

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

NUMBER 42.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
It was denied at Washington that the President had issued an order to heads of departments that dismissals and appointments to fill places not vacant must stop.

Mr. LEE, recently appointed Secretary of the Legation at Vienna, Austria, is expected to arrive at his new post of duty shortly. On his arrival United States Minister Francis will take his final leave. Mr. Kelley was awaiting events at Paris. JAMES G. WINTERSMITH, Doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 14th after a painful illness, aged thirty-six years. A FIRE broke out in the Post building at Washington recently. The building and contents were destroyed. Loss about \$150,000; insurance fair.

GENERAL SHERIDAN telegraphed from Fort Reno on the 16th that no serious Indian troubles need be apprehended. CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN, of the Committee to Investigate Indian Affairs, said recently that it was proposed, if possible, to concentrate the unsettled portions of the Sioux, Crow and other tribes of Dakota, in the Indian Territory, where they could better be taken care of and educated and civilized than on the scattered reservations.

The naval officers who have been on the rejected boat Dolphin have been detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders.

THE EAST.
By the falling in of the boiler house at the Star Cloth Mill in Philadelphia the other afternoon, five men, Patrick Burns, William Ryan, August Reindler, William Linsey and Robert Gilson were seriously and four others slightly injured. They were all taken to a hospital, where Ryan died.

While the heater roof of the new gasometer was being hoisted into position at Albany, N. Y., the other afternoon a gale gave way, precipitating five men from the platform. Three fell to the bottom of the shaft, one hundred and five feet below, and were instantly killed. The other two saved themselves by catching hold of ropes.

A Mrs. JONES, residing on Utica street, Buffalo, who was with a party of ladies at Niagara Falls, recently fell into the stream and was carried over the American falls.

NIAGARA FALLS was formally thrown open to the public on the 15th. JOSEPH TAYLOR, who on May 31, 1884, brutally murdered Keeper Michael F. Moran at the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, by beating out his brains with a wooden hobbin and bar of iron, was hanged on the 16th.

The grand jury at Philadelphia found three bills against Joseph F. Cottringer, ex-treasurer of the Central Transportation Company, one charging him with the embezzlement of \$147,500, and the others with forging the stock of the company and uttering the same.

In accordance with the finding of a court martial in New York, the President has dismissed from the service, Ensign Jeffries, of the Navy, for appropriating \$300 which did not belong to him.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Innes Prime, editor of the New York Observer, was stricken with paralysis recently, and his recovery was doubted by his family.

JOSEPH J. COSTRINGER, recently on trial in Philadelphia for forging \$147,500 of stock certificates, received a sentence of four years solitary confinement.

EXECUTIONS were issued at Sharon, Pa., against the Wheeler Iron Company, amounting to over \$70,000. Dulness of trade was supposed to have caused the failure.

EX-SENATOR FRANCIS KERNAN, of New York, has declined to accept the position of government director of the Union Pacific Railway.

The grocery house of Thurber, Whyland & Co., Thomas street, New York, was burned out the other night. Loss, \$100,000. Six children were burned to death in a two-story log house occupied by Joseph Evans, near Grahamton, Clearfield County, Pa. The father made desperate efforts to rescue his children, but without avail.

THE WEST.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company intend to withdraw their steamers from the line between San Francisco and Australia November 1, according to a statement published in the Call. Australian colonists declare they will not pay the steamship company a subsidy unless the United States will agree to pay a portion of it. A COURIER recently reported finding the bodies of two cowboys on the Y. L. range, on the Cherokee Strip, who had been murdered and their bodies staked to the ground by the Indians.

The San Francisco Produce Exchange recently issued a statement showing the amount of flour and grain in California July 1, this year. Flour, 70,800 barrels; wheat, 9,000,000 bushels; barley, 1,350,000 bushels.

A TERRIFIC hail-storm passed over the country from Niagara to Reynolds, Dak., the other night, utterly destroying all the grain in one of the best wheat-growing regions of the Northwest. The grounds cover 10,000 acres, involving 200,000 bushels of grain.

An American railroad foreman named Ryan and another American whose name was unknown were recently arrested at Sabine, Mexico, for an alleged insult to the Alcade's wife. It was believed that the charges were merely subterfuges on the part of Mexican officials to harass the Americans.

The Sheriff of Ness County recently informed the State Veterinarian of Kansas that he thought trouble was imminent in Lane County between the State authorities and the Texas cattle drivers, who were attempting to pass the quarantine contrary to law.

A. H. ROSE, an extensive farmer of California, filed a petition of insolvency on the 14th. His liabilities were about \$800,000, his assets nominal. His principal creditor was the Merchants' Exchange Bank of San Francisco, which was caught for \$700,000.

THERE was a collision between the police and strikers at Newburg, near Cleveland, O., on the 15th. The strikers attempted to close the mill when they were clubbed by the police, thirty-five being wounded, of whom two would die. Six or seven policemen were injured by the rioters.

PALMER, who was concerned with Berner in the Kirk murder, out of which grew the Cincinnati riots, was hanged in that city on the morning of the 15th.

THE Chicago police arrested a boy recently, as a test case, charging him with circulating obscene literature. The boy was selling the Chicago Tribune containing the Pull Mill Gazette exposures.

ANOTHER dynamite outrage occurred on the railroad track at Denver on the 16th. No one was killed or injured, but the car which exploded the dynamite was wrecked, together with two others.

The criminal libel suit against John C. Shea, at Kansas City, in which the Rector of St. Mary's Church was accused of gross immorality, ended on the 16th in a verdict of acquittal. Some very damaging testimony was introduced on the trial against the reverend gentleman.

The extensive buildings of the Rubber Works on South street, above Twenty-fourth, Philadelphia, were completely destroyed by fire the other morning. The loss on building, stock and machinery was estimated at \$50,000.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat stated recently that there was no foundation what-soever for the rumor that the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Railroads were negotiating with the Government for a fast mail service west of the Mississippi River.

JEFFRIES & THOMPSON, wholesale dealers in millinery, fancy dress goods, etc., Cincinnati, assigned recently to Thornton & Hinkle. The bond was fixed at \$100,000.

ANOTHER white girl baby has been found in possession of Chinese foster parents in a loathsome den in Chinatown, San Francisco.

It was estimated in St. Louis that 250 wine and beer saloons had been closed since July 1, under the operation of the high license law, and that some 400 more, or about one-quarter of all the saloons in the city, would shut up in a few days.

INSPECTOR METCALF telegraphed recently from Marquette, Minn., that he had brought from Manitoba, under arrest, Lars Gunderson, late postmaster at Cumberland, Wis. About three months ago Gunderson absconded, leaving a deficit of \$5,000 in his money order account.

THE ham sewing employes at Armour's packing houses at Chicago, struck for an increase in wages recently. Men were put to work in the strikers' places at the old prices. When the new men were returning from work they were attacked and three of them badly beaten.

The Bay View Fish-plate Mills at Milwaukee, Wis., employing one hundred men, started up the other morning.

MARY KLEEMAN, on trial recently in Chicago for attempting to poison her sister's family with arsenic, was found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

THE SOUTH.

A DESPERATE attempt was made to rob the Richmond & Danville pay car near Atlanta, Ga., recently. The robbers stole the whole train, but were frustrated finally by the paymaster, who, finding the train in motion, awoke, and after putting on the brakes, went for assistance. On returning the robbers were found to have decamped.

A RANCHMAN named Malone brought in news at Eagle Pass, Tex., recently, of an Indian raid in which fifteen Mexicans were killed, about forty miles above Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. It was believed by many, however, that the Mexicans killed were slain by other Mexicans from across the Rio Grande and not by Indians.

THE Republican State Convention met in Richmond, Va., on the 15th. Colonel William E. Lamb was elected permanent Chairman, P. H. McCall, of Pulaski, Secretary and one Vice-President from each District. JOHN S. WISE was nominated for Governor of Virginia by the Republican Convention at Richmond on the 16th. The other nominations were: H. Clinton Wood, of Scott County, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Captain Frank S. Blair, of Wytche, for Attorney-General.

A YOUNG woman was abducted near Wheeling, W. Va., recently, by six men, who sprang from the bushes and knocked down her escort. The police made an energetic search, but no trace of her could be found.

GENERAL.

THE ninety-sixth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated in France and by French citizens in the United States very extensively on the 14th.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Calcutta, India, on the morning of the 14th.

THE semi-annual report of the Direct Cable Company shows that the receipts for the first six months of the present year have been \$32,467 less than they were during the corresponding period in 1884. The falling off was owing to a reduction in the tariff.

A DISPATCH from Cairo of the 16th says: The Arabs of the upper classes declare El Mahdi is dead. Lupton, with his garrison, has arrived at Senaar. The famine of Kardofan has become terrible and has extended to Khartoum.

JUDGE TRACHER, of the commission appointed by the United States Government to visit South America with a view to the promotion of commerce with the United States, and Mr. Curtis, Secretary of the Commission, who were saved from the wreck of the British steamer Guandiana, off the Atrolhos Basin, June 2, while en route to New York, arrived at London on the 16th.

A REPUBLICAN conspiracy was recently discovered by the Spanish authorities at Saragossa. A number of persons were arrested and the leader, a Colonel Magallon, was sentenced to be shot.

THERE were serious fears of riots in some of the towns of Ireland on the 15th, consequent upon the failure of the Munster Bank. The bank had branches in the principal towns of Ireland.

THE steaming steamer Perkinen, of Philadelphia, was sunk in seven fathoms of water the other night by the collision of Polock Rip with the schooner Abbie C. Stubbs, which was also badly damaged.

ANXIETY over the Afghan situation continued at Berlin on the 16th. Russian securities declined three points.

THE Russians have permanently occupied three positions on Persian territory, lying between Saraks and Pulkiloon.

A REPORT from London, of the 16th, spoke of the relations between Russia and England as becoming once more strained.

ADMIRAL GALBER and M. De Lessapp have submitted to the French Minister of Public Works a scheme for a canal from Havre to Marseilles, utilizing the rivers Seine, Saone and Rhone. The canal, it is proposed, shall be navigable by the largest ironclads.

BUSINESS failures for week ended July 16 number: United States, 209; Canada, 16; total, 225; as compared with 285 the week previous.

THE Alert, which left Halifax for the relief of the Hudson Bay Station, has been compelled to put into St. Johns for repairs, having been seriously damaged by heavy ice north of Cape Best.

THE British House of Commons negatived without division Mr. Farnell's motion to inquire into the conduct of Earl Spencer in Ireland.

THE decree divorcing the Marquis De Caix from Mme. Patti, the great prima donna, has been pronounced in Paris.

IT was stated recently in Madrid that every one of the forty-seven nuns who were inoculated by Dr. Ferran had died of cholera.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill imposing retaliatory duties on Roumanian imports.

A PARTY of Cocerists were defeated at Pisco, Peru, July 15, but they got away with the custom house cash.

THE British steamer Willingale, Captain Davis, which sailed from Madras May 30 for Boston, was badly wrecked and June 21 of Cape Gardinal. The Captain and part of the crew were drowned.

THE people of Winnipeg celebrated the return of the Canadian troops by a grand torchlight procession and display of fireworks on the 17th. Many thousands, including the military, took part in the procession. The streets were thronged with people.

THE French Governor at Cochin China telegraphed recently that the military situation in Cambodia was really never dangerous and that the French losses since January amounted to but seventeen killed and three wounded.

H. F. GAINES, a United States Custom House official, stated recently in Montreal that a large quantity of whisky was being smuggled into Canada from the United States between Rouse's Point and Detroit.

THE LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northern passenger train on the Washburn Road jumped the track at Bridgeton, St. Louis county, last night, the engine rolling into the ditch and killing Arthur Appleby, who was stealing a ride, crushing the feet of Charles Burke, living at 1904 Poplar street, and of James Schield, of No. 1528 Austin street. Two other young men who were stealing a ride were thrown into a ditch, but escaped unhurt. The baggage car and smoker jumped the track and shook up the inmates badly. Engineer Cagley and his fireman jumped as the engine went over and escaped with a few bruises.

MR. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 17.—Grant's condition continues favorable this morning. The General and Dr. Shrady had a talk about the plan of enforced quiet that has lately been in operation, and to which the continued improvement is due. He has been uneasy for a day or two because of the lack of mental occupation. He was favorably impressed this morning with the suggestion that he take up reading on an enticing character. He will test the plan to-day. Shrady will return to his country place in the Catskills to-day, leaving Douglass once more in charge of the patient.

BAY CITY, MICH., July 18.—All the works were running yesterday and continue to-day. Birdsall & Barker's salt blocks started to-day at the same pay and terms as before the strike. They say they will be ready to-morrow morning to start one saw in the mill, providing enough men are on hand. If not, they will remain closed for the next fifty days. The militia made a parade last evening. The streets were lined with people. The best of feeling prevails between the citizens and soldiers. McLean's mill yesterday attempted to cut as much lumber in ten hours as formerly in eleven, but the contractor was not satisfied with the work turned out and said the mill must cut lumber according to agreement or stop cutting his logs.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 18.—Tom Hanlon, aged thirty-seven, confined in the jail with delirium tremens, broke a window pane, and with a triangular piece of glass stabbed himself in the left lung. Turning the glass round and round he made a horrible aperture, into which he thrust his hand and pulled out a portion of the lung. He is still living, but will die.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—The American Association of Photographers to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Potter, of Indianapolis; Secretary, H. McMichael, of Buffalo; Treasurer, G. M. Carlisle, of Providence; Executive Committee, G. Kramer, of St. Louis, and A. J. Clark, of St. Louis. The place selected for the next annual convention is St. Louis.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

SURT was recently commenced against Comanche County to enforce the payment of \$72,000 of bonds issued by that county in 1874 for the purpose of building a court house, bridges and for general expenses. Charles Edward Lewis, a speculator living in London, is the man who brings suit for the amount of the bonds. He claims he is an innocent purchaser, but does not say where he bought them. The county did not receive a cent from the issue of bonds, and until suit was commenced it is stated the whereabouts of the bonds was not known. The Legislature in 1875 appointed a committee to investigate certain irregularities and among them the Comanche County bond issue, it being claimed the county had been fraudulently organized and the issuing of bonds a big steal. The Attorney General, A. L. Williams, was one of the committee and in his report to the Legislature he used this forcible language: "Comanche was organized solely for plunder. The vast amount of bonds issued by it had seriously impaired our credit abroad. To issue these bonds required wholesale forgery and perjury. When this county is properly attached to some other county for judicial purposes, the thieves who issued these bonds should be attended to. The State, through its Attorney General and the proper County Attorneys should put every engine of the law in force; should pursue, capture, try, convict and lock up these rogues, so that our credit may be restored, and other incipient rascals of like character, quipped with the same through fear of a like fate."

The Governor has written another letter to Washington on the Indian question. This is to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he protests against the location of the Apache Indians, now in Arizona, upon "No Man's Land," west of the Indian Territory. Such a transfer, the Governor says, in his judgment will be a gross violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the act of Congress of February 17, 1875, that would the transfer of these turbulent and savage Indians to the heart of the Indian Territory. He therefore hopes that the suggestion said to have been made that the Apaches be transferred to "No Man's Land," will not be accepted by the authorities of the United States.

