

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

NUMBER 9.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has directed that the free delivery system be established on January 1, 1890, at Jefferson City, Mo.; Green Bay, Wis.; Washington, Pa.; Iona, Mich.; Santa Rosa, Cal., and Creston, Iowa.

JAMES W. TANNER and Colonel W. W. Dudley, both ex-Commissioners of Pensions, have formed a copartnership at Washington in the pension claims business.

The President has sent instructions to the Post-office Department that no more Presidential postmasterhips were to be forwarded to him until after the opening of Congress. He has ninety-seven cases before him now.

The Commissioner of Pensions has dismissed W. S. Brock and demanded the resignations of J. E. Engel and J. A. Bond, of Pennsylvania, and accepted the resignation of Hamilton Reeve, of New York. They held good positions and were implicated in Tanner's rearranging and rerating. There are seventeen other rerated employees who will probably be reprovved.

St. JOHN'S College, Washington, was dedicated on the 22d by Cardinal Gibbons in the presence of a large crowd.

#### THE EAST.

ISAAC SCHULER, the noted coffin manufacturer of Amsterdam, N. Y., has assigned with \$75,000 liabilities.

FRANK FOSTER, who left a wife and three children, attempted to shut off an electric light with a wet iron gaff at Gloucester, Mass., recently and was instantly killed.

The Brazilian Consulate is on the look-out for shipments of arms from New York to Rio Janeiro. Consulate officials say that if any fighting occurs it shall not be with guns from New York like there was during the Haytian rebellion.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CLEMENTINE KINNEY, mother of the New York poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, died at Summit, N. J., recently, aged seventy-nine.

The Crane & Waters Hosiery Manufacturing Company, of Millburg, Mass., has assigned with unknown assets and liabilities.

STEPHEN PETTUS, secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn elevated railroad, commission merchant and member of the Cotton Exchange, was shot down in Fulton street, New York, the other morning by Mrs. Hannah Southworth. It was stated that Pettus some time ago drugged and ruined the woman and then mocked at her after delaying reparation until criminal proceedings were barred by the statute of limitation.

The Tradesmen's National Bank at Conshohocken, Pa., which was robbed of \$80,000 by Cashier Cresson, has resumed business with diminished capital.

WATSON B. DICKERMAN, of New York, has been appointed receiver of the Norfolk Southern railroad.

CHARLES H. TURNER, the ice man, has been nominated as the Tammany candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional district of New York.

The general store of E. & T. Fairbanks, scale makers of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was burned the other morning with a greater part of its contents. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$40,000.

#### THE WEST.

J. P. ALLEN and W. C. Squire, Republicans, have been elected United States Senators by joint ballot of the Washington Legislature.

The two women charged as being old Mrs. Bender and her daughter Kate have been held at Oswego, Kan., without bail to await action by the grand jury.

ROSS GUFFIN has been appointed Government surveyor at Kansas City, Mo.

SEVEN miners were buried under rock in a mine at Negaunee, Mich., recently, but five escaped. One was instantly killed and the seventh fatally injured.

ELMER STARKEY, the boy matricide of Eaton, O., who was to have been hanged, has been given a new trial by the Ohio Supreme Court.

The United States steamer Rosedale, loaded with 35,000 bushels of wheat, was recently aground near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in Canadian waters.

The trial of Caleb Rucker, on the charge of aiding the escape of the Bald Knobber prisoners from the Ozark (Mo.) jail, closed with a verdict of not guilty.

JUDGE FOSTER, of the United States District Court at Topeka, Kan., has decided that the Texas case has jurisdiction over crimes committed in No-Man's-Land. The prisoners charged with the murder of Sheriff Cross and posse were considerably upset by the decision as they expected otherwise.

FIRE at Osceola, Iowa, destroyed ten frame business houses, causing \$20,000 loss.

The Chicago gas trust has secured 40,000 acres of gas lands in Indiana and proposes to supply Chicago with natural gas.

The cloud on the land titles of Guthrie, Ok., has been lifted.

Dr. F. B. NOFSINGER has been appointed postmaster of Kansas City, Mo. The abolition of the French language is likely to cause trouble in Manitoba.

The Federal Steel Company, a gigantic corporation formed for the purpose of combining all the wire, wire nail and barbed wire manufacturing plants of the country and controlling these three great industries, has been formally organized at Cleveland, O.

The chief of the Mille Lacs Chippewa Indians in Minnesota is in Little Falls, Minn., to endeavor to induce the Government to drive white squatters off their reservation, a large portion of which was lately given up.

#### THE SOUTH.

The heaviest verdict for damages returned by a Kentucky jury for years was given recently at Louisville in the suit of M. Tierney against the Standard Oil Company. The jury gave the plaintiff \$25,000. Tierney was a Louisville & Nashville freight conductor and was hurt by the explosion of a car load of naphtha belonging to the defendant company.

The Knights of Labor ended a short and peaceful session at Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th.

The commission appointed last January to select the most desirable location on the Gulf of Mexico for navy yard and dry dock have reported at last in favor of Algiers, La., opposite New Orleans.

A MASS meeting was held at Lake Providence, La., recently and a sum of money raised to employ detectives to ferret out the parties who fired into the Jewish firms' stores.

The constitutional centennial celebration at Fayetteville, N. C., closed on the 22d, Senator Vance addressing 20,000 people.

FIRE at North Middletown, Ky., recently wiped out the principal stores. This was the second destructive fire in ten days.

FRANK THISON BARRY, fifteen-years-old, son of the late ex-Congressman Barry of Mississippi, was found dead in his bed at Washington the other morning, having been suffocated by escaping gas.

#### GENERAL.

The Pesther Lloyd, the leading paper of Hungary, semi-officially denies that the Austrian Cabinet has agreed to recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria.

The Pan-American Congress convened at Washington on the 18th.

It is reported that the Emperor of Germany intends to build a new palace on the avenue Unter den Linden on the site of the Royal Academy of Arts.

MANY European newspapers express fears of the future of Brazil. Some color was given to rumors unfavorable to the republic by the fact that all dispatches were revised by the censor before being permitted to leave the country.

AN English syndicate has asked for an option on the great watch works at Elgin, Ill. The plant is valued at \$12,000,000.

A COMMITTEE of the National Association of Commercial Bodies, headed by Colonel James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, called on the President recently and presented a petition asking him to incorporate in his annual message a recommendation favoring a National Bankrupt law.

SOME anxiety was felt in shipping circles for the safety of the National line steamship Italy, which was several days overdue, from which nothing has been heard since she left Liverpool, November 1. The Italy had sixty steerage passengers on board.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CANADAY of the United States Senate was in Chicago with attachments for Phil Armour, Nelson Morris and George Swift, citing them to appear in Washington before the Senate Dressed Beef Investigating Committee.

CLAUDE MARKS and Sidney Wofel, proprietors of the Mining Record and Financial Times of London, have been indicted for blackmailing mine owners.

EMILE OLIVIER's new book has just been published in Paris. He contends that the best form of government is a monarchy. He predicts that a Caesar will yet arise in America unless she "mitigates her omnivorous Democracy," and that still more surely will one arise in France if the state is delivered over to the "cynical voracity of politicians."

A GENTLEMAN recently from Winnipeg says he traveled from St. Paul to Winnipeg with W. W. Thompson, who is reported to have absconded from Albany, N. Y., with his typewriter. Thompson was the man dismissed as a special agent of the Pension Office a few weeks ago.

The British East African Company has conveyed to the German Government, through Lord Salisbury, its regrets for the disaster to the Peters' expedition and an offer to do every thing possible to discover and punish the murderers.

LIEUTENANT HARDEMAN's detachment of cavalry has returned to San Carlos, Ariz. He struck some of the Apache hostiles near McMillinville and captured their camp. About twenty shots were exchanged with his scouts, but the hostiles made good their escape and the trail was lost in the mountains near Black river.

MONSIGNOR SATALLI, the Papal delegate, confirms the statement made by Archbishop Fabre that Rome would not raise the ban against the Free Masons and other secret societies.

By common consent one of the United States Senators was from the east and one from the west division of the State of Washington. On the ballot for the East Side Senator the vote in the House stood: John B. Allen, 46; George Turner, 14; T. H. Brents, 1; Charles S. Voorhees, 8. In the Senate the vote stood: Allen, 26; Turner, 6.

The National Palace of San Salvador has been completely destroyed by fire. The Government archives were totally consumed. No lives were lost.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree establishing universal suffrage throughout the republic of Brazil.

The Austrian Reichstag has been called to meet in Vienna December 2. CAPTAIN WISSMANN, the German East African leader, has been made a Major in the German army in recognition of his services.

EXPORTS from the United States for the year ended October, 1889, were \$798,468,752 against \$673,423,844 in 1888, and imports \$765,413,777, against \$722,988,245 in 1888.

EX-EMPRESS FREDERICK of Germany and her daughter have left Athens for Italy.

A PARTY of Arnauts have plundered the Servian monastery of Detchan. The monks fled.

The Governor-General of Cuba disclaims that he in any way aided the striking cigarmakers of Key West. Many of them, it seems, asked to be returned to Cuba, and for that reason a gunboat was sent to Key West to carry them back to their former homes.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE and his party were in Athens on the 22d. Dr. Talmage has secured a corner stone for his new church in Brooklyn from Mars hill, where St. Paul preached to the Athenians. Dr. Talmage preached there to many people, taking as his text Acts xvii. 22. Later in the day Dr. Talmage had an interview with Premier Tripicoupis and an audience with Queen Olga and ex-Empress Victoria of Germany.

CLAUS SPRECKELS again announces that his new refinery is ready to start. Raw sugar has been received and every thing is in readiness.

PATTERSON, member of Parliament for Essex, Ont., had an interview with the Governor-General of Canada respecting the oppressive manner in which the American Alien Labor act was enforced at Detroit against residents of Windsor employed in that city by railway companies and other corporations.

The City Council of Quebec unanimously adopted a resolution favoring Chicago as the site for the World's Fair in 1892 in preference to New York.

#### THE LATEST.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, wealthy, aged seventy, shot by an Italian poacher on his fine property near Milton, Mass., is dead.

A REVOLT occurred recently among the convicts in the Lavoulotte prison, Tunis. The prisoners succeeded in freeing themselves from their chains and in procuring firearms and other weapons. They then made a fierce attack on the jailers, who were unable to quell the revolt, and troops were summoned. When they arrived at the jail a desperate fight took place and many of the prisoners and soldiers were killed.

The London and Paris rumors cabled to Havana of a revolution existing in Cuba were without any foundation whatever. The island, politically, was entirely tranquil.

AN expedition with stores has gone from Zanzibar for Bagamoyo to meet Stanley and his party.

The Women's Indian Missionary convention, before closing its session at Newark, N. J., indorsed Commissioner Morgan's Indian education plans.

