would she keep holy vigils through the livelong night?he wrote her:

"Go to sleep and feel happy; that is what I want to do, and am going to try for. I am happy when out of pain. Consider how happy you ought to be. Good night!"

And such was the tenderness of his love and solicitude for her and her's, he surprised her by a letter found after his death. He had written it secretly, and carried the sacred missive day after uay, knowing that she would find it at last:

"Look after our dear children and direct them in the paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them could depart from an honorable, upright and virtuous life, than it would to know that they were prostrated on a bed of sickness from which they were never to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account, and I earnestly pray they never will. With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection, and of the dutiful affection of all our children, I bid you a final farewell, until we meet in another and, I trust, a better my demise. July 9, 1885."

Doing nothing for show, yet he made public recognition of God by his faithful and conscientious attendance unon Divine worship. He was not a bigot. While he demanded religion as the safeguard of a free people, he accorded to all the lar

manded religion as the safeguard of a free people, he accorded to all the largest freedom of faith and worship. He claimed that public education should be non-sectarian, but not non-religious. His Des Moines public speech on education was not against the Roman Catholic Church, but against ignorance and superstition. The order issued during the war, excluding certain Jewish traders from a given military district, did not originate with him, but came from higher authority, and was not against the religion of the Jews.

His was the beattrude, 'blessed is he that considereth the poor.' Strangers might regard him indifferent to the needy; yet the poor will rise up and call him blessed.

Many were the pensioners of his kindly bounty. In private, unseen life, he bore many of the fruits of the spirit. He loved his enemies not as he loved his friends, but he loved them as enemies by doing them good as he had opportunity. On one of these delusive April days when hope revived in all our hearts I said to him:

"You are a man of Providence; God made you the instrument to save our Nation and he may have a great spirtual mission to accomplish by you and may raise you up."

With a maind clear and a voice distinct, he replied:

with a mind clear and a voice distinct, he replied:

"I do not wish to proclaim it, but should he spare my life it is my intention and resolve to throw all of my influence by my example in that direction."

He is gone; but shall death defeat a purpose so beneficent? Is he not mightler in his death than in his life? What home has not felt the sympathetic chord touched by the invisible hand of his terribie but patient suffering? How the embers of sectional strife have died out on the hearthstone of the Nation! How political animosities have skulked away in shame from the peaceful spirit of his last moment! O, who would not even dare to die to do so much for mankind? And this was his consolation. And where, in all the annais of the church, shall we find a dying hour so full of repose! In the early light of April 1st, when all thought the end was come, the sufferer revived. Heaven added months to a life so dear to us all. When he had recovered sufficiently, I asked him:

"What was the supreme thought on your mind when eternity seemed so near?"

"The comfort of the consciousness that I had tried to live a good and honorable life," was the response, which revealed the hidden life of his soul. And so came his last night.

The services were concluded by singing the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and pronouncing the benediction.

About half past twelve o'clock the memoers of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, of Brooklyn, drew up in front of the cottage and deputations appointed to remove the remains entered, and soon reappeared bearing the casket. The march to the depot was then commenced. The military were drawn up in open ranks, and as the members of the Post bearing the remains passed through, the soldiers saluted while the people uncovered and bowed their heads in mournful silence.

The funeral train, which consisted of seven care, awaited at the depot. Next to the engine came the feneral car. The transfer of the remains from the cottage to the train was without incident, and exactly ten minutes to one o'clock, the

train steamed out from the depot.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 5 .- When the funeral train passed slowly through Saratoga at 2:20 p. m. vast crowds assembled. The bells toiled, and an expression of sad interest was unmistakable on nearly

At Ballston another assemblage stood uncovered as the train dashed swiftly by. The long platform of Round Lake station was occupied by at least 2,000 people. At Mechanicsville and the other places crowds of several hundred were in holiday attire at the depots. At West Troy

salutes were fired.

Precisely at the schedule time the train came to a halt in Albany at Spencer street. The funeral car, heavily draped, drawn by six black horses in funeral trappings, was in waiting, and after a short delay the casket was transferred to it. At 3:53 p. m., the order was given to

start. The procession was made up as fol-

FIRST DIVISION.

Headed by platoons of police to clear the streets; Major-General Hancock, U. S. A., commanding, and staff, mounted; Major-General G. J. Farnsworth, Chief Marshal, and staff, mounted; Major Jo B. Carr, commanding, and staff, mounted srmed and uniformed military organizations comprising the escort; a funeral car, flanked by United States troops and a delegation of U.S. Grant Post, G. A. R.: mourners' carriages: Governor David B. Hill and staff; the Mayor, Common Council and city officials in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION. Brigadier-General James Warner, commanding, and staff; the military order Loyal Legion, G. A. R., veterans of the late war and sons of veterans.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major Walter S. Albraman, commanding, and staff; civic societies, escorted by the Albany Jackson corps. Enormous concourses of people lined every street on the line of march. The pack and jam at times defied the efforts of the police to preserve sufficient room The crowds in Albany for the pageant. were far vaster than were present at the funerals of either Lincoln or Garfield.

It is supposed that not less than 25,000 strangers visited the city. The casket was borne into the Capitol at 5:30 p. m., and was taken immediately to an ante-room adjoining the main corridor, where the inclined rest, draped, with the National colors under the truly grand and imposing canopy, waited its sacred burden. The undertakers were in waiting and rapidly removed the purple and takers were in watching and idly removed the purple and glass lids, It was found that the jarring attending the removal from McGregor had in a certain degree turbed the remains. This trouble

quickly rectified. Exactly at six o'clock the casket was placed on the rest in the corridor. The doors were opened and members of the State Senate entered, two abreast, at the foot of the casket and passed out of the Capitol by the private entrance. The members of the Assembly followed, and then came the public, four abreast, white, black, old, young, rich, poor, the lame and stalwart, beauty and ugliness—in short, a beterogenous mass of humanity, that is only seen together when some ex-

traordinary event is happening.
At 9:20 p. m. Colonel Grant and his two brothers, escorted by Governor Hill, entered the Capitol, by the private en-trance. The inside doors were closed for a moment to permit the brothers to look upon the dead. An expression of pain flitted over the Colonel's face as he ooked, the ghastliness of the face referred to having occurred since last he looked upon the familiar lineaments He looked but a moment and then hur-

ried away.

At midnight the German singing so cieties assembled in the Capitol (200 strong) and sang the dirges in a most solemn and impressive manner.

At 1 a. m. the crowd passing through the Capitol had thinned out considerably, but they were still coming in ia single file. The total number passing the casket up to one o'clock was 39,300. At 2 a. m. a few stragglers were pass-

Chase County Couran

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSA

A KENTUCKY BEAUTY.

Her eyes have caught the peerless light That sparkles on the skies at night. She smiles, and stars at once grow dim; A gleam, a flash—your senses swim.

A voice as soft as silver bells— Æolian harps and ocean shells Breathe music less bewildering; It conquers care to hear her sing.

Her step's as if a snowflake fell— As graceful as the wild gazelle. That form, ye gods! 'twould wake the smar Of envy in a hourl's heart.

Those lips-but language can't express Their cherry charms; one rapt caress
Would warm a frozen heart, I ween;
But, misery! how they melt ice-cream!
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE TWO JENNIES.

Their Novel Scheme for Discouraging an Aged Suitor.

Let us pass into the sitting-room of Mr. Archer's substantial, brown farmhouse, where two girls are engaged in a close and vivacious colloquy. Was there ever anything so breezy, so sparkling and refreshing as a genuine girlish chat? Even the nonsense uttered has a charm about it, and while listening, we forget to call it nonsense. The quiet badinage, covert shrewdness, quick repartee, the eager clapping of white hands, and the merry laughter pealing forth at short intervals, are extremely bewitching when proceeding from youthful lips. Severe-browed politicians will turn from long-winded speeches to Buncombe, and musty old bachelors from the delight-ful contemplation of single blessedness, to catch the music of girlish sallies. Afterward, these masculines will pronounce judgment, and write treatises on the silliness of womankind in general, and school girls in particular, to prove their own superiority to trifles. This reminds us of those instances in life, which, when present and palpable, fail not to please; but, past and shadowy, we fall to abusing them with astonishing

It was not our intention to write an essay upon the eccentricities toward which human nature has such strong proclivities, but rather to introduce you to our heroines, Jennie of Essex and Jennie of Butternuts.

These young ladies had been congratulating themselves upon the fact that there was not a male ear about to hinder them from speaking freely, and therefore gossiping to their heart's con-

tent.
"Oh, was there ever anything so disagreeable as a widower, with his spruce ways? He has all the confidence of an experienced and successful fisherman, and throws out his bait with the most exasperating assurance, certain of catching what he angles for."

A ripple of silvery mirth was provoked by this pettish explosion of Jennie of

Essex, for it was she who spoke.

"If he would only marry a widow, it would be quite proper and fair," she went on, "but to offer a second love for a first is wrong."

"Ah, Jennie, you will surely call one of these inconsolables husband, and consent to rear up his six motherless dar-

ness and rustiness, for I could conjure up a ron.ance about him. It is impossi-ble to glean anything but the most commonplace reality in connection with a practical, keen-sighted widower. If he she could scarcely retain her mirth, has poor teeth he directly procures another set, dyes his hair and whiskers, and burnishes his outer man very much as a jeweler burnishes old silver. He may have been shockingly negligent in his dress and personal habits in his married state, but now you find him transformed into the sleekest, neatest, briskest, most obliging man of your acquaintance; in short, he is metamorphosed. He coolly calculates his chance of obtaining a young companion; an old one he will not have. You see it in his eye, and prove it by his affable attention to marriageable females."

"A libel, Jennie. I shall have you prosecuted for libel. I think we should take it as a compliment, when he who has lost his conjugal partner so soon seeks another," mock-seriously responded Jennie, of Butternuts.

"A dubious kind of compliment. Bluebeard paid us many in his day." "Why, Jennie, you make me suspec you have some root of bitterness hidden from me. Confess that my suspicion is

"I may as well tell you, coz, and perhaps you can assist me. I have a suitor, one Blodget, whose wife died some six months since. He is father's intimate friend, and therefore comes to me with a strong paternal recommendation; indeed, papa yesterday gave me a forcible command to treat him with the greatest kindness and civility. Now, why can-not Blodget fall in love with his housekeeper, instead of fastening his covetous glance on me?"

"Yes. It is so much the worse for me, as wealth is a powerful attraction to papa. Besides, I have a little heart affair of my own." At this point the warm blood leaped so suddenly to cheek and brow, that Jennie of Butternuts listened with heightened interest. "Rodney Dayton likes me, I think, a little better than any one else in the world, though he has not told me so. He is poor in purse, but rich in intellect, in

hope and energy,"
"You love him?" "Dearly, but papa has an unaccountable dislike to lawyers, and Rodney is fitting himself for the bar."

"I see your difficulty. Now I suppose you want me to be a martyr, and sacrifice myself on the shrine of cousinly af-fection, by marrying the rich old cur-mudgeon. I shan't do it! I am going to be an accomplice of uncle, and take this Rodney myself. It is the only course I can consistently follow. Uncle will be pleased, Mr. Blodget will be contented, I shall not suffer, and Rodney will be delighted with the change from Jenmie to Jennie.

"You witch! you have given me a brighter idea. Come," and she drew Jennie, of Butternuts, in front of a large mirror. "Tell me, if you can, which is you and which is I. Both reflections have the same height and shape. Eyes, hair and complexion do not differ. The expression in each is alike, except the dimples around your mouth have a more wicked meaning. Papa often mistakes you for me. Our neighbors do not know you are with us. Now, you shall array yourself in my clothes and impersonate me. Mr. Blodget will call this very afternoon, and 1 will have you entertain him."

"Capital! I shall be as variable a medley of humors as ever tormented a lover. Never fear. I will rid you of him.

Jennie Archer, of Essex, was an only child, and, since her mother's death had been "the immediate jewel of her fa-ther's soul." She was two years older She was two years older than Jennie Archer, of Butternuts, and (hereafter to distinguish them, we will say Jennie sr. and Jennie jr.) was a wild, affectionate creature, ready to enter with zest into anything that would afford support. The plot suggested by Jennie sr. met her warmest approval, and her own active brain concocted another that promised additional amuse-

ment. She was seated very demurely in the parlor, when the door bell rang and Mr. Blodget was ushered in. She arose and made a profound courtesy.
"Well, Miss Jennie, I am glad to see

you looking so charmingly.''
This was said in an insinuating tone, and with precision, as though the visitor knew that well-timed flattery would tell on the susceptible heart of the one he addressed. A dignified bow was the re-

ply.
"I fancied, Miss Jennie, that you were not well or happy when I saw you last, and it gave me sympathetic pain. "You are over-sensitive. My general health is good, and I am not troubled

with hypochondria."
"But there are real sorrows that bow even self-sustained men," and the lover gave a long sigh.

"I have never met them. I don't like gloomy topics."

Her answer was flirted out in a flippant, careless way. The wind was adverse, and he tacked to a new subject.

"My Freddie and Annie wanted to come and see you, but I desired to have you all to myself. Are you fond of children?" "No, I have no patience with them,

they are such bothers This was a great fib, but she did not care to please. He veered his course

"My dear young lady, won't you favor me with some music? Be kind enough to play 'Home, sweet home.'" "I don't like those old-fashioned things, Mr. Blodget."

And she commenced rattling off some gay opera tunes in a most affected style. She had an intuitive perception that they would jar on his feelings. He evidently considered her volatile, and regarded her with uneasiness; but her youth and beauty were attractive, and he therefore again shifted sails and set the tiller for another direction.'

"Jennie, you have a fair hand," and he gently touched the dainty digits resting on the piano keys. Whoever succeeds in obtaining it may account himself happy. I would be willing to serve for it as Jacob did for Rachel."

"Indeed, Mr. Blodget, you are oppressively familiar, It is positive rudeness to employ so warm language on so short an acquaintance."

"Short, Miss Archer? We have "You vex me past endurance! I could known each other for years! Besides, your father has sanctioned my addresses. But my eyes have been opened, this known each other for years! Besides, my eyes have been afternoon, to a better knowledge of your disposition, and I have no longer a desire to press matters further. Good

> but finally succeed; for she saw through the open door an advancing figure, which she was sure must be Rodney Dayton. She settled herself among the cushions, and commenced pouring over the contents of a newspaper, as though she heard no eager, resolute footstep upon the graveled walk, now on the doorstep, and now stopping by her very side. Playfully Dayton pulled the paper away, and, looking up, she encountered a pair of darkly, radiant eyes.

> "Have you no welcome to give me?" he said, "no congratulations to offer?" "Why should I congratulate you? What made you surprise me with this

> unexpected visit?" "You are like a wet blanket with your cool questions, Jennie, but you can't extinguish me. I have come to tell you that I have been admitted to the bar."

"I am glad to hear it, Rodney." "And I have come to tell you that you are dearer to me than sister or mother." "Are you sure of it?" A doubting, teasing expression was

on Jennie's face.
"Sure of it! Yes," was the impetuous answer. He offered to make it more emphatic

by bestowing a caress. "Take care! I have thorns about

"I believe you have, for I feel them in my heart. You witch! you brier-rose! will you be my wife?"

"I must have some serious talk with vou first, sir." 'Quick, then, I am all attention."

"Do you expect that I shall obey you?" "I can answer that question more correctly in the future.

"I am stubborn, and love my own way. So am I, and so do I."

"I am selfish and exacting."
"I know it." "I shall require my husband to tell

me at least twice a year that he loves He must kiss me every holiday. "Very well, I agree to these terms."
"I am flashy, and shall now and then have a fit of the sulks."

"Well?" "I shall scold."

"Well?"

"I shall sometimes burn the steak and spoil the coffee. I shan't always get dinner at the regular hour."

"Anything more?"
"I shall he a coward, and keep you

at home evenings.' "I shall need a great deal of pin

"Anything more to tall?"

"I shall protest against you using to-bacco; in short, I shall make you un-comfortable in a thousand-and-one ways that you don't now dream of."

"Well, Jennie?" "Now do you want me for a wife?"
"Yes."

"Come to morrow, then, and if you do not change your mind, I won't refuse you. Go away, now, and consider." "You are cruel.

"Away." "Give me a kiss, then." "Not one! Such endearments are for

never trouble you any more.'

my husband, whoever he shall be. So Rodney departed, and Jennie went in quest of her cousin. "Good riddance, coz! Blodget will

She then related what had occurred

during her interview with Blodget, but

kept silence in reference to Rodney. When Mr. Archer returned, he was in no very agreeable frame of mind. He had met Mr. Blodget, who was riding out with a Miss Van Dyke, and in a very tender and devoted proximity. An intelligent glance was exchanged by the maidens. It was observed, and Mr. Archer asked if the gentleman had been there during the day. His daughter dutifully replied that she had not seen him, and with that the matter rested

without further remark. Rodney came, faithful to his appointment, and with his usual abruptness, plunged into the subject that lay so near his heart. It was the right Jennie this time.

"Well, what is your answer?" She opened two astonished eyes.

"What do you mean, Rodney?" He was instantly angry, but at that moment a shower of rose leaves fell around him, and Jennie jr. sprang into the room.

"Yes, I'll have you," she cried, "though I don't care a fig for you if you still have the same affection for me ou professed to have yesterday.

The handsome Rodney stood in mute surprise, looking from one to the other. "Which is my Jennie? It isn't possible that I am laboring under a drunken hallucination, seeing two when there is but one?"

"What! hesitating? Oh, inconstancy, thy name is man!" cried Jennie jr., striking an attitude.

Jennie sr. came to the rescue. Her mental sky was suddenly illuminated, and gave an introduction and satisfactory explanations. The younger Jennie vanished, and we suppose that Rod-ney made a second declaration to the elder, for a month later they were married.

Jennie, of Butternuts, never forgets to tease her cousin when she visits them. She often repeats to them his declara-tion to her which always brings smiles, and Grandfather Archer often tells the little Daytons, who cluster around his knees, the plot of the Jennies, for his dislike to lawyers has worn away, and he not only likes his son-in-law, but is

HUMORS.

A Popular Error that Can Not be Teo Highly Condemned.

Some of the very ignorant suppose that it is necessary to "feed humors, or they will feed on the body." A more absurd and foolish idea can scarcely be conceived, of course intended to encourage sensualism, or apologize for gluttony. These humors are not rapacious wild beasts, ready to devour their victims, unless a generous supply of rich food is given to appease them, since the idea that a state of the system which produces eruptive diseases can feed on anything, as an animal feeds on grass, for example, is too preposterous to merit a

moment's thought. These humors are manifestly caused in part, by improper food and the general depraved state of the system, prominent among these are all greasy articles, with salt and the spices, the salt being the cause of canker eruptions, as I suppose, more than all other causes combined, strong acids, as vinegar, lemon juice and that of the pie plant, when in full strength, coming next in order. Indeed, whatever is but partially digested, mingling with the blood in a crude form, will be very likely to excite an irritation, resulting in an eruption. I know of nothing more likely to produce such humors-particularly the scrofulous variety-than that special concentration of impurity, fat pork, the hog being a scavenger, an "un-clean beast," absolutely forbidden by the great Jehovah, as unfit for the food of a Christian people! An eruption, therefore, is but a manifestation of nature's efforts to purify the system, thus

preventing a worse form of disease, as fevers, inflammations, etc. These crude matters, with the general waste are collected, making an appearance on the surface, either as pin or sores, the discharges from which constitute a very poisonous matter, or very impure, at least, which the integrity of the system demands to be expelled. Hence the folly of the idea that sores "run the life away." These discharges should always be encouraged, as a very important means of purification, a merciful arrangement by which serious diseases may be averted. Even the discharges from the cancer are fa-vorable, prolonging the life. Indeed, what we are accustomed to call diseases or symptoms, are but the manifestations of nature's efforts to remove something behind all of these, nature, in a friendly way, doing the best that can be done, under the circumstances, to remove a hidden disease, or a contaminated state of the body, while she would be able to do much more, aside from the fact that poor, erring mortals, with false ideas, are almost constantly attempting to thwart her merciful efforts, waging a relentless war on nature, or the recuperative powers. What we call a fever, for example, is a purifying process, the heat being caused by the actual combustion of the waste, effete matters resulting from the constant dying of portions of the body. We are "fearfully and wonderfully made," there are forces within which are constantly attempting to remove, cure our ailments, while we, by wrong habits of eating, drinking, etc., are as constantly destroying our health, with but little regard to nature's laws, learning but little of her methods of cure.-Dr. J. H. Hanaford in Golden

RUNNING AWAY.

The sky was clear, the stars were bright, The grass was wet with dew, When Johnny rose, put on his clothes, And vowed what he would do.

"I'll leave my pa, I'll leave my ma;
I'll go from here to stay;
My parents both have been unkind,
And so I'll run away.

"I'll take my clothes, I'll take my all,
A slave I will not be;
I'll go out West, and do my best—
I'll strike for liberty!"

" I'm tired and weak—I'm sick," said he, With sadness in his tone; " It isn't best to go out West— At least to go alone.

The boy, when found, was taken home, And was content to stay;
Said he: "I'm cured, and rest assured,
No more I'll run away!"

—H. Elliott McBride, in Golden Days.

A COUNTRY "NEWSBOY."