The official canvass of the vote cast at Topeka last spring elected Mr. H. S. Clark Justice of the Peace by two majorities over Mr. Searle, and Clark qualified and entered upon the duties. Searle asked for a new count, which has just been completed and which shows the contestant to have been elected by thirteen votes, or an error in the original count of fifteen votes against Searle.

The Sheriff of Shawnee County lately received a letter from Henry Apley, of Manchester, N. H., making inquiries for a young lady by the name of Clara Good. His father and mother were killed in the Indian Territory in September, 1878, by the Cheyenne Indians. He has some very valuable family papers that belong to her.

HON. W. B. PERKINS, Congressman from the Third District, was lately in Washington in the interest of the Baxter Springs monument. At the last session of Congress Mr. Perkins secured an appropriation of \$7,000 for the erection of a monument in memory of the massacre of General Blunt's body guard, in 1862, near Baxter Springs. The massacred soldiers were buried in the old city cemetery, a couple of miles distant from the scene of the affray. The citizens of Baxter have proposed that they will purchase and donate sufficient ground for the laying out of a beautiful cemetery at the spot where the massacre occurred, providing the Government will incur the expense of the removal of the dead bodies from the present burial place to the proposed location. The monument is then to be erected there, thereby giving more significance to the matter as a memorial of the event. Mr. Perkins urged the War Department to agree to the Baxter people's proposition, and expects to succeed. The securing of this monument is the first case on record in which the National Government has made an appropriation for memorial observance of any local event.

THE Chattanooga County Agricultural and Driving Park Association filed its charter recently with the Secretary of State. Object: The development of agriculture, stock-raising, mechanics, manufacturing, and household economy by the holding of a county fair. The headquarters are at Sedan, and the capital stock is \$5,000. The directors are John Lee, P. D. Wright, G. D. Hoy, E. M. Bird, E. W. Connor and S. C. Hancock, all of Sedan; J. W. Morris, Peru; William Neil, Metz; Joseph Lane, Hale; Charles G. Metheny, Cedar Vale, and L. C. Walk, Elgin. The Kansas Wesleyan University Aid Association, of Salina, also filed its charter. Its object is to support an educational undertaking involving the establishing of the Kansas Wesleyan University, an institution of learning near the city of Salina. The capital stock is \$25,000.

THE charter was recently filed of the Kingman & Northeastern Railroad Company, which proposes to maintain and operate a standard gauge railroad and telegraph line from Kingman, Kingman County, in a northeasterly direction to the city of Halstead. The railroad will run through the counties of Kingman, Reno, Sedgewick and Harvey, and the estimated length of the road is fifty miles. The headquarters are to be at Kingman.

MRS. FRATT, of Wichita, represents in a complaint to the board of Railroad Commissioners that she is the owner of a valuable stone quarry a mile and a half west of Towanda, on the line of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad, which she wants to develop for the purpose of shipping stone to Wichita, where there is great demand for it, and asks the Commissioners to interfere in her behalf with the railroad company for the building of a switch to her quarries.

THE DOLPHIN AGAIN.

EX-Secretary Chandler Makes a Few Remarks About the Recent Opinion of Attorney-General Garland in the Dolphin Case. BOSTON, MASS., July 15.—Ex-Secretary Chandler has written to the Journal in reference to Attorney-General Garland's decision, that the contract with Mr. Roach to build the Dolphin is void, that payments to Mr. Roach are illegal and may be recovered and that the Government should seize and hold the Dolphin as security for repayment. Mr. Chandler says:

"Mr. Garland's and Mr. Whitney's assumed fundamental condition of the statute is nowhere contained in its terms. It appropriates for four ships as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board. They find that the Board recommended that the dispatch boat should have a sea speed of seventeen knots; and then they say such speed is a vital prerequisite to be absolutely guaranteed in any contract for construction which may be made, although by the express terms of the law the designs of the ship, in detail, were to be made by the Department, and the contractor was to have nothing to say or do about them. This proposition is absurd. Besides the extension of law or sense to support it. It would seem as if the newspaper report of Mr. Garland's opinion must be incorrect. At first he is made to say of the clause in the contract that the ship should be built in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress:

"I am of opinion that this covenant bound the contractor as effectively to make a ship of a sea speed of seventeen knots as though he had agreed to do so in express words."

But later he says of the clause which provides that the contractor shall not be responsible for failure to develop 230-horse power, if it is not due to defective workmanship or material:

"The obvious intention of this was to relieve the contractor of all responsibility as to the speed and power of the ship, and therefore, he says 'It follows that the contract exists between Mr. Roach and the United States,' and that he must pay back all moneys received by him, and hand over the Dolphin as security that he will."

"This reasoning can not be the work of good lawyers. If Mr. Roach did guarantee speed as effectively as if he had agreed to do so in express words, the contract can not be absolutely void because elsewhere is a clause which relieves him from a guarantee of horsepower. Let it be noticed that this wicked assault upon Mr. Roach by a newly fledged Cabinet Minister, revelling in misused power, is perpetrated solely for the assumed reason that the Dolphin has not fifteen knots sea speed, when in fact, on every one of her several trial trips, she has reached fifteen knots, and the last trip was made in pursuance of the order of Mr. Whitney but Mr. Whitney, enraged at the result, says the sea was not high enough and fifteen knots sea speed means seventeen and a half knots, when there is not a high sea, and upon this arbitrary assumption the whole fabric of outrage committed by him is built.

THE PRESIDENT.

Callers at the White House—The President's Summer Vacation to be Spent in the Woods.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The President had a host of callers yesterday. Among them were nearly all the Congressmen at present in the city, and R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina. In the afternoon Governor Pitane called, but did not see the President. The President resumed his carriage rides yesterday afternoon, his companion being Speaker Carlisle. After a long ride the two gentlemen dined together at the White House. On his summer vacation the President will not be accompanied by either his secretary or any member of his Cabinet. D. Ward, of Albany, who was with him last year in the Adirondacks, has again been invited to go, and it is probable that not more than one or possibly two personal friends of the President will compose the party. They will stop at a small hotel in the woods, which will be their headquarters, and a telegraph operator will be present at all times in case his services are required. The President can thus be easily communicated with on important questions if necessary. Business cares will be laid aside temporarily, and he will devote himself to recuperating and preparing for a winter of hard work at Washington. The length of his stay will be determined by the condition of public affairs, but he has been advised to remain away from Washington during September if possible, as this is the most trying month of the year to strangers in this climate.

PUNGENT WORDS.

General Grant's Wish Gratified—Harmony and Good Feeling Between the Sections.

NEW YORK, July 16.—General Buckner, the ex-Confederate, who called upon General Grant at Mt. McGregor, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He yesterday decided to give to the public the only portion of the memorable interview which, in his opinion, is of interest to the country at large. "I have witnessed since my sickness," said General Grant, "just what I wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between the sections. I have always contended that if there had been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a year. There are only two that I know of that do not seem to be satisfied on the Southern side; and we have some on ours who failed to accomplish as much as they wished, or who did not get warmed up to the fight until it was all over, who have not had quite full satisfaction. The great majority, too, of those who did not go into the war have long since grown tired of the long controversy. We may now well look forward to a perpetual peace at home and a National strength that will screen us from any foreign complication."

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Thieves in Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., July 14.—The thieves have not left Detroit, as appears from the fifth case, in which \$700 or \$800 worth of valuables were secured. The last case was yesterday afternoon. During the absence of the family, the home of J. D. Chandler, on Brady street, was entered and jewelry valued at \$800 was taken. It is probably the work of the same gang of crooks who have been quartered here for the last month, and who are becoming famous for their politeness. The police have done their utmost to keep the matter secret.

ATTACKED BY A GANG.

A Number of Maine Lumbermen Attack a Party of Frenchmen and Get Whipped.

ATONSTA, ME., July 13.—Particulars have just reached here of a fierce battle, in which about seventy-five men were engaged, and which took place on the afternoon and evening of the Fourth some miles above the fork of the Kennebec River. A cavalcade of teams belonging to a large party of Frenchmen were moving north along the river road. At about two o'clock in the afternoon the train was attacked by a gang of thirteen river drivers, who were celebrating the holiday. The assailants made a sudden rush with clubs for weapons, and drove off the Frenchmen, upset the wagons and seized such of the contents as they considered of value. The Frenchmen were not well armed, but they soon rallied and made a savage charge. One of them had a revolver and he handled it so well that three of his five shots took effect, mortally wounding one man and crippling another. The river men then produced one or two pieces of firearms. A shot gun in their hands did some execution, but the wounds it inflicted were slight. The next man to fall was Robert Bean, a lumberman, whose head was split open by an ax wielded by an infuriated Frenchman. He will probably die. Another river driver, pursued at the point of a pistol, leaped down a bank twenty feet high toward the river, receiving fatal injuries. The fight continued with varying advantage and occasional lulls until ten o'clock at night. The overturned wagons were used as barricades, and the fort was several times captured and recaptured. Just before the last attack was made ten of the lumbermen were stretched on the field with wounds either fatal or completely disabled. The remaining three fought as desperately as at the outset and the struggle did not end till only one remained on his feet. He and his wounded comrades were made prisoners, and are now in custody at the Forks. Besides those whose injuries are described above, another still lies insensible and in a critical condition from the effects of a blow on the head with a club. Besides the damage to wagons and personal injuries received the Frenchmen lost a large quantity of provisions.

THE MICHIGAN STRIKES.

Pinkerton Sends a Large Force of Men to East Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., July 14.—Eighty-three Pinkerton detectives arrived on an early train this morning, all armed with Winchester rifles and two revolvers, and were at once sworn in. The Mayor issued a proclamation in which he stated he had called upon the State and county authorities for aid, and believed ample arrangements had been perfected to insure protection of property. It is reported that three companies of State troops with a gatling gun have been ordered. The strikers threaten to seize the water works and shut off the supply, and a force of men armed with rifles were sent up to protect the works. The strikers were greatly incensed at the steps taken by the authorities and by the presence of armed detectives. A large number of special policemen have been sworn to assist in guarding the mills and have been prohibited. It is believed that there is ample force in the two cities to preserve order. Forty-six of Pinkerton's men are stationed on this side of the river, and seventy on the other. Both military companies are expected to-morrow morning. Representative Barr, leader of the strikers, stated in the police station this morning that unless the Pinkerton men were removed he would not be responsible for good order. The strike is still on and no steps have been taken at this end of the river looking toward an adjustment of the strike. The strikers have held several meetings in which speeches were made denouncing the action of the authorities in bringing the detectives from Chicago, counseling moderation and advising the men to stand firm. Meetings are called for to-morrow also. It is expected this morning to predict the outcome. Two or three mill owners have announced a determination to start their mills to-morrow. Should they do so trouble may result.

A PENNSYLVANIA SHOWER.

Storm in the Allegheny Valley Does Great Damage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 14.—Shortly before dark last evening the Allegheny Valley was visited by one of the most disastrous storms ever known in that section. Rain fell in torrents for an hour; the wind blew a hurricane, and thunder and lightning were incessant. Reports of great damage have been received from various points along the Allegheny River between this city and Titusville. At Harmonville lightning struck the telegraph office killing instantly James McPeely, aged twelve years, and rendering unconscious the operator, Miss Mary Hazlett. The building was partly wrecked. Miss Hazlett was removed to a neighboring house and soon revived. She was not seriously injured. At Freeport four and one-half inches of rain fell in an hour, flooding cellars, yards and streets and covering the West Pennsylvania and Butler branch roads with water to the depth of several feet. The tracks in some places have been washed away and in others the debris is piled five feet high. Trains have been stopped in all directions. At Hillis station a freight train ran into a land slide and was badly wrecked, but no one was injured so far as known. Peter's Creek near Leachburg is swollen beyond its banks and numerous oil and gas derricks were washed down stream. Kirkpatrick & Co.'s steel plant at Leachburg is under water and the loss will reach many thousand dollars. The loss in grain and hay alone in this and surrounding districts is something fearful to contemplate.

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DETROIT, MICH., July 14.—The thieves have not left Detroit, as appears from the fifth case, in which \$700 or \$800 worth of valuables were secured. The last case was yesterday afternoon. During the absence of the family, the home of J. D. Chandler, on Brady street, was entered and jewelry valued at \$800 was taken. It is probably the work of the same gang of crooks who have been quartered here for the last month, and who are becoming famous for their politeness. The police have done their utmost to keep the matter secret.

A NEW TUNE.

Sound the cymbal! beat the drum!
Toot the deep bassoon!
The glad millennium has come,
That hand-organ man
Has got a brand-new tune!

SCIENTIFIC BURGLARY.

How the Professional Lock-Picker Does His Work.

Years of Close Study Necessary First—Opening Safes—Beating the Combination—Throwing Bolts and Lifting Bars—A Lock Expert.

A young fellow with a bright face, a tattered hat and a much-worn suit of clothes, has visited almost all the down-town business offices during the past week with the model of a door in his hand, the door being equipped with a strong lock, a bolt and a steel key. A little sachel strung from a strap over his shoulder was generally pulled around in front of him as he deposited the model of the door on the desk of the person he had selected as his victim, and while the latter was regarding the door model and the impudence of the man the young fellow selected from a bundle of brass wires in the sachel one or two particular ones, with which he first ejected the steel key from its place in the lock and then threw back the bolt, finally turning the lock and opening the door, which being placed between himself and his vis-a-vis illustrated more quickly than words could tell how easily an expert lock-pick can enter one's room, after the door has been bolted and locked and the key left in the lock, should he desire to do so.

If the victim of this harmless burglar should be an inquisitive man, as was the case with a reporter last week, he will find the lock-expert an interesting person. He will show you how easy it is for a man who is familiar with locks to open a door, no matter how thoroughly the door may be secured. With the brass wires he has in his sachel he will pick any lock in the house, throw back any bolt or lift up any bar. Further than this, he will guarantee to open any safe, pick any combination lock or get into any room, closet or vault without the aid of powder or a jimmy.

"The business of picking locks is as fascinating to me," he said, "as the study of chemistry, geology, botany or astronomy is to a scientist. I take more delight in mastering a combination than a mathematician does in solving an intricate problem."

"Why do you not burglar, then?" the reporter asked, laughingly.
"Because I've got a better business," he replied. "Now, I've got a little thing here I'd like to sell you—"
"Well, but talking about lock-picking. Does it require as much study as geology or any other science?"
"More. And besides, one can never be a success unless he has a special faculty for the business. The public believe that a burglar is a thug, a man all brawn and no brain, who has no knowledge of letters and no mental strength; that he is in fact a desperate animal. The very reverse is the case. I know burglars who are fine conversationalists and apparently well-cultivated men. Just a little thought will enable you to see that a burglar must be a man—that is, a successful burglar—must be a man of good mental quality as well as of superb courage."

"And the safe-blower?"
"Is invariably a well-informed man. Of all the fraternity of lock-workers, the combination safe-worker is the most expert. His is a life of study, and he proceeds to fathom the mystery of a new piece of mechanism of this sort with about the same sensation that a good newspaper man would follow up the mystery of a crime. Of the capabilities of these men an incident that occurred a short time ago may interest you. The cashier of the Wayne County Bank in Wooster, O., counted over its securities in his possession one evening, and, finding them correct, closed the safe door with a bang and went home. The next morning by some freak of mind the combination which would only let him into the fire and supposed burglar-proof safe had slipped from his mind. In vain he endeavored to conjure up the magical numbers, and in vain the directors and officers of the bank worked on the turning knob. There were \$20,000 worth of bonds and money behind that invulnerable door, and for two months the bank men fretted and struggled to reach them. One day a stranger sauntered into the little town, and the first thing he heard of the dilemma of the bank.