The board of directors of the Marine Association of New York adopted a resolution that Congress be respectfully urged to establish a Department of Commerce, with a Cabinet officer as chief, to foster and promote our ocean carrying trade, foreign and domestic, and our internal commerce by water and rail.

SLOSSON has signed the billiard journey agreement.

C. B. WHEELER, a seventy-year-old bachelor of New Milford, Conn., was recently found dead in the woods. He was rich, had much cash when last seen and is believed to have been murdered. His brother is ex-Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

The Glasgow Iron Company, of Reading, Pa., has given all its puddlers twenty-five cents a ton increase in wages.

WORK has been begun on the excavations for a \$180,000 gymnasium for Yale University.

The barge Waubaschine, thought to have been wrecked in a storm, has reached Toronto, Ont., all right.

The American Institute of Architects, in session in Cincinnati, have elected Richard M. Hunt president and Henry Van Brunt, of Kansas City, second vice-president.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 21 numbered 277, compared with 265 the previous week and 293 the corresponding week of last year.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Beef-Inspection Decision.

Judge Pierce, of Leavenworth, has rendered a decision declaring the city ordinance which provided that all fresh meat sold in Leavenworth must be inspected on the hoof within the city limits before the animal was slaughtered unconstitutional. The ordinance was passed about a year ago, and had the effect of preventing outside packing-houses from supplying the local market with fresh meat.

### Fortner's Shortage.

At last the county treasurer's vault has been opened at Manhattan, and it has been discovered that J. M. Fortner, the absconding treasurer, took all the county's funds with him when he went to Canada. Mrs. Fortner, wife of the treasurer, gave the County Commissioners the combination to the lock of the steel vault, which, when opened, was found entirely empty. The amount of the embezzlement is placed at \$40,000. Fortner's bondsmen will make the shortage good. They have secured his property, but have discovered it to be heavily mortgaged, so its value is but little to them.

### Destitute Kansas Farmers.

The County Commissioners of Stevens County have issued an appeal for aid for the destitute population of the county. The appeal states that the crops of last year were a total failure; that the whole farming population is in a destitute condition, and that immediate aid must be furnished or starvation and terrible suffering must ensue. The appeal is addressed only to the prosperous residents of Kansas.

### Three New Railroads.

An election was held at Fort Scott a few days since on the proposition submitted by the mayor to vote \$900,000 in bonds to secure the new Gould extension, and carried without opposition, there being only fifteen votes cast against the bonds out of a total vote of 5,000. This, beyond a doubt, secures to Fort Scott three new roads—the Belt Terminal, the Fort Scott & Eastern and the Fort Scott & Western.

### Value of Kansas Daily Papers.

The total value of Kansas daily newspaper plants is \$733,800, and the total value of telegraph franchise \$15,900. The gross income for the year of these papers was \$282,891. The expenses for the year were as follows: Stock, \$73,067; labor, \$258,179; postage, \$6,843; power, \$7,587.

### An Insolvent Insurance Company.

D. W. Wilder, Superintendent of Insurance, has closed up the Topeka Insurance Company which has been in business for the past three years. He finds that it has violated laws in many ways. The two annual statements made to the Insurance Department, although sworn to by the officers, are found to be false in several particulars. This is a penitentiary offense. The company has over \$20,000 of unpaid losses and is unable to pay them.

### The Fort Dodge Home.

The State Soldiers' Home commission was in Fort Dodge, recently, and inspected the work done on the buildings of old Fort Dodge. The five officers' quarters have been refitted and are completed and ready for the old soldiers. The commission will have another meeting soon at which they will adopt rules for the new institution. Owing to the small amount of money appropriated by the Legislature, they will not be able to accommodate many—perhaps not more than fifty will be received. They expect to be able to receive the old soldiers about January 1.

### The Kansas City Union Depot.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State recently by the Union Depot Bridge Railway & Railway Terminal Company of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas.; capital stock, \$12,000,000. The object is to provide depot and bridge facilities for the railroads centering at Kansas City. The directors are Henry McGraw, William P. Vanaken, Nicholas McAlpine, Kansas City, Kas.; William H. Reed, Robert M. Ray, Kansas City, Mo.

### Buried in a Cellar.

P. S. Counts and Julius Clarry, while digging a cellar at Paola, a few days ago, were buried by one of the sides of the excavation falling in. When discovered both were dead. Each leaves a family.

### The First Train to Coffeyville.

The first train arrived in Coffeyville, a few days ago, over the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railroad, thus formally opening direct connection over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern portion of the Missouri Pacific system between the South and Eastern and Western points, Kansas City via Coffeyville to the South. The new road forms the connecting link between valuable fields never before accessible to the East, West and North.

### Granted a Pardon.

On recommendation of the State Board of Pardons, Governor Humphrey granted a pardon to William Hupper, of Wabaunsee County, sentenced June 13, 1888, to three years' imprisonment for assault to kill. The assault was provoked by a quarrel between neighboring families, and as the offense was not a serious one the sentence was deemed excessive. Hupper was an industrious young married man of good reputation, this being the first crime with which his name has been associated.

## DEATH OF MR. PENDLETON.

### The Well Known Politician Succumbs in Brussels—Sketch of His Life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Department of State has been advised of the death of ex-Minister Pendleton at Brussels Sunday night, and Secretary Blaine has sent a telegram of condolence to his family.

George Hunt Pendleton was the son of Nathaniel Green Pendleton, a Congressman. He was born in Cincinnati, O., July 25, 1825. He received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati.

He was a member of the State Senate in 1854-55 and was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1856, serving until 1865. He was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs during each term, and in the XXXVIII Congress served on the Committee of Ways and Means and as chairman of the special committee on admitting members of the Cabinet to the floor of the House of Representatives.

He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with George B. McClellan for President in 1864. He was a member of the Philadelphia loyalist convention in 1866 and an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869. In the same year he became president of the Kentucky Railroad Company.

He was elected United States Senator in 1878. During his Senatorial service he was chairman of the committee on civil service reform, and as such, on June 26, 1882, introduced a resolution that instructed the committee "to inquire whether any attempt is being made to levy and collect assessments for political partisan purposes from any employes of the Government."

In 1846 he married Alice, daughter of Francis Scott Key.

At the expiration of his term in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Minister to Germany. He was succeeded a few months ago by William Walter Phelps, appointed by President Harrison.

Since his retirement from office he has remained in Europe.

## POSTAL MATTERS.

### Points in the Annual Report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield in his annual report says that the annual rate of expenditures for the star route service on June 30, 1889, was \$5,228,387; number of routes, 15,077; aggregate length of routes 233,331 miles; appropriation for last fiscal year \$5,400,000, sum expended \$5,177,105, leaving an unexpended balance of \$222,895. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$5,650,000, estimated expenditure \$5,902,216, leaving the estimated deficit of \$252,215. He recommends appointment of a commission to recommend to Congress the necessary star route legislation, recommends a provision for families of postal clerks killed while on duty, in shape of a civil pension list.

Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson in his annual report shows the number of post-offices established during the year ended June 30, 1889, to be 2,770, a decrease over the previous year of 1,094; number of post-offices discontinued, 1,147, a decrease of 493; whole number of post-offices in the country, 58,999, increase of 1,623; total number of postmasters appointed during the year, 20,030; total number of free delivery offices, 301, an increase of 43; total number of letter carriers, 8,257, an increase of 1,911. He recommends the extension of the free delivery service to all places having a population of 5,000 and where the post-office has annual gross revenues of \$8,000. The appropriation for this service for the present fiscal year is about \$8,000,000; estimate for next fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890, is \$9,069,485; aggregate estimate for the compensation of postmasters' clerks in post-offices, rent, light, fuel, miscellaneous and incidental items for Presidential and second class offices is \$22,967,500; an increase of \$1,237,420 as compared with previous years.

Among those killed was an estimable gentleman, Don Tedorico Queros, a merchant, who being a little deaf, did not understand a Roderiguista's challenge, and was shot down while going from his house to that of his brother-in-law, Dr. Duran, whom he had just heard had been called to the post of acting President. Apart from this sad accident there is little to grieve for, though the night was one to be remembered.

The demand for the quartets was kept up and also the demand that President Soto turn over the Presidency to Duran, the Third Vice-President.

About midnight Soto concluded to do so. Dr. Duran immediately named Don Ricardo Jimenez as Minister General in place of Mauro Fernandez, who, of course, went out with Soto. This is now the condition of affairs.

Dr. Carlos Duran is acting President of Costa Rica and Don Ricardo Jimenez is Minister of Hacienda, Commerce, Public Instruction and all the other portfolio. Don Rafael Iglesias is the Warwick of the day. The leaders of the opposition party will be sent out of the country—given foreign missions. That is their worst fate. There will be no more uprisings. Roderiguize will step quietly into power, and Don Ascension Esquivel will accept his defeat quietly and philosophically, like the progressive and broad-minded man that he is.

## THE REPUBLIC ACCEPTED.

### All the Brazilian Provinces Accept the New Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Brazilian Minister, Dr. Valenti, has received the following cablegram, dated Rio Janeiro, Brazil, from Senor Ray Barbosa, Minister of Finance of the United States of Brazil: "All the provinces have signified adherence to the new Republic and organization thereunder of provinces is being fast perfected. The Archbishop has conferred the benediction on the Provisional Government and republic." In conversation last night with a Press News correspondent Dr. Valenti stated that this cablegram undoubtedly foreshadowed the peaceful succession of the new republic. The action of the Archbishop showed how the public pulse is tending, and that citizens generally accept the establishment of the new republic. He put no faith in rumors of disaffection already among the new leaders.

### Two Men Killed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 25.—A Fort Dodge, Iowa, special says: "A two men were killed on the Iowa Central. Two men were killed. The wreck occurred seven miles from here."

## COSTA RICA'S CAPITAL.

### The Cry of a Discharged Policeman Leads to an Uproar Which Was Quelled After Several Persons Had Been Killed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Advices from San Jose, Costa Rica, of the 11th say: At 5:30 on the afternoon of the 7th there was a sudden commotion in the streets of this capital. People began to run hither and thither wildly; women fell to shrieking and sobbing; shopkeepers and their clerks hastily shut and barred the doors and windows of their various places. From the slamming of shutters and the snapping of locks it was at once evident that there was serious trouble in the atmosphere.

"Arms! arms!" was the cry. Still no one could tell precisely what had happened. As in a twinkling men who had run toward the outskirts of the town reappeared carrying each a brand new machete in one hand and in the other a large revolver or stout club.

"Guard every crossing; let no one pass without the word," were the orders.

It seemed that the word had been brought that a thousand or more Esquivelitas were maraling on San Jose from Alajuela. Other wild rumors were in the air that Victor De La Guardia, brother of the late President Guardia, had proclaimed himself dictator.