The railroad ran along one side of a beautiful valley in the central part of

I stood at the rear end of the train, looking out of the door, when the engineer gave two short, sharp blasts of the steam whistle. The conductor, who had been reading a newspaper in a seat near me, arose, and, touching my shoulder, asked if I wanted to see a "real

I saw him begin to wave the paper just as we swung around a curve in the track, and a neat farm-house came into Suddenly the conductor flung the paper off toward the fence by the side shaggy form leap quite over the fence from the meadow beyond it, and alight just where the newspaper, after bounc-ng along in the grass, had fallen beside a tall mullein stalk in an angle of

It was a big, black dog. He stood beside the paper, wagging his tail and watching us, as the train moved swiftly away from him. Then he snatched the paper from the ground in his teeth, and, leaping over the fence again, away he went across the fields toward

When we last saw him, he was a mere black speck, moving over the meadows, and then the cars rushed through a deep cleft in the hillside, and the whole scene passed from our view. "What will he do with the paper?"

I asked of the tall young conductor at my side.
"Carry it to the folks at the house,"

"Is that your home?" I inquired.
"Yes," he responded; "my father lives there, and I send him an after-

He comes when it is time for the rain, and come; over here to meet it of his own accord, rain or shine, sum-

train sometimes?" I asked, with conid rable curiosity.

"Never, sir! He pays no attention to

any train but this. "How can a dog tell what time it is so as to know when to meet the train?"

"That is more than I can tell," swered the conductor; "but he is always there, and the engineer whistles to call my attention, for fear I should not get out on the platform till we had

dered, as he walked away, who of my young friends, of whom I have a great many, would be as faithful and watchful all the year round as Carlo, who never missed the train, although he could not "tell time by the clock."-Allen S. Bigelow, in Golden Days.

TOMMY'S LASSO.

Making an Important Capture.

For a long time Tommy Harmon's lasso was the joke of the farm. He had read somewhere of the wonderful do-

use for such a thing as a lasso on the New York farm where he lived made no difference in Tommy's enthusiasm, and with great impartiality he went about lassoing-or lassoing at-everything. Gate post, dog, cat or calf was welcome alike to Tommy, and he mind-

By and by the day of Tommy's triumph came. It came quite unexpectedly, and without any help from pim, except in the way of what Matt, the hired man, called a silly suggestion. It happened in this way: A fox had

until that good lady lost patience and insisted that a trap should be set for the Tommy, accordingly, baited a steel-

been stealing Mrs. Harmon's chickens.

and it occurred to him at once that the fox had already been caught, and was being attacked by the crows.

He caught up a stick and ran hastily toward the trap, more sorry at each step that he did not have his lasso with As he drew near the spot he could hear the angry caw, caw of the crows, and could see them furiously swoop and rise again, all of which made him think that the fox was fight-

ing hard for his life.

But just imagine his surprise, when he had gotten through the corn-field and could see the trap, at discovering that instead of a fox an eagle was could be added in the could be an eagle was could be a could caught. He could now understand what the crows were so angry about. Crows hate hawks and eagles, and take every opportunity to injure them. They seemed to know that this eagle could not defend himself very well, and they went at him on every side, making the feathers fly at every attack.

The eagle could easily have carried away the steel-trap if it had not been fastened by a chain to a stake. As it was, the captured bird struggled madly at the end of the chain in his efforts to

This would have been an excellent plan if the eagle had only stood still and stretched out its neck for Tommy to hit. But it did not, and before Tommy knew it he was on the ground, with torn clothes and bleeding face. It was very well for him that he had not fallen within reach of the angry eagle, or Tommy might not have lived to

Fortunately the eagle could not reach him, and Tommy was able to scramble to his feet and run toward the house a great deal more quickly than he had

Near the wagon-house he met Matt, and breathlessly explained matters to him. Tommy's appearance showed that he was not telling a big story, and

snatched his beloved lasso from its peg, and followed after Matt as quickly as his tired legs could take him. Exactly what he intended to do with the lasso he did not know. He took it because it was a sort of second nature to do so. When he reached the field he found that Matt was as badly off as he had

been. The eagle had contrived to pull up the stake, and was struggling with claws and beak to tear out Matt's eyes, while Matt was trying hard to get away, beating at the bird with his hands to keep it from his face. In Tommy's excited mind there was but one thing to do.

"Lasso it, Matt! lasso it!" he cried. thrusting his lasso into Matt's hands.

dancing up and down. The rope was coiled in readiness to throw, and without intending it, Matt cast it at the eagle. By great good luck the noose fell over one of the bird's outstretched wings, and Tommy fairly yelled with delight as he sprang forward and drew the lasso tight.

They still had some trouble in subduceed finally in capturing it alive. They sold it for fifteen dollars; and now, when anybody seems inclined to laugh Matt's new hat and his new suit of clothes, and explains how they got the money to buy them with .- John h Coryell, in Harper's Young People.

Difficulty of Turning Its Members Out. Daisy is a little girl three years old. She has blue eyes that open wide with wonder when she is surprised and twinkle with fun and mischief a great deal of the time -- a pretty little rosy mouth and an abundance of long golden

Now this hair has long been a great trial to Daisy, for it has to be combed and brushed every day, and when she plays "housekeeping" under the table with maple sugar for "tea," or creeps under the lounge to play "bear," the hair gets badly tangled, and fairly ties

But one day when Auntie was brushing Daisy's hair she discovered what made all the trouble. And what do you suppose it was? Why, a family by the name of Snarl had moved into Daisy's hair, and they didn't like to be turned There was Father and Mother Snarl, and Johnny and Susan; besides a lot of little Snarls. And as Auntie chased each one to its hiding place she lectured them and remonstrated with

"There, Johnny Snarl, I see you ings of Western cowboys with the lasso, and from a description given in that account he had made himself a very fair

Now don't think you can escape; you

"Ah! that was Susan that pulled so. She is a stubborn girl, is Susan Snarl, and determined not to come out. "And here is Mother Snarl, and ever

of doors. And one day Daisy said: "Mamma, does the Enarl family ever where Master Fox was supposed to hide | baps there may be some little girls with during the day. Then Tommy went long curls whose mamma may find that away, intending to visit the trap the just such a mysterious family has been next morning.

About an hour later, however, he saw Daisy so long before Aunty found the

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Brooklyn has only one church to every 2,624 inhabitants—less than any other city in the United States.

—The late Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, bequeathed \$50,000 for the en-dowment of a chair of practical astronomy at Harvard college.

-Nineteen Sunday-schools are con nected with the London Church, of which the Rev Newman Hall is pastor, and these schools at present contain in all 5,000 children. -There are three Presbyteries in

South Carolina, composed almost ex-

clusively of colored people, and in connection with the Northern Assembly. It is thought that the erection of a synod in South Carolina must shortly be the re--The Presbyterians, according to a correspondent of the Scottish-American Journal, have determined to establish a church in every New England city where there is a sufficient element

which has been educated in the Presbyterian faith. -The first five or "star" graduates at West Point this year were: Kuhn, Kentucky; Craighill, at large; O'Brien, Massachusetts; Willcox, Georgia; and Cole, Illinois. This class numbers thirty-nine. The orignal number was ninety-seven. The class of 1886 num-

bers eighty-two. -"For an obvious reason I will dismiss the congregation and dispense with the communion service," said Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of the Episcopal Church at Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday last, as, at the first sounds of the organ, thou-sands of bees swarmed out of the roof, where they had gone into the honeymaking business.

-Haverford College, near Philadel-phia. an institution under the care of siduary legatee of the estate of the late Jacob P. Jones, of Philadelphia. The bequest will amount to half, and perhaps three-quarters of a million. It is the Orthodox Friends, is made the remade in memory of an only son, who was a graduate of the college.

-In the death of Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, D. D., at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., the Methodist Episcopal Church loses one of its brightest ornaments. An accomplished scholar, a good writer, an able Biblical commentator, he was more than all a devout and humble Christian. The world is better because he lived and labored in it; and surely no higher eulogy could be passed on any man than that.

-The latest declaration of independence has been made in the Friendly Islands, where the King, the Court and 11,000 adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, have severed themselves from the New South Wales Conference and formed the Independent or Free Church of Tonga. The grievance is that the New South Wales Conference would not consent to transfer them to the New Zealand Conference.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Timid buyer-Is the horse shy or timid? Ardent seller-Not a bit of it. Why, he sleeps all alone in his stable.-

-It is the fashion to name children after flowers in Virginia. That is probably because they all start out as Virginia creepers. - Pittsburgh Chronicle - Tele-

ings was: "It is the eyes of others that ruin us." It is a good thought to "chew times.—N. Y. Independent. -Teacher-Of what is the oce posed? Boy-Of salt water. Teacher -Why is the water of the ocean salt?

Boy-Because so many salt codfish swim about in it, I suppose."—Texas Siftings.
—"I have here a letter directed to the prettiest woman in the house," announced the presidentess of a woman's convention. Four reporters on the front seat were trampled to death in the rush

for the speaker's stand .- Merchant Traveler. -We judge others by their faults and ourselves by our virtues. This is not righteous judgment, perhaps; but without some such arrangement, it would be difficult to discover, as we now do, that we are ever so much better than our

neighbors. - Boston Herald. -"Do you know a man by the name of Legion?" inquired Dumley of a itself up in knots, so that when it is combed there are a great many little of him." "Jenkins told me last night that I had been called the biggest fooljackass on earth, and when I demanded the man's name he said it was Legion. I'm looking for him."-Puck.

-A lady who has been abroad was describing some of the sights of her trip to her friends. "But what pleased me as much as anything," she concluded, "was the wonderful clock at Strasburg." 'Oh, how I should love to see it!" gushed a pretty young woman in pink. am so interested in such things. And them on their naughtiness in troubling did you see the celebrated watch on the Daisy so. Rhine, too?"—Drake's Magazine.

-"Why, Mr. Fogg," urged the landlady, "you are not eating anything. Come, now, try one of my nice biscuits. "Thank you. ma'am," replied Fogg, "but when I was child I was told never to ask for anything I didn't see on the table." The landlady remarked to the servant, after tea, that she wondered what Mr. Fogg meant; something hateful, she'd be bound .- Boston Transcript.

The Consequences if he Got Left-

"I would like," said the timid lover to the maiden who had just accepted him, "I would like, since we can not marry at once, to keep our engagement

a secret for the present." "Why?" asked the astonished damsel-"Well, the fact is my parents would

disown me --" "Disown you? Am I not worthy to be their daughter? Is my family not as good as yours? Am I not -"One moment, darling, one little mo-

"Mistaken? I would not marry you "Stay, I implore you. You, myowu, are better than I. You are rich; I am

poor. My parents would disown me—
if I got left this time."—San Francisco

ment. You are mistaken

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

And Johnny started bravely out, And said he'd ne'er return; He said he'd go where he could live And let his genius burn.

He traveled all that summer night, And bravely through the day; And then he said: "I wish that I Had never run away.

"And now I'm in a pretty fix,
And dou't know what to do;"
And then he sighed and sobbed and cried
"Boo-hoo, boo-hoo."

frue Story of a Faithful and Watchful

the great State of New York.

country newsboy." I, of course, answered "Yes." So we stepped out on the platform of the car.

The conductor had folded up his

paper in a tight roll, which he held in his right hand, while he stood on the lower step of the car, holding on by his left.

view away off across some open fields. of the railroad, and I saw a black, the fence.

the farm-house.

noon paper by Carlo every day in the way you have seen."
"Then they always send the dog when it is time for your train to pass?" "No," said he, "they never send

mer or winter. "But does Carlo not go to the wrong

I a ked again.

"So Carlo keeps watch of the time better than the conductor himself," I remarked, "for the dog does not need to be reminded." The conductor laughed, and I won-

How the Joke of the Farm Was Held in

specimen. The fact that there was no earthly

ed neither failure nor laughter.

trap with a nice young chicken, and set it between the barn and the wood lot, mamma said she didn't know, b

a half-dozen crows angrily fluttering biding place of the Snarl family. - Cin-over the spot where he had set the trap, cinnati Enquirer.

beat off the crows. Tommy at once became greatly excited, and with visions of stuffed eagles floating through his mind, ran at the great bird, intending to kill it with a blow of his stick, and then carry it

laugh over the triumph of his lasso.

run to the trap.

Matt, only stopping to ask where the trap was, started off at a run.

Tommy darted into the wagon-house,

Anything to beat the savage bird with. Matt whirled the lasso in his hands, and struck blindly at the eagle, which fell back for a moment.
"Lasso it! lasso it!" shrieked Tommy,

Boston Beacon.

ing the mighty bird, but they did suc- graph. -One of wise Dr. Franklin's wise sayat Tommy's lasso, he shows them on"-and also to act on-in these hard

A TROUBLESOME FAMILY.

Where It Takes Up Its Abode, and the

combed there are a great many little

skrieks and jumps from Daisy.

will have to come out."

so many of the little ones with her. Such a provoking family! Even baby Snarl pulls as hard as he can. And Daisy gets so interested in the doings of the Snarl family that she forgets all about the hurt and laughs aloud at the discomfiture of Johnny or the bard chase Auntie has after Susan. Sometimes the Snarls have company. A great many aunts and uncles and cousins have come to visit them. This generally happens after Daisy has had a molasses candy frolic, or some unusual romp. But then the fun is greater than ever with so many to turn out

mamma said she didn't know, but permaking them trouble as bothered little

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTONWOOD FALLS - XAMOA

TWO MAIDS.

They were two young maids that wandere They were two young made way,
away,
And one wore a silken gown,
And ruffles and ribbons and lace so gay,
And wonderfulcurls of brown.
Right royal fair in the face was she,
And passers marvelled who she might be—
And they wandered far from town.

The other walked, in homespun clad;
Her face—it was scarcely fair;
No ribbons, ruffles nor lace she had—
And she braided her yellow hair.
But she dropped a coin in a beggar's palm,
She soothed a child with a kiss like balm,
And smiled at the fresh'ning air.

That dainty maiden gathered her lace From the beggar's touch aside;
She frown'd at the child's small, tearful face;
She scowl'd when the wind blew wide;
"It ruffles my toilet so complete!"
"Yet, an," said the other, "it blows so sweet!"—

And they wandered side by side. "'Now listen," said she of the yellow hair,
"Do you hear the sheep bells ring?"
But the other answered, "Care—take car
"See that ugly spider swing!"
"It's web is finer than finest lace,"
Said Yellow Hair with a sparkling face,
"And its crown is fit for a king!"

Then that dainty maid in a vex'd despair
Said the marsh had wet her feet;
But Yellow Hair, with the happiest air,
Cried "Violets!—ah, how sweet"
And she plucked them fresh from the mo

ened grass
And deck'd her girdle, and on did pass,
With steps that were always fleet.

"The sun's so hot!" on the meadow crest Cried the maid so dainty bred; Afar the forest nodded at rest, And the new oak shoots were red; All tremulous shimmered the heated air; With eyes uplifted—"The world's so fair!" Was all that the other said.

And ever to one the woods were dim And ever to one the woods were dim,
And the troublous thorns detained,
There was mud by the river's crystal rim
And the strange wood berries stained,
While the other harkened the forest's hush
And noticed the river's gleam and rush,
In the strength of the spring unchained.

When questioned, "What have you seen to-

day?"
Then the dainty maiden cried,
"Thorns, spiders, a marsh; so hot the way!—
I'm torn and awry beside!"
But, Yellow Hair, "'Twas so fresh and sweet!
The fair land blossomed beneath our feet,
And the sky was so blue and wide!"

And oft and oft to myself I say,
O maid with the haughty grace,
You'll go through life in the selfsame way,
With a frown on your handsome face;
But give me the maid that can see alway
The beauty that blossoms for every day,
Where you see never a trace.
—Cottage Hearth. And oft and oft to myself I say,

A GHASTLY RIDE.

The Thrilling Adventure of an American Army Officer.

A Mountain Expedition With Treacheron Guides-A Murderous Attack and a Gallant Defense-The Final Act of a Terrible Tragedy.

Several years before the war Colonel J. H. Neyce, at present a land broker in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, but at that time residing temporarily in the British settlement at Balize, Central America, absent on furlough from the United States Army, in which he held a commission, received orders from the department at Washington to investigate a lately reported discovery of a valuable gold deposit in the mountains, some distance from Balize. As he was familiar with the work to be done, having previously been employed on similar duty in outh America, he lost no time in mak ing the necessary preparations for de-parture to the district indicated, but when everything else was in readiness he was confronted by an unexpected obstacle in the difficulty of procuring trustworthy muleteers, of which it was necessary he should have several. After gaged the services of four natives, upon much discouragement, he finally enpartial recommendation of the British Resident, who stated that he had employed them and found them faithful, but nevertheless was not assured they would be so under all circumstances. However, as no others could be obtained, and as there was no actual misconduct charged against them, Col-onel Neyce concluded to look no further, and in due course of time set off alone, with the four natives and several pack animals, loaded with his baggage and such instruments and materials as might be necessary in his mining investigations

did not know the contents of the package, but having heard before starting that their employer was going to the mountains for the purpose of buying the lately discovered mines, were led to believe that the baggage contained the purchase money, and being naturally none too honest, the thought of this immense sum, practically in their own possessions, excited their cupidity to the highest degree. However, the first day's trip and the night following pass-ed without any indication of evil, as did also the day following, at the close of which some sixty miles of the journey had been accomplished. Their camp that night was made upon a small plateau among the mountains, studded with a few trees, between two of which Colonel Neyce, after having partaken of supper, swung his hammock and re-posed himself to rest. The natives were to pass the night about the camp-fire, from which their employer had chosen to remove some distance, that he might secure more uninterrupted slumber. He fell asleep almost immediately, but after some little time awoke to find the moon shining directly in his face with such tropical brightness that, after try-ing vainly to go to sleep again, he was forced to change his position in the ham-mock, lying with his head where his feet had before been. Relieved from the glare of the light, he once more sank to slumber, which continued for, he did not know how long, but the awakening from which he will never, should he live far beyond the allotted time of man.

Unfortunately as it proved, the natives

be likely to forget.

A heavy, crunching blow fell upon his left leg, between the knee and ankle, and he awoke—to realize instantly, in spite of the awful shock of such an awakening and the numbing pain of his shattered limb, that he was face to face with death in its most horrible form. Alone and unfriended, amid mountains and wilderness, already disabled and surrounded by four murderous wretches, public pir armed and remorseless, he did not falter to death.

for an instant in making one desperate effort for his life. He had acquired in South American wild-rnesses the—to residents of civilized communities-singular habit of sleeping with both hands under his head, and in each a loaded revolver. With the same movement, therefore, with which he flung the hamvolver. mock netting from his face as he rose to a sitting posture, he leveled a pistol at the mistaken murderer, who was just lifting his machete for a second blow at what he thought was his victim's head. and the wretch fell in his tracks. Another was close at hand and sprang forward with his weapon raised, but only to sink to the earth, bleeding and cursing. Regardless of his wounded limb, Colonel Neyce now sprang from his hammock, and supporting himself by its cords, raised his pistol to fire at a third miscreant, who was rushing toward him. The weapon exploded, and with the same deadly effect, but at that instant the fourth villain, who stood concealed behind a tree trunk, fired upon the desperate man with an old-time bell-mouthed musket, which he carried. The enormous ball plowed a furrow across the Colonel's temple, searing his left eye and destroying the sight forever. Stunned by the terrible shock, he fell to the ground, feeling that all was over, but a moment later, as the native cautiously

The wretch fell with a groan, and the man who had made this desperate fight for life stood among his bleeding, help-

approached him, he summoned his ener-

gies and fired one more shot.

less foes a victor.

Victor, and yet vanquished. Alone and friendless, with the blood streaming from his terrible wounds, it would have been slight wonder had he thrown himself down to die among the wretches who had so foully betrayed him, contented that at least he should not perish unavenged. But he was made of sterner stuff, and he determined not to yield all hope of life, since not yet was the full measure of his vengeance accomplished. With his weapons ready for instant use, and despite the awful agony which the movement caused to his shattered limb, he hobbled from one to another of the fallen men, examining as well as he might their wounds. Not one had been killed outright, though three were badly wounded and helpless. The fourth was less severely injured, and him his con-querer compelled, with a pistol ever aimed at his head, to arise and do as he was ordered. One by one his three comrads were bound by the bandit and placed upon the mules, which were tethered near, each man being firmly strapped fast to the animal he rode. Then he also was compelled to mount, and Colonel Neyce, with a few dexterous twists of a rope, fastened his feet secure-ly together beneath his mule's body, with an effort which, in his wounded condition, must have seemed a foretaste of death itself, the American then sprang npon his own animal, and with another menace with his weapon, pointed back the way they had come, and uttered the one word "Vamos!" By this time it was dawn, and the strange and dreadful cavalcade started on its way, the three bound muleteers riding ahead in single file, while behind them came the fourth.

ever held the cocked and ready weapon, rode the American. It was a march of agony to all. Again and again did the wounded and moaning wretches turn to their captor and With his head burning and throbbing from the pain of his seared and blasted eye, with every motion of his animal causing his gashed and broken limb exquisite pain, feeling that he was slowly dying as he rode, his heart had little room for mercy for those whose treachery had orought him to this pass. He had ever the same answer, "Vamos!" and at last the miserable wretches ceased to importune him, seeing it was in vain.

with his hands free, that he might-the

better guide his mule and keep the other

animals in the path. Last of all, but

keeping ever within a few paces of the

strongest of his captives, while his hand

Hour after hour went by, the sun rose high in the heavens and beat down with merciless severity upon the already burning wounds of these ghastly travelers; still no halt was made. Their limbs and bodies stiffened, until all sat upon their animals utterly helpless—all but the one scarred and stern-visaged man riding in the rear, whose voice had long since died in his parched and swollen throat, no sign of life remaining save in the deadly menace of his sole remaining eye, and an occasional threatening movement of the hand, which still held the weapon, which even now was all that made him master of those who had sought his life. The day passed on. The weary animals, weak from thirst and hunger, grew faint and feeble, but still staggered on, bearing their ghastly burdens. Night came at last, bringing little or no relief to those who now had not life enough remaining to feel the difference, but rode silently lost now to everything of human sensibility save the ever-present conscious ness of intense and unremitting suffer-

ing.
But the end of the journey finally grew near. The town was reached at last, and through its silent and deserted streets the mournful cavalcade moved, unnoticed, until the silent riders halted before the British Residency. Lights streamed from the doors and windows, and sounds of mirth and festivity were borne out upon the night air. But they suddenly ceased, for the strange arrival was soon known, and the Resident and his guests, most of whom were officers from a couple of British men-of-war lately arrived on the coast, issued in a body from the house and surrounded the silent American, whom some one despite the awful change in his appearance, had recognized. Then the iron will, which for hours past was all that had supplied the place of life, at last gave way, and, without uttering a sound, with one feeble wave of the hand toward his captives, he fell into the arms of his friend, the Resident, like one utterly lifeless. And when they lifted the others from their animals there was one who slid through their hands to the earth like a dead fragment of wood, for he had indeed died on the road, and had ridden to his journey's end a stiffened corpse. Perhaps his fate was better than his comrades', for when, the next morning, one of them, thinking to save himself from punishment, confessed the whole conspiracy, the three were taken to the public piazza, and there ruthlessly shot

But of the final act of the tragedy, he whom they had intended to be their victim, knew nothing for many a long day, for it was six weeks before he awakened to consciousness from the burning and wasting fever which had seized upon him. Even then his recovery, though finally complete, was of the slowest, for night after night for long weeks passed without bringing the refreshing slumber his shattered nervous system needed, for to close his eyes in leep was only to live over the awful passages of that time, and in his dreams to ride again that long journey of tor-ment and death.—San Francisco Call.