"He strolled leisurely up to the building and quietly informed the cashier that he could open the safe in a short time. The cashier, who had fretted and fumed for two months at the same job, looked upon the stranger as a fanatic, but as the case was a desperate one he told the stranger to go ahead and do it. The man walked over to the ponderous door, and on one knee began to turn the combination knob. The click of mechanism pleased him, for he smiled, and in a few minutes, rising to his feet, gave the door a pull, and it swung slowly on its hinges, and revealed the strong boxes that the bank officers for eight weeks so earnestly longed to see."

"They must have paid him well!"
"They did; but, to show you what human nature is, let me tell you another incident which happened to this same happy lock-picker. He came across a close-fisted merchant in Reading, Penn., who was unable to open his safe. My friend playfully dangled the combination knob a few minutes, and then swung open the heavy door. 'Ten dollars,' said he to the merchant; 'Oh, no,' said the merchant, 'do you think I'm going to pay that much for a few minutes' work?' 'Very well,' said my friend, quietly, closing the safe door and giving the combination knob a few turns. 'Just excuse me; I've got business down town.' In a half minute he was walking out of the store, leaving the safe as securely locked as it had been before. This was something the dealer did not bargain for, and he hastened after the lock expert, but he had to pay \$25 before the safe was opened again."

"You asked me a moment ago about safe-blowers. There are very few safe-blowers who resort to the use of powder to open a door. Having acquired mastery over one combination, a safe-burglar is too shrewd to let his secret out. After entering the building in which the safe is located, he can, by his sense of touch or sound, open the combination and then secure his plunder. Then he begins the work of safe-blowing. He first locks the safe door and then fills all the cracks with putty, and through a little orifice made in the upper crack fills the safe with power by means of a little bellows. He then fills this hole, attaches a slow rocket, a small orifice made in the lower crack, and walks off leisurely with the fruits of his crime. In a half hour the fuse has ignited the powder, and the safe door is shattered from its hinges. Then the police rush in, and the next day report at headquarters that the robbery was accomplished by blowing the safe. Some of the foremost experts never begin operations until the 'Roughers,' a name given those who force open the building, stand ready to brain an officer, and do the 'blowing' business after the lock expert has rifled the safe and started on his way with the booty. Within two years one of these robberies occurred in New York. The safe was blown through the roof, and the watchman, in detailing the circumstances, said the roof and safe went up like a huge rocket; the safe fell about a block away. The watchman hurried after it, and, when relating the story afterward, said he saw three men pry open the inner door and decamp with their booty. The truth was, after beating the combination the thieves, to conceal how it was done, determined to 'blow' the safe. In their hurry to get away they overcharged the safe and treated the watchman to a pyrotechnic display that a less drowsy fellow might not have enjoyed."

"The robber masters a combination with almost mathematical accuracy. Just as the music teacher is trained to detect one false note in a large chorus, so the safe-rocker studies the click of the ratchets within the lock and marks the drop. The expert safe worker is a scientifically familiar with the relative resisting power of the different makes of vaults and safe doors as he is with the explosive force of the different explosives. He keeps himself posted by reading scientific and trade papers. When he is puzzled he writes to the explanatory columns of the scientific journals, and solves, in a round-about way, those problems too much for his previous education. He estimates to a grain the quantity of the explosives necessary to blow open a safe door. A pneumatic pump was used in the robbery of the Quincy, Ill.) Bank in this manner. The crevices of the safe door were put up all around, an opening was left at the top and bottom, and in each of these openings was fixed a tube which was fixed to the pump. The air in the safe was exhausted through the tube at the bottom, and the vacuum drew the powder in through a tube at the top. When once charged a common pistol was attached, facing the opening at the bottom. A wire sufficiently long to allow the robbers to retire to a safe distance was then fixed to the trigger of the pistol, and by pulling this wire the pistol was discharged, igniting the powder and blowing off the safe door."

"But to come back to bolts and bars. This is a smaller field than the other, but involves a great deal of study, and this branch of scientific school of crime is none the less interesting because pursued by a lower grade of graduates. It is followed by lock-pickers, sneak-thieves and hotel plunderers. I read last week of the arrest of a negro who could open the door of every room on one floor of the Lindell Hotel, and who had, I believe, stolen some valuables from one of the rooms during the late fire. Among hotel thieves there are three divisions—the 'daylights,' the 'nights' and the 'mornings.' The shrewd room worker generally locates by the published lists of arrivals at hotels the theatrical stars, jewelry salesmen, bankers, bridal parties, and all persons who are likely to carry valuables or money. The thief having located his man, proceeds in his operations in this manner: At the dead of night he slips from his room in his stocking feet and proceeds to the door of the apartment wherein lies his victim, snoring probably, in heavy sleep. A pair of nippers, or outsiders, and a silk thread and a piece of wire are the tools needed. He turns the key in the lock from the outside and the lock is opened. He pushes the key inward and drops it on the floor; waits to see if it has disturbed the sleeper; if all is well he proceeds. He places his knees to the door, and by this means finds the exact location of the bolt. He then fastens a thread to the wire, making a sort of bow, and after bending to suit he pushes this instrument through the keyhole, and, by giving the handle of the wire a turn holds his contrivance until it reaches its proper position, and then draws it slowly along. As the thread passes along on the inside of the door it catches the knob of the bolt and draws it easily from the noosing, and without making the slightest noise. This tool is known by the profession as a 'widdle.' The thief then enters, secures his booty, and returning places the key in the lock, fastens a silk thread around the knob of the bolt, and closes the door again from the outside, and, drawing his thread, uses his nippers or outsiders, the room is fastened as he found it. All this can be done in five minutes."

"The chain bolt is considered by many to be the most secure. It is picked in two ways. It allows sufficient room to put the hand inside, and, by using a screw-driver, one can take the screws from the casing side of the door. Another way is by using the 'widdle,' or bent wire, by pushing through the keyhole, catching the dog of the chain, and drawing to the opening in the plate, and a push throws it out. All this involves less than three minutes' time."

"How do you throw back this newly patented bolt?"
"The mortise bolt? O, easily enough. That has been done time and again. At the Lafayette Hotel, in Philadelphia, Penn., during the Pan-Presbyterian Council, a guest was robbed of \$19 and a valuable watch and chain. A short time previous another guest was robbed of \$100. At this hotel they use the mortise hotel lock, which contains a mortise bolt. During the temporary absence of the guests from their rooms at meal hours, a thief picked the lock, entered the room, removed the spindle which throws the bolt and filed a notch in it. Then he bored a hole through the door about the size of a knitting-needle and replaced the spindle, and when the time arrived to work he ran a wire through the door into the notch in the end of the spindle, and turning the wire, moved the bolt; then turning the key with nippers, the door was open. Mortise bolts are also beaten by running a wire through the key-hole or a small gimlet-hole made for the purpose. The mortise-bolts that necessitate a revolution or semi-revolution to release them, are beaten by an instrument known as a plug-cutter and a pair of nippers."

"The lock expert gave an interesting account of his experiences in the various cities of the country. In some cities the police refuse to permit him to move among the business men with his lock and tools, fearing to have them terrified. In others he is limited to a certain district. In St. Louis the Chief of Police permits him to show his patent only to business men, refusing to allow him to move among house-keepers.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MENTAL DISTURBANCES.

Irrationality Which Comes Dangerously Near Insanity.

The lowest grade of mental disturbance is seen in that temporary appearance of irrationality which comes from an extreme state of "abstraction" or absence of mind. To the vulgar all intense preoccupation with ideas, by calling off the attention from outer things and giving a dreamlike appearance to the mental state, is apt to appear symptomatic of "queerness" in the head. But in order that it may find a place among distinctly abnormal features this absence of mind must attain a certain depth and persistence. The ancient story of Archimedes and the amusing anecdotes of Newton's fits, if authentic, might be said perhaps to illustrate the border line between a normal and an abnormal condition of mind. A more distinctly pathological case is that of Beethoven, who could not be made to understand why his standing in his night attire at an open window should attract the irremediable notice of the street boys. For in this case we have a temporary incapacity to perceive exterior objects and their relations; and a deeper incapacity of a like nature clearly shows itself in poor Johnson's standing before the town clock vainly trying to make out the hour. This same aloofness of mind from the external world betrays itself in many of the eccentric habits attributed to men and women of genius. Here again Johnson serves as a good instance. His inconvenient habit of suddenly breaking out with scraps of the Lord's Prayer in a fashionably assemblage marks a distinctly dangerous drifting away of the inner life from the firm anchorage of external fact. In the cases just considered we have to do with a kind of mental blindness to outer circumstances. A further advance along the line of intellectual degeneration is seen in the persistence of vivid ideas, commonly anticipations of evil of some kind, which have no basis in external reality. Johnson's dislike to particular alleys in his London walks, and Mme. de Staël's bizarre idea that she would suffer from cold when buried, may be taken as examples of these painful delusions or ideas fixes. A more serious stage of such delusions is seen in the case of Pascal, who is said to have been haunted by the fear of a gulf yawning just in front of him, which sometimes became so overwhelming that he had to be fastened by a chain to keep him from leaping forward.—Nineteenth Century.

The Language of the Profession.

How quietly everything was getting on in the Tuffboy family! The cat was napping on the rug, Tuffboy, Sr., was napping behind his newspaper, and the maternal head was dozing the spectacles off her nose. Just then Jimmy came rushing in like a whirlwind on a summer afternoon.

"Say, dad, I've got a dandy curve."
"A—what, sir?" said his father.
"A dandy curve. The fellows say no kid can knock me out of the box."
"Knock you out of the box? What does the 'boy' mean?" queried his mother.
"I don't know, it's all Greek to me."
"Oh, dad! What did you sit over on the ball ground for all this week?" said Jimmy.
"There was no more napping in that family for one while."—Hartford Post.

Something New in Cookery.

A gentleman seated behind a plate of beef and beans in one of the coffee and cake saloons of Park row said to the waiter:

COUNTRY HOUSES.

The Two Dangers that Envelop Them—Water Supply and Waste Matter.

The two great dangers of country houses are pollution of the water supply and of the air by contact with waste matter. Owners of property are left to build their drains and bestow their garbage as ignorance and indolence prompt, with no official supervision, and the consequence is that some of the loveliest spots are nests of low fever, diphtheria and dysentery.

In choosing a summer home preference should be given to a region of gravelly or sandy soil, clay soils holding the surface water too long, and moving the air damp and chilly. Where there is plumbing in the house the waste-pipes should be at least fifty feet from the well, lest the ground, becoming infiltrated with purifying organic matter, should convey the taint thither. Where waste-pipes or cess-pools are nearer the well, or wherever surface washings can contaminate it, it is far safer to substitute rain-water for cooking and drinking purposes than to use well-water. If the roof and gutters are kept clean, and the rain-water collected and stored, which can be easily and cheaply done, the supply will be sufficient and perfectly healthful. It is, however, wiser to boil it for drinking, then cool, and afterward aerate it. If filters are used for purification they must be taken apart and the strainers carefully washed and dried at least once a fortnight. Otherwise they become useless, the sand and charcoal retaining organic impurities; and imparting a disagreeable taste to the water.

No kitchen slops, either from wash-bowls or dish-pans, must be thrown upon the ground or into that open drain too often found at the back of the house. Boards should fly a place where this untidiness exists. Organic waste festers in the hot sun, and the saturated ground gives forth incense fit for Beelzebub, god of flies. All household waste should be removed as fast as it gathers up. It is buried in the day laboratory of the earth noxious matter is tured at once to sweet and wholesome uses. Lawn and garden thrive on what is fatal to man. But if this can not be done, then the kitchen waste should be burned two or three times a day. No standing pails of garbage should be allowed to tempt flies and defile the fragrant air.

The condition of the cellar is far more important than that of the parlor. In light rooms dirt is comparatively harmless. In dark places it is a lurking danger. No old wood, no vegetable, no rubbish of any kind, should be allowed to cumber the cellar, which should have a water-proof and air-tight floor, to prevent ground-air and soil-moisture from rising to the living-rooms. But as this is almost never found in houses to rent, it is necessary that all cellar doors and windows should be daily opened for free circulation of air.

The water from eaves-pipes, if not saved in a cistern, should be carried so far from the house in well-laid pipes that there will be no contiguous surface dampness or wet foundation walls. Dampness is a ready vehicle for disease, as well as a fruitful cause for it. Another source of danger is decaying vegetable refuse in garden or grounds. Careless servants leave rhubarb leaves, greenings of vines or weeds wherever they fall, instead of taking them to the compost pit or burning them. If they are out of sight they are out of mind, till they recall themselves in visitations of headaches, aching bones, or irritable tempers.

In short, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty from disease, as from other usurpers. Voltaire said that incantations would destroy a flock of sheep—if administered with the proper quantity of arsenic. Going to the country will ward off epidemics—if the proper sanitary conditions are observed. But if we put a superstitious faith in country air, to the neglect of constant scrutiny and intelligent precaution, it is likely that our last state will be worse than our first. There is very little probability of a visitation of Asiatic cholera. But the conditions that favor American fever, malarial or typhoid, are omnipresent. And the great army of summer refugees from the cities should consider whether, through heedlessness, they may not exchange King Log for King Stork.—Harper's Bazar.

Artesian Wells in the Sahara.

A correspondent of Ausland makes a communication regarding the present condition of the Artesian wells in Sahara. It is well known that such wells have been in operation there from a very remote period, and in the Algerian Sahara additional wells have been opened with considerable success by the French. Between Biskra and Tuggurt the 484 old wells yielded in 1879 64,000 litres of water per minute, the 68 French ones 113,000 litres. The number of palms had increased from 339,000 to 517,000, that of other fruit trees from 40,000 to 90,000, the population from 6,672 to 12,827. In December, 1881, the yield of water from the wells had risen to 209,000 litres per minute. But this success is confined to a narrow zone within which water can be reached within a depth of 100 metres, and even here the borings that have been made since 1881 indicate a diminution in the yield of water, making it appear that the limit of production of the underground reservoirs had almost been reached. Many of the French borings, too, are getting stopped up by sand, and are of too small caliber to be cleaned out and restored like the wider Arabic ones. It is believed that it will be absolutely necessary to set about the sinking of new wells with wider bore.—N. Y. Post.

Pork Cake: One pound of salt pork chopped fine and free from lean and rind; let it boil two minutes in one-half pint of boiling water; when cool add one cup of molasses, two cups of sugar, three eggs, two tea-spoonfuls soda, one of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, one pound chopped raisins, flour to make a stiff batter. Bake slowly in a pan loaf.—Hartford Post.

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics says that underdraining decreases the tendency to malarial diseases.—Indianapolis Journal.

HIGH-PRICED CHICKENS.

Plenty of Cochins Sold for Fifty Dollars Each—One Pair of Gray Shanghais—Bring Five Hundred Dollars.

A pert young salesman stood beside a great coop of pigeons in a poultry fancier's store yesterday, talking about the merits of three handsome chickens in a small coop before him to another youth, while a white-haired old farmer from Jersey stood by and listened attentively.