The true version is that the Roderiguista element, having penetrated the police headquarters, a large number of police, who were known to be Esquivelitas, were all at once discharged from the force. They marched off good humoredly, taking their official deputation in a philosophical way, but one of them in passing near the Central Guarate gave vent to his feelings in a last defiant "Viva Esquivelitas." This was at once seized by the Roderiguistas as an excuse for a demonstration.

By six o'clock the city was in a terrible uproar and excitement. The prominent Roderiguistas distributed arms all throughout the city. The revolvers were bright and shining. It was a beautiful warm night, with hardly a breeze stirring. The moon was full and rose early. The Roderiguistas formed into companies and tied white handkerchiefs around their left arms. They posted sentries at the street corners. The challenge was "Quin vive?" and the answer "Roderiguize;" then the question, "Uno?" and if the approaching party did not instantly reply, "Dos," he was arrested. With all the excitement, however, a foreigner was perfectly safe unless he stepped in front of a stray bullet. Your correspondent went in every direction without the least difficulty. Most of the foreigners ran up their own particular flags, but this was wholly unnecessary.

One man sent to borrow the stars and stripes from Mr. Keith, the railroad man. Mr. Keith sent him word to wrap himself up in a sheet and go to bed; he would be safe enough. The Esquivelitas, it was soon seen, were in the minority. The Roderiguistas massed with their arms on the hill above the railroad station and in the hospital plaza. They patrolled the streets and took possession of every available space. "Give us the quartets," was their cry. Firing began at last from the Presidential palace. The guns were aimed high, however, and no one was hurt. The Union Bank and the French Hotel show some pretty good sized perforations in their second story outer walls. All night long the fight was kept up with no greater loss of life than four, four others being wounded.

Among those killed was an estimable gentleman, Don Tedorico Queros, a merchant, who being a little deaf, did not understand a Roderiguista's challenge, and was shot down while going from his house to that of his brother-in-law, Dr. Duran, whom he had just heard had been called to the post of acting President. Apart from this sad accident there is little to grieve for, though the night was one to be remembered.

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### Shot For a Quail.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 24.—The fourteen-year-old son of George Knapp, a prominent painter of this city, was accidentally killed while out hunting with another boy named Munger. Munger raised his gun to shoot at a flock of quail, and young Knapp got in range and received the full charge of one barrel in the neck of his head.



THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, . . KANSAS.

WHEN THE LIGHT GOES OUT.

The 'er lamp o' life is burnin' with a clear an' steady light.

Light Goes Out.

Don't keep a puttin' matters off an' settin' dates ahead.

Light Goes Out.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In the Front of a Stampede of Buffaloes.

Jean Darblay, who is now a Montana ranchman, is a modest man, and seldom recounts any adventures in which he bore a prominent part.

Jean was the son of French-Canadian parents, but was born at a frontier post in Northern Minnesota.

His time while at home was occupied in athletic sports and, as he grew older, in hunting.

Jean left school, and for the next four years assisted his father in buying and trading "Indian goods" for furs, and in caring for the great bales in the store-room which had to be "camphored" and "tobaccoed" to protect them from dampness and moths.

Left to shift for himself, the young frontiersman set to work at once with an enterprise characteristic of his race.

Having purchased some improved guns and other articles needful for his undertaking, he went back to the Great Bend of the Missouri, hired three half-breeds and their squaws as assistants, and turned buffalo-hunter.

The young hunter's first season was a prosperous one. He kept two yoke of oxen, a wagon and a driver busy for six weeks in hauling hides and meat to the store-house to be cured and stored.

Jean sent two boat-loads down the river the first autumn, two the next spring, and cleared about three hundred dollars off each cargo.

The months of September and October and of May and June were the periods in which the great herds migrated between their summer pastures on the high prairies of the British possessions and their winter feeding-grounds along

the Niobrara and the Platte. At these times the country about Jean's headquarters swarmed with buffalo.

Almost daily throughout these months great herds of buffalo crossed the river above and below the young trader's block-house, and his most profitable method of hunting was to shoot them from a boat as they swam above his post.

During the season when the buffaloes were migrating, half-breed scouts employed by Jean scoured the hills and the rolling prairies above the post, watching for any herds which might be pointing toward the river, or feeding in situations whence they could be stampeded toward its waters.

While the scouts were out, Jean and his hunters were accustomed to remain at some favorable point on the river, with canoes and ponies at hand.

About the twentieth of September one of his hunters rode to Jean's station with the information that a herd, "as wide as the eye could see," was moving slowly up the Buttes in a direction that would bring them to the river at a point twenty miles above the station.

A young fellow of eighteen years, the son of a boat captain who lived in Vicksburg, was staying with Jean at the time, having come up the river for a hunt.

After Jean had interpreted the Indian's report, "Where there's no end to 'em, there's a mighty sure chance."

Five minutes later the two young hunters were in the saddle. Jean had sent his scout back with instructions to stampede the big herd as soon as he and the other two scouts who were waiting out among the hills could get in behind it.

Jean and Louis then started, keeping to the hills which skirt the valley at a distance of from one to three miles from the river.

Jean and Louis had set out about the middle of the forenoon, and Jean calculated that, if nothing unusual should disturb the buffaloes, the Indians would get them started shortly after mid-day, and thus the foremost buffalo should reach the river at about three o'clock.

There were two canoes hidden among some willows at the mouth of a small creek, twenty miles above the post, and Jean expected, after finding the buffaloes, to reach the canoes in time to paddle down to some bar or island from which they could advantageously shoot the swimming animals.

For about two hours they proceeded on their way. Jean all the time watching for some sign of the big herd. About noon several small bands of buffaloes were sighted upon some elevations directly south of a high point upon which the riders had halted to take observations. These, the young trader concluded, were outposts of the main herd, which he had no doubt were quietly feeding upon the short, dry grass of the depressed prairie which lay between his pointed view and the Belled Buttes, the conical tops of which could be seen in the distance.

"We'll ride up the valley about five miles to where the canoes lie," said he, "and then paddle down to that island, where we'll land and wait for 'em. It'll take us an hour and a half, and by that time the big herd will be moving this way with a noise like thunder."

They descended into the valley and urged their ponies on at a sharp gallop. Just in front of them the river curved and flowed for several miles to the east. They had turned this bend and had pushed on for two miles or more, the valley narrowing constantly as they proceeded, when, just ahead of them, there burst over the high ground, amid a cloud of dust, a great rolling mass of dark objects, which covered the sloping hill-sides almost instantly.

"The big herd!" said Jean, hurriedly. "We'll have to scatter, Louis—too bad—but down stream's the only safe route for us, and we must hurry, too—some mistake—confound those rascals!" meaning the Indian hunters.

They could now hear the heavy rumble of hoofs which, coming in the dis-

tance, had been lost in the clatter of their horses' rapid gallop. Louis thought it did, indeed, sound like the mutter of distant thunder. They wheeled their ponies and struck the spurs into their flanks. To their right stretched the range of hills which had hidden the coming herd, and to their left, a mile distant, ran the river, sweeping round nearly in front of them, a few minutes' ride ahead.

"Ride hard!" shouted Jean. "They were close to the foot-hills, and the herd was bearing down on them with a roar that increased like the sudden rising of the wind. They spurred their ponies vigorously, and were getting a good rate of speed out of the short-legged little fellows, when out from a big ravine, not three hundred yards ahead, there shot a great, solid tongue of buffaloes, and over the hill to the right swept a dense, black mass, filling in the gap between those behind and those ahead. Jean and Louis were trapped—hemmed in on all sides but one, and on that side was the river."

Instinctively both riders veered off and made for the head of the stampede, which was now rapidly rolling on in front of them. The buffaloes had evidently received a wild alarm from some source in the rear, for the huge, irregular crescent, literally a living, moving wall, bore down upon the young hunters at a fearful speed.

Less than a minute of riding toward the head of the column before him convinced Jean of the impossibility of overreaching and passing it. There was only one thing left to do—make to the river and swim for it, and, motioning to Louis to follow, he headed his pony straight for the river bank.

Jean glanced back over his shoulder; the central mass of the big stampede was about three hundred yards behind them, nor could the small ponies, already winded with twenty miles of hard riding, increase the distance. Foremost in the stampede were the biggest, swiftest bulls, their sides almost touching, with heads down, they bowled their huge, lumbering bodies forward, reckless of any thing ahead in their fright at what was behind them. In the rear of the bulls was a confused, heaving mass, lost, at no great distance, in a rising cloud of dust that seemed endless.

Louis was badly frightened, but kept his wits and followed every move of Jean's. They rode directly for the river and reached its bank together; but here both ponies so quickly and stubbornly halted that Louis, though a good rider, was pitched clean over the animal's head and alighted upon his shoulder on the edge of the bank. He clutched at the top of the bank with his right hand—his left arm was bruised and numbed from the shock—clung for a brief instant, then slid down some ten or twelve feet into the current.

Jean made one more effort to force his animal over the brink, but failed, then, too much alarmed for Louis to wait longer, he sprang from the saddle, threw away his gun and jumped after his comrade.

Louis was thrashing the water with one arm in a desperate effort to swim away from the bank, but his wounded arm and the weight of his clothes and heavy boots impeded him, the thick muddy water dragged him down, and the poor fellow would have sunk even before the buffaloes were upon him had not Jean come to the rescue.

Jean's ideas of what followed during the next few seconds are confused; but he remembers that he got hold of Louis, and helped to buoy him up while they kicked and struggled hard against the current; that they managed to get a few yards from the shore. Then buffaloes seemed to rain down over the bank, plowing its deep sides and sousing into the water with heavy splashes, making the current boil around them.

The next instant the desperate hunters were in the midst of a puffing, snorting mass of big, hairy swimmers, a sea of humps, horns and noses. As a big bull came grunting and puffing alongside of the two young men, Jean, who knew that the buffalo is inoffensive in water, made a grab with his free hand and caught the old fellow by the long hair on his hump. "Now, Louis, get hold here!" he shouted, and Louis, who was recovering the use of his arm, got hold with both hands.

"Now we're all right," said Jean, "only keep well behind so he won't turn." The bull snorted wildly at the sound of the shouts, and swam frantically in the effort to get free from his unwelcome freight.

Jean, still keeping fast hold of the great brute's mane, drifted backward as far as he could and then fopped himself over the creature's sunken hind-quarters, so that it now towed one person on each side. Once the bull turned his head as if about to face about, but Jean promptly let go with his right hand and struck him a blow on the eye.

"Don't let him turn your way, Louis," said Jean. "Let's keep him as straight ahead as he can. Kick hard and help all you can; we must get across before the rest of 'em if possible."

Louis readily comprehended the situation. The cool water helped him to regain the use of his arm, in which, fortunately, no bone was broken, and he worked vigorously to relieve the bull of a part of the burden of drawing him on behind.

The old fellow proved to be a strong swimmer, and exerting himself to the utmost to get rid of his hangers-on, he reached shallow water several rods in advance of the nearest others of the herd. Here the boys let go of the bull, which lunged himself out upon a projecting sand-bar and thence up the bank beyond.