THE QUEEN'S BEEFEATERS.

Organization and Description of the British

Royal Body-Guard. "The Royal Body-guard of the Yeo men of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the palace, under the command of the Exon-in-waiting." The sentence is familiar to most persons from its recurrence in the official accounts of court ceremonies, and there is a particular reason why it should just now challenge more than common attention; for this year will complete the fourth century of uninterrupted service of her Majesty's Yoemen of the Guard, better known under the title of the Beefeaters. There is raciness about the latter name which has engrafted it strongly upon the popular imagination. but the true significance of which is far from being as widely understood. In addition to its picturesque and romantic side, the corps is also famous as having been the nucleus and forerunner of a 'standing army' in England, embodied as it was some 200 years before any other

regiment now in existence. The Beefeaters were instituted by Henry VII. in 1485. Upon that mon-arch's accession the need of a royal bodyguard was sufficiently apparent. The times were troublous and the claims of the first of the Tudors not too well grounded. By the masses of the people, however, the new guard was considered as a startling innovation, and excited both jealousy and resentment. In order to allay these feelings, Bacon records a stroke of adroitness on the part of the young King which is best told in the historian's own words: "As if the crown upon his head had put perils into his thoughts, the King did institute for the better security of his person a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of the Yoemen of his Guard. And yet that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, after the imitation of that he ad known abroad than any matter of diffidence appropriate to his own case, he made it to be understood for an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession forever after." The materials for such a body were ready to the King's hand; and from his household Henry selected a body-guard of fifty picked men, "choice archers, strong and hardy fellows, six feet in height," as Speed chronicles, "he assigned to the service of himself and his successors, Kings and Queens of England." number as well as the armament of this body have varied in successive reions. its present official complement being 100 men, generally selected by the Com-mander-in-Chief from deserving non-commissioned officers of the regular army. The officers consist of a captain, lieutenant, ensign and four "exons" or "exempts," a title thought to be traceable to the French "capitaines exempts des gardes du corps." Their arms have at various times included long-bow and battle-axe, sword and lance, partisan and arquebus; the ornamental halberd of to-day being rather a wand of office than a weapon with much offense in it. But it is on the picturesque dress that the popular eye is fixed. At the coronation of Henry VII. the yeomen appeared in white gaberdines, embroid-ered with the "royal device," and in caps surrounded by the roses of York and Lancaster. In the reign of Henry VIII. the well-known costume was adopted which has never since been substantially varied. The King was himself fond of appearing in it, nor would it have been easy for him to don a dress more becoming to his handsome proportions. It consists of a scarlet coat, or tunic, of peculiar make, reaching to the knees, and "guarded" with garter-blue velvet and badges of the rose and crown both on the breast and the back; the breeches are scarlet, also "guarded" with velvet; the low-crowned, broadbrimmed hat being composed of the same material, with ribbons of the King's color-red, white and blue.-St. James' Gazette.

A Momentous Cigar.

It had become the fashion in the sittings of the Diet for only the imperial Ambassador to smoke; one day Baron von Bismarck drew out his cigar case and asked his Austrian colleague for a light, which, of course, could not be refused. Henceforth Prussia as well as Austria smoked, but one by one the smaller States of Germany felt the distinction thus made between them and the great powers to be invidious, and lighted their cigars. One elderly gen-tleman, who had hitherto been guiltless of tobacco, is said to have suffered severely from the energy with which h puffed away at an enormous cigar in order to assert the independent sovereignty of his Government. He was one of those mute, inglorious patriots whose self-sacrifice even posterity fails to recognize.—Temple Bar.

-It is estimated that the production of caraway seed reaches 150,000 bales per annum. The chief centers of consumption are all the northern parts of Europe and the United States. Chief among all as consumers are the manufacturers of essential oil in Mid-Ger-many; one establishment of this description alone swallows up between 20,000 and 30,000 bales annually.—Chi-

—An old violin, sold for twelve dol-lars at Auburn, N. Y., recently, has since been discovered to be a genuine specimen of the work of Paolo Maggini, the famous violin-maker of Cremona. Italy, in 1615. The instrument is worth \$1,000 .- Buffalo Express,

MR. SAMPLAN'S CALLER. Why a Staid Citizen was Perturbed and

Annoyed.

"I was both surprised and grieved," said Mr. Samplan, "when I awoke and found a midnight intruder in my bed-chamber. I do hate to be awakened from a sound sleep, and I had always rather meet strangers by daylight and take a regular introduction.

"Well, this man-this very audacious man-had the impudence to light my gas and point a pistol at me. Yes, sir, and my gas bills are outrageously high, and his pistol was probably loaded. I do hate to see a man so utterly heedless of other men's rights. It might have softened the matter some had he been a gentleman in his speech, but he wasn't so-no, sir, he wasn't. As I opened my eyes and sat up in bed he growled out in a voice like a sea-lion.
"Be quiet, old man, or I'll bore your

brains with a bullet!'

"Do you suppose I'd use a man like that? Never! I'd have some decency about me, especially if my victim's wife was beside him. My wife awoke, of course, and when the burglar saw by her looks that she was about to scream, he turned the pistol at her and said:
"Come now; but if you open that

potato-trap of yours I'll pin your head to the wall!' 'Think of such language from a per-fect stranger! Think of the insult to my wife's mouth! No one will ever know

how badly she felt. She just fell back on the pillow and cried, and the audacious burglar he clicks the lock of his pistol two or three times to keep us seared and then remarks: "Come, old coon, I want you!

up and pint out the valuables! "The brassiness of it! Wanted me to help him rob my own house! I was so amazed at his impudence that I got up. He sat down in a chair near the door. pointed his deadly weapon at my heart, and orders me to go ahead and collect all the money and jewelry and leave it on the stand. Did you ever hear of the like! I wanted to argue the case a bit, for I'm a man as doesn't like to be sent to State Prison for robbing his own house, but he thunders at me:

"Lively now, old spindle-shanks, or I'll make a corpse of you.'

"I assure you that I was considerably perturbed. Look at these legs-large enough to bear up an ox. Had he any right-or reason to use the term spindleshanks^p He was no gentleman—no gentleman, sir. I picked up about \$200 in cash, two watches and a lot of jewelry, and when I turned them over to him he further revealed his nature. Instead of thanking me for the size of the contribution he growled out: 'Durn ye, for an old skinflint, but I'm a good mind to

bore ye!' "I'm no skinflint, as all my friends wear to, and I had given him all we had in the house. After growling for awhile he orders me back into threatens us with death if we move even a toe before daylight, and then goes down stairs. Here he eats up our pies and cakes, breaks up all our plated silver, carries off the milk jug and butter dish, and in going away leaves the doors open for cats and mosquitoes and moth-

millers to come in.
"I tell you what—such things go far to vex a good citizen and make a bad man of him. I want to be treated like a gentleman, especially in my own house. I don't like to have strange people enter my bed-room at midnight and brow-beat me. No true gentleman will compare his wife's mouth to a potato-trap, and no man fit to appear in good society will call me spindleshanks, old coon, etc., unless we had both been drinking and were having a hilarious time. I feel perturbed, sir—very much perturbed, and if the thing occurs again I shall certainly go to the police about it."-Detroit Free Press.

DUTCH CHILDREN. Youngsters who Ape the Habits and Small Vices of Their Elders.

The middle-class girls of Holland are certainly very pretty. They have soft, clear skins and bright complexions. They are decidedly piquant in appearance, much more so than their sisters over the Rhine. This year the favorite color is parrot green of various shades, which seems to suit their brown hair and eyes amazingly. They wear the high crown, fashionable hat, with a string or two added. As for the back crinoline now the rage, I have seen nothing in size or sway to equal the achteruit of the fashionable girl of Amsterdam. The literal meaning of the above word, I am told, is "behind the Everyone smokes in Hollandhorse." that is, every male body. One could almost believe that the male bodies are ushered into the world with a cigar in their mouths. The mollifying efforts of tobacco sooth the infant Dutch boy in the cradle, add variety to his youthful sports and pastimes, and when he becomes old enough to run of errands, or, if of well-to-do parents, to sit at table d'hote with his father and mother, forms the chief occupation of his life. Walk the streets of Amsterdam early in the morning and observe the most diminutive office-boy sweeping the sidewalk, polishing the door-plate or cleaning the windows with a six-inch cigar in his mouth. It is no uncommon thing for a boy ten or twelve years old to address you seriously, "A beetye vuur mi jn heer as u beleeft." And sober, gray-haired men give them the desired light and pass on. I have seen a boy not over fourteen years of age dining with his parents at table d'hote at the Amstel Hotel light a large cigar, when the wax tapers were passed, as they always are in Holland, immediately after dessert, and calmly puff away, much to the astonishment of the British matrons and British papas present. In railway carriages American and English arrangements are reversed, smoking car-riages being the rule and "no smoking"

the exception .- Cor. San Francisco Chronicle

-T. R. Porter, seventy-four years of age, living alone near Reno, Nevada, mutilated his left hand by the accidental discharge of his gun recently. He de-cided that the hand required amputat-ing, and with a pair of shears he performed the operation neatly and expedi-tiously. Medical attendance was ten-dered him, but he refused it, and the wound is healing all right.

A GREAT ORGAN. The Second Largest Instrument in the

The largest organ in the world, with the exception of the one in Riga, Russia, is in the Cathedral of the Incarnations at Garden City, L. I., the church built by Mrs. A. T. Stewart, as a memorial to her husband. The instrument is dis- Every statesman who sends his pastes tributed in four distinct and widely sep- board to Mr. Cleveland sometimes gives arated localities of the cathedral, al- the Government more than he gets. His though the whole is under the control of one performer, through the agency of an electric action. In an octagonal chamber, built for the purpose in the angle formed by the transept and chan-cel walls is the largest portion of the instrument. The organ is here divided into floors, or stories, and in the basement are the engine, countershaft, etc. Above this on a floor of brick and iron, are the bellows and the wind chest, on which rest the thirty-two-foot pipes. The great organ windchest, with that of the reeds and flixtures of the pedal organ are on the next level and then follows the swell organ, and, above all, the choir. Each of the three manual windchests is furnished with its own auxiliary reservoir or "regulator," where the wind is reduced to the pressure needed for that department. In the tower at the western end of

the cathedral is the next important diision of the organ. In this room, which is fifteen feet square, and is high enough to admit of one windchest being supported above another, are placed parts of the great swell, and pedal organs and the whole of the solo organ, the sec-ond of these being above the first, the third at one side, and the fourth at the back. In the chapel beneath the cathedral is the third section, which is provided with claviers of its own, so that it may be made independently available for chapel purposes. This comprises a part of the choir organ, divided here between two manuals and two of the pedal stops. Its tone rises into the church through the different staircases and the distance lends enchantment to the sound. The last part consists of the echo organ and one pedal stop, which is placed between the ceiling and the roof, above the intersection of the nave and transept. The mysterious source of the tones produces an in-

teresting effect. Steam power is used in inflating the bellows. One engine is placed beneath the chancel division to supply it with compressed air, and another beneath the tower to operate the bellows of the chapel division, the tower division, and the magneto machine, which generates the electricity. All the wires used in making the electric connections of the instrument stretched out in a continuous circuit would extend over a distance of twenty-one miles.—N. Y. Times.

THE THERMOMETER.

Learning to Read This Indispensable Instrument in Warm Weather.

"Thermometer's gone up considerable since I passed here an hour ago," he said, putting his head in at the door of the jeweler's store.

"Oh, I guess not," said the jeweler, as he affixed his magnifier to his eye and He writes a legible, though a careless, picked up the works of a watch. "But I tell you it has," cried the other

excitedly, while he mopped his brow the White House much, and he always with his handkerchief.

"What'll you bet it hain't gone up?" shouted the other as he danced into the store. "What'll you bet?" "Well, I'm willing to bet you a dol-

lar," replied the jeweler. "Done! Come out now and see." They went out together.

"What do you think of that, now?" he yelled; "You ain't blind, are you? The thermometer has gone up five degrees since we looked at it before." "Pardon me," said the jeweler; "the thermometer is in precisely the same place that it was when I hung it up this morning. It is on the same hook. I see, however, that the mercury has risen five degrees, a change in temperature which the thermometer faithfully regis-ters. A thermometer, my friend, neither rises or falls. It is a measure which indicates a rise or fall of the mercury Please hand over the dollar, because am busy and have no time to fool.'

"I shan't pay until some better authority decides the matter."
"Well, let us go and find some better authority. I'm willing to let my business go for a little while to prove that I

am right." When last seen the pair were hunting for General Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, who is an eminent authority on all scientific questions. -Boston Courier.

What James Did.

One day a very pious clerical friend, who had consumed an hour of his valuable time in small talk, said to James Harper, the publisher; "Brother Harestablishment between you." "John," said Mr. Harper, good humoredly, "attends to the finances, Wesley to the correspondence, Fletcher to the general bargaining with authors and others, and, don't you tell anybody," he said, drawing his chair still closer and lowering the tone of his voice, "I entertain the bores." - Brooklyn Magazine.

Pearls deteriorate by age, contact with acids, gas and noxious vapors of all sorts. A leading importer advises that pearl necklaces, which are liable to deteriorate by coming in contact with the skin, be restrung once a year, as drawing the silk thread out and through the pierced parts tends to clense the pearls. In Ceylon, we are assured on fairly good authority, that when it is desired to restore the luster to Oriental pearls the pearls are allowed to be swallowed by chickens. The fowls with this precious diet are then killed and the

CARDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Revenue from the Waste Pasteboard

Some Characteristic Signatures. One of the sources of revenue of the Government comes from the White House. In the last three weeks over 6,000 people have contributed to it by sending their card to the President card is worth just .0005. When a card is sent to the President the door-keeper at the head of the steps regards it closely, sizes up the sender, as it were, and takes it in to the President. When the latter has looked at it the dooreeper takes it back to his desk in the hall, and leaves it there for inspection

by reporters.

At night the cards are done up in a hundle and put away. At the end of a month the packages are taken to the cellar, and added to the waste-paper collection. Then the whole is sold. During May the waste-paper brought in over \$50. The card portion was worth nearly a half-dollar. An official who examines them every day, sums up the number of callers and the cards as fol-

lows: "There were 6,000 cards. Every variety made, from the paper provided by the Government to the gilt edge, was represented. Of the 6,000 the plurality, or 700, came from New York State. Every State and twelve foreign countries contributed. The largest number of eards received in one day was 207, on March 25. There were over 350 names written on these cards, and the largest number of names on one card was seven. That came from Missouri. The second week of President Cleveland's administration was what swelled the card col-lection, for we took in 750, excluding Sunday. Most of the cards were printed, some were written in pencil and ink. The styles of penmanship covered every system taught, and the writing and orthography of some were very bad. One that came from a Boston merchant had written on the back of the card: 'Want to se the Presadent on maters of offical

"It is not always the rural or illiterate office-seekers that the bad penmanship comes from. Some well-known men are very poor penmen. George William Curtis writes a straggling hand, and it cannot always be read. It's like all ed-

itor's penmanship.
"Henry Ward Beecher nearly always has his cards printed. Sometimes the name of friends who accompany him are written on the back. Nobody ever tries to decipher it.

"Mayor Grace writes a clear hand, but forgets to dot his 'i's' and cross his

"Representative Randall, when he leaves his card-case at home, writes his name on a blank slip in a clear, running hand. Everybody can read it.
"Vice-President Hendricks, when he

calls, writes 'The Vice-President' on a card. It takes him some time to do it. Then it can be read easily. Even if he didn't write clearly we would know what it was, because he never changes his wording.

"Senator Gorman dashes off 'Arthur Gorman and friends' easily and quietly. hand.

"Senator McDonald has not been to brings printed cards.

"I think you must be mistaken," said the jeweler as he picked up a pair of tweezers and tightened a screw.

"Representative Morrison is a frequent visitor. He never comes with a card, and writes his name in a firm, "Mistaken!" yelled the other; "d'ye think I'm an idiot? Come out and see." He usually brings half a dozen friends with him, and writes under his name, eler as he brushed a peck of dust off the can.

redicactfe to GEESEr arm oil of How They are Fattened According to the Strasburg Fashion.

To fatten geese aften the Strasburg fashion, the bird must be neither too young nor too old, its growth must be completed, those remarkable for their cackling should not be selected, and none chosen under ten pounds weight. Some geese can be fattened in eight. while others require twenty-four days; but fifteen to eighteen days is the average period. Winter is the most propitious time for the process, and the months are December and January. When in the crib every cause of should be removed, the birds must be kept in complete darkness—in a state of absolute repose—and free alike from cold and heat. The region around Toulouse, where forage is scarce, and consequently milk butter rare, the geese are fattened for their fat alone, the flesh, feathers and liver being only secondary ends. Cracked maize, or its meal, is the chief food employed; thirty-five quarts is the quan-tity used during the whole process. Barley meal is good; some prefer a mix-ture of pea, bean, and buckwheat flour. The stomach of a goose has a strong digestive power. When the bird is killed the fat is melted and placed in earthen pots, where it retains its color and good taste for two years; the flesh is then salted like pork or beef and sold in the locality. The Polish plan is to place the goose in an earthen pot, having the bot-tom knocked out, for fifteen days, giving it as much meal paste as it can consume. per, I am curious to know how you In Strasburg the geese receive maize or four men distribute the duties of the barley meal mixed with milk, and a saucer of water is within reach of their box. At the last stage of fattening the

geese lose appetite, so they have to be fed with a sundish; a little powdered charcoal is added to the ration, the better to develope the liver. The circula-tion of the blood becomes very sluggish at the close of the process, and its color pale rose or white; the globules con-siderably diminish. The liver is white, friable, not bitter, and rich in albumen. But when the final stage is reached and the bird killed, the blood returns to its normal condition, and the fat diminishes in all parts of the body, save the liver.— London Times.

-Mrs. Captain Snively laughed almost all the way home from a military review at which her husband was in command. Being asked why she laughed so, she replied: "Why, it was so funny to see a man who never dares open his mouth at home, ordering all the men about, and they all doing just what he told them to do."—Philadelphia Press.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Col. W. C. Jones, of Iola, Warden of the Penitentiary under Gov. Glick, has been appointed U.S. Marshal for tnis State. As Col. Jopes made an excellent Warden, so he will make an excellent U. S. Marshal.

"Price Raid" Commission may prove of interest to some of readers: therefore we elipped it from an exchange:

Notice is hereby given that all persons having "Union Military Scrip," or scrip issued by any of the commissioners appointed to audit claims growing out of the "Price Raid" of 1864, should send the same to the Secretary of the send the same to the Secretary of the Price Raid Auditing Commission, E. B. Allen, Topeka, Kansas, on or be-fore the 1st day of October, 1885.

Gov. Martin is Chairman of the Commission, and Secretary of State E. B. Allen is Secretary thereof.

The meeting to celebrate the sixtyfirst anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, recently held at Newark N. J. was presided over by Mr. Morris K, Jessup, of New York, and addressed by Rev. J. H. Barrows. D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, (formerly of Kansas, who gave some of his experience while here), and Rev. J. E. Rankin D. D., late pastor of the Congregational Church, Washington, D. C. Any who desire can get the last Annual Report, and the report of Dr. Barrows address, by sending their names to C. Humble, Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain District, Emporia, Kansas. Funds to aid the work may be sent to the District Superintendent, or Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., Secretary; or Richard Ashhurst, Jr., 1,122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Learning that Henry C. Burnett of Leavenworth, Kansas, is an applicant for appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, we take pleasure in endorsing his said application. As editor of the Leavenworth Standard, Mr. Burnett has done excellent service for his country and his party, and has been instrumental in keeping up an organization of the party in Kassas at a time when others were silene. His many years experience in the newspaper business has amply qualified him for a faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and we are persuaded that the President can find no better or more efficient man for the place than Mr. Burnett.—Fort Scott

The foregoing expresses our sentiments, exactly. Mr. Burnett is worthy, politically and personally, and we sincerely hope that he may receive the appointment.