"These are genuine Cochins," said the salesman, "and they are an unusually fine lot. Cochins ordinarily sell for \$12 for the trio, but the boss says that these must not be sold for less than \$20. He is particularly pleased with the matched colors of these, and don't care whether any one buys them or not. I don't believe that as great a price was ever asked for chickens before."

"You are wrong there," said the old farmer. "I can tell you a story, and it's a true one, about prices paid for fowls that are simply beyond ordinary belief. In 1850 or thereabouts a number of bright poultry raisers in England undertook to increase the prices paid for the stock they dealt in by pretending to improve their breeds. They imported a number of Chinese fowls and pretended to accomplish results with them far beyond anything that could possibly be done. They issued learned pamphlets which discussed the new varieties of stock, and printed long essays in the magazines. The impulse given to the business was clear beyond their wildest anticipations. There were plenty of market breeders who were really anxious to get a variety of fowls that would lay more eggs and weigh more when dressed for the table than the old breeds that had been common for years. The Cochins from China were the favorites. Wonderful stories of the number of eggs laid by them were told.

"Finally, the ladies and gentlemen of leisure, who are always on the lookout for some new diversion, took a fancy to the chicken business. They cared nothing for the profits. They must have the best fowls in the kingdom, fowls that could beat the record and show a pedigree at the same time. The queen herself bought fancy fowls, and it then became the fashion to take an interest in poultry publications and poultry pedigrees. The prices began to soar.

"The increased demand for fine stock brought out new varieties. White and gray Shanghais soon competed with the Cochins, and Chittagongs with Canton Chinese fowls, and heated discussions over the relative merits of the breeds were held on the street-corners, and over the stiles in the hedges around the fields.

"As soon as the mania was fairly started, fairs were held for the exhibition and sale of the fowls. Early in 1850 a fair in Norwich, England, brought out 102 lots of fowls, one of which contained 110 Cochins belonging to a lady. The Cochins were sold and realized £361 4s. 6d., the highest price being 20 guineas for a single cock. Many single fowls brought from £3 to 7£ each.

"That sale was the sole topic of conversation in England for a month thereafter. The excitement lasted, and the mania spread to America. In 1855 or 1854 a Boston Yankee by the name of Burnham, who knew a good hen when he saw it, sent out to a Birmingham, England, fowl show a cage of gray Shanghais. A trio sold at sight for \$100, and at the end of the fair's pair from this cage carried off the first prize, and they were sold to a Mr. Taylor, of Shepherd's Bush for \$500. This is the highest price on record, I believe, for a single pair. There were plenty of sales during 1853 and 1854 for from £30 to £50 per pair.

"People think \$2 per dozen is a big price to pay for pure stock eggs nowadays, but then single eggs sold from \$2 to \$10 each, and it's on record that half a dozen chickens just hatched sold at \$10 apiece."

"You said the mania spread to this country," suggested the salesman.
"Yes, but the prices paid here were never so large. Boston seems to have been the headquarters of the business. Everybody wanted fancy chickens. The orders to the Boston importers came from Maine and from Texas, and one firm there sold in 1853 over \$23,000 worth of fowls. There were single orders amounting to \$1,200 to \$1,500, and this firm sold one lot for \$2,230.

THE LAST OF THE B'HOYS.

Modern Folk Get a Glimpse of the Kind of Rogaugh of a Generation Gone.

It is related of Thackeray that when he was in New York he found himself uncertain which way to turn one night when he was in the Bowery, and, addressing himself to the first man he met, asked:

"Can I go to Bleeker street this way?"
"Accident had thrown him in the way of a Bowery b'boy, who replied after the manner of his kind: 'Well, I guess you kin, sonny, if you berhave yourself.'
The Bowery boy and, in fact, every variety of the New York rowdy of twenty-five years ago, was picturesque and in some respects admirable as compared with the tough of to-day. The rough characters of that day did not find it inconsistent with their dignity to work for their living. They were mechanics, painters, butchers, newsclears, printers, hatters, vendors, and, in fact, followed any and all callings. They even rendered themselves extra useful by working in the Volunteer Fire Department—a service they were nearly all very fond of. When they were not at work they got their high silk hats out and aired them magnificently, carrying them tilted on one ear, often over a flannel shirt, and with their trousers tucked in high-topped boots. A tough was not a tough if he did not have a high hat for evening and Sunday wear. They were tremendous and incessant fighters, but their fists were the weapons they preferred. They drank and gambled, but they did not necessarily steal, and it was not at all beneath their idea of dignity, or at all uncommon, for them to court the pretty girls of their acquaintance, marry them, treat them well, and support them in comfort.

It is astonishing how almost completely they have disappeared. There are a few yet to be found in Washington Market, and there are others in the Ninth Ward and in the old shipyard district, but they dress very nearly like the men they meet every day, and it is only by little signs, the way they pronounce certain words, the angle at which they wear their hats, the black silk scarf tied in enormous bows that they cling to like death, and such trifles, that one who used to know them by the hundred can now pick out these few survivors.

One of them rode over to Brooklyn in the bridge cars yesterday. His big silk bow-knot, the red stockings that were revealed by flaring trousers and low shoes, his broken nose and old-school, smooth-shaven, typical Bowery boy face betrayed him. Even the old familiar impudent curl of his upper lip remained with him, and when he spoke to a stranger he first looked him over and then called him either "cully" or "boss," according as the person's appearance impressed him. He was two-thirds tipsy. A new broadcloth suit and a massive chain and finger ring showed him to be prosperous. His wife, a substantial, jolly-looking woman, walked by his side with a little girl of ten or eleven years beside her. Her dress caught in a projection from a valise on the car floor and she had to stop and free herself. The owner of the valise apologized, and assisted her in disentangling her dress.

By the time the old-fashioned tough missed his wife from his side she was about ready to move on after him. He saw that something unusual had happened, and, mistaking the cause, put himself in readiness for a fight.

It was annoying to watch him. He first showed astonishing solicitude for his wife's comfort, got her seated, saw the little girl comfortable by her side, and then sat on the extreme edge of an adjoining seat, and adjusted his hat so nearly on one side of his head that it seemed a marvel that it did not fall off. His eyes flashed, his upper lip curled, and he glanced at the man with the valise.

"Will I chaw him up, Gussie?" he whispered to his wife.
"Who, Tom? What's the matter?" the woman asked in some alarm.
"Who? Why, dergullot what stopped yer. Give us the right of it, Gussie, then I'll let the sawdust out of him. What d d he do?"

Between his sentences he glared most fiercely at the man with the valise, who was reading a paper, and was calmly unconscious of the fighting man's existence.
"Why, he's all right," said the wife in a still lower tone than he had used, "he acted very gentlemanly"—and then she explained what had happened. Gradually the old rowdy's face brightened up, and a smile took the place of the frown. He arose and went unsteadily over to the man with the valise, and attracted his attention by giving him a whack between the shoulders that seemed hard enough to loosen his teeth.

"You've just had a narry escape," said the old-fashioned tough, laughing heartily.—"A narry escape, b'gosh. A minute more and I'd took you up and broke you over my knee. I thought you done something rude to my old woman, b'g—, but yer didn't do no sich a thing, did you? No, indeed, you didn't. And yer wouldn't, would yer? 'Cause I'd chaw a man up for less'n that—I would, b'gosh!"

After entreating the man to step right off and have a drink, and being politely refused, there being nothing drinkable except the East River for whoever should step off, the old-fashioned tough went back to his wife and insisted upon kissing her to celebrate the escape of the man with the valise. She was quite offended, or rather pretended to be, and called him an old fool.
"Sit down, Tom," said she, "and quiet yourself. Your fighting days are over now."
"Well," said the ancient rowdy, with the smile of a thoroughly good-natured man, "I kin kiss the kid, she can't help herself. Your kissin' days is over any how, Gussie, and the kid's just beginning."

The little girl ran to him when he beckoned to her, and eagerly climbed upon his knee. It was evident that the pugnacious old chap was a kindly man at home.—N. Y. Sun.

—The Karen Baptist Theological Seminary, at Rangoon, Burmah, held its fortieth anniversary recently. Four addresses were made by members of the graduating class.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1902

MARCH OF THE CHILDREN.

List to the sound of the drumming! Gayly the children are coming!

When, in a voice of caressing, Christ gave the children His blessing,

AN UNHISTORIC PAGE.

A Five-Hundred-Dollar Prize Story.

Uncle Enoch's Trip to Washington, and Why He Went There—The Only Story He Knows About Two "Ebers."

An elderly negro man, Uncle Enoch by name, short of stature and with hair and beard beginning to grizzle,

"Look a-heah, daddy," said he, "won't yuh lemme go to Washin'ton nex' week?"

"What's dat?" asked his father, his bright eyes opening very wide.

"A page one of dem chaps as runs round and wags on the Congressmen, when dey're doing dere work in Washin'ton."

"Yuh needn't cut up any sich capers," said his father. "Yuh s'nt gwine. I see gwine mese f."

"long and jus' take pot-luck wid us dis time."

"Den yuh didn't gib yer letter?" dese de plantation moues.

"Jus' as dey was litin' dere cigars, and puttin' dey heels up on two cheers,

"Den de town mouse he ses to de sheriff, ses he: 'You call aroun' Monday mawnin'."

"Jus' yuh go 'long an' pick up some chips an' trash fur to make de fire," said his father.

"Yuh needn't cut up any sich capers," said his father. "Yuh s'nt gwine. I see gwine mese f."

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heah, an' make a wine-yard uv it. No use foolin' no more wid little later patches, an' cabbages, an' tree or foh-

A little after daylight the next morning Uncle Enoch, wearing his tall white hat with the broad band of crape around it which it had on when it was given to him;

One week, and two weeks passed on without news from Uncle Enoch, and then Aunt Maria began to get impatient.

"Dere's yuh sis'r Charlotte what has to go to church wid dem light blue slippers Miss Sallie gib her, an' no stockings,

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shors and some legs long. Ef I was yuh I'd go to de wood-pile, an' I'd chop dem hine legs off de same lent as de foh one, so yuh'd go about like like common folks, an' not be larfed at."

"Now, boy," continued Uncle Enoch, "dere's lots ob stories about one eberlastin' fool, but dat w' de only story I know 'bout twu 'em."

Dick walked into the house to deliver this message, and as he went, he said to himself, "I reckon de plantation moues den gin up he wine-yard."

A GREAT INDUSTRY. The Production of Coal Oil One of the Mammoth Enterprises of the Country.

The consumption of coal oil is constantly increasing. Fifteen thousand barrels are required to supply the daily demand in the United States.

The distillate is divided into three portions—the lightest, colorless portion, which comes over first, and is known as crude kerosene, or "benzine," the middle portion, or "kerosene," and lastly the heavy portion of the distillate, containing paraffine, and known as "paraffine oils."

The kerosene proper is purified by agitating with five per cent. of strong sulphuric acid, which combines with the offensive matters, forming a black tarry residue which sinks to the bottom of the tank and is known as "sludge."

The pipe-line oils flow from two great oil districts, which represent two extremes in quality. These two oils are mixed in manufacture. The Butler-Clarion district, or "lower country," as it is called, in Butler and Clarion counties, gives an oil containing but a small proportion of the heavy paraffine oils,

It is well to have a Bible revision every now and then, for some people are induced to read parts of it in the newspapers who never read a word of it in the book itself.

A PLUCKY PRESIDENT. Willing to Correct a Mistake When It is Shown to Be One.

He is a plucky man who dares acknowledge an error in the face of the whole world, and equally plucky who can not be driven from a correct decision, however misunderstood and misrepresented that decision may be.

Take a few cases in point. His latest exhibition of pluck in acknowledging an error comes in the form of a revocation of an unfit appointment in Copiah County, Miss. After the commission had been issued, President Cleveland learned on good authority that the appointee had been in some way connected with the troubles of two years ago, and the appointment was promptly rescinded.

A sample of pluck illustrative of his determination to stick to right action, despite of all the forces which political hatred, misrepresentation and ignorance could bring to bear, has been shown right here in New England, in his course on the appointment of Hon. Eben F. Pillsbury.

The Democratic party has always included a very large proportion of young men. Even in those States where the Republican party was strongest the younger set of voters naturally identified themselves with the Democrats, and in New York, Indiana and the Southern States the young Democracy has been notably influential and wide awake.

THE DEMOCRACY. Reasons Why It Has Its Allies Among Young Men.

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THE DEMOCRACY. Reasons Why It Has Its Allies Among Young Men.

THE NEXT SENATE. Republican Anarchical Threats Not Disturbing the Country to Any Appreciable Extent.

Thus far the country does not exhibit any great amount of alarm over the threats which are being rather liberally thrown out by Republican papers with reference to the action of the Senate next winter.

But, after all, what reason is there for supposing that the Senate will do such foolish things as are prophesied by the Republican oracles? It certainly could not have been expected that the President would appoint other than good Democrats to the positions at his disposal, and in this he has fully met public expectation.

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FORAKER. A Candidate Who is Evidently Doomed to Defeat Again.

Judge Foraker, the little giant of the Ohio Republicans, appears to be doomed to another defeat even before he gets the word "go."

The design of the American flag was adopted by Congress June 14, 1777. The stripes were first used in a flag which was presented by Captain Markoe to the Philadelphia City Troop in 1775, and still in the possession of that organization.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year) and rates for different ad sizes (1 in, 2 in, 3 in, 4 in, 5 in, 6 in, 7 in, 8 in, 9 in, 10 in).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



TIME TABLE.

Table showing train schedules for East and West directions, including station names like Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, and Safford, and times for various routes.

The "Thunderbolt" passes Strong City going east, at 11:30 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.

- STATE OFFICERS. Governor, John A. Martin; Secretary of State, E. R. Allen; Attorney General, S. B. Bradford; Auditor, E. P. McCabe; Sup't of Pub. Instruction, J. H. Lawhead; Chief Justice Sup. Court, A. H. Horton; Congressman, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan.

- COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioner, A. H. Miller; County Treasurer, E. T. Baker; Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson; County Clerk, J. J. Massey; Register of Deeds, A. P. Gandy; Clerk District Court, T. H. Gresham; County Surveyor, C. W. Nesbit; Sheriff, J. W. Griffin; Superintendent, J. C. Davis; Coroner, C. E. Hall.

- CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, J. P. Kuhl; Police Judge, John E. Shipman; City Attorney, W. P. Martin; City Marshal, Henry Bonewell; Councilmen, Edwin Frad, G. P. Hatfield, J. S. Doolittle, C. C. Watson, W. E. Timmons.

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

- SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor, Fair Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griffin, Reporter. Masonic—Zereth Lodge No. 80, A. F. & M. E. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Fox creek, Odd Fellows—Angela Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; C. M. Nye, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R.—Gray Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m. I. O. 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. T.; Emer John-son, W. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, and 1/2 cent a line, 30 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Blackberries are ripe. 98° in the shade yesterday. Mr. Ed. Burke, of Missouri, is in town. Chickens hereabouts are dying with cholera. Mr. Addison Walker left, Monday, for Wichita. Dr. C. E. Hilt is fencing the lots east of his barn. One of Mr. John Brewer's children is quite ill, with flux. Miss Ada Rogler has gone to Iowa to spend her vacation. Judge C. C. Whitson is confined to the house, with sickness. Mr. Wm Hillert, Jr., is confined to the house, with sickness. Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, is quite sick, with malaria. Mrs. O. Berry has moved into Mr. Addison Walker's house. Miss Nannie Carter is spending the Summer at Ocean Grove. Mrs. J. K. Crawford has returned from her visit in Illinois. The Hon. J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, Friday. The work of putting down sidewalks on Broadway still goes on.