Jean and Louis followed the bull to the shore, and ran to some scattered ootwood which grew along the bank. Each got behind a tree, and there stood wringing his clothes and slapping his arms to warm himself, while for fifteen or twenty minutes the dripping herd lumbered past them, the swelling sea of humps stretching for half a mile on either side.

An hour later Jean's hunters, who had ridden up on the other side, discovered Jean and Louis, who were pacing the bank as they awaited their comrades' arrival.

One of the hunters went for a canoe and came across after them. Then they learned that a party of Aniskaras from above had stampeded the herd and had hung upon its outskirts until they had killed as many buffaloes as they wanted.

Since he left his saddle to plunge to the rescue of his comrade, Jean has never seen or heard of either of the ponies which he and Louis rode on the day of the stampede. They were undoubtedly forced into the river, and either drowned or swam to the other bank and ran on with the herd. He is inclined to think that they crossed safely and were picked up by some straggling band of the Assiniboines or Crees, who hunted upon that side of the river.

One of the half-breeds, after much diving, recovered Louis' gun from the mud of the river, and it was found to be uninjured. But Jean's gun, which he also recovered, was bent, broken and useless.—Frank W. Calkins, in Youth's Companion.

CONCERNING HIVES.

The Causes and Proper Treatment of This Painful Disease.

This disease, called by the doctors urticaria, occurs in the form of small, rounded or irregular-shaped blotches, of a reddish or pinkish color, ranging from the size of a small pea to that of the palm of the hand. The spots are generally raised slightly above the level of the surrounding skin, but may be puffed up to the height of an inch or more. The discomfort of their presence arises principally from the burning and tingling sensation which always accompanies their eruption, and which has given rise to the popular name of "nettle rash."

There are several varieties of the disease, distinguished by the appearance or tendency of the blotches. Sometimes they are small, flat nodules, and not larger than a pea. In this form they may disappear as rapidly as they come, and leave no trace behind save the scratches on the skin. Other varieties may show the presence of hemorrhages at the affected spot, and still a third kind is accompanied by the formation of water-blisters. Sometimes tumors of a considerable size appear at these spots.

The acute cases often come on attended by some disturbance of the stomach, accompanied with fever and headache. The rash may affect nearly the whole body at once. In this case the blotches are apt to disappear rapidly, without leaving a trace. In the chronic form the individual spots may come and go rapidly, but crop after crop appears during a series of weeks or months.

There seem to be a multitude of causes for the eruption, and they may be either external or internal. Certain irritants applied to the skin will cause it. Among these are nettles, caterpillars, jelly-fish, fleas and mosquitoes. Liniments or the application of cold may have the same effect.

It follows disturbances of the stomach or digestion, such as may be caused by a change of diet, an overloaded stomach, certain drugs or highly seasoned food. In individual cases there may be some peculiar article of diet which will bring on a crop of blotches. Among these are fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, pork, oatmeal, strawberries and mushrooms. In children the presence of worms may be a sufficient cause.

The treatment must be directed toward the special cause acting in each given case. Emetics or laxatives are indicated when it is known to be some irritant which has been taken into the digestive tract. Bathing with soda-water, vinegar, alcohol or carbolic acid will give relief to the intense itching. One remedy may fit one case and not another. Acute cases generally yield readily, but the chronic form is often very stubborn.—Youth's Companion.

THE CZARINA'S JEWELS.

Treasures Whose Value Is Said to Exceed That of the Princess Dagmar of Denmark.

As you approach the state drawing room of the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, Empress of all the Russias, you perceive that the doors, thickly overlaid with gold, are also incrustated with jewels; great emeralds uncut, amethysts, topaz and turquoise glitter in the brilliantly lighted corridors.

At the door you pause, dazzled with the gleam of 30,000 candles set in crystal, and beneath them, before the golden throne, blazes the beautiful woman, sister to the Princess of Wales, who holds her own amid all these splendors with the simple dignity of the Cinderella Princess who made her own bonnet in the little kingdom by the sea.

Her robes are stiff with diamonds and strands of priceless pearls which, with their great pear-shaped pendants, fall like a network nearly to her feet. Scarcely an inch of textile fabric can be seen, for the entire train is covered with embroidery in gold and pearls and lined with Russian sable.

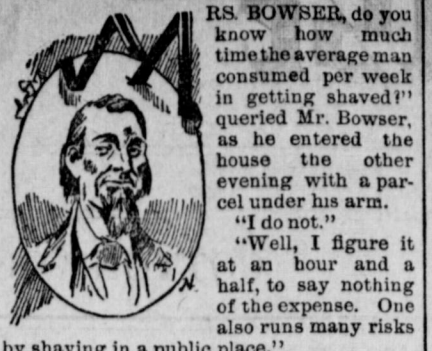
The imperial treasures are beyond calculation, but they are for use and not merely kept as the curiosities of a former age—the great antique crowns with the finest rubies and diamonds in the world, the scepter with the wonderful Orloff diamond in its head, are brought out and used for different state ceremonial—the people are given a sight of them—and at the royal banquets the gold and jeweled plate is taken from the cabinets and spread for the feast.

An American politician once proudly showed me a pearl which he dug from his goblet with a penknife when official position gave him entrance to one of these scenes of splendor. Even the carriages and harness are covered with jewels.

One room in the palace is entirely lined with amber, walls, ceilings, columns, doors, every thing; the frieze, elaborately carved, being Roman arabesques in transparent amber on an opaque ground. The capitals of the pillars are inlaid with topaz. When the Czarina receives here she wears a dress of cloth of gold covered with gold embroidery, topaz and yellow diamonds. The Russians adore jewels. The court ladies have all the most wonderful pearls, while the twenty-five Grand Dukes with their splendid uniforms and foreign orders, made a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle, with their splendid robes and blonde mustaches.—Jewelers Weekly.

THE BOWERS.

Mr. Bowers Forgoes His Barber and Shaves Himself.



"RS. BOWSER, do you know how much time the average man consumed per week in getting shaved?" queried Mr. Bowers, as he entered the house the other evening with a parcel under his arm.

"I do not," replied the other. "Well, I figure it at an hour and a half, to say nothing of the expense. One also runs many risks by shaving in a public place."

"And I shall hereafter shave myself. I can do it in seven or eight minutes, at a cost of less than two cents, and I run no risk of barber's itch or having my throat cut by some lunatic."

"Well, I hope you'll make a success of it, but where you go? Did I ever attempt anything you didn't discourage?"

"But you know you tried it twice and gave it up and threw your outfit away in disgust. And why? Because some one used my razors to cut kindling wood?"

"Mr. Bowers!"

"At least it appeared that way to me. And I got a lame arm, and we went off on a visit, and there were several other reasons. From this time forward I shall shave myself, and I shall begin after supper."

After supper he prepared himself with three towels and a quart of hot water and went upstairs to begin operations. I crept softly up and took a seat on the landing just as Mr. Bowers had removed coat and vest and collar and was mixing the lather.

While he was soaping his face I heard him growl several times, and afterwards ascertained that it was caused by his jabbing the brush into his eyes and mouth by mistake. About one-half of the lather was deposited on his shirt front before he got through. He was just seventeen minutes getting ready for the razor, and when he took it up I heard him mutter:

"This thing handles mighty awkward! If that fellow has gone and sold me a left-handed razor I'll prosecute him to the last ditch!"

He held it in various positions to get "the hang," and when he finally got it, he made a careful motion along his right cheek. To his great surprise and delight he didn't cut his head off. On the contrary, he shaved off a whole spoonful of lather, and I heard him chuckle:

"Egad! But I'm getting there with both feet! No barber could beat that!"

Mr. Bowers wears a mustache, and is very proud of it. At the third or fourth scrape along his cheek one end of the mustache got in the way of the razor and a share of it was carried overboard, so to speak.

"Oh, it is, is it?" he sneered in reply. "Too bad that I'm not lying a headless corpse upstairs and you figuring on my life insurance!"

"Well, it's no use to talk to you, Mr. Bowers."

"Not a bit, Mrs. Bowers. You had a plan. I checked it. You stand revealed in your own true light as a woman who Borgia was worse. This is the last straw, Mrs. Bowers—the very last. In the morning we will talk business."

But when morning came he didn't have a word to say. I found his shaving outfit in the side yard, where he had thrown it from the window, and the girl is now using the razor to peel potatoes.—Detroit Free Press.

EGYPTIAN WAX PORTRAITS.

The Ancient Egyptians as Skilled Artists.

When the moderns read in Pliny of the extreme degree of excellence to which Greek artists had attained in his day and of the prices which some of their works fetched, equivalent to ten or twelve thousand pounds of our money, scholars and other competent authorities dismissed these as travelers' tales. They could not bring themselves to believe that these stories were true, or that Rubens, Holbein, Sir Thomas Lawrence and other later celebrities had been anticipated, if not surpassed, in the centuries before the Christian era.

And yet it was so, and Pliny no more than Herodotus deserved to be called the father of liars. The graves have given up their dead, and revealed secrets which it was thought had been forever hidden in the tomb. It is from the land of Egypt that these discoveries come. The explorations on the site of Memphis and Thebes had prepared the way for the discoveries in the province of Faljum. These consist of a number of portraits found in the sand at Rubaijat, which are in the possession of Theodor Graf in Vienna, and are now on view at the Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, 44 Rue de Rennes.

According to ancient Egyptian custom the countenance of the deceased was represented at the head of the mummy or coffin. This custom was adhered to in the Graeco-Roman epoch of Egypt, but instead of the plastic head, which up to that time had been alone in use, a painting was substituted, representing a real portrait of the deceased. These portraits, which were painted on a thin panel of wood, were laid over the face of the mummies, the outer bandages of the shrouds being then wrapped about them so as to cover the margin of the picture; the latter alone being left visible. A mummy of this kind, therefore, presented the appearance of a living body, looking out of an opening in the bandages for the survivors to gaze upon in the coffins, the lids of which were made to be thrown back for that purpose.

The only other graves where these curious pictorial works have been found were opened in the winter of 1857-58 by the English engineer, Mr. Petrie, at Haward, but the pictures discovered in them are said to be not nearly equal to the specimens discovered at Rubaijat. The tombs themselves built in the rocks were ransacked ages ago by thieves, who, in their search for gold, destroyed both coffins and mummies. Luckily the piferers deemed the pictures to be of no value, and so they were thrown away—but not to perish—in the dry dust of the desert.

Herr Graf's collection numbers ninety-five specimens of varying interest in point of execution, but all valuable as works of art. They are portraits of men and women, the more ancient being painted in wax colors, laid on with the cestrum or spatula, a lancet-shaped instrument—the latter specimens being produced by water colors, to which was added the yolk and white of eggs, or other resinous binding substance. The painting with wax was done without the employment of heat, and without using the brush, the ancients being ignorant of the process of dissolving wax in turpentine.