The Kansas City Star, of August 4, says: "The movement to erect a monument to the memory of Gen.Grant at ument to the memory of Gen. Grant at were burglarized from their sefe to his friends that evening, which was misseners appointed the following named Ft. Leavenworth is a good one. A read were in course of time present quite an enjoyable affair. His lawn persons, viz. B McCabe, James Hays and George Copper as viewers. sponsive cord has been struck in the western heart which will promptly The bank instituted proceedings to bring the necessary funds when an appeal is made. Gen. Grant was a western man, born in the west and them after they had been stolen, apreared in the west. His home previous pealed the case and the U. S. Suto the war was almost altogether in the west and the people of this section feel that, though his memory belongs to the whole country and the story of his deeds is told with equal spirit from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the "funocent holder" should, or the gulf, there is something in his earlier associations which makes that court on the basis of such decisions memory peculiarly dear to the people wouldn't it be carrying out the of the Missouri valley and that feeling same spirit of decision to affirm the can best be exemplified by a marble title in the other man and then deshaft pointing to the sky by the side prive Inglish of his rights and of the flood that rolls on to the sea, singing through all the centuries to come, as long as the American republic to innocent purchasers? shall endure, a mournful requiem to the dead hero who sleeps afar off by recovered his property. Our lower the Atlantic. There is no more ap- courts are not in league with propriate spot on the continent for a thieves, hence our judge and jury monument to the dead soldier than the return the property to the rightful beautiful grounds of the fort at Leav- as against the "innocent holder." enworth, where the starry banner waves And "don't you forget it." and armed men will keep watch over the memorial monument of the silent is by which the higher courts set hero who has gone before.

"A meeting was held yesterday in the fort at which a number of the prominent men of Kansas City and Missouri were present besides several paper or in horses. But Uncle gentlemen well known in military circles. The meeting was called to order cisions "mighty quick to" when an [Published in the Chase County Courant, August 13, 1885.] by Gen. Miles and ex-Gov. Crittenden innocent holder gets hold of a was made chairman. Several gentlemen made speeches,a monument committee was organized, and an address made to the Governors of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Missouri, calling their attention to the movement and asking state and individual aid for the building of a monument. That there will be a liberal response there can be no doubt, and that in due time a monument will be that in due time a monument will be creeted to commemorate in fitting terms the life and achievements of Gen. Grant there is equally no reason to doubt, as the great west is not in the habit of doing things by halves.

The Committee are, J. M. Bleiman, A. G. Myers, Bazaar township; Erb Austin, J. S. Petford, Toledo; Richard Cuthbert, W. E. Timmons, Falls; W. H. Shaft, L. W. Coleman, Cottonwood; E. Campbell, J. R. Holmes, Diamond creek.

The Property of Chairman. the habit of doing things by halves. There should be no difficulty in raising whatever amount may be fixed upon by the committees as necessary. The whole west will look with pride second largest Democratic paper

9

worth, which is one of the most beautiful spots in the country and the most appropriate, from its present use and past associations, that could have been selected for his tomb, had the

family resided in the west.' GRANT MEMORIAL SERVICE. Last Saturday being the day decided upon to lay the mortal remains of Gen. U. S. Grant, the Captain of this age, to rest in Riverside Park, New York city, the day was set apart all over this great land to do honor to the memory of that most distinguished American The following advertisement of the citizen; and early on the morning of that day could be seen the business men of this city draping their stores, offices, etc., in mourning, and hanging flags at half-mast. At many places a portrait of the illustrious dead could be seen, draped in mouring, hanging among the black festooning on the awnings and fronts of buildings, notably among which were the store of Ferry & Watson, Central Hotel, the office of the Hon. J. W. McWilliams, the postoffice and the COURANT office. The flag belonging to the Democratic party of this county was hung at halfmast; the Court-house flag was hung at half-mast, and the building was draped in mourning. In the afternoon all business was suspended, and the people generally took part in the exercises of the occasion. At 40'clock, p. m., John W. Geary Post G. A. R. of this city, headed by the Cornet Band, left their hall and marched to the M. E. church, where the funeral services of the G. A. R. were gone through with, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity, many having to stand in the vestibule. Over the choir, on the wall, hung a large American flag, below which was large portrait of the deceased statesman and soldier, draped in mourning; while in front of the pulpit was anoth-

> Rev. N. B. Johnson, who eulogized the departed hero in befitting terms. At the close of Mr. Johnson's remarks eulogy on him whose death the nation now mourns. The singing by the choir was very appropriate and good, as was also the music by the Band. The exercises where closed by singing

er portrait of the great chieftain

draped in mourning. To the left of the

choir was a mounted cannon; and to the

stacked arms in front of it. The fu-

neral sermon was preached by the

the doxology. "INNOCENT HOLDER."

Some very industrious people seem not to have understood that our squib of last week under the above heading was intended solely as a burlesque on the tendencies of the United States courts in many of the late bond decisions. The perhaps your land and improvements. "innocent holder" has been "protected" to such an extent that the rights of property on the other side have invaded. In the late Manhattan Bank case the b nds shal Wm. H. Spencer, he gave a party ted at the Treasury for payment. recover them, and proved property but the holder who had purchased preme court gave him the bonds as against the original owner. Right here we will repeat:

"Are the high courts in league

with thieves." Suppose in Wm. Inglish's case could, appeal to the United States proven property? and would it not be favorable to thieves who steal horses, and other property, and sell

As a fact we rejoiced that Inglish know what the hair-splitting theory tle fraudulent paper in the hands of innocent holders, but we don't choose to discuss that just now.

Common people don't distinguish the difference between property in counterfest greenback in course of trade .- Oswego Independent.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMeck. W. E. TIMMONS, Secy. Chairman.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the upon a monument built at Ft. Leaven- published in the State of Kansas.

CLASS-BALL SHOOTING.

Tuesday afternoon there was glass-ball shooting in Cartter's field, adjoin-

Second money shot off at 21 yards' rise, 3 balls: Miller,...1 1 1-3. Cartter,...1 0-2 J. F. Ollinger winning third money. SECOND SCORE-21 YARDS' RISE L. W. Heck, .. 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1-8 L. W. Heck, ... 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 -8 Chas. Hays, ... 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 -7 E. W. Jones, ... 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 -6 L. F. Miller, ... 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 -6 A. Z. Scribner, 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 -5 N.A. Dobbins, 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 -5 J. Williams, ... 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 -1 0 4 Jesse Kellogg, 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 -4 J. F. Ollinger, 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 -3 W. H. Cartter, 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 -1 Jack Ruby, ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 C. C. Watson, 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 From this it will be seen that Mr. From this it will be seen that Mr. Heck got first money and Mr. Hays second. The tie for third money was divided between E. W. Jones and L.F.

Henry N. Copp, the Land Lawyer, of Washington, D. C., sends the ninth edition of Copp's Settler's Guide, an indispensable book to all who are in-Quarter Section Corners, and explains the system of Government Surveys. right of the choir was a tent, with It gives the latest rulings and instructions under the Homestead, Pre-emption, Timber Culture, Desert Land and other laws. The price of the book is only 25 cents. It will tell you who Judge C. C. Whitson delivered a fine is entitled to enter land; how continuous your residence must be; what improvements you must make; what affidavits you must swear to; all about contests, and on what grounds they on be commenced; also about State Lands, Stone and Timber Lands, Mineral Lands, Desert Entries, Saline, Railroad, Coal, Townsite, and other lands; Scrip, Warrant, and other entries. Its purchase will save money and trouble, as erroneous statements circulated by conversation among settlers may, if acted on, cost you a contest,

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Last Saturday night being the 56th anniversary of the birth of City Marwas lit up with Cainese lanterns, and croquet and other amusements were indulged in until about midnight. Ice cream and cake were served to his guests. The Brass Band gave him a give all parties a hearing.

very pleasant serenade. The followmissioners

J. J. Massey. ing is a list of thn presents received:

Center table Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese Judge and Mrs. S. P. Youne, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Kelley and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tuttle. Napkin ring-Mr.and Mrs.J.J.Mas-

Two fine Turkish bath towels-Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Estes and 'Squir: F. B.

Hunt. Boquet-Mrs. J. J. Massey. China cup and saucer-his wife. A large and very handsome birthday cake-Mr. A. F. Wells.

Fine picture stand-Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Madden. Mr. Spencer has our thanks for a good sized piece of the cake.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the weeks ending August 4. 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patenty 394 F Street, Washington, D. C: D. J. Faris, Windom, station indicator for railway cars &c; J. P. Beck, Lawrence, combined stove lifter, rake and

ORDINANCE NO. 148.

An Ordinance for Levying a City Tax for General Revenue Purposes. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Counci'mer of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Secretary I. That a levy of five mills city tax on the dollar valuation, for general revenue purposes, be and the same is hereby levied upon all real, mixed and personal property within the limits of said city, for the real lists. year 1885.
SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and
SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and
effect from and after its publication in the
Chase County COURANT. J. P. KUHL,
Mayor,

Passed the Council, August 5, 1885. E. A. Kinne, City Clerk, Final Settlement of Asa Taylor's Estate.

Creditors and all others interested will take notice that I shall make final settlement with the Probate court of Chase county, Kansas, on the 24th day of August, A. > 1885, of all matters appertaining to the estate of Asa Taylor, deceased.

ARCH MILLER,
Administrator.

Collapse of Falls, Ks. August 1, 1883. Cottonwood Falls, Ks., August 1, 1883

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

southeast quarter (12) of said section line of the southeast quarter (12) of said section twenty-two (22), to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (14) of the southeast quarter (14) of said section twenty-two (22), to intersect the Asa Taylor road at that point.

Whereupon the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W G Patton, Gee W Yeager and C W Rogler as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, A D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey,

County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE.

Heck got first money and Mr. Hays second. The tie for third money was divided between E. W. Jones and L.F. Miller.

THIRD SCORE—21 YARDS' RISE.
A. Z. Scribner. 101011—4
E. W. Jones. 100011—4
E. W. Jones. 100001—2
Chas. Hays. 011000—2
Chas. Hays. 001110—3
L. F. Miller. 01110—3
L. F. Miller. 01111—4
L. W. Heck. 11110—5
Second money was divided.

There will be another shooting match, next Tuesday afternoon.

COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE.
Henry N. Copp, the Land Lawyer.

Westernoon. STATE OF KANSAS, Ss.
County of Chase, July 8, 1885.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of July, 1885, a pecition signed by Jas. A. Gauvey and 15 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter (‡) of section ten (10), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence cast on section line, or as near thereto as practicable, one and one-half (1½) miles, to the southeast corner of section eleven (11), same township and range, intersecting the Moore and Patton road (established July 20, A. D. 1874), at that point.

that point.

Whereupon, said Board of County
Commissioners appointed the following
named persons, viz: Isaac Alexander, J H
Scribner and Robert Cuthbert as viewers,
with instructions to meet, in conjunction
with the County Surveyor at the point terested in public land. A chapter illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell Township, Section and layof September, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a

hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY. J. J. MASSRY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | HS. County of Chare. | Office of County Cierk, July 8, 1885 Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of July, 1885, a petition signed by Wm Tomlinson and 17 others, was presented Tominison and 17 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for a change to be made in that portion of the James A. Boyden road lying over and through the southwest quarter [14] of section two (2) and the southeast quarter [14] of section three [8], township twenty one [21], range seven [7] east, said change to be located upon the following royte, to-wit:

Commencing in the center of said section two (2), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east; thence west on kalf-section inte, to foot of hill to a point at or near an angle in Win. Tomlinson's wire fence; thence west in a southwest direction tollowing, as near as practicable, the foot of hills and the wire fences of Win. Tomlinson and C Mundy, to the south line of section three (3), township twenty-one

Tomlin son and C Mundy, to the south line of section three (3). township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, there to intersect the said Boyden road, this change to take the place of the said Boyden road, through the southwest quarter (4) of section two (2), and the southeast quarter (4) of section three (3), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named

George Cosper with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazzar township, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

SATURDAY, AUGUST 220, 1885, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and c'clock, p. m., the following described school and, to-wit:

Sec. Tp Rge.
36 21 5
36 21 5
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36 21 5
36 21 5
36 21 5 Nw 14 of nw 14 of .. Nw ¼ of nw ¼ of. 36 21 5 \$3 40 Improvements 36 21 5 28 00 sw ¾ of nw ¾ of. 36 21 5 28 00 sw ¾ of nw ¾ of. 36 21 5 30 00 Improvements 36 21 5 30 00 Improvements 36 21 5 30 00 Sw ¾ of sw ¾ of. 36 21 5 30 00 Sw ¾ of sw ¾ of. 36 21 5 30 00 Sw ¾ of sw ¾ of. 36 21 5 30 00 stituate m Chase county. Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bod or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saurday, August 22d, 1885, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

ANYBODY Can now make Photographs by the new Dry Plate Process. For 50 cts, we will send po-t-patd Roghe's Manual for Amateures, which gives full instructions for making the pictures.
Outlits we furnish from \$10, upwards.

Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edit ed by Prot. CHAS, F. CHANDLER head of the Chemical Deportment of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only \$2 per annum, keeps Photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and an-

wers all questions when dificulties arise.
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A PRESENT! Our readers, for 12 cents in postage tamps, to pay for mailing and wrapping and the names of two book agents, will eccive FREE a STEEL FINISH TARLON SAGRAVING OF All OUR PRESIDENT, in luding LEVELAND, size 22x23 in., worth Micraying of Rit 1997 22x28 in., worth and inding 4 LEVELAND, Size 22x28 in., worth 4.00. Address, ELDER PUB. Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$4.00. Ac je5-6m

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

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

STEEL GOODS

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HORS, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an exceilent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the weli-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

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of 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 humbug about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesale prices. Let every one call at the store formerly occupild by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early.

OSACE MILLS

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures

GILT EDGE' -AND-

"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

Corn Meal, Bran. Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

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 bui'ding,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money.

NOTICE.

U. S. LANDOFFICE, SALINA, KANSAS, June 3d 1885

June 3d 1885

Yo. 6,100.

June 3d 1885

No. 6,100.

June 3d 1885

No. 6,100.

June 3d 1885

No. 19,613, dated October 2d, 1878, upon the east half (3) of southerst quarter (3) of section fourteen (14), township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) éast, în Chase county, Kansas, with a view to the caucellation of Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby sum moned to appear at this office on the 23d day of July, 1885, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to respon and furnish testimony concerning said al loged abandonnient.
On applic tion of plaintiff, this case is continued to sept 4, 1885.

J. M. Honge,
jy30-iw
Register.

Notice to Take Depositions.

Chase County, 188.
In the U. S Land Office at Salina, in the State of kansas.
In the matter of the contest of Emil Humbert results E. P. Poudolahi.

In the matter of the contest of Emil Humbert against E L Randolph's Homestead Entry No. 19,613. dated October 24, 1878, upon the east half (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) of the southeast qua ter (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) of section fourteen (14), township eighteen (18), range eight (8) east.

The said E L. Randolph will take notice that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1885. the said Emil Humbert, above named, will take the Depositions of sundry witnesses, to be used as evidence on the trial of the above cause, before E. A Kunne, Clerk of the District Court, at his office in Cottonwood Fails, in the courty of Chase, in the State of Kansas, Between the hours of 8 ofclock, a m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., of said day; and that the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, between the same hours, until said Depositions are completed.

[MIL HUMBERT]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS.

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in State and Federal court: All busitess placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. auglo-if

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

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

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. mcb29-tf

JOSEPH G. 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. 1623-11

V SANDERS. SANDERS & SMITH.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS

Office in Independent building aprā-If MISCELLANEOUS.

JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop, COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work

n my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop. WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES las the Giant We'l Drill, nir e-inch bore, the

largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satista tion. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

DO YOU KNOW LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; Rose Lear Fine Cu Chewing; Navy Clippings. and Black, Brown and Yellow Snuffs are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct?-lyr

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Notice of Garnishment.

John Madden and Dennis Madden partners, as Madden Bros., plaintiffs,

partners, as Madden Bres., plaintiffs, Vs.

A. M. Baldwin, W. H. Irvine and W. H. Wiley, parners, as Baldwin, Irvine & Co., and W. H. White, defendants.

Before F. B. Hunt, Justice of the Peace for Falls township, Chase county, Kansas.

Said defendants are hereby notified that on the 9th day of July, 1885, an or ler of garolishment was issued by the above mamed Justice of the Peace, in the above-entitled cause, to the Chase County National Bank, Cotton-wood Falls, kansas, which garnishee answered that it had moneys in its possession belonging to said defendants; that the hearing of this cause will be had on the 19th day of August, 1885, at 90 clock, a. m

Attest: Plantiffs.

F. B. HUNT.



for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sam-Fig. 1. So the series of the s W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

1,500000	lin.	3 in.			% col.	
week weeks weeks months months months	\$1 00 1.50 1.75 2 00 3.00 4 00 6.50 10.00	2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00	2.50 8 00 8 25 5 25 7.50	4.00 4.50 5.00 7.50 11.00	8.00 9.00	15.00 17.00 25.00 82.50 55.00

sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequer ensertion; double price for black letter, or for tems under the head of "Local Short Stops.



EAST, PASS MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Cedar Pt, 9 52 9 55, 8 54 3 12 6 50 11 24 Clements 10 04 10 16 9 12 3 28 7 10 11 57 Elmdalo., 10 22 10 22 9 38 3 55 7 38 12 48 Strong... 10 38 10 36 10 03 4 50 8 06 2 50 Satford... 11 01 10 54 10 34 5 34 8 38 3 50 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

am pm pm am pm am pm am Safford... 4 21 4 26 1 09 7 14 12 30 5 32 Strong... 4 38 4 50 1 35 7 47 1 35 7 00 Elmdale... 4 54 5 08 1 54 8 13 2 69 7 37 Clements 5 10 5 28 2 16 8 42 2 46 8 17 Cedar Pt. 5 22 5 43 2 32 9 00 3 12 8 45

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:34 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

DIVECTORIE	ı
Governor. John A. Martin. Lieutenant Gevernor. A. P. Riddle Secretary of State. E. P. McCabe Attorney General. Sam T. Howe Auditor. Sam T. Howe Treasurer. Sam T. Howe Sup't of Pub. Instruction. J. H. Lawhead Chief Justices Sup. Court., A. H. Horton.	
	ı
COUNTY OFFICERS. Miller,	ı
County Commissioners M.E. Hunt.	
County Treasurer W.P. Martin. Probate Judge C. C. Whitson. J J Massey.	-

Probate Judge ... J J Massey.
County Clerk ... A. P.Gandy.
Register of Deeds ... A. P.Gandy.
County Attorney ... T H Grisham.
Clerk District Court ... E. A. Kinne.
Jounty Surveyor ... C F Nesbit.
Sheriff ... J C Davis
Superintendent ... J C Davis
Coroner ... C E Hait.

City Officers ... J. P. Kuhi.
Mayor ... John B. Shipman

Mayor John B. Shipman T. O. Keliey.
City Attorney Henry Bonewell.
GP Hardesty.
J S Doolittle.
Walson. C C Watson. W E Timmons. E A Kinde

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffis, Reporter.

Masonic —Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F

Masonic —Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhi, Master: W H Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secrestary G A. R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 oelock, 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, Cottonwood Falls. Dr. J. W. Stone, W C. F.; Elmer Johnson, W. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

"Make hay while the sun shines." There was a good rain yester day.

Muskmelons and watermelons are

98° in the shade, Tuesday after

Miss Nannie Cartter is visiting near Niagara Falls.

Mr. Joe Brown, of Emporia, was in town, Sunday.

Mr. Tom Jones, of Iowa, has returned to this city.

Mrs. Burton, of Strong City, went to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. Frank Bucher, of Emporia, was in Strong City, last week.

Mr. L. A. Louther has returned

from his visit at Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Evans, of Bazaar, have gone to Massachusetts.

Dr. J. Carnes, of Matfield Green, is enjoying a visit from a sister.

Mr. P. B. McCabe's son Johnnie is very sick, with malarial fever.

Mr. Chas, J. Lantry, of Strong City. was down to Topeka, last week.

Mr. Al. C. Burton, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week.

The Chase County Courant, Capt. W. A. Parker, of Strong City,

was down to Leavenworth, last week. Mr. E. Cooley is moving his store building on Braadway one lot south. Eugene Chandler returned, yes-

terday, from his visit to Wisconsin. Mr. J. S. Doolittle has put a veanda to the front of his residence. Mr. Thos. O'Donnell, Sr., has our

thanks for some nice apples and pears. There was quite a hard rain, Saturday night, in several parts of the coun-

"Hopeful," of Mr. S. T. Bennett, is

Mr. H. A. Hilton, of Diamond on Monday.

Ranch, was down to Kansas City, last week The Prather Brothers shipped three

Mr. J. C. Scroggin took three car

to the front entrance to the Eureka ria again, yesterday.

House. Mr. L. F. Miller has resumed work

on his new house in the southeast part Born, on Tuesday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kuhl. of this city, a

daughter. The Diamond Ranch has lately received 2,000 more head of cattle, from

Colorado. Mr. A. R. Ice, having sold his fine Short-horn bull, has bought another.

Mr. Geo. Campbell has moved into the Clements house, in the southwest

part of town. Mr. and Mrs. Asa Stanton, of Middle creek, have returned from their western trip.