Mr. J. B. Capwell had ripe tomatoes on the market, last Friday. Mr. Joe Brown, of Emporia, was in town, Saturday and Sunday. The Eastern Star Chapter will meet to-morrow (Friday) evening. Mr. A. S. Howard has put up a stone fence south of his residence. Miss Elsie McGrath returned, Tuesday, from her visit at Topeka. The Hon. J. W. McWilliams went to Salina, yesterday, on business. Mr. A. B. Wagoner, of Emporia, arrived here yesterday evening. There was a very pleasant social at Squire A. P. Gandy's last night. Mr. John Shofe's boat upset with him while boat riding, Saturday. Mr. B. Hackett's son, Mark, was overcome by heat, a few days ago. Judge D. K. Carter left, Tuesday, for his home in Wishington City, D. C. Messrs. J. F. and J. M. Engle have returned from the Indian Territory. Mayor J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, was over to Council Grove last week. Mr. Richard E. Maloney has our thanks for a basket of fine ripe apples. Miss Inez Moon, of Emporia, was visiting friends and relatives here, last week. Miss Mary Gandy is expected home to-morrow, from a visit to Sumner county. Mrs. Adolph Noyes, of Fox creek, left, Tuesday, for a three weeks' visit at St. Louis. It rained very hard, last Thursday night, and on Friday the river was on a high again. Mr. E. H. Beck, of Elmdale, who is at work at Burns, Butler county, is at home, on a visit. Messrs. J. J. Buck and T. N. Sedgwick, of Emporia, have been attending Court, this week. Mrs. J. H. McKnight, of Strong City, died last Thursday morning, of congestion of the brain. Mr. R. M. Ryan's son, Alfred, has been quite sick for a few weeks past, but is now getting well. Messrs. W. H. Holsinger, A. Z. Scribner and J. C. Seroggin took in the races at Emporia, last week. Mr. J. M. Breese, of Marysville, Ohio, made a visit to his brother, Mr. A. M. Breese, of Elmdale, a few days ago. The Republican County Central Committee will at the Court-house, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, August 3, 1885. Mr. Walter Park and his sister, Miss Cora, will start, to-morrow, to Wagon-Wheel Gap, Col., to spend the summer. Mr. E. C. Holmes had a team drowned on Thursday of last week, in trying to cross the Cottonwood at his place, to cultivate. Mrs. C. Van Linda, of Clyde, Cloud county, mother of Mrs. E. A. Smith, arrived here, Friday, on a visit to her daughter. The Emporia Base Ball Club and the Strong City Club will play a match game at Strong City, next Saturday afternoon. Died, at 3 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, July 21, 1885, of puerperal fever, Mrs. Sarah Goshen, consort of Mr. Milton Goshen, of Lewis's quarry. Several parties have told us that the COURANT got out the best report of any paper in the county, of the Fourth of July celebration at Strong City. A steam thrasher, with a large force of hands, threshed Dr. W. H. Carter's wheat, last week, and it was immediately put on the cars and shipped to Kansas City. The Four Mile and Strong City Base Ball Club played a match game at Strong City Tuesday afternoon, the game standing 24 to 10, in favor of Four Mile. The Rev. Addison Blanchard, of Topeka, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday evening. The morning services will be conducted by the pastor. The Rev. N. B. Johnson attended the meeting of the committee on programme, to arrange for the meeting of the Ministerial Association to be held at Howard, September 22. Mr. H. H. Hottell, nee Mrs. Nellie Murphy, nee Nellie McGinley, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to her husband's parents in Indiana. She was accompanied by her daughter. Mr. Michael Lavalle, of Strong City, who has been in bad health for some time past, started back to Ireland, last Monday, to try to regain his health. He is accompanied by Mr. Ned English. While working at Mr. G. Spear's, east of town, Monday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Maloney was overcome by the heat, and Dr. J. W. Stone was immediately sent for. He is still lying very dangerous. Mr. Paris Mills, of Toledo, has sold his stock of goods, store building and farm to Mr. L. E. Stanley, and contemplates a visit to Florida and California with his wife who is in bad health.

Messrs. Wm. Hillert, Jr., Chester Gandy, Davie Carter and Jesse Kellogg will start, next week, on a prospecting tour through Nebraska and the Northwest hunting up a business location. Mrs. A. B. Wagoner and her daughter, Inez, of Emporia, arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit among her friends, and are stopping at Mr. H. P. Brockett's, where Mrs. Wagoner is now lying sick. Last week the Western Land and Cattle Co., received another installment of cattle from their "101" ranch in New Mexico—2,000 head in all. These cattle are now being fed on the Diamond Creek Ranch. Last Thursday night the new school-house in District No. 46, at Parker's quarry, was warmed up with a very enjoyable festival. Speeches were made by County Superintendent J. C. Davis, Capt. W. A. Parker and others. County Treasurer W. P. Martin has put up on his place on Peyton creek a cattle barn 100x22 feet, with two wings 20x22 feet, each, and is putting up a large windmill to run a large feed mill. The painters have just finished painting the barn. Mr. A. A. Wheeler and wife, of Peabody, who had been to Portland, Maine, attending the Re-union of the G. A. R., stopped off here, last Friday, on their way home, to visit friends, and remained until Monday afternoon, when they went on home. Mason Nugent, aged about fifty years, the blacksmith at the crusher west of Strong City, was arrested, on Monday morning, charged with an attempt at rape on the person of a sixteen-year-old girl. His case will be tried at this term of the District Court. Mr. Robt. Clements has our thanks for a bunch of shamrock that he brought from Ireland. It is somewhat like our white clover, the leaf, however, being nearly heart-shaped, and not so large as the clover leaf. The flower is almost if not exactly, like the clover flower. The Board of County Commissioners will meet the first Monday in August to determine the amount of money to be raised by tax for all county purposes, and all other taxes required by law to levy. They will meet for regular business the first Monday in October. Messrs. Tweedale, Parker and Swayze have just received an order from the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad for 300 car-loads of cut stone. These gentlemen have also just been awarded the contract for furnishing stone for a new institution of learning in Lawrence. These two contracts will require the labor of many hands, a fact we are glad to note.—Strong City Democrat.

Mr. W. M. Davis, of Strong City, has traded his farm on Fox creek, for a general merchandise store, containing a large stock of goods and doing a good business, at Grenola, Elk county, a growing town, and has sent Mr. J. C. Hildebrand there to take charge of the store, as he (Mr. Davis) intends to remain in the Strong City National Bank. Mr. Hildebrand left, Monday, for his new field of labor. The Toledo township Sunday school Convention will be held at and near the new church at Toledo, commencing at 2 p. m., Thursday, July 23, and continuing till nearly the next day. All Sunday school workers are invited. Conveyances will be at Safford to meet the last train going east Thursday morning. The State Secretary is expected. A. L. CARTER, Township President.

Mr. J. C. Lyeth, of Strong City, and his estimable young bride arrived at that place on Saturday evening, July 11, after an extended wedding tour through the East. They visited Washington City and many other cities and places of note and interest. They will soon go to house-keeping in their own new cottage on the hill, in Strong. We welcome Mrs. Lyeth among us, and wish her and her husband a long and happy wedded life. Mr. John McCallum, a resident of this city, who has been acting in the capacity of foreman of Mr. Lantry's work in Mexico, returned home last Monday, very much disabled and suffering badly from burns and bruises received from a premature explosion in the stone quarries. He remained in a critical condition for some time, and it was only through the best of nursing and under the treatment of skilled surgical aid that he survived. A colored man by his side was killed almost instantly. Mr. McCallum's friends are glad to see him back again, and glad to know that the accident to him was no worse than it is.—Strong City Democrat.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUE, JUDGE.

The District Court of this county, began its July term on the 14th instant, and has, since that date, disposed of the following cases as follows: State vs. Amos Varner and John Craig, assault with intent to kill; verdict of guilty of assault and battery as to Varner, and of not guilty as to Craig. State vs. C. J. Williams, liquor case; verdict not guilty. State vs. W. R. James, peace case; State vs. John Ray, assault with intent to kill; verdict, guilty of assault. John H. Holmes vs. The Board of

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

North-east Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S

My lean, hungry, looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and Bakery? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle's.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LADIES RICHMOND PINKS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The Chase County Normal Institute will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1885, and end on Friday, September 4th, and will be conducted by Prof. John Dietrich, of Burlingame, assisted

Table with columns for Time, Prof. John Dietrich, and Prof. J. M. Warren. Lists subjects like Opening Exercises, Physiology, Orthography, School Organization, etc.

County Commissioners, appeal; dismissed. J. L. Crawford vs. A. T. & S. F. R. R., damage to stock; dismissed, each party paying own witnesses and half of court costs. Jabin Johnson vs. Medora Price, quiet title; judgment for deft. \$125. State vs. L. W. Clay and Adam Brocht, criminal recognition; judgment for \$600. Jas. Reynolds vs. Wm. and Jane Pracht, quiet title; settled. G. W. Bocock vs. R. C. Havis and Ed. Pratt, note; dismissed. Jas. Parmelee vs. S. M. Woodbridge, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed. W. O. Brickett vs. Wm. Holmes, appeal from J. P.; settled. Margt. Klausman vs. J. W. Humphrey, Sheriff, replevin; motion to set aside order of delivery over-ruled. Bertha M. Sullivan vs. Thomas M. Sullivan, divorce; decree granted and custody of child. Wm. J. Jones vs. Wm. E. Brown and Wm. Findley, performance of contract; decree for plaintiff. Watkins Barbed-wire Fence Co. vs. Johnson & Thomas, on account; judgment for \$424.67. Ferry & Watson vs. John B. Davis Sr., and John B. Davis, Jr., foreclosure. A. M. Leymarie appointed guardian ad litem of John B. Davis, Jr. Edwin Pratt vs. Elijah Moore and George Armour, ejectment; dismissed without prejudice. W. C. Woodman, Sr. et al vs. Francis B. Wright et al, foreclosure; removed to U. S. Circuit Court. L. W. Nutt vs. W. H. Humphrey; judgment against H. B. Lowe, W. E. Newsom and Wm. Lewis as sureties for plaintiff for \$24.73. Strong City National Bank vs. Johnson & Thomas, Sheriff's sale confirmed. J. M. Tuttle vs. L. A. Loomis, replevin; verdict for plaintiff. Ed. Williams vs. County Board, appeal; verdict for \$70 road damages.

FOR SALE.

Some good milk cows. Inquire of J. M. Bielmann, on Rock creek.

BUSINESS BRITANNIA.

For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2 year old stock steers. Washing and ironing for gentlemen. Washing called for at residence and delivered. MRS. SALLIE KELLOGG. Picture frames, mats, glass, card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gallery.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office. A farm of 30 acres for rent. Apply to E. H. Beck, at Elmdale. Jan 23-84

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. Jan 23-84

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. Jan 23-84

Pay up your subscription. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Broese's. W. S. Romigh has just begun the manufacture of a picket wire fence for hog lots; and he will keep a supply of it constantly on hand at J. M. Kerr's lumber yard. Go and see it. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them. W. S. Romigh will exchange two hundred rods of his picket wire hog fence for thirty shoats. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimpaired times, at his drug store. 50 head of steers for sale, at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Boots and shoes at Broese's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. Two thousand bushels of corn for sale. Apply to J. C. Davis, Cottonwood Falls, or to J. G. Winters, Strong City. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Josiah Williams' Restaurant 23 feet square, a store room 24x13 feet, barn, ice house, ice box, horses, colts, buggy, good double and harness, cows, household 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. Jan 23-84

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon. Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Office at his Drug Store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. Jan 11-84

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. References: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. Jan 11-84

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls answered promptly. Jan 14-84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Johnston & Rettiger, DEALERS IN DRUGS, Toilet Articles, Medicines, Perfumes, Stationary, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.; ALSO, IN PURE WINES & LIQUORS, FOR Medical, Mechanical AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES; ALSO, Soda Water. STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Jan 23-84

Smith & Mann's MEAT MARKETS.

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., AND EAST SIDE OF COTTONWOOD AVE., STRONG CITY, KANS., Always Have on Hand A Supply of FRESH & SALT MEATS, SOLENO SAUSAGE, ETC. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES. Jan 21-84

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Jan 17-84

\$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get five packages of good of large value, that will at once bring you in money fast—more than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of all ages, for all the time, or space time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. H. LLEY & Co. Portland, Maine. Feb 12-84

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

DREADING AND DOING.

If father, or mother, or teacher, should say Here's some work, or a lesson, to do...

POLITE AND KIND.

How Sport Saved the Kittens—A Story for Very Little Ones.

On a large farm there was an old cat with five little kittens. One of the kittens was gray, like its mother...

The mother cat told her kittens to be kind and polite to every one...

So he gave a loud bark and sprang in upon the happy brood...

Not many days after this the five kittens were playing along the bank of a small river...

The kittens were badly frightened and cried aloud for help...

In less than two minutes one of the men came running toward them...

It was the farmer himself. He thought that the dog must have found a family of woodchucks...

UP THE CLOCK.

How Meddlesome Weezy Came by the Key of Papa's Desk.

Weezy was so eager to help that she made it hard for herself and for the family.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.

A Very Common Disease, and How It Should Be Treated.

Acute rheumatism is a very common disease among horses. When it reaches the chronic stage it is nothing more nor less than founder.

The first prescription is invariably the following nauseating cathartic: Six drachms of powdered aloes...

A FIRST CORRESPONDENCE.

Two Letters Written by Boys Who Afterwards Became Great and Good Men.

The first is from Richard Henry Lee, who spoke so boldly and acted so bravely for our country in the time of their great peril and need.

TEACHERS.

The Duty of Parents to Sustain Those Who Teach Their Children.

It seems hardly possible that parents realize how greatly their influence is felt for good or bad in the minds of public-school teachers.

Art in Paris.

An inventory has recently been taken of all the works of art belonging to the city of Paris, and their total value has been appraised at £490,266.

FALL OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Drawing on the Imagination—A Lively and Absurd Prediction of Impending Ruin.

There is in these days a marked tendency toward discounting the future in the form of literary predictions. The "Battle of Dorking" has had a long line of successors...

THE TIME-PIECE VEST.

Hoffenstein Gives His Clerk a Lesson in Practical Economy.

Trade on Poydras street was dull, and most of the shop-keepers in the vicinity of the market occupied chairs on the sidewalk and chatted with each other about the news of the day.

HE WON.

How a Detroit Drummer Demonstrated That the Negro Was Honest.

There were half a dozen men with their chairs tilted back in front of the hotel, and the talk was on the characteristics of the negro.

Swamp Muck.

One ton of swamp muck of average quality contains from twenty to thirty pounds of nitrogen. This nitrogen, notwithstanding the sludgy that have been cast upon it for its inertness...

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Late potatoes are the best for winter use.

Many of our best farmers believe that ground cob gives bulk which assists in the digestion of corn.

Never discard a variety of small fruit, nor vegetable, nor potato, which gives satisfaction for an untried new one...

Plants watered with water a few degrees warmer than the temperature of the atmosphere will make a far more vigorous growth...

To make rice pudding take one cup of rice to ten cups of milk...

The great problem of farming for the future of America is to handle old and worn soils, to conserve what natural fertility remains...