On examining these rows of heads gazing calmly out of large lustrous eyes, shut now for over two thousand years, one seems to be brought face to face with the best of humanity in a more real way than has hitherto been in our power. One is also struck with the modern look of many of these ancient portraits. There is a face of an old man of wonderful force of character and intellectual power. The painter Menzel, of Berlin, has declared that nothing finer than this has been done in portrait painting.

The female faces are nearly all tinged with melancholy, but some are of great beauty, and they almost without exception reveal traces of the distinction of the originals. There is a very modern head of an old lady with short gray locks. The fidelity of execution in these paintings is so great that doctors have been able to detect the existence of dropsy. The French Government is in treaty for the collection, the value of which is estimated at about \$40,000.—The Architect.

FORGOT SOMETHING.

A Post-Office Clerk Declines to Accommodate an Anxious Old Lady.

"Could I get a letter back that I dropped in a box up-town 'bout an hour ago?" asked an anxious old woman at the general delivery window of the New York post-office the other day.

"No, you couldn't," was the reply. "Letters dropped in the boxes must go the regular course. They can't be returned to the writer."

"Cayn't I well, that's too bad. It's a real important letter to a darter o' mine lives a few miles out of Jersey City, and here I was green enough to me 'bout backin' it proper, an' I'm feared it 'll be a long time gittin' to her. You could have the mailin' clerks find backin' it?"

"I don't know, but I doubt if I could. May be I can, though. What's missing from the address?"

"Well, it's addressed to Mrs. Susan Ann Honeyman, Box 347, Jersey City."

"Isn't that all right?"

"Yes, all right for as it goes; but it is a real important letter, and I forgot to put 'in haste' on it, that's all. If you'll just hunt it up and—"

But the crowd swept her away from the window before the sentence was finished.—Time.

A Hard-Hearted Man.

Brown—How do you like your new brother-in-law, Miss Fanny?

Miss Fanny—O, we have married into a nice family, we have! I went out walking with him yesterday. We passed nineteen confectioneries and he never said "ice-cream" once.—Texas Siftings.

Dipping Into Science.

"What makes you look so thoughtful?" asked a traveling man.

"I've got a great problem in my head."

"What is it, mathematics, logic or what?"

"Well, as I was trying to find a way of paying my room rent I reckon you'd call it lodge-ice."—Merchant Traveller.

Use for the Coin.

McCrackle—I see that a movement is on foot to induce the Government to coin half cent pieces.

McCorkie—Yes; it is thought that more people could be induced to contribute to church collections in that case.—Time.



# FARM AND GARDEN.

## BREEDING ANIMALS.

**How to Select Them—Laws That Should Be Observed to Obtain Best Results in Breeding.**

The person who purchases two breeding animals as nearly alike as possible and of opposite sex and couples them together may obtain offspring resembling the parents, if upon examination he also ascertains that the ancestry of each of the parents were also of similar form, color and quality; and to this add the further condition that the said offspring have also the same feed, care and attention. If, says the Breeder's Gazette, the animals coupled be very similar and the ancestry dissimilar, either in color or form, and the treatment and care the same, still the offspring are liable to assume as many different forms and colors as there are numbers of such progeny. The doctrine of evolution in animals and plants is in direct conflict with the saying that like produces like. Animals are improved by selecting the best and then giving the selected ones additional care and attention in the way of better and more generous food and shelter. Defects are overcome by combatting such defects with a strong line of ancestral opposites; and such changes are not usually radical and immediate, but require the persistent fighting of years.

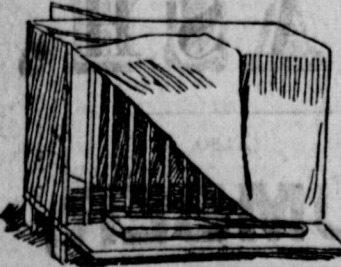
Selecting breeding animals means more than picking out two animals of opposite sex and coupling them together. It means a study of the ancestral peculiarities of both the animals so selected and a weighing of the different currents of blood that are coursing through their veins. The question should be mentally asked of each breeder by himself. What are the strong characteristics of the male and his ancestry for at least five generations—and seven are still better; and like inquiries as to the female. When the selections are to be made in the herd which you have been handling for years the difficulty is perplexing enough, but when the breeder must resort to other herds dangers multiply in proportion to lack of knowledge. If you must go—and it is a matter of frequent occurrence that drafts from other herds are necessary—it is better to go in person and do your own selecting. When you arrive at the place or places where you expect to purchase first look at the animal you think will answer, then go and look at as many of its ancestry as are accessible, and do not be put off with the statement that the dam, grandam, or other ancestry are away off in the woods, pasture, or in a distant clover field, but go and see them one and all; and not only see them, but study their peculiarities of form, color, action and quality.

If they are not accessible, then inquire about them, especially as to the defects you are seeking to avoid. It is impossible for you to learn too much about them. Do not be in a hurry either in selecting the animal or looking at its immediate and remote ancestry. I know from experience that it is rather humiliating for a person to go and select a pig, for instance, and after getting it home and again carefully looking it over to find defects that he had not observed when purchasing, and it is doubly mortifying to have a neighbor come in and point out some imperfection which had heretofore passed unnoticed. Before you go out on a chase for breeding stock first cull your own herd without mercy. Get right down to business and weed out without allowing your affection for a particular animal, because it is kind and gentle, to warp your judgment as to its money value as a breeder. After you have reduced your own herd down to its best fighting point then make up your mind what kind of new material you want and get that material if possible, and if not possible get as near it as you can. Get it as cheap as you can, but get it.

Do not allow yourself to get an idea that numbers count for anything, unless quantity is coupled with quality. It costs no more to keep a good animal, so far as feed and care are concerned, than an ordinary one. Let the other fellows keep the numbers if you can obtain quality. I used to think that if an animal bred well, keep it, even if ugly, undersized or "off" color, but the longer I live the more I am impressed by experience and observation that the second or third generation turns up a lot of those same ugly, undersized and off-colored progeny. In other words, that undesirable quality will keep cropping out to plague and humiliate you. It takes lots of nerve to perk a favorite old brood sow, even to see it is ugly, but perk is her proper end, for her grandchildren or great-grandchildren will as a rule bring back to their owners that same old ugliness. Of course there are exceptions to all general rules, but they are few and far between.

### A Fattening Coop.

To facilitate the fattening of fowls when the number is small it is often desirable to have a small space in which to confine the birds under as favorable circumstances as possible. At almost any time of the year it may be convenient to have a place for fattening one fowl at a time. Such a coop is here illustrated as given in H. Stoddard's work on Poultry Architecture. The bottom is composed of laths, set edge-



FATTENING COOP.

wise, one-fourth of an inch apart. This secures cleanliness. If the strips are too thick they will retain a portion of the filth. If the openings are too wide the fowls will perch instead of squatting on the floor, the latter being desirable. Let the feed trough be outside, that the feed may be kept clean. A piece of cloth should be used to keep the coop dark when the birds are not eating or drinking. A door in rear (as in illustration), is of obvious use.

## ICE-HOUSES.

**Two Good Methods for Constructing Them.**

There are, says the Country Gentleman, two distinct modes of building and filling ice-houses, namely, constructing them with single board or plank walls, with a foot of sawdust between the walls and the ice, or with double walls with the space filled with sawdust. We have given both modes a thorough trial, and prefer the former, as being simpler, more easily managed and less liable to have air crevices in the sawdust. Figure 1 represents a vertical section of such an ice-house, the contents being built of solid blocks of ice, and the sawdust being compactly filled in as this ice structure goes up. The ice rests on sawdust, and is covered with it of equal thickness. Figure 2 is a horizontal section of the same. If our correspondent will see that his mass of solid ice is thus incased on its four sides and top and bottom with compact sawdust, and has good drainage below and free ventilation at the top, he will have no difficulty in keeping ice, whatever the walls may be built with provided they hold the sawdust in place.

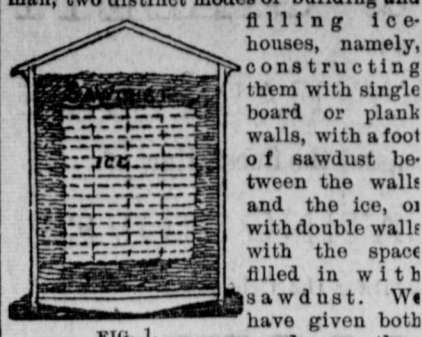


FIG. 1.

They may be single plank or boarding, or laid up with timber in the manner suggested by our correspondent, or with double walls. The simplest board shanty will answer, provided it holds the sawdust well, and drainage and ventilation above are fully secured. Fig. 3 represents a cheap and simple ice-house built in this way, the plank siding resting on the inside of the stout posts, and left open above for ample ventilation. A more ornamental effect is shown in Fig. 4. The most finished and elaborate structure will fail to keep ice if the



FIG. 2.

three requisites are absent—compact casing of the ice on all sides with sawdust, perfect drainage and ventilation overhead. A needless amount of sawdust is often used. A uniform thickness of a foot or fifteen inches well applied is quite sufficient; two feet is needless, whether in double or single walls.



FIG. 3.

What an Old Grower Has Learned About Them.

I have been talking notes, writes W. F. Brown, in Orange Judd Farmer, on the management of strawberries, and have changed my mind in one particular, at least. I have been growing strawberries more or less for thirty years and have nearly always plowed up my beds after they had borne a single crop, and I was fully convinced that it was less work to clean out a new bed than to clean out an old one. I am now quite sure that it pays to keep a bed in bearing two years or more. I have never seen a finer crop of berries than I saw growing on a bed four years old. If the bed is to stand for successive crops the rows should be set four feet apart. I like this distance anyhow, as it enables you to have a broad matted row, and at the same time a path for the pickers.

"The Squire" had an acre planted in this way, and as the weather was very wet it was completely overgrown with grass, weeds and clover by the time the picking season was over. I said to myself, he can never clean out that bed. He went on to it, however, with the mowing machine and cut every thing as close as possible, and then raked it up and took the waste to the barnyard. Then with a one-horse bar plow, with a rolling cutter, he plowed it out, leaving a strip six inches wide at each row, and two furrows thrown together covered every thing between the rows. He allowed the bed to stand this way until a soaking rain fell, and by hand and hoe cleaned out the rows with much less labor than would have been required to have planted the same amount of land.

When the land was in the right condition to work the ridges between the rows were leveled down with a one-horse harrow, and later were cultivated frequently. Now he has a bed of strawberries far superior to those adjoining which were planted last spring, and it is perfectly free from weeds. The rows are gradually widening as the new runners set, and are now fifteen inches wide, and before the growing season ends will be two feet wide. My two-year-old bed last year yielded double what the yearling bed did, and I commend this plan.