Mrs. S. Johnson, of Middle creek, has returned from her visit to Sedg-

wick county. Mr. David Biggam, of Strong City, shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas

City, last week. Misses Mamie Nye and Tillie Giese returned home, Sunday, from their visit at Emporia.

Mr. Martin Heintz is suffering with a very sore foot, having stuck a nail into it one day last week. Mr. John Bielman was thrown from

a horse, on Broadway, Sunday night receiving only slight injury. A good dance will be given by the Cottonwood Falls Band, at Music Hall,

August 14; object, uniforms. Mr. D. B. Berry, of Diamond creek shipped ten car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last Thursday night.

Miss Allie Taylor, of Emporia, is attending the Normal Institute, with a view to teaching in this county.

Miss Lula Kieve, of Marion, who has been visiting at Mr.H.P.Brock. ett's, returned home yesterday.

The Rev. H. A. Cook, of Matfield Green, has returned from Austin. Mo. where he was visiting his mother.

The first pumpkins of the season were brought to town, last week, by Mr. Ed. Williams, of Spring creek.

Mr. D. B. Berry and family, of Diamond creek, returned home, on Tuesday of last week, from Leadville, Col.

Miss Sadie Andrews, of Hartford and Mrs. E. E. Rowland and daughter,

of Emporia, are visiting friends here. County Attorney T.H.Grisham and wife left, Monday afternoon, for a summer's visit at Colorado Springs,

A very pleasant party was given by Miss Josie Ice at her home at Clements, on Wednesday night of last

While opening the pasture gate, last Sudday afternoon, Mr. Cal. Baldwin's

horse got away from him and came to Mr. J. N. Railton having departed

for parts unknown, his wife left, last week, for Pueblo, Col., where her mother

Miss Nettie Denn is lying quite illt her grand-father's, Mr. Richard Cuthbert's; though she is now im-

Mr. S. A. Perrigo is building an addition to his tenement house, on Broadway opposite the Congregation-

al church. Street Comeissioner W. H. Spencer is making a new culvert on Union

street, in front of Hon. J. W.McWilliama's place Mr. Paschal Hubbard is moving on

to his farm having rented his restau-

Emporia on a visit, Friday, and returned here Sunday afternoon.

The annual school meetings of the many school districts throughout this State will be held this (Thursday) af-

ternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Died, at Lyndon, Osage county, Kansas, July 21, 1885, Nellie, infant daughter of C. E. and Stella Burnett, formerly of Chase county.

FOR SALE,

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

jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH. formerly of Chase county.

The School Board of this city have Ada Rogler and Miss Elsie McGrath

as teachers for the ensuing year. Barney Lantry is putting down a stone walk along his property on north side of 4th street, west from Cotton-wood avenue.—Strong City Independ-

Mr. Jo. Gaume, formerly of Strong City, but now of Avilla, Comanchee county, made his friends at Strong a short visit, returning home, last Thurs-

Mr. W. D. Young, with the Emporia The thorough-bred Short-horn bull Republican steam and job printing house, bindery and blank-book manufactory, gave this office a pleasant call,

The half-mile race at Emporia, on Wednesday of last week, two best in three, was won by Mr. C. Wilson's car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last "Red Bird," in two heats. Time-50 and 511 seconds.

Mr. J. P. Kuhl took his son, Carl, to loads of hogs to Kansas City, Monday Emporia, last Friday, to have his eyes operated on, and returned, Sunday, Mr. H.Bonewell put has stone steps with him, taking him back to Empo-

The next regular meeting of Falls Chapter O. E. S. will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening. A full attendance is desired as a number of candidates are to be initiated.

Married, Wm. Reid, of Towanda, and Miss Mary Wheatley, formerly of Strong City, Kas., Thursday, July 30, at the bride's sister's, Rev. I. Mooney officiating.—Towanda Herald.

Messrs. J. M. Tuttle, E. W. Ellis, L. W. Hillert, Wm.H Vetter, Jesse Kellogg, Wm. E Hillert and Chester Gandy were nown to Emporia, last Friday, witnesing the game of base ball, between the Emporia and Strong City Clubs.

The Premium List of the Chase County Agricultural Society, relating tember 22, is now ready for distribution, and may be had by addressing Secretary E. A. Kiune, Cottonwood Falls. Kansas.

We are in receipt of a copy of the of the Knights of Labor, held at Ft. Worth, Texas, July 20,21 and 22,1885. from which we see that Mr.J.C. Martin, of Ft. Worth, formerly of the COURANT, was the Secretary of the Convention.

Ray Standiford, the nine-year-old son of Mr. Jasper Standifrod, of Buck regularly authorized agent for Toledo, creek, while sitting on the limb of an elm tree, on his father's place, on Monday of last week, lost his balance, and popular work. He can be found at fell to the ground, breaking his left the Central Hotel in this city. If he arm in two places, just above the fails to see you, drop him a postal wrist.

Mr. W. M. Davis and family, of Strong City, have moved to Grenola, Elk county, where Mr. Davis bought a stock of general merchandise, of which the COURANT made mention at the time. Mr. Davis has many friends here and at Strong, who wish him and his family success wherever they go.

The Republican County Central Committee met in the Court-house, ast Saturday afternoon, and appor tioned the delegates for the various school districts of the county, and set lican, August 8. Saturday evening, October 3, 1885, as the time for holding the primary elections, and the following Monday as the day on which to hold the County con-

COUNCIL PROCEEDINS.

The City Council met in regular session, in the Council room, on Wednesday night, August 5, 1885, Mayor J. P. Kuhl and all the members, except Mr. Edwin Pratt, being present, and trans-and Cottonwood Falls Sunday-schools. acted the following business:

On motion, the matter of causing all streets and alleys, not vacated, to be opened, full width, was referred to the Collins of Strong and Cottonwood Falls churches. All schools are urged to attend. Numbers 169, 258 and 361 of the Gospel Hymns will be sung by the Ordinance Committee, with instruc-tions to make a report at an adjourned will be given to each school in the meeting.

An ordinance levying a tax of five mills on the dollar, for general revenue purposes, was passed, and will be found Josiah Williams' Restaurant 28 feet in another column.

The following bills were allowed: J. P. Kuhl, hauling stone for street

crossings, \$3.50.

J. M. Kerr, lumber, \$12.15.

W. E. Timmons, printing Ordinances
Nos. 145, 146 and 147, \$4.02.

John Frew, Engineer, putting grad.
stakes on Broadway, \$3.00.

On motion, the billiard hall license was reduced to \$5 per month for the months of July, August and Septem-

Mr. W. H. Spencer to fill the vacancy, which appointment was confirmed.

On motion, the resolution passed March 10, 1885, by the Council, instructing the County Clerk to credit the County Treasurer with certain rant to Mr. Mart Engle, who has taken possession thereof.

Miss Mabel Brockett and her cousin, Miss Lulu Kieve, of Marion, went to County Clerk and Treasurer of such fact.

> Adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock, Tuesday night, August 11, 1885. The Council met, Tuesday night, and adjourned to meet to-night.

The School Board of this city have KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP.



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

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

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.



RESTAURANT

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

The fade in sunshine or wash-fully with find the Purples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

GRANT. which his family derives any benefit is decided to manufacture only sufficient copies to supply the orders of actual valuable book. In view of this, evsubscribe early. J. H. Fishpool is the Bazaar and Falls townships, who will be glad to supply any one with this eard. Do not order any so-called

BASE-BALL. The noon train yesterday brought from Strong City its nine of ball players, accompanied by about twenty-five of her citizens. The game commenced

At the final wind up the score tallied twenty-six to thirteen in favor of the Strong City nine. Our boys take their to meet again ere the sweet by and by has come and gone.—Emporia Repub-

The Republican, generally accurate, is off on a couple of things. The score was 27 to 13; and the Strong City "boys" did not play the ninth inning.

COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL

PICNIC. A county Sunday-school picnic will be held in Cartter's grove, near Cot-tonwood Falls, on Wednesday, August 19. Committee on Grounds—The Sun-Committee on Exercises-The Pastors county for any exercise prepared for the occasion. JESSIE CHAFT.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, square,a store room 24x13 feet,barn,ice house, ice box, horses, colts, buggy, good double and single harness, cows, house-hold goods, and all other of his personal property, on his premises at the southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, together with the lot which is 90x100 feet, all at a great bargain. Apply on the premises. jy23-tf

DANCE! DANCE!! DANCE!!! The Band "boys" are determined to have uniforms before the Chase Coun ty Fair; turn out; shake your feet; ber, 1885.

The Mayor declared the office of City Marshal vacant and appointed your patronage; therefore, give them

> WANTED. A man and wife, to work on a stock ratch. Apply to Topping Bros., jy30-tf Cedar Point, Kansas.

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

card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal-

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Picture frames, mats, glass,

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call as if it were mid-winter. Go there on Mr. John B. Davis who has had and see if it don't. considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at A farm of 80 acres for rent. Apply Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at to E. H. Beck, at Elmdale. jy23-6t of business. Orders can be left at

shelves filled with good goods that

You can get anything in the line

W. S. Romigh has just begun the manufacture of a picket wire proceedings of the State Convention subscribers, as it was the General's fence for hog lots; and he will keep earnest request to keep it out of book a supply of it constantly on hand stores, and to publish only a limited at J. M. Kerr's lumber yard. Go Toilet Articles,

> Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settlle at once.

> ons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Don't torget that you can get

genuine Glidden barbed-wire, at Adare, Hildebrand & Co's, Strong City—hog, cattle and galvanized. aug6-2w

S. D. Breese has just received s spring stock of boots and she 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

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour. Smith & Mann's Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cot tonwood Falls, Kansas.

Go to J. S. Dool:ttle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp.

Two thousand bushels of corn for sale. Apply to J. C. Davis Cottonwood Falls, or to J. G. Winters, Strong

requested to call and settle. I have rented the Hinckley House Livery Stable, just back of the Hinck-

treatment I have heretofore done. jy30-tf S. J. EVANS. C. C. Watson has a second-hand mare and colt and buggy and harness

to trade to some carpenter for work. M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity that he has opened a tailoring es-tablishment, south of the postoffice, where he hopes, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to obtain a fair amount of patronage. au6

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

to get the best of flour. The cooler at Smith & Mann's meat malket keeps meat as cool and fresh

Subscribe for the COURANT.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

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

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

Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAD. A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon.

Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. DR. S. M. FURMAN.

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

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

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

Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls an-wered promptly. Calls an-my14-1f

MISCELLANEOUS. Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS.

Medigines, Perfumes,

> Stationary. Paints,

> > Oils.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

aug6-2w Medical, Mechanical

Soda Water,

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

STRONG CITY,

MEAT MARKETS. EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., EAST SIDE OF COTTONWOOD AVE.

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Always Have on Hand A Supply of

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID EOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

S. F. JONES, President.

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC

B. LANTRY, Vice-President. E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier STRONG CITY

National Bank. (Successor to Strong City Bank),

STRONG CITY, KANS., Does a General Banking Business.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

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

OF ALL KINDS.

F. BAUERLE'S My lean, My friend, I thank you lank, hun-CONFECTIONARY gry - look -

ing friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauorle's Rostau rant and grow BAKERY.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF U. S.

book Gen. Grant ever wrote, or from clothing. Give them a call. his "Memoirs." The publishers have of dry goods at Breese's. number, in order to make it a rare and and see it. ery one who desires the book should just received at M. A. Campbell's, Grant book until you have seen him.

promptly on time, and was interesting throughout. Nearly three hundred people witnessed the game.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their Beware of imitations and so-called they are selling at bottom prices to its fifth annual fair, beginning Sep- Histories of U. S. Grant. The only They also keep a full line of cheap

A car load of Moline wagons

JOHNSON & THOMAS. A car load of Studebaker's wag-

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Deolittle & 60,000 pounds of

price them.

Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubberd's,

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are ley House, and have opened therein a Feed, Livery and Sale Stable, and in-vite all of my old customers to give me a call, assuring them that I shall ever give them the same courteous

Go to Howard's mill if you want Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

THEIR GREAT DIFFICULTY. The Republican Disposition to Vapo About the Southern Outrage Issue.

The great difficulty in the attempt of the managers of the Republican party chiefs of bureaus and divisions. The red to run it in the next or any other campaign upon the Southern outrage issue hide their corruption was cut and flung is their disposition to vapor about it. aside, and business methods were once They find it impossible to lay down any positive, distinct and vigorous proposition with the slightest practical mean-

Suppose the evils and wrongs of which they complain are as great and grievous, say, as burglary is in Detroit and other cities, how do they propose to remedy it?

Well, says the Cincinnati Commercial, one of the most ardent of them, "we think the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment would become a hopeful task, and it would not be impracticable to reduce representation in States where there has been the unconstitutional disfranchisement of a race—in some States of the majority of the people-by reason of color and previous condition of servi-

But the Fifteenth Amendment has not been passed since the Republican party went out of power. It was in existence under several Republican Congresses and under Presidents Grant, Hayes. Garfield and Arthur. If the Democrats won the last election by a non-enforce-ment of the Fifteenth Amendment it was because Republican Presidents and Republican Congresses failed either from power or inclination to enforce it. How can a new Republican President and a new Republican Congress do what three or four previous Presidents and Congresses have repeatedly failed to

Under Republican Congresses and ander Republican Presidents burglaries have been committed in Detroit. These Presidents and Congresses have been unable or unwilling to prevent them. Burglaries continue to be committed under Cleveland's Administration. According to the logic of the irreconcila-ble Republicans, a Republican President and a Congress ought, therefore,

Hayes did it in 1879. Of course it will be said that burglary is different from disfranchisement, because one is an offense against State law, the other against a National law.

But, even when that is admitted, the neglect of previous Republican Administrations to treat disfranchisement different from burglary still remains to be explained. But, so far as the fifteenth is concerned, is it very different in its

The Fifteenth Amendment relates to conduct of States in abridging or denying the right to vote to any citizen "on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude." What State does this? If any State has done so, under a Republican Administration, why has not that Administration enforced the amendment? If no State has done so how can the present Democratic Administration enforce an amendment that has not been violated? How can a Republican Administration to be elected hereafter enforce an amendment which has not been disobeyed but

remains intact and undisputed?

If there are any United States statutes relating to the violation of the elective franchise of citizens a Republican Administration with all its officials have long been charged with the duty of enforcing the severe penalties for their violation. If they have not succeeded it is because they have not wanted to enforce them, or because they can not enforce them. Why should the Republicans demand of a Democratic Administration fulfillment of a task to which the Republican Administrations have been unequal. Why should they ask that a Democratic Administration give place to another Republican Administration in order to attempt a task which was not fulfilled when the Republicans had the power and opportunity?

If the National Government can not suppress the crime of disfranchisement better than it can the crime of burglary, then it is plain that it makes no difference, so far as either of those crimes is concerned, whether a Republican or Democratic Administration is in power; and, therefore, it is as fair to say and expect that the next Republican Administration will "enforce the Fifteenth Amendment" in every way different from what it is now enforced, as to say and expect that it will enforce the laws against burglary. - Detroit Free Press.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Cleveland Delighting His Friends and

The Republican leaders in the campaign last fall used as an argument against Mr. Cleveland that his lack of experience in the affairs of state would render him incapable of conducting the government of 55,000,000 people. The candidate had never been to Washington but once in his life, and then he made a brief stay, his errand being solely on business connected with a law client. The Republican politicians emphasized that fact and tried to make it appear to the thoughtless that a man unacquainted with the details of Washington political life would be an easy tool in the hands of sharp rascals. But the use of such chaff but proved the hopelessness of the Republican cause; for Mr. Cleveland was known to the public as a man of great insight into human methods, and great experience in the business of life. He was known moreover as a man of singular strength of character and unflagging energy. He has now occupied the White House four months, and the changes he has effected in that time prove that his ability was not overrated by his party. Republican leaders who tried to disparage his record and to belittle him before the masses now slink out of sight. Republican rule for nearly a quarter of a century had well-nigh disheartened the majority, who found how hard it was to overturn a ring that had fastened itself by official machinery on the people. And with each Republican Administration fraud became more open and the spoils gang grew bolder. On the 4th of March President Cleve-

almost insurmountable. But taking hold of his work with characteristic vim, he soon made his hand felt, and one by one the rascals had to leave the capital; one by one good men were installed as more to be used in the departments. His Cabinet Secretaries, reformers like himself, proceeded at once to unearth Republican fraud and corruption, and the Mare Navy Yard and the Dolphin scan-dals were brought to light. The Pension frauds had been enormous, and the new Commissioner purged the rolls as soon as possible. The Commissioner of Agriculture entered up-on his duties only to find that nearly all the money appropriated for the Bureau had been squandered and stolen. The Secretary of the Treasury has been busy with the work of reform since the day he took the oath of office, and the money he has saved the Government by dispensing with the supernumeraries left in his Department by the Republicans amounts already to a very large sum. The Postmaster-General has also made steady progress in weeding out his department. He has reduced the expenses of the postal machinery, and has made Star-route robbing impossible. Those who complain that reform was not swift enough must remember the difficulties with which the Democratic Administration has to deal, and bear in mind the vastness of the undertaking. While the Administration has been imposed upon now and then, as in the case of the partisan Collector for the Yorktown District, as a rule the work of reform, as it progresses, is giving pretty general satisfaction.—Richmond (Va.) State.

PARTISAN RIGHTS.

Every Live American Entitled to Be

Partisan. The masses of the American people do not want office. They prefer to be farmers, mer-chants, lawyers, editors, mechanics or followers of almost any other honest vocation to holding office. Nor do they care whether their postmaster is a Republican or a Demo-crat. But they do want and mean to have For there is just as much reason for supposing that Logan would suppress burglary in 1839 as for believing that Hayes did it in 1879.

> The masses of the American people do want office. The average man wants it for himself, or if not for himself for his brother, his cousin or his uncle. He certainly does not object to office and to possession of the influence that office controls. He has as much right to office and its duties and its influence and its salary as anybody else. Office was created for his benefit. But for his interest in office, little and big-not necessarily for the sake of the emoluments of office, but perhaps for the reason that he can hold office well and for benefit of his fellow-citizens-he would lose the interest in politics which is the groundwork of this system of Government. We are a political people, and when the people become indifferent to politics it will be time to change the system and adopt the old proposition that the few are capable to fill office and the many are not. It follows naturally that they do care whether their postmaster is a Republican or Democrat. Every live American is a partisan, as he should be. Every man proposes that his party shall get all that belongs to it. Let us even admit it is due to party organization that this should be the -for the fact that a man is an office-holder ought not to make him a political or any other kind of nondescript; but, beyond that, it is due to the personal gratification of the partisan whose principles have won in a fair contest. It does not follow, of course, that the office will be badly administered. There are just as good men in one party as in the other. It is the tangible evidence of party success which is the due of every voter, and with the idea up-permost that the administration of the office must be honest and able it would be exceedingly improper to withhold it. There is proportionately as much interest in the small post-office as in the larger one and in the still greater office, and it will be a sorry day for this country when that interest ceases. Beyond this, it is honorable to be a partisan or a politician; and, melan-choly as it may be to the believer in a political millennium, it is just that the party which wins should assume the financial reward as well as the partisan

What does our esteemed contemporary mean by "the spoils system?"

If we admit that office-holding is spoils-holding we adopt a term that is meant to be objectionable, and argue that office-holding, or perhaps we should say office-getting, is bad. Well, if it is bad for one partisan it is bad for another partisan. Are we to adopt the proposition that office-keeping is honorable and office-getting is not? Is there not, moreover, as much rascality in the effort to keep in as in the effort to get in, and is it not as hard to circumvent the one as to destroy the other? The Rochester Herald would make the office-holder a mummy and the office-seeker a scoundrel: but both are good American citizens, and as such they will have their way.

The "periodical overturning of busi-ness" is not an evil—it is rather a political and perfectly legitimate necessity, and it does good. Whether it is good or otherwise, however, it is not the filling of the subordinate offices that overthrows business. It is the National campaign and, to some extent, the State campaign. Would our esteemed contemporary put an end to them? Is it Rochester legic that there must be no further National conflicts, however much the people may desire them, for the reason that "business" is likely to be annoyed by them? It there must be National changes would it be well to draw the line at the President, leaving the old Cabinets in power -and would it not be well to stop the Congressional contest, too?

The toes of the Rochester contemporary have got where its heels ought to be. It would advance backward. It yearns for the kingdom. It does not believe in the popular vote or the average American partisan. It would return to the system which is the especial aversion of this Republic. It adheres to land entered upon the discharge of the pet Republican humbug which has public duties that presented obstacles been voted down.—N.Y. Graphic. LIFE AT WEST POINT.

Mental and Physical Discipline Through Which a Cadet Must Pass.