Farmers' Fruit Cake.—Soak three cups of dried apples overnight in warm water...

Most people know that salt is good on potatoes before or after planting...

The roadside belongs to the owners of the adjacent land, subject only to the use by the public of it for a highway.

Asparagus Salad: Asparagus makes a capital salad, and an excellent recipe for dressing it is the following...

Longevity in Horses.

How Severe Training Prolongs the Life of the Thoroughbred.

While the aptitude for living to a great age is undoubtedly inherited, still this tendency to long living many times shows up in the character of a spur...

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

"TALITHA CUMI."

Christ Raising the Daughter of Jairus. The sufferer had been heard to say, 'I am the unhappy in the land! But comforted went on his way. When Jesus took him by the hand.

The poor man had been of passed by. By many people rich and grand; But found at last prosperity. When Jesus took him by the hand.

The sinner in unguited blame. Was perishing, an outcast banished; But rose, and left behind his shame. When Jesus took him by the hand.

O ye, who in the journey's length. Most often tread the weary sand; Your fainting lips will gather strength, If Jesus takes you by the hand.

"Come unto Me," the Saviour cries, "Nor speak in accents falsely bland; 'Hard is the work," He says, "but I will give it to the hand."—Sublimity Chimes.

HIS FOLLOWERS.

Description of an Ingersollian Congregation in Denver.

In every large city there is a large unorganized congregation of alleged disbelievers. They profess to be indifferent to all religions, and yet they have one of their own. They have preaching in their church every time Bob Ingersoll comes around. He is their circuit-rider and they pay him, their pastor, better than any of the formally organized denominations pay their eminent divines. When their idolized preacher comes they all turn out, and it is interesting to study their faces during his discourse.

One well acquainted in his city is struck in looking over an Ingersollian congregation at the presence of all the people who are known to be crooked in their various walks, but who keep up a genteel appearance and who have enough intelligence to be forced to think about what comes after this life. The gambler who steals cards is there. So is the liquor dealer who drugs his whisky. The well-dressed disreputable woman is present with a face full of eager interest. And so are many women of reputable social standing, who have their own heart's secrets which make them quite anxious to see a life of torture hereafter, for sins in this world, proved to be a myth. The old citizen whose early crookedness has been forgotten since he became wealthy, the lawyer who sells out his client, and the doctor who prolongs the illness of his patient, are all there. In addition to these kindred classes there are, of course, many men whose lives are clean but who are disbelievers, besides, not a few of definite religious convictions, attracted by curiosity.

To sit at an Ingersoll lecture, where one can look into the faces of this heterogeneous audience, affords an interesting study of human nature to any one already familiar with the foam as well as the substance of the lecture. The more solid parts of his argument seem to make but little impression, and the reasoning against the possibility of the existence of a first cause does not appear to be understood or appreciated. But when he cracks a stale joke, at the expense of hell, the faces of the auditors become animated with delight, and they break into heartfelt applause. It is clear that they are not atheists from a process of logical reasoning, but are rather sinners who have yielded in fear to temptation, and have become hardened in vice, but yet have troublesome consciences, which they are anxious to quiet. Every blow leveled at hell is a relief to them, and tends to confirm them in their crooked ways. In short, they are afraid of hell, with all their talk to the contrary, and are grateful to whoever relieves them of this fear. This is what Ingersoll does.—Denver Tribune.

The Unseen Future.

It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps—or even to halt his steps. Having started on the journey of life, he must keep journeying. However much he loves the present, he will be crowded out into the future; however uncertain the future seems, he must test it. On the express trains of this life no stop-over checks are given, and each passenger must go on, and on, and on; ceaseless flash of passing objects before his eyes; ceaseless breath of motion on his forehead. He can not stop, and, being a passenger, he can not even see the track ahead. But God can see it, and does. Standing on the rear platform of an express train in its swift flight down the slopes of the Alleghanies, one sees again and again the beautiful landscape behind blotted out by sharp curves and smoky tunnels. A flash—and green mountain vistas open up, with the steady flash of rivers at their base. A shadow—they are gone, or are fading in the distance. So in the journey of life. We are sometimes saddened by the frequent necessity of abrupt separation from that which is lovely and which we love. We are sometimes frightened at the thought of the future into which we are being borne, seeing as little of it as the mountain railway traveler sees of the rails ahead. We need be neither saddened nor frightened, if we remember that, as on every railway train, there is always one watchful face looking forward in our behalf, so God sees and guards our futures, unseen to us, and that this same rushing progress of life that bears us from so much, may, if we are faithful, bear us into more. For, at most, what are mountain vistas of the Alleghanies, what are the joys of this life, to those who are journeying home?—S. S. Times.

NEAR UNTO GOD.

The Blessed and Safe Estate of Believers Whose Trust is in the Lord. Would you be quiet and have peace within in troublous times? Keep near unto God; beware of anything that may interpose between you and your confidence. "It is good for me," says the Psalmist, "to be near God;" not only to draw near, but to keep near, to cleave to Him and dwell in Him, so the Word imports. Oh, the sweet calm of such a soul amidst all storms! Thus, once trusting and fixed, then no more fear: "he is not afraid of evil tidings," nor of any "ill-hearing." Whatsoever sound

is terrible in the ears of men, the noise of war, the news of death, or even the sound of the trumpet in the last judgment, he hears all this and is quieted. Nothing is unexpected. Being once fixed on God, then the heart may put cases to itself and suppose all things imaginable the most terrible, and look for them; not trouble before trouble comes, with dark and dismal apprehensions, but satisfied in a quiet, unmoved expectation of the hardest things. Whatsoever it is, though not particularly thought on before, yet the heart is not afraid of the news of it, because it is "fixed trusting in the Lord." Nothing can shake that foundation nor dissolve that union, therefore, no fear. Yes, this assurance stays the heart in all things, how strange and unforeseen soever to it. All are foreseen to my God on whom I trust, yea, are forecontrived and ordered by Him. This is the impregnable fortress of a soul. All is at the disposal and command of my God; my Father rules all; what need I fear? * * * This is the blessed and safe estate of believers. Who can think they have a sad, heavy life? Oh, it is the only lightsome, sweet, cheerful condition in the world. My brethren, my desire is to stir up in your hearts an ambition after this blessed estate of the godly who fear the Lord and trust in Him and so fear no other thing. The common revolutions and changes of the world, and those which in these late times we ourselves have seen and the likelihood of more and greater coming seem dreadful to weak minds. But these persuade us the more to prize and seek this fixed and unaffrighted station.—Robert Leighton.

Two Standards in Life.

Whether a particular course of action is to be counted easy or difficult depends very much upon the standard by which you try it. The lover of pleasure wonders how a man can have any joy in his life, if he does not go to the theater, or to the ball-room, or to the card-table, or to the horse-race; the man of earnest purpose wonders rather how anyone can go through the frivolous rounds of these and like amusements and find any pleasure at all in them. The man of social tastes is astonished to see how the student can shut himself out from society for the sake of a few dusty books; the student sometimes stops to ask himself how any reasonable man can be content to live in an atmosphere of feeble small-talk and dreary conventionalisms. So it is with the greater distinctions which divide life. The worldling can not understand how there can be any joy in a life devoted to God, because the joys and sorrows of that life are tried by a standard unknown in his own. He never will understand it until he learns that there are two standards in life—the standard of man and the standard of God; and that what may be painful and difficult, when tried by the one, may be easy and joyous when tried by the other. Any man can choose to which of these two standards he will conform his life. Only, in choosing, he should remember that the standard of God is eternal, that its joys remain forever, while the standard of man is but the standard of the passing day.—S. S. Times.

Returning Thanks Wherever He Is.

A clerk and his country father entered a restaurant Saturday evening and took seats at a table where sat a telegraph operator and a reporter. The old man bowed his head and was about to say grace, when a waiter flew up singing, "I have beefsteak, coffee, salt and bread." "Father and son gave their orders, and the former again bowed his head. The young man turned the color of a blood-red beet, and, touching his arm, exclaimed in a low, nervous tone: "Father, it isn't customary to do that in restaurants!" "It's customary with me to return thanks to God wherever I am," said the old man. For the third time he bowed his head, and his son bowed his head, and the telegraph operator paused in the act of carving his beefsteak and bowed his head, and the journalist pushed back his fish-bowl and bowed his head, and there wasn't a man who heard the short and simple prayer that didn't feel a profounder respect for the old farmer than if he had been President of the United States.—Syracuse Standard.

All in Good Time.

God's universe is full of hidden resources, but these resources seldom become visible until they are needed. The early generations covered over their fires of wood without suspecting that beneath their feet were hidden stones of better and more lasting fuel, only to be revealed when the needs of a more complex civilization called for it. So the American continent was hidden from the eyes of civilized man until the very time when it was needed. There are similar hidden resources awaiting the needs of individual human life. What God has done for you in the past, marks no limit for what He will do for you in the future. You have only to go forward; and though the doubter will point out that you are passing beyond the reach of visible resources, you will find that God never calls you into an untrodden path without first laying up in store for you those supplies which you will need, and which He will bring to our knowledge in His own best time.—S. S. Times.

The time has come when men can afford to sneer at the results of the self-denying labors of the missionary, and say that his work has been a failure. The facts and the figures are all against any such belittling of Christian effort. We can not take up a volume of travels, no matter what portion of the world it may tell of, without reading that these beneficent missionary agencies have been the pioneers of civilization, as well as the means of planting the seeds of divine life in the souls of ignorant, degraded and barbarous people.—Provence Journal.

Do not forget that it is as easy to grow in grace in summer as in winter, in ordinary times as in revivals; to be called, so-called—if one is cautious, earnest and prayerful.—Christian Advertiser.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The City Mission of Berlin circulates no less than 75,000 printed sermons on Sunday mornings. The average age of the graduating class of Princeton this year is twenty-two years, five months and eight days.—N. Y. Tribune.

Some index of the growth of Dakota is found in the reports of the Sunday-schools. Six years ago these numbered 80, with 3,000 pupils. There are now 645, with 80,000 scholars.—Chicago Times.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, "boy preacher," who has gone from Louisville to Denver, estimates that he has "converted 40,000 souls since the beginning of his evangelical career."—N. Y. Sun.

A member of the graduating class of Cornell University was graduated and married on the same day, attended the class ball, turned into a wedding reception through the energy of his mother-in-law in the evening.—Buffalo Express.

During the past fourteen years about 700 Protestant churches have been built in Madagascar, and all free of debt. These churches are self-supporting, and last year gave \$20,000 for missions.—Christian Union.

An important step toward the preservation of the dignity of college degrees has been taken by the overseers of Harvard University who have voted to abolish the practice of conferring degrees upon persons who have no other recommendation than that of political prominence.—Current.

The Methodist Episcopal Church baptizes 2,000 persons, organizes four Sunday-schools and dedicates five new churches every week. It has fifty-two colleges in the United States, with an endowment of over \$11,000,000. It now proposes this year \$1,000,000 for missions.—Christian Union.

The Episcopalians are to build at Gettysburg a National Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace. It will contain memorial windows, and a contributor to the cost of building the edifice may place a granite block on the outside wall, or a tile on the inside, in memory of a fallen soldier.—Chicago Journal.

Eighty-nine Americans and eleven Englishmen are in attendance at the Berlin University. There are in all 4,465 matriculated students, besides 1,205 unmatriculated "hearers." The philosophic faculty embraces 1,858 students; the medical, 1,072; the juristic, 987, and the theological, 609. President Secley has announced a remarkable record for the ten years of Smith College's existence. Beginning with fourteen students, the college now has 340 on its rolls; and during the ten years there has been recorded but one death among the students and graduates, that death resulting from an accident by drowning.—N. Y. Herald.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time.—Arkin.

Little Jack—"My mamma's new fan is hand-painted." Little Dick—"Pooh! who cares? Our whole fence is."

On life's journey, without a destination, the traveler is sure to get lost in the woods.—Whittell Times.

When a person with a very sharp eye has discovered our many imperfections, it is quite natural for us to exclaim: "I hate the sight of him!"—Boston Transcript.

An old bachelor says: "It is all nonsense to pretend love is blind. I never knew a man in love that did not see ten times as much in his sweetheart as I could."

A wise exchange says "only one woman in a thousand can whistle." This probably results from the fact that so long as a woman can talk she doesn't care to whistle.—Toledo Blade.

A poet speaks of grass as "the hair that covers the face of Nature." If this is reliable, Nature is to be congratulated. She doesn't have to pay out very much for barber bills so long as the lawn mower takes its regular exercise.—N. Y. Graphic.

Sample of Cockney wit: Why is a ghost up a tree like a man eating his dinner? Because he's a goblin up the hash! This has been successfully administered to a dozen American citizens without any evil consequence.—N. Y. Independent.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge answered: "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant." According to this notion, a five-year-old boy traveling in the cars with his mother, ought to acquire enough knowledge in a journey of fifteen miles to split his head wide open.—Norristown Herald.

In Western climes: Blow gently winds, across the prairies brown Across the dimpling fields of springing grain, Breathe softly o'er the billowy emerald plain; Sigh tenderly, Great King! she's breathin' now!

An old tipster from Shorterville, With the big red barn from Smedley's hill; An' a quarter section of bottom land, Just for ballast, you understand; An' a two-hoss team an' a walnut tree, An' a smoke house mixed in a grand me-lee, An' lightning enough for a hundred years, An' whistle, an' shriek, an' thunder an' roar.

A hundred mile a minute or more; I'd give my farm for to be a mole, Just while I could dig a cyclone hole.—Burkette.

The Proper Way.

"How d'ow you manage to get away from your paper so long?" asked a man of an Arkansas editor whom he met at the New Orleans Exposition. "Oh, easy enough." "Get somebody to run your paper, eh?" "No, sir, I lock up the office and come away. I generally stay away about two weeks."

"Don't your subscribers complain?" "Yes, when I return. You see they like a resting spell occasionally, and don't like to be kept forward to a good time and then be disappointed. That's the only way to run a paper, for it's pleasanter, and besides, it pays better."—Arkansas Traveler.

FISHING FOR WOMEN.

An Amusement Which is Exactly Suited to the Fair Sex. That fishing with the fly is not in greater favor as an amusement for women is matter for regret. When the use of a hook is practicable, there is no earthly reason why they should not derive the same mental, moral and physical benefit from it as do men. It is a gentle pursuit and a cleanly one, and affords an ample field for the exercise of that manual delicacy and skill for which women are pre-eminent; while at the same time, unlike almost every other out-of-door sport, no great muscular exertion is required nor overfatiguing incursions.

Whether women really have their fair share of the amusements of life may well be questioned; while it is beyond dispute that the directions in which custom now permits them to seek recreation are not, to say the least, to their physical advantage. It is a mistake on their part if they suppose that men think them in the way at such times—always provided they are reasonable. Some there are, as full of whims as an egg is full of meat, whose sole aim and object seem to be to keep half a dozen men skipping about on frivolous errands. Excluding such from the enumeration, men not of vicious tastes and habits have not the slightest objection to the companionship of ladies in any out-of-door amusement in which they are physically qualified to take part; nor will it be other than a pleasure to any angler to afford them all necessary assistance and instruction.

Men hope for something from women beyond seeing to the boiling of the potatoes and maintaining discipline among children, and that is companionship; and she who is companionable may feel confident that she has a valid mortgage on the admiration of all decent men, on which not one will make default in the payment of interest.—Exchange.