It is very difficult to clean grass seed, and the farmer who buys his clover and timothy seed will always be liable to having his field seeded with weeds. In cases where the seeds are coarse it will pay to thoroughly hand-pick the seeds on stormy days, so as to have them clean by spring. It is a tedious kind of work, but in some cases it is a necessity.

N. B.—This license is liable to forfeiture for Selling Liquor on Sunday. Keeping open between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 4 A. M. Entrance to these premises is allowed by law only from the street upon which the required number of signers have been obtained.

# 1889 Sawdust DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 1890

## LICENSE

Is Hereby Granted from the first day of November 1889 until the first day of November next, to James R. Keenan as PROPRIETOR OF BAR-ROOM, located at No. 800 Fifteenth Street N.W. in the District of Columbia, as provided for by the laws governing the District of Columbia.

Amount Paid.

\$100.

### TRANSFERS.

Licenses may be transferred to persons to continue the same business in the same house, or to remove a place of business, under the same regulations as the original license. All transfers shall be certified by the Assessor. When more than one pursuit or occupation is carried on in the same place by the same person, a tax shall be paid for each.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 6<sup>th</sup> day of November

one thousand eight hundred and Eighty nine

Roger Williams  
Assessor, D. C.

We, the undersigned, depose and say that we saw Mr. Terry, the notary public, make the above copy of the bar-room license granted to Mr. Morton's hotel, "The Shoreham," in the name of his manager, J. R. Keenan, from the original note to be seen in the cigar-case in the buffet bar of said hotel.

James R. Keenan  
J. R. Keenan

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1889.

Samuel M. White

(SEAL)

Samuel M. White

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SS:

I, S. A. Terry, a notary public in and for the district aforesaid, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of license marked upon the upper part thereof with the word "sample" written in red ink is a true and exact copy of the bar-room license issued by the commissioners of this District to Vice-President Morton's hotel, "The Shoreham," situated No. 800 15th street, corner of H and 15th streets, in this city, in the name of James R. Keenan, the manager. That I made said copy from the original license now to be seen and exposed to view in the glass cigar-case in the buffet bar and cafe of said hotel.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL)

### MR. MORTON'S SALOON.

A Fac-Simile of His License—The Document That Has Caused So Much Fuss—The Serious Trouble It Has Made in Republican Ranks.

Herewith we reproduce a fac-simile of the license granted for a bar-room in the Shoreham, Vice-President Morton's hotel at Washington. The license was granted, according to the affidavit attached, "by the Commissioners of the District to Vice-President Morton's hotel, the Shoreham, in the name of James R. Keenan, his manager." We present this copy because of the controversies and contentions which have arisen and the frantic denials of the fact on the part of the Vice-President's party friends, and the prominence given the saloon in the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in Chicago. The Vice-President's buffet bar has become a National issue.

The first information of the granting of the license was forwarded by special correspondents with the announcement that the license was granted to Mr. Morton, proprietor of the Shoreham. A day after came the explanation that Mr. Morton was not to run the hotel himself, but that his request for the granting of a license to the lessee of the hotel was necessary in order to comply with the law requiring the consent of the majority of the property owners in the block where the building was located. In the meantime the Vice-President was roundly denounced for engaging in the liquor business, because his great wealth made it unnecessary for him to take money from the traffic. Immediately correspondents of Republican organs began making explanations to the effect that Mr. Morton had no interest in the saloon, that the license was not granted to him in person, and that the saloon was in fact a mere storage-room for the convenience of occupants of the hotel, no liquors being sold over the bar. This form of denial was put in even stronger terms by one said to be the Vice-President's private secretary, in response to inquiries made by Republicans interested in quieting the disturbance which had been occasioned.

The question had come before the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which, through expressions from its chairman, put its seal of condemnation on the act. Miss Willard received from prohibition sources in Washington confirmation of the fact that not only had the license been granted, but also that there was positive proof of the sale of champagne over the counter to persons not occupants of the house. Then the claim was set up by the adherents of the Republican party that while the license was granted to the Shoreham, Mr. James R. Keenan, and not in the name of Mr. Morton, who had leased his hotel and did not get any profit out of it except the rental. In contradiction of this it was shown that Mr. Keenan was simply the manager of the house, which is owned and conducted by Mr. Morton, who built it.

Democrats persisted in the original assertions that the Vice-President was granted the license; that the bar—"buffet" is the Washingtonian name—is in complete running order for retail business, and that the owner of the building actually received the profits accruing therefrom. For three days these reports, denials, evasions and misrepresentations of the real facts in the case occupied the attention of the W. C. T. U. convention. Mrs. Foster, of Iowa, as the leader of the so-called non-partisan branch of the body, vigorously criticised the majority for, as she said, unjustly censuring a man who had done great financial service for the prohibition cause. Simultaneously with this demonstration in the convention the Republican press of the city commented with severity upon the position of the W. C. T. U. as unfair and dishonest.

For the moment the Morton side was uppermost, and Miss Willard, reading a personal message from Washington in confirmation of the facts she had previously stated, said she had no desire and did not intend to do the Vice-President injustice. "He could not help doing what he did without rebuking his party, which is in favor of high license and against prohibition," said Miss Pugh, the treasurer, and on her motion the subject was dismissed. But the issue would not down. It came up again in the committee on resolutions, which obtained positive information of the granting of the license and the existence of the saloon, and a strong resolution of condemnation was reported. Mrs. Foster and her followers sought to substitute a modification of the declaration without success. It was "the straw which broke the camel's back" and precipitated the bolt of the non-partisan women from the convention. They were prepared to go out on the ground that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union pronounced in favor of a third party, but did not do so until the resolutions in their entirety, containing the one against the Vice-President, had been formally adopted. The seceders at once took steps to organize the non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union women of the country. One effect of the movement has been to impel the chief organ of the Republican party in Iowa to advocate the abandonment of prohibition in that State and the enactment of a high-license law.—Chicago News (Ind.).

### REFORM THE SENATE.

Democratic States Represented by Republican Senators.

Our Northern contemporaries are loud in their denunciation of the election laws in the South, by which they claim the Southern delegation to Congress is so largely Democratic. We ask these gentlemen to consider certain facts concerning the United States Senate, and then to suggest some measure of reform.

The State of New York is Democratic by from 15,000 to 40,000. The Democratic party carries the State at every election, yet it is represented by two Republicans in the Senate, and has been for 107 these many years.

Connecticut is another consistently Democratic State, yet it, too, keeps two Republicans in the Senate.

At the last election in Rhode Island the Democrats had a safe majority, but by its peculiar constitution the Republicans retain control of the Legislature and will choose the Senators.

In Iowa the Democrats have elected their Governor by a majority of over 7,000, yet the Republicans will control the Legislature and select the successor of Senator Allison.

These are not mere accidents; there are evils inherent in the situation. The Democratic majorities are not surmises; they are publicly recorded at the polls. It is astonishing that Senators Platt and Hawley, of Connecticut; Everts and Hisscock, of New York; Chase and Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Allison, of Iowa, will consent to misrepresent their States; will hold commissions, under the form of law, of which a majority of their constituents have voted to deprive them. But they do it, and are particularly denunciatory of what they term Southern bulldozing.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### DEMOCRACY AND TRUSTS.

"Trusts," Blaine said last fall, "If his words you'll recall, 'Are quite largely private affairs.'" And he argued, of course, "That we could not enforce Restrictions on doings of theirs."

But a judge in New York Has got in his work In a manner exceedingly pat. He, in just one bout, Knocked the sugar trust out, And, of course, he's a Democrat.

When trusts would do wrong Then the law must be strong To stand for the press they assail. When laws can't defend Then 'tis time to amend, For Justice, not wealth, must prevail.

While Blaine may insist He must not resist Encroachments of bodice and wrong, Let Democracy fight For Justice and right With a faith that is steadfast and strong.—Chicago Herald.

### REPUBLICAN CANT.

Pharisaical Arguments Made by a Shameless Protection Organ.

This from the Inter Ocean is as coolly pharisaical as any thing in which it has indulged: "The Democratic programme of political action falls in this: It takes no note of the conscience of the American people. It is an old and ineradicable tendency of the Democratic party to ignore the public conscience. It is a party that always seeks to win by winking at and allying itself with the uncertain tendencies of the age."

Are you there, old Truempenny? Note, then, this: That the Republican party assumes that the American people have no conscience and that its campaigns for power are made upon the theory that the people may be debauched with their own money. What are the specifications? The Republican party gained power on what ground? That it will subsidize steamships; that it will pay out pensions unstintingly; that it will give bounties for sugar-raising; that it will vote great river and harbor bills; that it will prevent a free market in fabrics of home production for the benefit of the home producers—in short, that it will take the money of all the people and so bestow it that while the plunderers will be enriched, something, a small piece of the pork severally, a vast chunk collectively, will close the mouths of veterans.

The Republican party assumes that the majority of the Nation are adventurers, schemers, jobbers, mendicants—shiftless fellows who want Government support or greedy and crafty speculators that would make the Government increase their present large fortunes.

The whole campaign of the Republican party last year was an attempt to debauch the people. Where the bait of the platform was not successful Quay's committee was at work with concrete corruption funds. Dadley would have elected bought in blocks of five out of money furnished by the pious Wana-maker. The platform made no secret of its purpose to bid with the funds in the National exchequer. "Here we are," they cried, "here we are, the only party in the land that will make the public money fly for private benefit. Here we are, Moors, Veterans of the War, with regard to length of service, circumstances of enlistment or character of record; here we are, bidding for your vote out of the National Treasury. Come on, subsidy-grabbers of all kinds, we're the only fellows in the field that will legalize your schemes of robbery. You scratch our back by giving up the Government and we'll scratch yours by passing some subsidy bills with great opportunities. This way, manufacturers; no nonsense here; you want a high tariff and we want your votes. Come on, gentlemen, come on; it's a bargain; you buy us and we buy you."

And so it ran, always promising free use of the Treasury for particular interests, offering debauchment, and assuming, of course, that the American people are wholly without conscience or have

consciences so weak that it can be testified by an act of Congress with a job in it. The popular vote was against them, but they won, and expect with a Congress and an Executive wholly in their interest that the bribes will be paid. The old vet. of thirty days' service, the subsidy-hunter, the wool-grower, the manufacturer, the fellows with irrigation schemes, the pig-iron lords, the mill barons, all and singular, the people who want the Government to aid them to riches, are gathering at the capital to demand for themselves and their kind the fulfillment of campaign promises. It is entirely fitting that the organ of such a party should, when arrived at the temple for prayer, assert that the great Democratic party, mere publicans and sinners, are without conscience, while they, the pharisees, are familiar of the Lord—excellent fellows in whom there is no guile. It is an old trick, and sometimes it wins. But the present moment is not propitious for its use.—Chicago Times.

### DRIFT OF OPINION.

—It is significant that in Akron, O., a manufacturing city, where the tariff was made an issue, the Democrats gained 1,100 votes.—Chicago News.