Very few people who have never vis ited the Military Academy have a correct idea of the actual life of a West Point cadet. It is anything but a life go. In the first place a boy must pass an examination to get in fully as hard but his professors and classmates.—
as the examination for admission to the West Point Cor. Hartford Times. Hartford High School, and once in he is ruled with an iron rod of discipline. The greater part of the winter his bar-racks are little less confining than a The Uniformity of Nature's Destroying prison, and his sole recreations are the daily drills. In the summer time books the cadets go into camp on the plain; but they are confined to prescribed limits, always under the eyes of watchful officers. Midway in the course, at the aminations, some people claiming that boys from the country towns did not have a fair chance and that army officers' sons were shown favoritism. There certainly are a great many boys rejected in proportion to the number admitted, but the Academic Board passes on an applicant's papers as des-ignated by a certain number; his name and personality are known only to the adjutant, who has no casting vote. A professor might reject his own nephew and not know it. Most applicants fail through not knowing what special studies to perfect themselves in. The law on the subject is simple enough, but it is elastic, and its severity greatly increased by the regulations of the Academy. It is sheer waste of time for a boy to come here who has not thoroughly mastered the elements of the three Rs, and who knows something about the history and geography of his own country. Apropos of the number of failures the critical gentlemen who sit in judgment here, find that boys are not so well prepared under the common school system of to-day as they were in the private schools of twenty-five years ago. One of the oldest and most experienced members of the Academic Board (now retired) admitted in conversation the other day that he had found this to be the fact, "and," he added "the much-boasted schools in a large part of New England form no exception to the rule." But even if an applicant possesses all the mental accomplishments he must be strong physically. An experienced surgical board will find the unsound spots in him, if he has any, and send him home by the first boat. It is really painful to see the disappointment and despair on the faces of some of the lads who come here every day only to have their dearest hopes ruthlessly broken, and the gates barred at the entrance of a long road, but the only one leading to the highest ambi-tion. Besides those who fail at the outset, there are many who start with a fair prospect of success, and at the first

long ago.

Probably no school or college in the country is so fair an example of democratic representation as the West Point Military Academy. Out of nearly 300 cadets the majority are the sons of comparatively poor parents; but whether rich or poor, educated or uncultured, influential or obscure, their boys get precisely the same impartial treatment when once they have passed the neces sary examination and don the cadet uniform. His antecedents are lost sight of. All share the same privileges, the same hardships, the same restrictions. Pride and conceit, intensified by the coddling of fond parents, are knocked out of a lad in a twinkling. Prompt obedience is one of the first things required. Commands are given in quick, sharp tones, which the cadets soon grow ac-customed to, but which would sound harsh enough to bring tears to the eyes of a Hartford High School boy. The moral training that the boys get cannot be too highly estimated. Truth-telling is an inherent quality in a cadet, at least so far as his soldierly duties are concerned. So much confidence is placed in the word of a cadet by the commandant that a mere denial of an alleged offense is sufficient. The boy must and does speak the truth, making a frank confession of a fault if he is guilty. If he does not do so, he knows that his comrades are in duty bound to tell on him if questioned, and will surely do so, no matter how disagreeable to the ties of companionship. A lie is an almost unpardonable offense. The duties of the interior organization of the battalion and the regulation of the barracks are so subdivided that habits of self-control, self-command, cleanliness and faultless order come by intuition. Violation of rules means loss of liberty, and perhaps expulsion. I pick these samples of punishable complaints from a long list daily posted in the guard-house, where each cadet's faults are blazoned to his fel-

over the disappointment. There are of-

ficers on the post now who will remem-ber young 'Gus Bandegee, son of the former Connecticut Congressmen from

New London. He did not study, was

"found" and had to go. Appeals and promises were in vain. The young man

leading a rambling and somewhat reck-

less career he died of a pistol shot

wound somewhere in Texas not very

was never the same afterwards.

Waist-belt too loose. Not properly shaved. Late at church roll-call. Shoes not properly cleaned.
Dirty gun at inspection.
Very dirty collar at guard-mounting. Wash-bowl not clean. No white shirt on.

This is sufficient to show how closely the boys are watched. I cannot give a detailed account of the long and arduous course of study that is necessary to success. The first year the cadets are drilled thoroughly in mathematics, to train the mind to exact reason. The train the mind to exact reason. The second year their time is taken up principally by the modern languages. The has four wives hving, has been divorced six times, three times from one woman, and has been married seven times. cipally by the modern languages. The and has been married third ar they plunge into physics and San Francisco Chronicle.

philosophy, to give them habits of close and accurate observation. The fourth and last year they must dive deep into law, ordinance and gunnery and the art of war. In the different studies the marks indicate a close range from perfect, through fair, indifferent, poor, to complete failure. The regulations of the Academy apportion the time of a of ease and pleasure, but four years of hard, earnest work such as a few lads have the physical endurance to under-tion. Except on Saturday afternoons a cadet sees very little of anybody else

A PHYSICIAN'S POWER.

Agencies.

The art of the physician can do much are thrown aside for two months, and to remove its subjects from deadly and dangerous influences, and something to control or arrest the effect of these influences. But look at the records of the end of the first two years, the cadet is life-insurance offices, and see how uni- to serve three years, not, however, permitted to leave the post on an eight form is the action of nature's destroying weeks' furlough. There has always been more or less carping criticism at the manner of conducting entrance exand see how their regularity approaches the uniformity of the tides, and their variations keep pace with those of the seasons. The inundations of the Nile are not more certainly to be predicted than the vast wave of infantile disease which flows in upon all our great cities with the growing heats of July—than the fevers and dysenteries which visit our rural districts in the months of the fall-

ing leaf. The physician watches these changes as the astronomer watched the rise of the great river. He longs to rescue individuals, to protect communities from the inroads of these destroying agencies. He uses all the means which experience has approved, tries every rational meth-od which ingenuity can suggest. Some fortunate recovery leads him to believe he has hit upon a preventive or a cure for a malady which had resisted all known remedies. His rescued patient sounds his praises, and a wide circle of his patient's friends joins in a chorus of eulogies. Self-love applauds him for his sagacity. Self-interest congratulates him on his having found the road to for-tune; the sense of having proved a ben-efactor of his race smooths the pillow on which he lays his head to dream of the brilliant future opening before him. If a single coincidence may lead a person of sanguine disposition to be-lieve that he has mastered a disease which had baffled all who were before his time, and on which his contemporaries looked in hopeless impotence, what must be the effect of a series of such coincidences even on a mind of calmer temper! Such series of coincidences will happen, and they may well deceive the very elect. Think of Dr. Rush,you know what a famous man he was. the very head and front of American medical science in his day, and remember how he spoke about yellow

tered! Thus the physician is entangled in the meshes of a wide conspiracy, in or second semi-annual examinations are friends, and Nature herself are involved. What wonder that the history of Medifound deficent,) and are compelled to cine should be to so great an extent a which he and his patient and their pack up their trunk and leave. Some cine should be to so great an extent a lads don't mind it, but others never get record of self-delusion!

fever, which he thought he had mas-

to the enemies of the true science and art of healing, I will remind you that it is all implied in the first aphorism of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine. Do not draw a wrong inference from the frank statement of the difficulties which beset the medical practitioner. Think rather, if truth is so hard of attainment, how precious are the results which the consent of the wisest and most experienced among the healers of men agrees in accepting. Think what folly it is to cast them aside in favor of palpable impositions stolen from the records of forgotten charlatanism, or of fantastic speculations spun from the squinting selves, raised in the pride of power, and brains of theorists as wild as the Egyp-

tain astronomer. Begin your medical studies, then, by reading the fortieth and the following four chapters of Rasselas. Your first lesson will teach you modesty and caution in the pursuit of the most deceptive of all practical branches of knowl- a noble metal worthy of all admiration. edge. Faith will come later, when you learn how much medical science and art have actually achieved for the relief of mankind, and how great are the promises it holds out of still larger triumphs over the enemies of human health and happiness .- Oliver Wendell Holmes in Atlantic Monthly.

A New Explosive.

At Funfkirchen, in Hungary, a terrible explosion has just occurred, in which the inventor of a new sort of dynamite has fallen a victim to his own when he took his place at the instrument invention. The man, a German named was most enthusiastic. By some unac-Lisch, resided with his aged mother in countable freak of imagination, howan isolated house, in which he was ac- ever, he fincied himself officiating as customed to carry on his dangerous trade. He had sold the patents for his new explosive in America and else-where. Just prior to the explosion he was engaged in nailing up a box containing a consignment of the material, when suddenly the whole blew up, un-roofing the house and burying the in-ventor and his mether under the falling ruins.

Berlin post-boxes are painted blue and gold and measure about two feet each way. They are not fastened to lamp-posts, but to buildings. The letter apertures are guarded by movable spikes setting inward. On the face the hours of clearing are given, and a dial moved by a key shows the next dispatch. The district station to which the box is attached is also shown, so that a stranger learns at once the nearest office where postal business is transacted. In all but the subarban parts of Berlin these street boxes are cleared training times between 5.45. twenty times between 5:45 in the morn ing and 10 at night. On Sunday there are seven clearances between the same hours.

-A Solano County, (California,) mar

BRAZIL. The Efforts of Dom Pedro to Secure the

Abolition of -lavery in the Empire.

The Emperor of Brazil has set his face in favor of the abolition of slavery in the empire. In his speech opening the present session of the Legislature a few days ago he urged upon the members the passage of a law making the empire free, and a bill has been prepared for the gradual extinction of slavery, which will receive the support of a majority of the members. Among the leading provisions of the bill are a new registration of all slaves under sixty years, with declaration of value not exceeding 1,000 milreis (a milreis is about fifty-five cents) for males under twenty years, 800 between twenty and thirty, 600 from thirty to forty, 400 from forty to fifty, and 200 from fifty to sixty; females to be twenty-five per cent. less. 'Slaves of sixty and upward will be considered free, and all attaining sixty will, ipso facto, become free, but they will have beyond sixty-five years. For libera-tions the declared values will be reduced six per cent. every year, but no compensation will be due for disabled slaves, and the former owners will have to maintain them and all infirm freedmen of sixty and over. Freedmen must remain for five years in their country, and must have an occupation, under penalty of imprisonment and being sent to a military colony. Slaves removed from their province, unless when their owner changes his domicile, become ipso facto free. There are in Brazil about 1,345,000 slaves, notwithstanding that within the last two or three years nearly 90,000 have been voluntarily liberated by their masters. While the provisions of this bill are not so liberal as they ought to be, it is a long step in advance for a country like Brazil, where in the coffee fields slave labor is immensely profitable, and in a country where the people are not educated up to a moral standard that obtains in most other civilized countries. The Emperor has for many years been urging the eradication of slavery, and bills have been passed for its gradual extinction, but little has been accomplished under any of them. The slave trade has been abolished, and, as none can be bought to take the place of those freed, it will not be long before the empire will he wholly free territory.--

Martin Hem. OLD Hering with

tofnisiene kopt. A Noble Metal, and one Worthy of All Ad-

miration. Gold may be said to be everlasting, indestructible. The pure acids have no while to baser metals they are decay, to gold they are innocuous. Bury it through long ages, and when the rude tool of the excavator again brings it to light, while everything around it, and originally associated with it, has returned to dust from which it sprang; while the delicate form which it adorned has become a powder so impalpable as to be inappreciable; while the strong bone of the mighty warrior crumbles as you gaze upon it; while his trusty sword lies a mass of shale rust, the delicate tracery in gold which adorned it, or the finely-wrought tiara which encircled the lofty brow of the fair damsel is there in its pristine beauty, as perfect as when it left the workman's hands and became the joy of her fleeting moments. Yes, days, years, centuries upon centuries have rolled by, mighty empires have risen and fallen; dynasties that dreamed their power was to be everlasting have passed away; armies have marched, conquered and become nerveless with decrepit old age; cities teeming with population and commerce have become the dwelling-place of the owl and the bat; the very pyramids themdestined to be forever, have crumbled and are crumbling; and yet that thin filament of gold has stood unchanged through all these mighty changes; it has withstood triumphantly the destroying hand of time; it is to-day what it was -Sir Henry Vivian.

BEETHOVEN.

An Incident of His Last Appearance Public. On one of the last appearances of Bee-

thoven in public, he was announced to play a new work of his composition for piano and orchestra. It having been reported, and truly as it turned out, that owing to his increasing deafness he would seldom be again heard in a concert-room, the attendance was naturally large, and the reception of the composer conductor, and on coming to a "fortis-simo" passage suddenly crossed his arms, and let them go right and left with such force as to send the candles on each side of the piano flying about the room. Irritated by this interruption, but happily unconscious of the merriment he had excited, he recommenced playing; two boys, candle in band, having meanwhile by way of precaution been stationed beside the instrument. On the recurrence of the passage in ques-tion he performed the same manœuvre as before, and although one of the candle-bearers prudently kept himself out of harm's way, the other, less fortunate, was literally knocked head over heels. This time the mirth of the audience knew no bounds, and Beethoven, in a transport of fury, after venting his rage on the piano by en-tirely demolishing half-a-dozen notes, and without taking the slightest notice of any one present, strode indignantly out of the room, leaving his astounded fellow-musicians to propritiate the public as best they might.—N. Y. Post.

-Nearly 20,000,000 eggs are shipped across the Atlantic to this country, chiefly from Antwerp and Hamburg, during the summer months of each year. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

-Philadelphia has a barber-shop where Indian squaws do the shaving.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-There are 18,601 female students in the American Colleges .- Chicago Herald -The Southern Methodist Church. proposes to raise \$265,000 for missions in 1885 and 1886.

-- The City Mission of Berlin circulates no less than 75,000 printed sermons on Sunday morning.

-The school census of Stockton, Cal., shows a total of 2,944, of which eleven were native-born Chinese, eightyone negro, and 2,852 white.

-The churches in Toronto have once a year an International Exchange Day, when Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians exchange pulpits.

-By the common consent of most capable instructors of youth, corporal punishment has long been reckoned one of the luxuries, and not at all a necessity, of school teaching .- Boston Advertiser. -The Free Church of Scotland have

reiterated their former decision, allowing churches desiring to do so, to praise God with the timbrel and harp, with stringed instruments and organs-particularly organs. -▲ memorial window to the late

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, has been placed in the new Asbury Church in Philadelphia. It is a portrait of the Bishop, and is the gift of George W. Childs.—Philadelphia Press.

-The study of the English language is prevailing all over Japan. In Toyamo Prefecture every man of any means. and even the local officials and police authorities are studying the language. The general belief there is that those who do not know the English tongue are in the rear of civilization.

-A house to be used as a hall of residence for women intending to enter the profession of teaching will be opened in Cambridge, England, next term. The design of the promoters is to give women a more technical education for the profession of teaching than can be obtained at existing institutions.

-There seems to be a great rivalry among Southern cities in regard to the erection of expensive buildings for Young Men's Christian Associations. Atlanta leads off with a hall costing \$100,000, Nashville and Chattanooga are trying to raise \$50,000 apiece for this purpose, and Selma, Ala., is barely content with \$25,000. - Chicago Times.

-The native Mexican church at Fresnillo became so impressed with the disinterestedness of the friends of missions in helping to provide them a chapel, that they turned out en masse to work up the structure with their own hands. Having little or no money during this fam-ine year, they contributed their labor, giving in some instances almost their whole time. They brought all the stone effect upon it. Air and water are alike from a long distance, and cut the planks prohibited from working its destruction, and board out of the logs by hand. The chapel was dedicated free from debt, and amid great enthusiasm.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-There's no flour in the idler's loaf. Waterloo Observer.

-Great talkers are like leaky pitchers, everything runs out of them.

-He is young enough who has health, and he is rich enough who has no debts. -Swearing is defined as the unnecessary use of unrevised language .- Boston Globe.

-It is hard for a man who follows a business that is so brisk that he cannot catch up to it .- Chicago Journal.

-Malaria is certainly a very inconsistent disease. It generally makes acquaintances for the purpose of giving them the cold shake.—Norristown Her-

ald. -"Talk about the wise man who builded upon a rock," remarked Fogg, "I think the man who didn't build upon a rock the wiser of the two." "How do you make that out?" asked the languid young man who sat at the foot of the table. "Because," said Fogg, "no ledge is power, you know."—Boston

-The luckiest man we ever knew in his experience with the lottery tickets, was the man who never bought one in his life. Of course, we wouldn't recom-mend everybody to follow his example, for without the protection afforded by the people's money, the lottery enter-prise would soon perish.—N. Y. Mail.

-Variety is a good thing. Every man and woman sees something good-looking or attractive about themselves, though they may be as homely as a mud fence. Suppose we could all "see our-sel's as ithers see us," what an unhappy lot of mortals we would be?—Exchange. A few questions.

Upon what did the "wagon-spring"? From whence did the "pepper mint drop"! How long did the "Tammany Ring"? And where did the organ-stop"?

Oh! where did the "postage-stamp" And what did the "cotton-book"? Oh! where did the "sugar-camp"? And what did the "pastry-cook"?

For whom did the "paper-weight"? And why did the "thunder-clap"? Oh! where did the "roll-skate" "And where did the "ginger-snap"?

Wife-My dear, do you know that baby has four or five different kind of cries, and that I can understand her always — when she wants a drink, when she is hungry, when she is in pain, when she she wants to go out?" Hus-band—"So? That is very nice. And can you talk back to her? Of course, can you talk back to her? Of course, you can talk back to anybody; but can she understand you?" Wife—"Oh, yes." Husband—"Then you will politely signify to the young lady that if she ceases to request her father to take her en promenade at four a. m. it will be something to her advantage in future years."-Troy Press.

Literature in Madras.

From recently published returns it appears that in 1883, in Madras, 763 books and pamphlets, and 55 periodicals were registered, an increase of 77 over the previous year; in Bombay, 1,484 works were registered, an increase of 253; in Bengal the number of works was 2,218, an increase of no fewer than 650, the greatest increase being in books in ngal, in which, moreover, a higher standard of excellence is noted. In the northwestern provinces the publications decreased from 1,193 in 1882 to 960 in 1883; but in the Punjab they increased from 1,198 to 1,786. - N. Y. Post

It seems to come straight down from God, And tell us to look up, Where He who sometimes sends the rod Sends also love and hope.

It brings the portraiture of Him,
The dearest, truest Friend,
Whom, though our eyes with salt tears swim,
We see close o'er us bend.

He, the Redeemer, Saviour, King, Uttered these blessed words, Which always healing comfort bring To the heart's broken cords:

"I will not leave you comfortless, But I will come to you:" I know and feel for your distress, It touches My heart, too.

In human friendship you shall meet
With memories of Me,
And in its ministrations sweet
Find My own sympathy.
—Caroline May, in N. Y. Observer.

LIKE-MINDED WITH CHRIST. What It Means to Be Like Him-Not Form

and Ceremony, but Motive and Purpose The mind of Christ does not mean His capacity or type of mind. No man has his own capacity and his own bent. | terian Observer.

Special gifts and aptitudes are of God; and it is for every man to accept what is given, and make the most of it and

the best of it. The mind that was in Christ is not a servile following of His life and way. "Did Jesus ever do it," is not an adequate rule. He did many things we never do, and we must do many things He never did. "The mother of Jesus never wore flowers in her hat," said a fond mother. "The mother of Jesus never wore a hat either," the daughter replied with equal truth and pertinence. We may array ourselves in the exact style of the days of Christ and show no sign of the mind that was in Christ. A tism. But a man follows Christ in baptism no more nearly by using water from the same stream. Nor would he if he were baptized at the very same spot. The devotees of the East make much of bathing in lordan where least the company have no financial responsibility, it will be well for you to vote against a change should the question come up for consideration at your annual District meeting. much of bathing in Jordan where Jesus stood, and they will wrangle and quar-rel and fight for their order and place

"Nor name, nor form, nor ritual word, But simply following Thee." A man may follow Christ in dress, and not have a single article such as He wore; he may follow Him in His walk, and not go within a thousand miles of where He ever trod; he may follow Him in speech, and not utter a

in the sacred stream. It is not the

water, nor the place, nor the form, but

the spirit.

single word of the language He spoke. We are not to seek the name He bore, nor the places He tred, nor the forms He observed, nor the specific work He did. But we must seek the mind He cherished. To follow Him is not to imitate what He did, but to bring our name is mentioned and at once it recherished. To follow Him is not to imitate what He did, but to bring our customs and speech, our walk and life, under the spirit that was in Him.

Having the mind that was in Christ is not attempting the same work. His not yield for an instant to that suggeswork was done once for all, and need tion of the evil one which bids you reown place and his own work, and each the grave where it has found retreat. portunities. No two can be alike, and sions is unworthy a Christian. large gifts, and some have small; some badge of cowardice, or when one's right tone. One must start in youth have wide opportunities, and some are Christian belief should be asserted. To and be on the watch night and day, restricted. Each differs from the other in the ability and opportunity of service. But the mind that was in Christ sailed by the tongue of the scorner is the thoughts of a kind heart. But this may inspire whatever ability a man may have; may guide whatever aptitudes he may possess; may enable him to seize whatever opportunity may appear to him. It would use any capacity follow any bent, enter any opening. Whatever and wherever a man may be, he may have the mind that was in

Christ. The mind that was in Christ was the yielding of its own for others. He who might claim the highest place in Heaven accepted the lowest place on earth. He who might receive the worship of angels endured the insults of men. He who was the giver and Lord of life accepted the most degrading death. And this was done, not of compulsion, nor for display, nor from any mere sentiment, but for the achievement of a great purpose—the redemption of a world. Yielding rights and dignities and comforts, for the sake of service, is the essence of the mind that was in Christ. Thus may we serve with Him when we serve from a like metive; thus may we suffer with Him when we suffer for a like purpose; thus may we reign with Him, when we have shown in the place and work where we are called to serve "the mind that was in Him."-Chicago Advance.

THE EVERY-DAY LIFE.

How the Value of Religion is Tested-A Service that Grows Lighter and More Pleasant as the Years Go By.