"Look Before You Leap."

Scarcely less important than the duty of considering well any proposed course of action before deciding upon it, is the duty of deciding upon it when it has been considered. Some people are so far from heeding the warning of the popular maxim, "Look before you leap," that they look so long that they never come to leap at all. It is a good deal better to make decisions which sometimes lead to good success and sometimes to ill success, than never to make any decision, and so never to reach anything or anywhere. It is perfectly possible to put off so much time considering which of two enterprises one can most advantageously take up, that a quicker neighbor may carry through first the one and then the other, before we have made up our mind to take up either. This is a disastrous mistake. It is well to consider, to ask advice, to weigh counsel; but all that is useless without the decision which ought to follow close upon it. If you had the years of Methuselah, you might be able to afford to push off a decision for a century or so; but life in these days is short, and time is flying.—S. S. Times.

A Novel Theory.

M. Perrey, a Dijon astronomer, offers a novel explanation of the frequency of the earthquakes which have produced so much disturbance on the surface of our planet of late. His theory is that they are caused, like the tides, by the attraction of the sun and moon, and he argues that it is only natural to suppose that the sea of fire in the interior of the globe obeys the same influences as the ocean on its surface. M. Perrey has investigated the particulars of no fewer than five thousand four hundred different shocks of earthquake, and a comparison of their dates demonstrate that these phenomena are most frequent during the periods of full and new moon. He has further ascertained the shocks have been the most violent when the moon has been in the meridian of the place where they occurred, just as the tide in a seaport over whose meridian the moon is passing is higher than that in any of the neighboring ports.—N. Y. Post.

Mr. Lawes, the English agricultural writer, says an acre of clover will evaporate eight tons of water in a June day.

A few boarders taken in for the summer "is a sign often seen, but very few seem to realize how much truth there is in it."—Boston Post.

Precise young lady to her little brother: "Willie, don't do that way. Don't kick the ankle of the table, you disturb me."—Chicago Tribune.

"The Secret of the Brook" is a late poem. The secret of the brook must be the knowledge of what is going on between the banks.

The elephant is a very bad-behaved animal. He turns up his nose at everything that is given him to eat.—Boston Transcript.

A HOUSEHOLD journal prints directions for serving spring chicken. Another good way is to serve it before it celebrates its ninth birthday.—Norristown Herald.

"Why are those things on your dress called bugle trimmings?" George wanted to know. "O," Emily replied, lightly, "because pa blows so over the bill."—Philadelphia Call.

An umbrella with a pistol at the end of the handle has been invented. The old-fashioned umbrella "goes off" easy enough for us.—Drake's Travellers' Magazine.

An anxious inquirer asks: "Where would you advise me to go to learn how to play the piano?" To the woods, dear; to the dark, deep, damp, dangerous woods.—Boston Post.

A CONDUCTOR on an Austin street-car said "fare" to a negro, who was blacker than the ace of spades, and the smile she smote caused her head to appear as if it was all off except a small strip at the back of the neck.—Texas Sittings.

A MEDICAL journal asserts that the application of hot water will prevent fainting. That's it; that's it exactly! This explains why men seldom faint. Their wives keep them in hot water.—N. Y. Sun.

"Crossed Man in Alabama." "Do crossed man in Alabama lives dar," said the driver as we approached a wayside home, near Selma, Ala., to ask accommodations for the night. At supper, and after it, "mine hos" scowled at every one, found fault with every thing earthly, and I was wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly halo didn't fit him, when incidental mention being made of the count of 1888, he said: "I didn't like its form, its tail should have been fan shaped!" But, next morning, he appeared half-offended at our offering pay for his hospitality! My companion, however, made him accept as a present a sample from his case of goods.

Six weeks later, I drew up at the same house. The planter stepped lithely from the porch, and greeted me cordially. I could scarcely believe that this dark-complexioned, bright-eyed, animated fellow, and the morose being of a few weeks back, were the same. He inquired after my companion of the former visit and regretted he was not with me. "Yes," said his wife, "we are both much indebted to him."

"For this wonderful change in my husband. Your friend when leaving, handed him a bottle of Warner's safe cure. He took it and two other bottles, and now—" "And now," he broke in, "from an ill-feeling, growling old bear, I am healthy and so cheerful my wife declares she has fallen in love with me again!"

It has made over again a thousand love matches, and keeps sweet the tempers of the family circle everywhere.—Copyrighted. Used by permission of American Rural Home.

—A stroll through an emigrant train at Pittsburgh revealed Russias eating blackbread sandwiches, evidently brought from the other side of the Atlantic; Germans regaling themselves with wheat bread, rancid butter and smoked sausage, and Hungarians, shunned by their fellow travelers, devouring musty bread and limburger strength.—Pittsburgh Post.

WAGNER composed only eleven operas. It is believed he would have composed more, had he used up all the noises.—N. Y. Graphic.

It astonished the Public to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart-disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, gonorrhea or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

"WHAT is the difference between a newspaper man and a pitcher?" asks a base-ball writer. About \$2,000 a year.—N. Y. Herald.

"Ah, but my lot is hard!" groaned Tom, as he tried, with pick spade and hoe, to put in order a half-acre of stony land.

"Say, why is everything either at sixes or at sevens?" "Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. It is favored to one dollar. By druggists.

A nose bush is thought to be exceedingly modest, but yet it wants the earth.—Boston Transcript.

MOSQUITOES are free from one vice at least. They can't stand smoking.—Detroit Free Press.

The Worst Urthral Strictures speedily cured by our new radical method. Pamphlet, references and terms, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CRANBERRIES will cure dyspepsia. That's our opinion.—St. Paul Herald.

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

A FLOURISHING business—that of the writing master.

ORGANS The most beautiful and dearest toned in the world. Low price, easy payment. Weaver Organs & Piano Co., York, Pa.

If You are Driven Wild With itching, take the advice of a friend, (though he calls you aside at an evening party to give it), and rid yourself of the trouble by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A few weeks since I was attacked with a severe and distressing form of Eczema. The eruptions spread very generally over my body, causing an intense itching and burning sensation, especially at night. With great faith in the virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it, and, after having used less than two bottles of this medicine, an entirely cured.—Henry K. Beardsley, of the Hope "Nine," West Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. B. W. Ball, the well known journalist, writes from Rochester, N. H.: Having suffered severely, for some time, with Eczema, and failing to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a complete cure. I consider this medicine a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$6.

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Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LEVEL and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases. (SEE FULL AD.) For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Purge,"—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Va. "My practice I use no other,"—J. Denison, M.D. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by mail for 50 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

THE BOSS COLLAR PAD OF ZINC AND LEATHER. NO MORE SORE NECKERS. It will positively prevent chafing and cure sore Withers. Horse can be worked while cure is perfected. Harness makers will refund money if not satisfied after 30 days trial. Be sure to get 'Red Hot' BOSS COLLAR PADS, Madison, Wis.

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W. S. S. Indigestion Cured. I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. At last, I decided to try Ely's Specific. I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The medicine took to the stomach, strengthened my digestive organs, and soon all that burning acidity, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is such that I can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without difficulty. Make the prescribed dose after eating. For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., N. Y., 137 W. 23d St. Drawer 8, Atlanta, Ga.

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1885. THE NATIONAL NORMAL 1885. Entire expense \$2.00 to \$10.00 a week. Over 2500 enrolled. Over 20 Departments maintained. Free Professors prepared for Legal, Bookkeeping, Training, etc. Teachers and Bookkeepers, trained here, have been helped to Good Situations. Any Young Man or Woman can pursue any study with Less Expense of Time and Money. Than at any other institution in the U. S. Catalogue and full information free. Address ALFRED HOLBROOK, Lebanon, Warren Co., O.

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R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red fire bug that Lorillard's Rose Leaf Fine Cut, and Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuff are the best and cheapest, quality considered? A. N. K.—D. No. 1039 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement on this page.

BRUSHES.
How They Are Manufactured and of What They Are Composed.
There is not a household convenience or a personal implement that is of more importance than the brush, and its name is many; a catalogue of different brushes would fill a column in this paper. Yet few know how a brush is made and of what it is composed. It has been supposed by some that split whalebone—which is only another form of hair or horn—was used as a cheap substitute for bristles, and readers of forty or fifty years old will remember that black bristled brushes were avoided, and only white ones were salable. In fact, however, whalebone is much more costly than bristles, and is only used for special brushes.
And even the bristle supply is becoming costly and scarce. Heretofore we raised no more bristled hogs; most of them have a coating of soft hairs sparsely distributed, and some of the finer sorts have a curly wool. Even the Southern hogs, which self-fared in the woods, are dying out, and a higher type of the class *Sus* is taking their place. Nearly all the bristles that are used in this country come from Russia, and they cost the brush maker from one dollar and a quarter to three dollars a pound. They come tied up in neat rolls, and assorted as to lengths and stiffness.
Horse hair is largely used for brushes; there is no material that will so finely polish sewing machine needles, as horse hair brushes. Horse hair makes the soft brushes for plush, velvet, and for the silk hat makers.
The vegetable kingdom is largely drawn upon for brush material. To say nothing of bryopses, there is a grass called Tampico, from the place of its exportation, that is used for hand scrubbing brushes. It is a round fiber of light straw color, quite tough and elastic, and possessing the unusual quality of retaining its rigidity and elasticity however much soaked it may be in water.
Flattened steel wire, with the temper in, is used for fine cleaning brushes and for street and stable use. These are so coarse and rigid that they would be better designated as scrapers.
But there is a wire brush that is the very opposite of these. It is made of steel or brass wire that is so very fine that it goes quite beyond the finest gauge made in this country. It goes to what is known to the trade as forty-four English gauge. Brushes made from this are employed in the production of a peculiar finish on silver. When silver is used in plate, whether it is solid or an external deposit, it is not often compressed, or hardened, by any mechanical means, except when it is polished to make a plate. The "satin finish" of plate and silver ornaments, so much admired of late years, is produced by these brushes of fine steel and brass wire. The brushes are rotary, and are run at a high velocity. The effect of their action on the soft surface of silver is to raise the particles so that they will not reflect the light as a polished surface will, but give a soft, velvety, refractive light to the eye. This elegant effect is produced by the soft wire brushes that feel under the hand almost like cylinders of down.
The common way of fastening bristles and hairs and Tampico grass in brushes is with common pitch, which is kept hot at a convenient bench, and is kept fluid by the admixture of a little tallow. The workman grasps from a bunch or pile of bristles a few in his fingers, doubles them over at the middle, winds a bit of fine twine about the butt or bend, dips that end in the hot pitch, and presses the bunch in a hole in the wooden back of the brush to be.
But a better process is wiring or twining; in either case the looped brush being held by a wire or twine that passes through a small hole in the back of the larger hole that receives the bristles. But, as all these wires or strings are seen on the back of the brush, they must be concealed by a false back for nice work.
The writer has a specimen with a solid back that was made more than fifteen years ago. In this the bristles, doubled, were led by a wire staple into the holes, and the ends of the staple being crossed by a die, the wire was forced into the wood by a plunger, and finally locked in the solid material. The brush has been in constant use during all these years and is "as good as new."—*Scientific American.*
Why She Applauded.
Seated to the right of me at a place of amusement was a lady whose interest was not aroused till a thin, disconsolate-looking girl made her appearance. Then she began to applaud furiously. As I could observe no possible occasion for such manifestations, I felt surprised; but, as she kept up the manifestation all the evening, and seemed to have no assistance from any of the audience, I took a hand, as they say, and also began applauding the thin, disconsolate-looking girl.
My good nature, however, bore, as good nature often does, bitter fruit. The lady turned and said:
"What are you applauding for?"
I stammered an insufficient answer.
"You don't think she does well, do you?" she continued.
"No, ma'am."
"She's awkward and she can't sing!" said she contemptuously.
I had time to recover myself.
"Might I ask," I said, with conscious dignity, "why, madam, if such be the case, you are so enthusiastic?"
"She owes me nine dollars and thirty-five cents," said my neighbor, with scorn and asperity; "and if this here show don't succeed, I'll be that much out."
Selfishness is indeed the occasion of much strange conduct in life, and often explains what seems inexplicable.—*Musical Drama.*
Remains of gigantic birds, lately discovered in the Chusquea Valley, show, according to Dr. G. E. T. Newton, of the London Zoological Society, that England was once inhabited by birds as large as the famous Moa, of New Zealand, or much larger than the ostriches now existing.