—If the country had a chance to re-rotate President Harrison now it would take occasion to put him in a lower class.—St. Louis Republic.

—Trying to regulate every thing is what killed the G. O. P. in Iowa. Straight-jacket legislation is nearly as unpopular as trust combinations.—Chicago Globe.

—The Republican organs will give every reason for the awful result except the real one—that Harrison's administration has disgusted the country.—Chicago Herald.

—The rogues of the Republican Canvassing Board of Montana should be early the subject of one of Dr. Harrison's most fervent prayers.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The Republican party, contrary to the usually accepted opinion of the paragraphist, is quite ready for Thanksgiving Day. Its "goose is cooked."—Detroit Free Press.

—The Australian ballot system, now the election law of Indiana, is approved wherever it has been tried, and Democratic victories seem to follow in its wake. An honest election means a Democratic victory wherever there is a fighting chance.—Fort Wayne Journal.

—Dr. Harrison has not appointed a Minister to Russia yet. As he is said to have been looking about for an available Republican editor to send over there, we beg leave to suggest that a residence in St. Petersburg would be very acceptable just now to Mr. Murat Halstead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—The Republicans are trying to solace each other in the hour of bitter sorrow by laying all the cause of their defeat at the door of "Mr. Apathy," and the vagaries of an "off year." If they find consolation in this reflection, their happy, victorious brethren find it no less. An increased Democratic vote of 200,459 in one year in the ten States that held elections is "Apathy" indeed, but it is all on one side, and it is anonymous with reputation.—Rochester Union.

### Lamentations of a Fraud.

Colonel Clarkson, Mr. Harrison's Assistant Postmaster-General, says the result of the election in Virginia is due solely and entirely to fraud. And yet Colonel Clarkson is the very same identical man who was a party to the theft of the subscription list of the Voice, and who, with his pal, Colonel Dudley, directed the purchase of Indiana voters in "blocks of five." But though Colonel Clarkson may not be an honest politician, he certainly deserves the prize for brazen-faced effrontery.—Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.



**The Chase County Courant,**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher**  
 Issued every Thursday.  
 Official Paper of Chase County.

There was less fuss and bloodshed in the recent overthrow of the Empire of Brazil, than has ever accompanied any similar proceeding in the history of the world.

The Roman Catholic Church, through its representatives assembled in Boston, has declared itself the champion of high license, a measure which it deems the only feasible one suited to the age to reach the highest possible plane of temperance.

If Attorney General Kellogg's opinion is good law, Oklahoma will become a thieves' paradise. He holds that as there is no Governor there, murderers and criminals of high and low degree, once inside the Territory, need have no fear of requisition papers.

A powerful temperance serial story is now being written by Col. Thomas W. Knox for publication in the Toledo Weekly Blade, to commence early in December. Col. Knox is well known as the author of the "Boy Traveller" series, and his new story will be a revelation to people of all classes on both sides of the temperance question. Send postal card to Blade, Toledo, Ohio, for free specimen copy containing the opening chapters. Send names of all your friends, also. See advertisement elsewhere.

The overthrow of the Dom Pedro empire is one of the most remarkable events of the present day. No wiser or better ruler has ever worn the purple of power. He was devoted to his people and country as few men ever were. The revolution was bloodless, and a republic rests upon the foundations of the empire, but it is yet to be seen and much to be doubted if the new fabric will command the respect of the people and be as stable as the old one. The good old emperor has gone away from the people he loved so well—banished from Brazil—but it is not improbable that before the Republic is fairly started he will be called back again.—*Atchison Patriot.*

The National Democrat, the new Democratic paper published at Washington, D. C., by Edmund Hudson, is the best paper in the United States for Democrats. Its contributors are the leading men of the country, and it gives information which no other paper can give. All Democrats should take it. The report of the proceedings of Congress will be complete and correct, and such as no other paper will be able to publish. Nobody can get the National Democrat for less than \$1.50 per year, but we have perfected arrangements whereby we can furnish these excellent papers, the National Democrat and the Courant both for the low price of \$2.50 per year. We are now ready to take subscriptions. Every Democrat should take advantage of this offer.

Dan Voorhees in a recent speech said, "No longer a government tax falls upon brokers, billiard rooms, banks and bankers, steamships, railroads, telegraph companies, theaters, operas, circuses, museums, lotteries and lottery agents, bank checks, bank deposits, gift enterprises, diamonds and plate and solid gold and silver on tables of luxury and self indulgence. The trickling streams of national revenue once flowing from these and other similar sources are now all dried up, and the farmer, the mechanic, and the wagon-workers must meet the demands of the government without their aid. In the recent great tariff debate in the House of Representatives, the Republican party boasted that since the war they had abolished taxes to the amount of \$360,000,000, but not one dollar did they show that had been removed from the necessities of life. They simply boasted of their crime against labor, and gloried in their shame."

All our lady subscribers and friends will be delighted at our good fortune in being able to announce that we have made arrangements with the best of all Ladies' Magazines, viz., *Godley's Lady's Book*, of Philadelphia, and we can offer all of our lady friends who subscribe for our paper, *Godley's* together with the *Courant* for \$3.00. *Godley's Lady's Book* is not only the best of all the lady magazines, but it is also the oldest. There is large capital behind it, and the corps of writers engaged for next year (1890) is the best yet announced by any ladies' publication for the coming year. The great story, "\$5,000 for a wife," commences in the December (Christmas) number, which will be sent to you by the publishers for fifteen cents, and when you get it you can see the host of good things the publishers offer. Then send in your subscription to us, together with one for our paper, and we will supply it to you. *Godley's* alone will cost you \$2. The *Courant* will cost you \$1.50. The two together, if order is sent to us, we will furnish for \$3.00. Subscribe at once.

We have made arrangements with that well known farmers' and stockmen's weekly journal, the *Kansas City Live-Stock Indicator*, by which we can offer that paper, the regular price of which is \$1.25 per year, with the *Courant* for \$2.25 per year. In addition to this proposition, the publishers of the *Live-Stock Indicator* offer to send the paper to such subscribers during the balance of 1889 free of charge. They also offer to any farmer not now a subscriber, who will send them his name and address plainly written on a postal card, the *Live-Stock Indicator* free of charge until January 1890. "Taste and try before you buy" is an old saying, and the publishers of the *Live-Stock Indi-*

icator thus invite comparison with any and every other journal, free of cost to the reader. By the first of the year you will be enabled to determine whether you want to subscribe or not, and if not, then the paper will be promptly discontinued without cost to you. The *Live-Stock Indicator* is by long odds the best Western farmers' and stockmen's paper published, and this is an opportunity for farmers who have not seen it, to test the matter for themselves. Send a postal card to the *Live-Stock Indicator*, Kansas City, Mo., or, better yet, send us \$2.25 and receive the *Courant* for a year, and the *Live-Stock Indicator* from now until January 1891.

**THE WESTERN RURAL.**

We call the attention of our readers to the *Western Rural and American Stockman*, one of the oldest and best known of our agricultural and family newspapers. Upon questions of Political Economy and Reform *The Rural* is one of the ablest exponents of agriculture and a faithful worker in behalf of the farmer and his best interests. See our clubbing rate, with this valued exchange, in another column. The single subscription price of the *Rural and Stockman* is \$1.50 per year, of fifty-two issues. For free sample copies address  
 MILTON GEORGE, Chicago, Ill.

**CALIFORNIA.**

"Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle  
 Are emblems of deeds that are done in  
 their clime."  
 Who does not want to know all about the Golden State, its matchless climate, its marvelous growth, and its boundless treasures; the land where colossal fortunes are made in a day or lost in a night? The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, which was established in 1855, stands in the forefront of California journalism and its mammoth weekly edition forms a complete epitome of the social, material and political history of the State. Send us \$2.40 for this paper and the *Weekly Bulletin* for one year.

**LAND CONTENTS DECIDED.**

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters:  
 KANSAS—TOPEKA.  
 CARL C. RADABAUGH vs. Rangley Horton.  
 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. vs. GEORGE H. LYNN.  
 A. G. Collins vs. EMANUEL JOHNS.  
 JOHN ROSENKRANE vs. Jed C. Washer.  
 Frank C. Whitman vs. UNITED STATES.  
 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway vs. SAMUEL M. STANLEY.  
 John F. Peters vs. UNITED STATES.

FREE RECLINING-CHAIR CARS TO PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER, COLORADO.  
 The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining-chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Strong City at 4:50 p. m. and 12:12 p. m., respectively. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, and fitted with all modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequalled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route."

For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains &c., call on C. H. Meves, agent of the Santa Fe route, Cottonwood Falls, Ks., or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS.**

The following motto was selected by the eighth grade this week: "Wisdom is better than rubies."

Mr. Wilson's room holds the banner this week.  
 The scholars were all happy to hear that they would have vacation on Thursday and Friday.

The rhetorical, Friday, were as follows: Declamation, "A Visit to the Old Home," Raymond Clark; Essay, "School Friendships," Mary Chesney; Declamation, "There is no Death," Bertha Brown; Essay, "A View from Osage Hill," Ralph Breese; Declamation, "Annie Laurie," Mary Vebrug; Essay, "Circulation of the Ocean," Irvin Beach; Declamation, "The Light Brigade," Park McCandless; Essay, "Autumn," May Jensen; Declamation, "Evening in Westminster Abbey," Stella Breese; Declamation, "Uncle Jack's Melon," by George Capwell.

On Friday afternoon, we had a short call from Mrs. and Miss Stone.  
 We had a short call from Rev. Young, Monday. H. S.

**COURT PROCEEDING.**

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.  
 State vs. John McGinley, assault on officer; dismissed.  
 State vs. W. W. Hotchkiss, assault; verdict, not guilty.  
 State vs. Neil Wilkie, illegally receiving deposits; verdict, not guilty.  
 City of Strong vs. Robert McCrum, disturbing the peace; non-appearance, bond forfeited.  
 State vs. U. Handy and George Hotchkiss, disturbing the peace; verdict, guilty.  
 Geo. E. Spalton et al. vs. Ira J. Powell et al., foreclosure; judgment against Ira J. Powell for \$700.  
 Geo. Storch vs. R. C. Johnston et al., foreclosure; judgment against the Johnstons for \$13,530.21. S. A. Breese appointed to receive rent and collect rents, bond \$1,000.  
 W. C. Parker vs. John Luellen et al., foreclosure; judgment against the Luellen's for \$43.20.  
 Hiram Bender vs. Wm. W. Rockwood et al., recovery of money; default as to Kerr; judgment for him against the Rockwoods for \$90.27; foreclosure of lien.  
 W. H. Terry vs. Ansel R. Wiltsie et al., foreclosure; judgment against the Wiltsie's and R. R. Houghton for \$582.56.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**

The Board of County Commissioners met in adjourned session, last Monday, all the members being present, and transacted the following business:

Bids for the excavation and masonry of a bridge across Buckeye creek, near Toledo, were opened and found to be as follows per cubic yard:  
 Stone work. Excav. John McDowall's, \$4.49. 35  
 Simmons & Brown, 5.50. 35  
 J. W. Franklin, 7.00. 50  
 Duchanois & Jones, 6.00. 50  
 Austin & Stanley, 8.29. 30  
 W. R. Patton, 7.50. 47  
 The contract was awarded to Mr. McDowall.