It is our every-day life which decides what kind of Christians we are. We can not form a proper estimate of Chrisin their society at intervals. We are affect the hearts and lives of others .generally thrown into the society of our friends upon pleasant occasions. We meet them upon life's holiday oftener than in the usual routine of daily duties. We greet them spon pleasant occasions, when they are prepared to meet us with pleasant words and loving smiles. It is easy to wear a cheer-ful look when the burden and task are put away from them, and when free from the influence that chate and fret the body and soul. Divine grace is not always required upon occasions like this to win down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum or sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sau has down I find that the sum of the sau has down I find that the sau has down I find that the s goodness about human beings to bring to the surface of their lives those genial graces which charm other eyes and win the respect and confidence of those row morning, and see him in his shop; with whom they come in contact. Not there is the man; or, to follow up the so, however, in the every-day life. Divine grace alone can sustain the soul wings.—Spurgeon.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. when the burden is heavy, and care and County vs. District Uniformity of Text trial meet us at every step. There is not enough moral courage in the heart humanity to sustain it when the body is weary, and the poor, weak arms just ready to let fall the burden. When trial, discouragement and disaster all combine to render the life-path dreary, then the blessed faith in Christ alone can hold those unpleasant influences in check and still the troubled waters. With the "abiding comforter" in the soul it is easy to smile and appear cheerful in adverse circumstances as for the worldling to be happy in the hours of peace and prosperity. It is our every-day life that builds up our Christian character. If we overcome the daily annoyances of life we grow strong and heroic, and it soon becomes pleasant task to do, bear and suffer. The service of Christ is one that grows lighter and more pleasant as the years go by. It never galls or inflicts needless wounds upon those who are en-gaged in it. It is our daily life that is pure gold and not a mere profession. worth, and the skeptic himself stands confounded and silenced. A holy every-

REPRESSING SPEECH. Silence That Is Golden, and Silence That Is Cowardly and Ignoble.

Silence is golden sometimes. Especially it is golden when you are conscious of irritated nerves and your temdays of darkness; their moods when people must consider their own interest. nothing looks bright; their seasons of

Feel as we may, we can repress speech. Our lips are our own. of hasty speech we shall certainly sufinflicting present pain on children and servants, who can not answer back when we chide; on brothers and husbands who are too patient or too proud to be resentful; or perhaps on some dear aged heart, which has had its full formity and change of books, the Disormity and change of books.

calls to the mind an incident, a forgotten story, something which ought to be buried in oblivion's deepest depths. Do not be done again. Every man has his vive what ought to be kept buried in has his own powers and his own op- The impulse to speech on such occa-

sailed by the tongue of the scorner is the thoughts of a kind heart. But this far from noble—it is following the Lord is the time when a sharp voice is apt to Christian Intelligencer.

The Greatness of Trifles.

How solemn is the life that now is! There is a greatness even in its trifles; for they are agencies, all of them, for good to him through life, and stirs up ill-will or evil. The cairn is heaped high by each one flinging a pebble; and the liv-ing well is worn by the diligent flow of the brook; and the shoal that has wrecked a mavy is only the work of a colony of worms. And in the moral world surely there can be no trifles at all. Nourisn the unrecorded thoughts of ill, and it shall ripen into the full deed by and by. Hug the sin to the bosom and cry: "Is it not a little one?" and the one demon will go out only to bring a brotherhood of seven home. The most blood-stained man of crime once prattled at a mother's knee.
Trifles! They have fixed a destination They have fixed a destiny, and have sealed a doom many a time. -Dr. Punshon.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

-He who seems not to himself more than he is, is more than he seems .--Goethe.

-It is the power of God in the Gospel that gives it its strength and makes it alblessing, and that power is coming hardly a passing thought to what municated through those who use the truth as teachers of their fellow-men. tian character by seeing our friends portion as the Gospel has its control in now and then, by passing a day or two the soul of him who preaches it it will

United Presbyterian. - Hasty conclusions are the mark of a feol; a wise man doubteth; a feol rageth and is confident; the novice saith: "I am sure that it is so;" the better learned answers: "Peradventure it may be so; but, I pray thee, inquire." It is a little learning, and but a little, which makes men conclude hastily. Experience and humility teach modesty and fear.—Jeremy Tay-

the good opinion and approval of oth- shone upon it and the insect has de-There is often enough natural veloped, and left nothing but an empty

Books.

A few weeks since the Commonwealth called attention to the law enacted by our last Legislature, permitting a county uniformity of textbooks, which article we find attracted so much attention that we again refer to the same subject. Under the provisions of this law, the School Districts of any county may at the annual District meeting, August 13th, or at any subsequent annual meeting thereafter signify their desire for a uniformity of text-books throughout the schools of the county, and when such a desire has been expressed by a majority of the districts of a county a committee will be chosen and a list of books recommended.

The fact that our law-makers who gave the subject careful consideration made the law permissive and not compulsory, implies two sides to the quesexerts a lasting influence over the tion and should receive the careful at-world. It is this that tests the value tention of the voters of Districts before tention of the voters of Districts before of religion, and proves to others that it they vote for county uniformity. Ever since the organization of a public It weighs and measures the golden school system in Kansas, the District treasure in a way that proves its great has formed the unit in all matters pertaining to the management of the school. Under the provisions of a law day life is the constant practice of the passed in 1879 the school Districts divine principle which saves, lifts up throughout the State adopted a series may hope to attain these. Every man and elevates the human soul.—Presby- of books to be used for five years. the expiration of this period, which was last year, many Districts changed books and introduced a new series, while others readopted the same books that had been in use for five years. As a result of this independent action the Districts of a county have several different series of books.

For these Districts to pass from this per is in the condition which invites system to county uniformity, signifies the last feather and rejoices to be a heavy expense that must fall on rich broken under its weight. The most amiably disposed people have their would enjoy such a change, but the

You may conceive of benefits to be deinconsistency, when they astonish their friends by their success in the art of being disagreeable.

If you and I are sadly aware that we are not in angelic temper, that we are frotted by party things and roady as a matter from your own District man might follow cut the paths by which Jesus traveled about Palestine from mere curiosity. We have heard of churches using Jordan water in bap-

The education of our children, the We management of our schools, the best may lock their gateway, if we choose, methods of selecting and furnishing to whatever is unkind, or censorious, or text books are questions that are at unworthy of our better selves. Nobody best perplexing. There is a spirit of compels us to find fault audibly. Nobody urges us to scold or complain. If politic in relation to the question of we avail ourselves of the escape-valve public schools. We may even go of hasty-speech we shall certainly suf-further, and say this spirit of unrestfer pangs of regret by and by, besides of dissatisfaction with things that are inflicting present pain on children and —seems to be one of man's inherent

A Kind Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the in the body at the same time. work of a soft heart and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing afar off, and is next door to denying be got. You often hear boys and girls Him altogether .- Aunt Margery, in say words at play with a sharp, quick tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed, you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine and a bark. It is often in mirth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and sticks and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day, as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines .-Elihu Burritt.

Label the Little Ones.

The anxiety so often caused by the wandering away of a little child from his usual familiar surroundings, of his being separated from his parents in a crowd, is made unnecessarily distressing by the fact that usually he carries with him no certain means of identifi-cation. To label him with his full name and address would be so simple a precaution that it is surprising that it is not a universal practice. We brand our cattle, punch cabalistic characters in the web-feet of our fowls, engrave dog collars, and scrupulously tag uming hardly a passing thought to what would happen to our little speechless toddlers and ourselves should they stray into unknown streets or meet with some accident in the domains of strangers. In the customary marking of undergarments with indelible ink it would be but little more trouble to use the full name instead of initials, and on outer garments a convenient place could be selected-say the inside of the collar band or of the end of the sleeve —where the full address could be placed_Babyhood.

-The Imperial Government gave the city of Toronto three hundred acres of the garrison reserve for a public park, on the sole condition that it should be fenced in; the condition was not observed by the city, and when the Canadian Government took possession of the garrison property it revoked the grant for the non-fulfillment of the contract. This property, now worth millions of dollars, was lost to the city because the corporation would not go to the expense of putting a fence around it. - Toronto Monetary Times.

-The face of an innocent child is like a vision of heaven.

A PURIFIER.

A Daily Defaleation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and swing it about a little, after which operation the liquid becomes as clear as crystal. Recently the matter has been carefully examined into and reported upon by Profs. P. T. Austen and F. A. Wilder, of Rutgers College. In their experiments, two-tenths of a grain to the liter (one and one-fifth grains to the gallon) caused the separation and settling of the impurities in the New Brunswick, N. J., water. Double this quantity may well be used as a rule. This amount of alum is too small to be perceptible to the taste, or to exert any physilogical action. The alum may be used in clarifying water by filtration. If a very small amount be added to turbid water it can be filtered through ordinary paper without difficulty, and yields a brilliantly clear filtrate, in ordinary paper without difficulty, and yields a brilliantly clear filtrate, in which there is no trace of suspended matter. It is not necessary to let it stand before filtration, as the action of the alum is immediate. The simplest of filter for considerable quantities of water is a tube, one end of which is stuffed with cotton. A drain pipe is the best, as it can be so easily leansed. The plug of cotton should be two or three inches thick, and may be kept in place by a ring of wood fit-ted into the bottom of the pipe. For household purposes, a large glass fun-nel may be used, or a filter may be made by cutting off the bottom of a glass flask or other bottle. The neck of the funnel or bottle is to be plugged with cotton, which should first be worked in warm water to remove the adhering air, and to wet it well. It should be packed in quite closely, a little at a time, until it forms a layer two or three inches thick. To insure accuracy in the amount of alum used it is best to make a solution of half an ounce of alum to a quart of water. Dissolve the alum in a cup of boiling water, pour this into a quart measure, and fill up with cold water. Keep in a properly labeled bottle. Fifty-four drops of this solution, or a scant teaspoonful, will contain two and threeenths grains of alum, which is the quantity for a gallon of water. It is act important to be very exact, as twice the quantity would be harmless enough. Analysis shows that the water is not only clarified but purified by this process, the greater part of the organic matter being removed from it. —Popular Science Monthly.

A GOOD EXERCISE.

Somewhat Old-Fashioned, but Valuable Notwithstanding.

Richard Proctor is telling the young men of England how to keep their health and increase their strength. He says that "work with a hammer or mallet, especially upon a vertical surface, is excellent for the biceps muscles, and also for the muscles at the back of the upper arm." This is true, doubtless, but when Mr. Procter has lived less, but when Mr. Procter has lived a little tonger in America he will amend his advice. There is another and better exercise which develops every muscle

Take an ordinary sawhorse and plant it firmly in the middle of the shed. that has excrescences all over it, as though it had suffered from a chronic imflammatory rheumatism, and then lay it tenderly in the jaws of the sawhorse. Put the teeth of the saw anywhere, it makes no difference where and draw it toward you and push it from you in persistent alternation until the log squeaks and at last drops asun-

That is the best exercise in the world. If our youth would engage in it with more alacrity and enthusiasm they would be fitter to hold public office honestly by and by. You may stigmatize or even execrate it as mere woodsawing, but it is good exercise, nevertheless, and will tell with great effect on the biceps and, for that matter, everywhere else. It is a little oldfashioned, perhaps, but time has not destroyed its value.—N. Y. Herald.

With an eye to business the amateur astronomer sweeps the sky for cometa-

"OH, you can laugh," exclained Fenderson, with a show of impatience, "but I am not quite so much of a fool as you think I am." "Tell you the trath," said Fogg. "I didn't believe it could be possi-Fogg. "I didn't believe. ble."-Boston Transcript.

THE St. Louis girls admire their own feet. No doubt they are carried away with them.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE business in which you know you could make money is generally the other man's.—Boston Post.

THERE is a marked difference between getting up with the lark and staying up to have one.

A DENTIST says: "Teeth are like money—hard to get, hard to keep and hard to lose."—Philadelphia Call. SPEECH is certainly silver at the telegraph office. Ten words for a quarter.— Somerville Journal.

It is useless to interrupt the course of true love. "A Liverpool woman, to relieve her husband, who was charged with cut-ting off the end of her nose, swore that she bit it off herself."

THE Goddess of Liberty is to be married to the Bey of New York. They will begin light housekeeping.—N. Y. Herald.

THIRTEEN has always been an unlucky number. Adam's thirteenth rib was the cause of all his troubles.—Chicago Tribune. A SHIP is called "she" because it always has the last word. The ship is bound to answer its helm every time.—Boston Transcript.

At a negro wedding, when the minister read the words "love, horor and obey," the groom interrupted him and said: "Read that agin, sah; read it wunce mo', so's de lady kin ketch the full solemnity of do meanin'. I'se been married belo'."—N. Y. Sun.

It is a sad and solemn thought that Frankhin did not discover lightning until after he was married.—Fall River Advance.

A .PURIFIER.

the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our busi-ness men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a breakdown of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—

The Sunday Herald.

A Statue and a Queer Tradition. On the water side of Vera Cruz stands a stone image, whose bruised countenance tells a queer tale of feminine credulity. From time immemorial it has been believed that if a marriageable woman shall hit this image squarely in the face with a stone she will immediately obtain a husband and an advantageous settlement in life. The inventor of the fable was evidently acquainted with the fact that women are not expert in throwing stones. Were it not for this lamentable disability the poor image would have been totally demolished years ago. As it is, the battered face has lost all semblance of features, and heaps of small stones lying all about, attest the industry of the Mexican maidens, as well as their good sense in desiring matrimonial settlement. The tumble-down church, behind which it stands, has a remarkable number of female attendants, especially at vesper services. homeward path lies directly past the image, and many a pebble is slyly tossed under the friendly shadow of the gloaming by women, young and old.—Fannie B. Ward, in N. Y. Sun.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the act-

THE eyes of old age see best the danger-ous flaws of childhood.—N. Y. Post.

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES portunities. No two can be alike, and no two can serve alike. Some are strong and some are weak; some have some have the strong and some are weak; some have the strong and strong and some are weak; some have the strong and some are weak; some have the strong and strong and some are weak; some have the strong and some are weak; some and strong and strong and some are weak; some a matism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

Does the man who puts the powder in the fire-cracker fillibuster?—Chicago Sun.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out Which, being suffered, rivers can not quench." Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of source depend on it you are being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure— make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

STRAW hats show which way the wind

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

THE barber's trade is the best trade, for it's always at the head. Piles, fistules and rupture radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"THE Shamrock:" A pretense at kick-ing the cradle.—Philadelphia Call.

SAVE your wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frazer Axle Grease.

A HUMORIST doesn't write for money but just for the fun of it."

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 250

"Told in the twilight:" The Sabbath

Man and Beast,

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

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, wheth or 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 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 tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, requires cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

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

Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1883. I was treated with the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired, and the light of pain. When I was given up to die, my hysicians thought the would be a good time to test the virtues of Swift's Specific. I improved from the very first dose. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctor said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of October, 1884, I was a well man again.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. W. B. Crossvy.

Manager Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division.

Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free,
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer & Atlanta, Ga.
N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

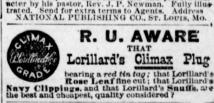
WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, such as Chilis and Fever, Fever and Ague, Sun Pains, Dumb Chilis, Intermittent, Remittent, Billous and all other Fevers caused by malaria. It is also the safeat and best cure for enlarged Spleen (Fever, Cake). General Debility

(Fever Cake), General Debility and Periodic Neuralgia. For Sale by all Druggists.



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\$65 A MONTH AND ROARD for THREE live Young Men or Ladles in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Chicago, Ill.

A. N. K.-D.

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

The Forty-Day Order Fully Discussed-The Cattlemen Must Give Way and the Order Will Stand.

WASHINGTON, August 5.-The cattlemen's delegation, consisting of Senator Cockrell and Representative John M. Glover, of Missouri; R. D. Hunter, C. C. Rainwater, W. B. Thompson and H. M. Pollard, of St. Louis; Mayor Moore, Seth Mabry, T. B. Bullene and Dr. Munford, of Kansas City; Mr. Torrey, of Providence, R. I.; Colonel H. B. Denman, of Washington, and G. B. Peek, of Topeka, called at the White House at four p. m. yesterday, and met the President in the library.

Senator Cockrell introduced ex-Representative Pollard, who presented to the President the following memoria) in behalf of parties interested: On behalf of the lessees of lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, we respectfully submit the following facts and memorial:

First-We do not doubt that it is the desire of the Government to deal equitably with this question in its relation to all parties, and those who have occupied the Territory by the leases for two and a half years by the per-mission and authority of the Government are entitled to a reasonable period for the removal of their property. The leases were in every case made with the knowledge of the then Secretary of the Interior; were submitted to him; and received from him every sanction except the formal and technical affix of his signature and seal.

Second—Under these circumstances the lessees of the lands in question have placed upon them a large number of cattle esti-mated at not less than 250,000. In addition to the value of the cattie we call your attention to the further investment in range improvements, fencing corrals and all the belongings of so extensive a business. The

aggregate of value affected by the executive order may therefore be fairly stated roundly at over \$7,000,000.

Third—The area of the land affected by the proposed action is between 380,000 and 390,000 acres, this acreage being stocked to its grazing capacity by the number of animals stated. An equal amount of land is required for the subsistence of the animals elsewhere, and among the most serious of the questions suddenly forced upon us is: Where can this amount of land be found, all the adjacent territory being fully stocked? It can not be found by driving the cattle back to Texas, whence many of them came, and the remote ranges of Wyoming, Montana and Dakota can alone provide for

Fourth-It is absolutely impossible to secure and locate lands in these Territories within the time allowed. Were it practicable to find lands supplied with water in these Territories already occupied, it is impossible to gather the cattle scattered upon their present ranges and move them north at this season of the year. Cattle can not be driven in herds exceeding 3,000, and it requires twelve men and sixty horses to handle such a herd. It will, therefore, be seen that to move the entire number of cattie affected by the executive order, an aggregate force of 1,000 men and 5,000 horses must be immediately collected. This is utterly impossible at this season of the year, when range work is at its greatest activity and experienced herdsmen fully employed. We have but few men at the present time, having our ranges enclosed by fences and

not requiring herders.
"Fifth—The drive from the ranges now occupied to new ones in the northern terri-tories can not be made in less than from from their present locations subsistence ie whole line they traverse, and it is well known by cattlemen that at this advanced season of the year the summer heat has variously impaired the nutritious qualities of the grasses. The result must necessarily be that many of the cattle would perish on the line of march, and those finally reaching the morthern ranges would be in such an en-feebled condition as to be unable to withstand the rigors of the northern winter, to sing a solo aria at the service. On motion to emphasize this statement by the further fact that streams and water holes along the trails are all lower at this season than at any other, and many of them are entirely dry. The distance required to be traveled by the cattle to these new ranges is from 800 to 1,200 miles. The universal custom of those engaged in the business of driving cattle from the Indian Territory and Texas northward is to start them in no case fater than April. Experience has shown that cattle put upon the northern ranges later than August 15 are so reduced by the long drives that they are unable to gain strength to endure the early winter storms.

Sixth—A large proportion of the cattle affected by this order have been brought into the Indian Territory this year from Texas. The quarantine laws of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico rigidly forbid the admission of such cattle into, or their transit across their territory prior to December. We respectfully refer you to the recent proclamation of the Governor of

Kansas in this connection.

Seventh—The above are but a portion of the difficulties which confront us. There are other features of the subject which commend themselves to executive consideration, among which is the fact that the rentals for all the lands have been paid to November 1 of this year. No amount of diligence will enable us to gather up all the cattle during the time allowed and the re-sult must be that the uncollected portion will be left on the range unprotected by their owners and subject to the depredations

In conclusion we would respectfully state that this memorial is directed, not against the policy which has been adopted, but against the time which has been allowed us and conform thereto. We only solicit that an easure of protection to our property which is accorded to other established interests. The enforcement of the present order can only result in great injury to ourselves as well as to others with whom we have bustness relations. We therefore respectfully ask for such time to remove our cattle as the above facts show to be indispensable."

The memorial is signed by the Chevenne The memorial is signed by the Cheyenne & Arapahoe Cattle Company, Hunter & Evans, the Standard Cattle Company, S. R. Moore, Seth Mabry, Newman & Farr, S. M. Briggs, James Morrison, W. E. Malalley, the Wood Bugby Cattle Company, Underwood & Clark, B. Fenlon, Dickey Bros., the Wichita Cattle Company, and the Towana Cattle Company. the Towana Cattle Company.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. After several of the delegates had spoken In behalf of the address, the President said: "There is one point that seems to escape your attention, gentlemen. That point is before my eye, and it is the public laterest. We have lately seen what fear can be created by thirty or forty Indians, Within two hours a letter has

PRESIDENT FIRM. come to my desk from the Governor of Kansas, urging that the troops on the border of that State should not be withdrawn. The highest officer in the army, one expert-The highest officer in the army, one experienced in Indian affairs, reports the situation in the Territory and says that the cause of the irritation is the presence of the cattlemen, A section of the country containing 4,250,000 acres was set apart for the Indians. Only ene-tenth, or 400,000 acres, is left. They are crowded down to the agencies. Some of this may have been secured with the consent of the Indians. It is apparent to me as it is to Indians. It is apparent to me as it is to you, that this state of affairs can not continue. Two interests are in conflict. Which shall give way? On one side we have public peace, public security, and the safety 6f lives. On the other side are your interests. The former gentlemen must be considered, though private interests suffer. The question of putting off this removal until next spring is inadmissable. The order can not be modified. I want to see some diligence in complying with the order. Twelve days have passed. Precious time is lost. An effort was made after the order was issued to secure an extension of time. A

dispatch was sent, saying in the most positive terms that the order could not be modified. Here you are after twelve days have passed. If any indulgence is shown it must be an application in specific cases with evidence that an effort has been made to comply with the order. If your interests led you out of the Territory instead of in, I can not help but think you would find some way out in the specified time. I wish you would co-operate, and take hold, and try to get the cattle off. No argument will induce me to change what has been done. Some loss and inconvenience will no doubt follow, but there is an interest greater than yours which

must receive attention." The delegation, upon the conclusion of the President's reply, left the executive mansion.