A RAILWAY REGIMENT.
Description of the Railway Corps of the German Empire.
The Railway Corps of the German Empire consists of a Prussian regiment and a Bavarian company, the latter being precisely like a Prussian company in every respect. The Prussian Railway Regiment (das Eisenbahn Regiment) is organized in a regimental staff and two battalions of four companies each. A company in peace time consists of four officers, eighteen non-commissioned officers and one hundred privates. The regiment is for excellent reasons, for all purposes of training, placed immediately under the general staff. It is only by being constantly in immediate contact with the best and most selected officers of the German Army that the officers of the Railway Corps can be expected to know and learn what is required of them. They are thus able to know the slightest alteration taking place in German and foreign railway matters, as well as every change of innovation in foreign armies. They have, moreover, immediate access to men in high authority, and can thus at once make known their ideas in quarters where they can take effect without delay. The material given to the Prussian Railway Regiment is very considerable, and is a striking contrast to the parsimony in the use and expenditure of stores generally practiced in the German service, thus showing the great importance attached to the efficient training of this new branch of the army. The regiment, in fact, actually possesses and works by itself a line from Berlin to the artillery practice ground near Lutterbach, some thirty English miles long. It has been given in addition a large practice ground, with every facility for training recruits. Here the latter are taught laying sleepers, rails and telegraph wires, destroying and repairing lines and engines, in fact, every kind of railroad work, and bridges have been built to train men in the repair of broken arches, &c., destroyed railroad works of every kind. The regiment has an ample supply of rolling stock of engines, passenger carriages, goods vans, trucks, &c. There is thus every facility for training men to act as porters or unskilled workmen in the loading and unloading of warlike and other stores, and teaching non-commissioned officers and artificers engine driving, the care and repair of engines, the duties of firemen, pointsmen, shutters, &c., and finally the duties of railway guards for the management of trains and regulation of traffic. The strength of the Railway Regiment, large as it is in peace, would be enormously increased were it mobilized for war. Before the second battalion was raised Paris and Helder put the strength of the German Railway Corps, when mobilized for war, at eight companies of artificers, four traffic companies, and two companies of unskilled workmen. (Bau-Betriebe und Arbeiter-Compagnien.) This has, of course, been very much added to by the creation of the second battalion in 1875, and we should not be much off if we reckoned on these numbers as now doubled, certainly as regards the traffic companies.—*Army and Navy Quarterly.*
HAD A "DAISY."
An Undertaker's Enthusiasm Over Some Improvements in His Ware.
"Come out through the back way and see my daisy!" he chuckled as he rubbed his hands together.
"What's gone into the funeral home business on your own account? Yet, after all, why not? An undertaker might as well furnish the flowers as the coffin."
"Come on. There—how does that strike you?"
"That's a hearse—a new one."
"But it's the daisy I was speaking of. Isn't she spic-span and shiny?"
"Very nice."
"I should smile. It lays over anything of the sort in this town, and don't you forget it! Get in and lie down and let me bob the springs to show you how easy it rides."
"No, thank you."
"You go on! There's points about a hearse the public ought to know. Get up on the driver's seat."
"Excuse me, but I prefer a family carriage."
"Oh, pshaw! but you are too thin-skinned. Just notice those springs. I tell you it will be a positive pleasure to ride above 'em. The dish of those wheels is absolutely perfect, and such a finish!"
"Yes, very nice hearse."
"You bet! Say, it will be a proud hour in my life in which I hitch a span of white horses to that vehicle and prance around to the house of the late deceased. Lands! but won't the other undertakers look blue! Say, feel of these curtains—pure silk."
"I'll take your word for it."
"Go on, now! Hang it, but when an undertaker puts up his cash for a regular daisy like this, newspaper fellows ought to encourage him. Just remember that the old-fashioned way of carrying a body around in a lumber wagon and then gaze on this! Just notice how these rear doors open to admit the coffin."
"Very handy."
"Handy! Why, man, it's superb! Have you noticed the glass in the sides?"
"Seems to be very good."
"Good! Why, it's the finest in the world—the very finest! I wanted something to show off the coffin, and here it is. I tell you, the late deceased ought to feel proud to ride in such a vehicle! You can say in your paper that it knocks 'em all out. Say, how are you on styles?"
"What styles?"
"Coffins and shrouds, of course. Come in a minute. I've got a new thing in shrouds—something you are bound to appreciate, and I'm after a patent on a coffin with an air-receiver in it. Say! do me a favor. Let me enclose you in my new coffin and see how long the supply of air will last you. I'll bet a dol—"
But the reporter had gone.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.
—A physician of Harrington, N. J., has four sons who have adopted the medical profession.
—Julius Caesar was born one hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era. He was fifty-six years of age at the time of his assassination.
—Lord Garmyle, who recently made a tour of the United States, has taken the seat of his late father, Earl Cairns, in the House of Lords, and succeeded to the title.
—Mrs. Robert Gray, of Paris, Me., during the past year has made three hundred pounds of butter, four hundred pounds of cheese, two bed-quilts, and drawn two rugs, besides doing her housework and making dresses for herself and grandchildren. She is eighty years old.—*Boston Globe.*
—Robert Yergin, a one-armed soldier of South Carolina, has an eighteen-year-old daughter who can not only run the engine to gin her father's cotton, but she has earned money enough to carry her through the Columbian Female College, and to come out with the valedictory—the first honor in the graduating class.—*St. Louis Globe.*
—Mark Twain's wealth is thus stated: From the publication of his books, \$200,000; the amount of the sum being due to the fact that he has always been practically his own publisher, and therefore made all the profit for himself; lecturing, \$100,000; scrap book, \$50,000; wife's fortune, \$75,000; total, \$425,000. That is about the sum he now possesses.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
—Miss Grace Virginia Lord, who was recently accidentally killed in Boston, was descended from a noble English family. Her father at one time owned nearly the whole of Eggleston Square, in the Roxbury district. He died twenty-five years ago, leaving a property worth over a million to his two sons and two daughters. The property was afterwards so far dissipated in speculations that barely a pittance was left.—*Boston Herald.*
—The late Joaquin Alcala, of Mexico, was in past years one of the most distinguished lawyers and political leaders in that country. He was the counsel for Santa Anna in the military court of Vera Cruz, and also did his best to defend the ill-fated Miramon at Queretaro. In 1865 and 1866 he was the champion of the Liberals against the Empire, and was exiled by Maximilian. He was for many years a member of the Congress, and the day before his death was re-elected for another term.
—Victor Hugo's long memory spanned the seventy years between Waterloo and the present; and he had already won some reputation as a rising literary light before Lord Byron set out on his last journey to Greece, where, instead of fighting with the Greeks, in their war of liberation, he died after a short illness at Missolonghi in 1824. When we think of Hugo as almost a contemporary of Shelley and Keats, who seem as far beyond us as the Queen Anne worthies, we realize both the extent of his career and the changes which he witnessed.
"A LITTLE NONSENSE."
—The guinea hen never lays a golden egg.—*Boston Bulletin.*
—That was a very particular girl who rejected one of her suitors because he didn't suit.—*Philadelphia Press.*
—Miss-fortunes come to some men when they get married, and they don't mind it a bit.—*Texas Siftings.*
—The relations between European nations have been strained so often that they should be perfectly clear now.—*Oil City Derrick.*
—"Oh, I think those paragraphs are just too provoking! They never get tired of talking about the size of my foot, and yet I only wear nines."
Chicago Girl.
—That article you had in last week's paper was the funniest thing I ever read," said a lady to an editor. "It would make a dog laugh. I thought my husband would split his sides."
Arkansas Traveler.
—"I see they are serving refreshments on roller skates in some of the restaurants," the husband said, as he laid down his paper. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the wife, "have they no plates?"
—"Brace up!" whispered the hanger to a poor fellow whose hempen cravat he was skillfully adjusting. "Yes, it's easy for you to say that," was the grim reply, "because you are a suspender."
Whitehall Times.
—Cautious customer (who has heard the high prices charged in retail drug stores): How much do you charge for ten cents worth of tooth powder? Drug clerk: For the best quality, twenty-five cents, sir.—*N. Y. Graphic.*
—It is sentimentally remarked that "the worldly possessions of men of supposed means are usually over-estimated." We can not help thinking of this every time any one calls upon us with a subscription paper.—*Lovell Giltzen.*
—In 1865, "James, just look at the register and tell me where it is fair weather this morning." "It is very nice in Minnesota to-day, sir." "Well, get the Ariel ready. Have dinner at seven sharp. Say I have gone to St. Paul."—*Snap.*
—"Mother, I think the spinal vertebrae of the frigid season have received a severe fracture," remarked the high school girl to her mother. "Yes," replied the old lady, "I expected your father would hurt that dog when he threw the poker at it."
Oil City Derrick.
—In the Heppner Hills this season the recherche thing in overalls is to have the pocket corners braided in lieu of the copper rivets that were in vogue last season. They are worn either stuffed into the boots or worn outside. An elite thing in water chafins is a wide buckskin strap worn dangling from the pocket and ornamented with a stud-horse poker chip. It also works for a ranch rator strap. An esthetic rustic substitute for a button is a shingle nail or a piece of sharpened stick poked through a galls hole. This style is popular on some ranches, but it is a bad thing to fall down on.—*Heppner (Or.) Gazette.*

MAKING IT ATTRACTIVE.
Ornamentation of the Farm & Source of Revenue in Dollars and Cents.
That ornament does not pay is a common notion among farmers, and it is a correct one if the result is measured by immediate return in dollars and cents. If a man regards an increase in the value of his real estate as profit, however, there are few outlays which will bring such returns as judicious ornamentation. It is fully as important to "put the best side out" in transfers of real estate as in transfers of horses or fruits. Embellishment is worth more in rendering a farm attractive than is a fine harness in showing off a horse, from the fact that the embellishment is part and parcel of the farm itself. Every one has observed the superior readiness with which tastefully ornamented farms sell. The differences in market value between such farms and similar ones which possess no ornaments often amount to twenty-five or even fifty per cent. of what may be termed the intrinsic value. Even if one never expects to sell his farm, judicious embellishment is a source of profit as an advertisement of the owner and his crops. Many of the most successful fruit-growers and stockmen understand this fact. Advertising is as profitable in farming as in any other pursuit, and farmers ought to know it. A beautiful place at once attracts notice; people become interested in it. Fruit from such a place is usually more prized than from shiftless farms. The idea that the simple planting of trees and shrubs comprises the whole of rural embellishment is another common fallacy. The effective planting of home grounds requires a higher art than simple good taste. Landscape gardening is as truly a fine art as painting or architecture. Few people have a genius for this work, and it is not to be expected that every farmer will lay out his grounds in the best taste. But he should realize the fact that planting requires thought and study, and he should know that the haphazard planting of trees in his dooryard is not necessarily ornamental or useful. To give full instruction on this point would be to write a treatise on landscape art. It will suffice to name some common errors.
Building too near the road is the first and worst. There is too much of a disposition to "save hand" for corn and potatoes. This economy is often shortsighted. It is like storing the cob and throwing away the corn. A farm-house can not present a good appearance unless it stands four or five rods or more back from the road. Such a situation is also a matter of great convenience in escaping dust, and noise, and publicity.
The disposition to make everything straight is almost universal. Straight walks and drives and straight rows of trees are never seen in nature, and they are entirely out of place in the farmer's yard. This formal, or geometric style, demands close attention to all its details. The walks, drives, trees and buildings must always be in the most perfect order. A neglected corner or ill-shaped tree at once jars with all its surroundings. In the natural or informal style, however, irregularities often heighten the effect. Much less labor and expense are required to keep all its parts in harmony.—*Philadelphia Press.*
IN HOT WEATHER.
Cold Drinks Not the Proper Thing in the Summer Season.
Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, recommends that all water to be used for drinking purposes, unless known to be pure, should be boiled half an hour. He appeals to his experience during the Philadelphia Exposition as an instance of the efficacy of his plan. A porous earthen vessel is a good thing to put the water in to cool, and if boiled in the evening and placed in earthen vessels in a cool place to get cold, the water will be found cold enough in the morning for many people to drink without ice. It is a simple preventive of the cause of many diseases, and the fact that impure water by no means betrays itself, as many suppose, by an appearance of impurity, but is frequently clear and limpid and agreeable to the taste, adds to the danger from this cause. It has been shown over and over again that impure water is not at all confined to cities, but is even more frequently in the wells which supply our country residents. It used to be held generally that even when surface impurity existed within a radius of the well sufficiently limited to drain into it, the percolation through the soil would remove every particle of impurity from the water ere it reached the well, but scientists have shown that such is not the case. During the very hot weather, when so much water is drunk, it is well to be on the safe side. A little cold coffee or a very little vinegar and a little sugar poured into the water, make a very palatable and refreshing drink in hot weather. All very cold drinks should be imbibed slowly. Suddenly flooding the stomach with a large quantity of ice-cold liquid is always attended with more or less risk, according to the condition of the drinker at the time.—*National Live Stock Journal.*
—The Medicine Lodge (Kan.) Index says: "The latest wrinkle on proving up claims so that one person can get two claims is reported from the Northern part of this county. A person who had lately proved up on his claim took a fancy to one adjoining his, and on this he put a building and established his wife, announcing that he had separated from her, and that he had secured a divorce. A married woman can not prove up a claim, but a divorced or single woman can. It is probable that this avaricious couple will really go through the formality of a divorce to secure a claim, and then remarry after the final proof has been made."
—Claude writes us and says: "I am deeply in love with a most charming young lady. My whole soul is wrapped up in her, but I fear that my affection is in vain and that my yearnings have not touched her heartstrings. What am I to do in order to escape from my mind?" A word to the wise, Claude, is sufficient. "Skip."—*Boston Post.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.
—East Tennessee capitalists are preparing to develop some of the marble beds of that region.
—The cataracts of the Nile are due to granite veins, which the river, while working a way through the sandstones, had been unable to destroy or remove.
—In Massachusetts in 1860 there was one divorce to every fifty marriages, in 1876 one to every twenty, and in 1883 one to every fourteen. In New England two thousand families are broken up by divorce every year.—*Boston Journal.*
—The German and Dutch books printed in dark blue on a pale green paper have not given a satisfactory result. It was confidently expected that the combination would prove restful to the eye, and diminish shortsightedness.
—It appears that they grow to a green old age in Surrey, England. Recently a widower of eighty-four was married to a widow of eighty-seven. The bridegroom was attended by a grandson, and the bride by a couple of great-grand-daughters.
—The consumption of alligator-skin leather is said to have fallen off to almost nothing. The demand for it has been such that as many as two hundred and fifty thousand skins have been tanned in a single year in America and Europe.—*Chicago Times.*
—A firm in Northborough, Mass., recently received from Baltimore a cargo of rags, and in the center of one of the bales was found an old-fashioned pocketbook containing a twenty dollar Confederate note, a gold chain and some small change.—*Boston Post.*
—A fire-escape idea, and a good one, is seen in Massachusetts hotels. All the staircases and landings are marked off plainly by red lights. The bewildered traveler, in case of alarm, has not to grope about or lose precious time in taking the wrong turning for the stairs. They are always to be discovered by the red lanterns.—*Boston Herald.*
—The difference between an imitation and a genuine amethyst can be easily distinguished. Just put them on your tongue alternately, and you will find that the spurious feels warm and the genuine icy to the touch. The stone which has had the greatest run of late is tiger eye, which has a peculiar, dull fire. It is only a piece of petrified wood, turned, smoothed and polished.—*N. Y. Graphic.*
—The word pen, in Holy Scripture, refers to either an iron style or to a reed, the latter being the earliest form of pen used in writing on papyrus. One of the earliest attempts to make steel pens is attributed to William Gubbins, England, who, for his own use, constructed a clumsy article from the main spring of a watch. Steel pens were first brought into use about the year 1803.—*Chicago Herald.*
—Two years ago several large iron spikes were for some purpose driven into a very old apple tree near Clyde, N. Y., that for years had been nearly barren. Last year it was filled with large, fine apples, and now the blossoms are plentiful enough to warrant a good supply of fruit. The owner believes that the spikes restored to the tree its original prolific qualities. He is now trying the experiment on other trees in the orchard.—*Buffalo Express.*
—It is said on good authority that cyclones always originate in equatorial regions, but never occur within eight or ten degrees of that line. Another thing that is peculiar is, the whirl is from right to left in the northern and from left to right in the southern hemisphere. Masters of sailing vessels caught in one of these cyclones by knowing the laws of its direction can easily sail out of its course.—*Philadelphia Press.*
—British Burmah is anxious to become a crown colony, independent of India. This proposal, which has the support of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, is founded upon the belief that the province is starved, and that its wants are neglected by the Indian Government, while its surplus revenue is drained away to meet the wants of other provinces. It is also urged that neither in language, religion nor people has British Burmah anything in common with India.
—A socialist society called the Harmonists, at Economy, Pa., near Pittsburgh, which once numbered thirteen hundred members, has dwindled to thirty. The survivors are all ages, and none of them will probably be alive ten years hence. The property of the society is estimated at fully one million dollars for each member, and what will be the final disposition of it is known only to a small circle. It is said that many of the members have never handled a penny in their lives, and would not know a piece of money if they saw it.—*Pittsburgh Post.*
—A few days ago a farmer living near Howe's Cave was plowing in a field about half a mile from the cave's mouth. He stopped for a few minutes to rest himself and horses under the spreading branches of a tree. Moving on a little distance he turned and looking back was dumbfounded to see that the large tree was gone. He ran back and almost fell into a large chasm which had swallowed the tree and a plot of ground. It is believed that this will lead to the discovery of an outlet from the rear of Howe's Cave, and should this theory prove correct the field will be more valuable to the farmer than before the shade tree disappeared from view.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*
—The cure of one actress-smitten man is reported. He had been for many years an inmate of an insane asylum. He became a furious lover of Ristori as Mary Stuart, and immediately went daft. Of late years the one mania of love for the mimic queen was all that ailed him. Seeing that Ristori, on her recent farewell tour, had become a middle-aged woman, with none of her personal beauty left, the physician decided to take his patient to see her. The result was as astonishingly successful. There was enough of the former Ristori to convince the man that she was the same individual; but he was so thoroughly disenchanted that recovery was almost instantaneous.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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