NECRO TERRORS.

A Band of Colored Men Holding a Carnival of Crime in the Mountains of Pennsyl-

HUNTINGTON, PA., August 5 .-- The citizens living in the district bordering on the lower end of this county, a remote and barren region, noted for lawless and revolting crimes, are in a state of the wildest alarm over the depredations and outrages that are being committed there by a gang of mur-derous negroes, eighty-three in number. They came up from Virginia a few weeks ago and are encamped in the mountains in that vicinity, spreading terror throughout the whole community. Since they have arrived they have been committing all sorts of crimes in bold defiance of the officers of the law. So terrified are the inhabitants that they will not venture from the doors without being heavily armed, and even the farmers go well armed in the fields. The women fear to leave their homes without ample male protection, while all social intercourse has been practically suspended. Sunday evening before dark the negroes made a descent upon a little tavern kept by John Mc-Garvey, at the east end of Sideling Hill.
They battered his place to pieces and carried off a considerable amount of money, whisky, tobacco and cigars. McGarvey had the most of his money concealed in the basement of his building, and the negroes suspecting this, forced him to disclose the spot where it was secreted, by torturing him in the most fiendish and brutal manner. After a night of debauchery the negroes crossed the mountain and

raided a saloon kept by L. Shaff-ner. They took Shaffner and his delicate wife into the woods stripped them of all their clothing and tied them to separate trees. Leaving them there the negroes returned to the house and gutted it completely. They secured one hundred dollars in money, besides a large quantity of whisky and tobacco. They then returned to their captives and through the remainder of the night forced them to undergo indignities of the most brutal

DIED IN THE COFFIN.

A Terrible Episode of the Cholera Epidemic

NEW YORK, August 5.—The New York
Herald's special cable says: The Rev.
Newman Hall has written a special hymn
to be sung at the memorial service in honor
of Grant in Westminster Abbey. This
afternoon Miss Emma Nevada is coming
from Paris to London expressly to
sing a solo aria at the service. On motion
of the Prince of Wales all the flags of the
several yacht squadrons now rendezvoused
off Cowes, Isle of Wight, will be placed at
half-mast during the hours of the service in

3. When blood and offal, or immature animals, are fed to swine on the premises, such
arrangements shall be made that such material shall be speedly consumed. (a) The
blood of all the slaughtered animals must be
conducted by a water-tight gutter to a
water-tight trough in the hog yard. (b) The
off and bodies of immature animals, are fed to swine on the premises, such
arrangements shall be made that such material shall be speedly consumed. (a) The
blood of all the slaughtered animals must be
conducted by a water-tight gutter to a
water-tight trough in the hog yard. (b) The
off through in the hog yard. (b) The
off the water-tight rough in the hog yard. (b) The
off the water-tight rough in the hog yard. (b) The
off the very floor, to be consumed atonce
by the swine; and all portions not
consumed within twelve hours must be
removed from the pen, and must be be
removed from the pen, and must be be
removed from the hog yard. (b) The
solution of a pen with a tight,
dry floor, to be consumed atonce
by the swine; and all portions not
consumed within twelve hours must be
removed from the pen, and must be
thrown into a pen with a tight,
dry floor, to be consumed atonce
off consumed within twelve hours must be
removed from the hog yard. (b) The
solution of the premises, such
arrangements shall be made that such material shall be speedily consumed. (a) The
blood of all the slaughtered animals must
be
conducted by a water-tight prough in the hog yard. (b) The
blood of all the plaughter of the
supplied to the premises, such
arrangements shal which they are unaccustomed. We desire of the Prince of Wales all the flags of the half-mast during the hours of the service in London. The Duke of Cambridge, Com-mander-in-Chief of the British army, the Marquis of Lorne, General Lord Wolseley and M. Martinez, the Chilian Ambassador to England, have signified their intention of being present at the services.

Mr. Gladstone says that he will go
if his health permits. The Prince
of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught will be represented by equerries. The Duke of Argyle, John Bright and many other dis-tinguished gentlemen have written letters expressing their regret at their inability to attend. Among the American visitors to London who will go to the abbey are Chief Justice Waite, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Senator Edmunds and Senator Hawley. The American committee which has charge of the services say that the warmth with which Englishmen everywhere has responded to the invitations to attend has been most flattering.

Drowned in a Waterspout. ASHVILLE, S. C., August 5 .- A courier from Transylvania County, this state, brings the news that a tremendous waterspout passed over that section half a mile above the home of old Gabriel Meaz, whose shop, in which he was working, was situated on a small branch. His little grandson ran to tell the old man that the water was coming down and he left, but re-entered to rescue some tools. In a moment the shop was overwhelmed and washed down in the torrent. The old man swam about twenty yards, when he was overcome by the water and drifting logs and drowned. The water came down the stream in a perpenwater came down the stream in a perpendicular wall ten or twelve feet high and a quarter of a mile wide and swept everything in its way, carrying off bridges below and all fences and buildings.

Fatally Wounded. PITTSBURGH, PA., August 5 .- At about 5:30 this morning, Police Officer John Evans, while attempting to arrest a party of evans, while attempting to arrest a party of quarreling roughs on Sixth street, was shot twice through the stomach by Edward Coffey, a noted desperade, counterfeiter, bank robber and shooter. The wounds in-flicted are fatal. Coffey has spent a number of years in the penitentiary for bank robbery and other crimes. He was placed under arrest. Evans is now reported

Cholera.

MADRID, August 5. - The cholera reports from all infected districts show 2,766 new cases and 1,503 deaths during the past twenty-four hours.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rules, Regulations, Resolutions and Formulas Adopted by the Kansas State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health having adopted the following rules, directs every county and municipal Board of Health to see that they are strictly enforced in their respective jurisdictions:

FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

RULE 1. No privy vault, cesspool or reservoir into which a privy, water closet, stable or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, shall be established or permitted within fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

RULE 2. Earth privies, or earth closets, with no vault below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted in Rule I, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the entire contents must be removed daily.

RULE 3. All privy vaults, cesspools or reservoirs named in rule I, must be cleaned out at least once a year; and from the first of May to the first of November of each year shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the vault, once every month, one or two pounds of copperas dissoived in a pailful of water.

RULE 4. No privy vault or cesspool shall open into any stream, ditch or drain, except common sewers.

RULE 5. No night soil or contents of cess-

open into any stream, ditch or desspool shall open into any stream, ditch or drain, except common sewers.

RULE 5. No night soil or contents of cesspool shall be removed unless previously deodorized by mixing with a solution of copperas or disinfected with a corrosive sublimate solution; and during removal the material shall be covered with a layer of fresh earth, unless the removal be by the "odorless excavating process."

RULE 6. All sewer drains that pass within fity feet of any source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes shall be watertight, and in sandy subsoil the limit shall be eighty feet.

RULE 7. No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for culinary purposes, nor into any standing water, pond, lake or running water within the jurisdiction of the Board.

RULE 8. No house offal or dead animal of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or left exposed by any person; and no butcher, ishmonger, or vendor of merchandise of any kind, shall leave any refuse upon the streets or public highway; and all putrid and decaying animal matter must be removed from all cellars and outbuildings on or before May 1st In each year.

RULE 9. All keepers of hotels, restaurants

ling animal matter must be removed from an cellars and outbuildings on or before May 1st in each year.

RULE 9. All keepers of hotels, restaurants and others accumulating garbage, are required to have a proper covered receptacle for swill and house offal; and to cause the contents to be regularly removed as often as twice each week, between the first day of May and the first day of November, and once each week at all other seasons.

RULE 10. Between the first day of May and the first day of November, no hogs shall be kept within the limits of any incorporated town or village within twenty-five rods of any dwelling, unless the penshave a tight and good floor, and are free from water, and regularly and freely disinfected; and during the months named, no hogs shall be kept elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Board, within twenty-five rods of any dwelling, except in pens with dry floors, or kept free from standing water. This Board will order the removal of such animals at any time when they appear to be prejudicial to public health, safety and comfort.

fort.

RULE 11. No diseased animal, or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables, or fruit; no diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other impure, diseased or adulterated article used for food, shall be sold or offered for sale as food.

RULE 12. No dead animal shall, within the jurisdiction of this Board, be put in any river, well, spring, cistern, reservoir, stream, or pond.

river, well, spring, cistern, reservoir, stream, or pond.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

1. Location of slaughter houses, etc.: (a) A slaughter house, if thoroughly drained into a properly-constructed sewer, and no blood or offal are fed to swine on the premises, and which shall be conducted strictly according to the rules below, may be allowed within the limits of a town. (b) Small, separate or private slaughter houses must, as a rule, be outside the town or city limits, or at least in the very thinly populated portions, and not within twenty rods of any public highway. (c) They must be located on dry, hard land, that can be well drained. (d) They must be amply supplied with clean, wholesome water from springs, wells, or unpolluted streams. (e) They must be floored with a tight, solid floor, of hard wood, or of cement or well-joined stone. (f) The yards, sheds and close pens must be dry, and free from mud and filth, and their sides or walls must be thoroughly whitewashed at least twice a year.

2. The slaughter house and all its appara-

be thoroughly whitewashed at least twice a year.

2. The slaughter house and all its apparatus must be kept in a neat and orderly manner, free from all offensive smells. (a) When the slaughtering for the day is completed, the sides and floors of the slaughter room must be thoroughly washed with an abundance of clean water. No other disinfectant will be required. (b) No animal matter of any kind must be permitted to remain in, under or near the slaughter house to decompose or putrefy.

into fertilizers, or otherwise utilized by an apparatus, the gases arising from which must be carried under the furnaces and con-

5. The fat, and all materials from which fat or cil are to be extracted, must be rendered within such a time after the slaughtering of the animals that no offensive odors shall arise from them, or from the process of

rendering.

the animals that no offensive odors shall arise from them, or from the process of endering.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

I. In order that the guardians of the public health may have early warning, it is important that every case of confagious disposed in the local hours of Health may have early warning it is important that every case of confagious disposed in the local hours of Health publy reported to the local hours of Health publy reported to the local hours of Health publy reported to the local hours of Health public health, he shall immediately know that any person whom he is called to steep the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health know that any person whom he is called to stothen public health, such physician shall know that any person whom he is called to stothen public health such physician shall know that any person whom he is called to stothen public health such physician shall know that any person whom he is called to so the public health such physician shall mindelly give notice thereof to the Board of Health or health officer; and every physician but the public health of health physician shall forfeit for each offense a sum notices than ten dollars.

RULE 15. Upon notice being given of cases of small-pox, varioloid or scarlet fever, to the Board of Health or to the health physician, shall box, varioloid or scarlet fever, to the Board of Health or to the health physician, that is proven the beard of the family thereof, or whenever any house of the Board or the health physician, that is proven the beard of the family thereof, or whenever any house of the Board or the health physician, the form of the person or the head of the family pox, varioloid or scarlet fever, within the pox varioloid or scarlet fever, within the pox varioloid or scarlet fever within the

other contents not to be destroyed must be immediately thoroughly disinfected. The paper on the walls and cellings, if any, must be removed and completely burned. The floor, woodwork and wooden furniture must be painted over with a solution of corrosive sublimate—made by dissolving one ounce of corrosive in six gallons of water; let it remain one how, and wash off with clean water. The walls, if not papered, must be theroughly scrubbed and whitewashed. For the sick room, small pieces of rags should be substituted for handkershiefs, and when once used must be immediately burned.

RULE 20. Solied bad and body lineu must be placed in vessels and saturated with the sulphate of zinc solution, then boiled for one hour before being removed from the premises.

nour recover being removed from the patient ises.

RULE 21. The discharges from the patient must be received into vessels containing "chloride of lime," copperas or some other known disinfectant, and if not buried at once must be thrown into a cesspool or a water closet, after having been thoroughly disinfected, but dever into a running stream or on the ground. Perfect cleanliness of nurse and attendants must be enjoined and secured.

and attendants must be enjoined and secured.

RULE 22. Fumigation with brimstone is a good method for disinfecting the house. For this purpose the rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solution, must be opened and exposed during fumigation. To disinfect an ordinary soom with brimstone: Having tightly closed all the openings of the room, place in an open earthen dish one pound of brimstone, and burn for twelve hours, being careful not to breathe the fumes. After fumigation, the rooms must be thoroughly aired by opening the doors and windows for several hours.

RULE 23. All articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases, too valuable to be destroyed, should be treated as follows: (a) Cotton, lines, flannels, blankets, etc., should be put in boiling but zine solution introduce.

contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases, too valuable to be destroyed, should be treated as follows: (a) Cotton, linen, flanuels, blankets, etc., should be put in boiling hot zine solution, introducing piece by piece; secure through wetting and boil for at least one hour. (b) Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers, beds and other articles which cannot be treated with the zine solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed and pockets being turned inside out. Afterward they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., should be cut open, the contents spread out and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but must afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

The only safety against infectious disease is to avoid the special contagion of the disease, and for small-pox, to vaccinate, especially when the disease is prevalent.

FOR REGISTIATION.

RILLE 24 Every physician or midwife prace.

The only safety against infectious disease is to avoid the special contagion of the disease, and for small-pox, to vaccinate, especially when the disease is prevalent.

FOR REGISTRATION.

RULE 24. Every physician or midwife practicing in the State of Kansas shall file with the County Clerk of the county in which he or she lives, his or her name, age, residence, number of years of practice. School from which graduating, (if any.) giving name and location, date of graduation and school of practice. And any physician or midwife failing to comply with this order on or before the first day of October, 1885, shall pay a penalty of ten dollars; and ten dollars for each mouth thereafter that he or she fails to comply with this rule.

RULE 25. The health officer of each county shall make a report on the first day of each month of the enrollment of physicians and midwives in his county, to the Secretar; of the State Board of Health. and monthly thereafter, whenever any physicians locate in the county or move thereafter.

FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Resolved, 1st. That the State Board of Charifies and the Board of Directors of the State Prison be requested to immediately make, or cause to be made, by one or more experts in sanitary science, a thorough and critical examination of the various institutions under their charge, as to the source and purty of the water supply, the disposal of slops and garbage, the drainage and sewerage, cellars, cesspools, privy vaults, urnals, pig-pens and stables; also to the heating and ventilation of halls and rooms, especially sleeping-rooms; and when anything is found or even suspected in any of these, or other things, to be detrimental to the health of the inmates, that they remedy the same; and we natisated the trustees or directors of the several hospitals of this State, and that they be also requested to use freely, recognized disinfectants in their various boards of education and school directors, and regents and trustees of institutions of higher education be called to the recommendat

scarlet fever of dipththeria, shall be thoroughly isolated from the public not less than thirt—five days.

Rolle 17. No person recovering from an infectious disease shall be permitted to appear on the public streets or public highway, or in any public place, until all danger of contagion, by reason of such disease, is passed.

Rule 18. No public funeral shall be held at a house where there is a case of infectious disease; nor in which a death from such has recently occurred.

Rule 19. The room into which a person sick with small-pox, varioloid, searlet fever, or diphtheria is placed, must previously be leared of all carpets, needless clothing, drapery and all other articles likely to harbor the disease. After the derith or recovery of the sick, the room, furniture and

THE SOLEMN PROCESSION.

Funeral Car Containing General ALBANY, August 5 .- The carket was sorne to the funeral car by thirteen members of the U. S. Grant Post. At twelve o'clock the pageant moved slowly down State street to Broadway into Siste than Jesterday. The loud booming of guns, the tolling of every church and fire bell in the city denoted the departure of the heroic dead from the capitol. They reached the depot as 12:15 precisely. At 12:32 the deeply-draped funeral train slowly moved from the station.

THE ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

New Yosk, August 6.—Hurrying crowds sought shelter from the driving rain under eves of the Grand Central Depot twenty minutes before five o'clock, deloring the mischance that would turn the parade into a weary tramp through a drenching rain. Their fears were groundless. Brighter skies showed in the west when the funeral train rolled into the depot. The escort was ready and at the door promptly at the stroke of five. The dark clouds had rolled over and the sun broke forth, illuminating the glass covered arch as the train moved in. A light push-cart which had been brought down from Woodlawn, was placed at the car's door and in this was put the coffin. The cart was in this was put the coffin. The cart was wheeled by veterans across to the west side of the depot. With the veterans walked six of the Loyal Legion and two Grand Army men. The martial tread of armed men echoed behind. Company A of the Fifth Artillery, and Company E Twelfth Infantry, the regulars whom the Government had sent as a guard of honor, marched in the escort. General Hangock and his suite had left the train from the opposite side. had left the train from the opposite side and passed through the gate into Fortythird street where horses were waiting; then galloped to the head of the procession on Fifth avenue below Thirty-fourth street.
The three sons of General Grant also left the depot quietly. All the others who had come with the train followed the remains out in double file and the citizens committee
of 100, led by ex-Mayor Gooper, ex-Governor Cornell, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson
and Jackson Schultz walking; next followed
the regulars. Behind them Governor Hill and General Farnsworth and his glittering staff, and in their turn committees of the House and Senate at Albany.

In Forty-third street the catafalque waited. Eight steps led up the raised platform upon which the veterans set down the coffin with its wreath of oak. It bere no other mark or ornament save the golden plate. Their duty done, the veterans stepped down and took their stand beside plate. the catafalque. The clash of troops pre-senting arms and the mournful strains of a dirge played by the Government band greeted the appearance of the casket in the doorway. Files of soldiers of the Seventyfirst regiment were drawn across the street and opposite the curb from the portal to the catafalque.

THROUGH BROADWAY. show of black became profuse and flags were seen everywhere at half mast. The crowds down town were denser, too, and the police had greater difficulty in repressing them, but the route was at no time in-terfered with. More than an hour was consumed in reaching the City Hall. When the right entered the park the left was still a mile away, yet only military, with a few exceptions, marched in the parade. A battalion of four batteries of the Fifth. United States artillery followed behind General Hancock's staff. Armed artillerymen their white shirts. They carried their arms reversed and banners veiled with crape as did every succeeding regiment. Crape was on the hilts of the officers' swords, on the drums, the bugles and everywhere. Major General Shaler and his staff of national smen brought relief to the picture, re splendent with gold and enaulettes. The rode ahead of the First brigade of New York's citizen soldiers, SILENT RESPECT.

The coffin rode easily and when it passed no sound was heard. Behind it General Fitzpatrick led the Second Brigade of National Guardsmen, the Seventh, the Sixth, the Ninth and the Eighth regiments. A file of policemen brought up the rear. When the procession arrived at the park when the procession arrived at the park after seven o'clock the space on the plaza directly in front of the steps leading up to the heavily draped portice of the City Hall had been kept clear by the police, but the walks through the park and the sidewalks outside were packed. General Huncock and staff moved into the park followed by the wenty-second regiment, ascended the steps and passed into the building. Here steps and passed into the building. Here beneath a canopy of black with which the ceiling of the hall was covered, he was met by Mayor Grace and escorted to the Mayor's office. The Twenty-second regiment was drawn up on either side of the entrance and a moment later the carriage containing the Grant party rolled up to the step Dr. Douglas, the Rev. Dr. Newman and General Porter were the first to alight. After them came the funeral can. As it paused in front of the portico and prepara-tions were made for taking the coffin from the funeral car, a solumn dirge was played. The detachment of twelve men from the Brooklyn U. S. Grant Post tenderly lifted the coffin from its resting place and bore it into the City Hall.

Night had now settled down upon the scene and electric lights were ablaze. The body was then taken into a private room by the undertakers and prepared for the pub lic view. Then at the request of Colonel Grant, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd Clarkson Grant, Lieutenant Colonel Flayd Clarkson, placed upon General Grant's breast the decoration of the Loyal Legion of Honor, and Semior Vice Commander Johnson fastened by its side a medal of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mayor Grance, accompanied by two ladies, viewed the body before the public was admitted. The guard of the U. S. Grant post stopped about the coffic on either side. The Legion of Honor Grand stood at the head and the members of the National Guard were distributed about the corridors. When the gates were opened a corridors. When the gates were opened a long line of people, shat in by files of policemen, passed into the portico, and, after viewing the remains, passed out by the rear door of the hall. The Base Ball Secretary

RICHMOND, VA., August 6 .- Some ten or twelve days ago Thomas Campenter, See retary of the Virginia Base Ball Associa tron and bookkeeper fer J. L. School craft, broker, disappeared from this city. It now appears that he held a key to the safety box in the vault of the State Bank in which Mark Downey, a retired merchant, kept \$38,000 in North Carolina, Petersburg, class B, Riddleberger bonds. Carpenter stole these and is supposed to be in Canada. Some of the bonds have come back here

cade an assignment

from Baltimore where they were sold.

THE GREAT

down State street to Broadway into Signiber street to the Albany depot. The crowd lined the streets, and these were possibly more tightly packed with broiling humanity

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,

NOTIONS.

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

As the procession entered Broadway the low of black became profuse and flags ere seen everywhere at half mast. The lowds down town were denser, too, and he police had greater difficulty in repress-CLOTHING, marched behind them and were followed by a band from Governor's Island. Then came Lieutenant Commander W. W. Meade with two companies and two of blue jackets in two companies and two companies and two of blue jackets in two companies and two of blue jackets in two companies and two companies and two of blue jackets in two companies and two companies and

QUEENSWARE,

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact; anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

AND

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

WITH HIS

Perry Bros., jewelers, of Chicago, have BARGAINS.