The bond of the Chase County National Bank, for \$80,000, as the Bank of deposit for the County Treasurer, was approved.

**KANSAS PATENTS.**

The following patents were granted for the week ending Nov. 19, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

J. R. Bedell, Mound Valley, churn; H. C. Cunningham, Topeka, train order file for locomotive engineers; H. O. Gadbrey, Cawker City, device for filing saws, J. W. Hart and H. Bartholomew, Iola, washing machine; E. H. Higby, Mapleton, wagon brake; John Light, Garden City, method and system for obtaining water supply; William Morrow and W. Symington, Kansas City, combined water cooler and filter; R. W. Bandlett and F. W. Smith, Topeka, car coupling; Heinrich Sommerfeld, Canton, car coupling; Chas. Tindall, Utica, lifting jack; F. G. Winnek, Leavenworth, water cooler and filter.

**HUMPHREYS'**

Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with successful results; thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a complete cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugs, surgery or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the most reliable remedies of the world.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	DISEASES.	PRICES.
1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc.	25c
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25c
3	Whooping Cough, or Sore of Infants, etc.	25c
4	Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.	25c
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, etc.	25c
6	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, etc.	25c
7	Diarrhoea, Cholera, Vomiting, etc.	25c
8	Headaches, Sick Headache, etc.	25c
9	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, etc.	25c
10	General Debility, Physical Weakness, etc.	25c
11	Wetness, too Profuse Periods, etc.	25c
12	Chlorosis, Indigestion, etc.	25c
13	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, etc.	25c
14	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, etc.	25c

**SPECIFICS**

15	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, etc.	25c
16	Whooping Cough, or Sore of Infants, etc.	25c
17	Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.	25c
18	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, etc.	25c
19	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, etc.	25c
20	Diarrhoea, Cholera, Vomiting, etc.	25c
21	Headaches, Sick Headache, etc.	25c
22	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, etc.	25c
23	General Debility, Physical Weakness, etc.	25c
24	Wetness, too Profuse Periods, etc.	25c
25	Chlorosis, Indigestion, etc.	25c
26	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, etc.	25c
27	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, etc.	25c
28	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, etc.	25c
29	Whooping Cough, or Sore of Infants, etc.	25c
30	Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.	25c
31	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, etc.	25c
32	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, etc.	25c
33	Diarrhoea, Cholera, Vomiting, etc.	25c
34	Headaches, Sick Headache, etc.	25c
35	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, etc.	25c
36	General Debility, Physical Weakness, etc.	25c
37	Wetness, too Profuse Periods, etc.	25c
38	Chlorosis, Indigestion, etc.	25c
39	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, etc.	25c
40	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, etc.	25c

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 100 Fulton St., N. Y.

**HUMPHREYS' WATCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.**

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFIC—Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. A complete and reliable remedy for all diseases of Domestic Animals, such as Croup, Hoop Hoop and Poultry. Sent free. HUMPHREYS' Medicine Co., 100 Fulton St., N. Y.

**Toledo Weekly Blade**

1889.  
**ONLY ONE DOLLAR.**  
 The most popular Weekly Newspaper in the United States, the largest circulation, and the only strictly Weekly Newspaper that ever succeeded in obtaining and holding year after year a circulation in every state and territory, and nearly every county, of the United States. A news, better departments and more first-class entertaining and instructive reading than any other dollar paper published.

**ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.**  
 In December we shall commence publishing the most powerful temperance serial story of modern times. The well known author of the Boy Traveller series of books, Col. Thomas W. Knox, is now engaged in writing this story, for which we pay a royal sum. We want this story to have the wide circulation it deserves. In the interest of humanity parents should see that their children read it, and especially the young men of every community in this broad land should be urged by those who have an interest in them to read this story. The other features of the Weekly Blade need not be stated here. They are well known. Send for a free sample copy and see for yourself.

**SPEAKING OF SPECIMEN COPIES.**  
 We invite every reader of this paper and every reader of this country, to write us for two specimen copies. First, write us a postal card immediately for a copy of the Weekly Blade that you may get a full description of Knox's temperance serial story, "Teetotaler Dick." Second, write us again about December for another free specimen of the Blade, and we will send you a paper containing the opening chapters of the story. Send the names and addresses of all your friends at the same time.

**CONFIDENTIAL TO AGENTS**  
 Anybody can earn ten dollars very quickly by raising clubs for the Blade. We are now paying the highest amount for clubs ever offered by any newspaper. We want agents everywhere. Write us for confidential terms to agents. Address,  
**THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.**

**460 Acres of Land for Sale.**

The Fisher estate, consisting of 460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on the Cottonwood river, east of Cottonwood Falls, is offered for sale. One 40 acre tract has a good house and well on it, and the old homestead (200 acres) has a good house and well on it. It will be sold in whole or in part. For price and terms apply to  
 RICHARD CUTHBERT, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. W. Vertising Bureau (50 Spruce St.), where advertising notices may be made for it in NEW YORK.

**H. F. GILLETT,**  
 SUCCESSOR TO  
**CAMPBELL & GILLETT**  
 DEALER IN  
**SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,**  
 GUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of  
**COOKING & HEATING STOVES**  
 In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated  
**WOOD MOWER**  
 And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.  
**STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.**  
 Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.**

**THE NEW YORK CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.**  
 Have you seen the stock and got our prices. If you have, you are happy. If not, you have missed one of the events of the season. We have made prices that were never heard of before in Cottonwood Falls.

**We Are Fully ONE-THIRD Lower Than any Other**  
 House on Winter Underwear, and Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children, Men, Youths and Boys.  
**ALL DRESS GOODS LATEST STYLES.**  
 Cotton FLANNELS Woolen LINSEYS! LINSEYS!  
 Our stock of Imported and Domestic Yarns cheaper than any other can possibly sell you.  
**S. F. PERRIGO & CO.**

**JULIUS REMY,** Tonsorial Artist.  
  
 B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS  
**ERIE MEAT MARKET.**  
 SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.  
 Dealers in—  
 All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

JNO. F. TAYLOR, W. H. TAYLOR, DAVID SMITH.  
**TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,**  
 LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 OFFICE, 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING.  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**  
 SALESMEN:  
 JNO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen.  
 DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and E. S. POSTON, Office.  
 J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman

**STRONG CITY HARDWARE COMPANY,**  
 DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY  
**HARDWARE,**  
 FINE LUMBER, GRAIN, AND  
**ACRIGULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
 HARNESS,  
 SADDLERY,  
 CUTLERY,  
 STOVES & TINWARE.  
 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUSTOM MADE TIN GOODS

The above firm will continue to maintain and operate the business at the old stand of **E. A. HILDEBRAND.**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
**JOSEPH C. WATERS,**  
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
 Topeka, Kansas,  
 (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.  
 Feb-11

**THOS. H. CRISHAM**  
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
 Office in Hillert's Building,  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-**  
 Feb-11

**C. STERRY,**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
 EMPORIA, KANSAS,  
 Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.  
 7-19 11.

**F. P. COCHRAN,**  
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.  
 Practices in all State and Federal courts

**PHYSICIANS.**  
**T. M. ZANE, M. D.**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
 Office at Central Drug Store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Sep4tf.

**A. M. CONAWAY**  
 PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,  
 Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-1f

**WM. J. ALLISON,**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
 Residence and office at WONSIVU, - - - - - KANSAS.  
 apr25-1f

S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggins.  
**Birkett, Verner & Co.,**

  
**LIVE STOCK**  
 Commission - Merchants,  
 -ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE-  
**Kansas - City, - Mo.**

**CATTLE SALESMEN**  
 M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGINS.  
**HOG SALESMEN**  
 S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.  
 C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.  
 C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman  
 Feb7-1f

**Wm. H. HOLSINGER,**  
 -DEALER IN-  
 Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,  
**FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,**

**Wood and Iron Pumps,**  
 PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,  
**W. H. HOLSINGER,**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS  
 Feb-11

**100 TONS OF HARD & SOFT COAL**  
 AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR  
**CASH.**  
 ALSO  
**LUMBER,**  
 BY  
**J. M. KERR,**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS.  
**IRVIN BLANCHARD,**  
 DEHORNER OF CATTLE,  
 HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY KANSAS.  
 Nearly three years experience, guarantee no stubs to grow on all that I dehorn.  
 I use HARRIS'S dehorning tools and CUTS, aug. 29. - Oct 09.



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, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and double bills.

TIME TABLE.

Time table for routes: Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Strong, Ellinger, Evans, Saffordville, etc. Includes times for morning and evening trains.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

Advertisement for Wm. S. Porter's Vinegar Bitters, featuring a logo with a bottle and the text 'PURELY VEGETABLE' and 'FREE FROM ALCOHOL'.

NE ONLY NON-ALCOHOLIC VEGETABLE MEDICINE PUT IN LIQUID FORM EVER DISCOVERED. It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, whisky, or other spirits...

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or for either sex. It is put up in two styles, that of the slightly bitter and the stronger in earthed-out. The new style is very pleasant to the taste...

Many families keep both kinds on hand as they form a complete medicine chest. As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world...

Local Short Stops. Thanksgiving Day. Gobble! gobble! gobble! Mr. Guy Johnson is at Colorado City, Colorado. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, Monday.

Mr. James McNece is seriously ill with lung fever. Mr. Henry Bonewell was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. F. J. Beardmore was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point, is seriously ill. Mr. Ed. Grogan and wife were down to Emporia, Saturday. Miss Mary Barry, of Elmdale, has returned from Chicago. Squire D. C. Ellsworth, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday. Mr. A. B. Watson is confined to his residence, by rheumatism.

Read the ad. of S. F. Perrigo & Co., to be found in another column. Mr. Wm. W. Rookwood is suffering from straining his back while lifting. Mr. Ed. Clark went to Iowa, last week, to attend his sister's wedding. Mr. Ed. Byram, of Peyton creek, took some cattle to Atchison, last week. Mr. Geo. Muntz and family, of Rook creek, have gone to McPherson county. County Commissioner Wm. M. Harris was in Oklahoma, last week, hunting. Miss Alice Taylor, who was visiting friends near Emporia, returned home, Tuesday.

Subscribe for the COURANT the largest and best paper published in Chase county. Mr. A. Ferlet was down in Greenwood county, the fore part of the week, on business. Mr. Arthur Gray, of the firm of Austin & Gray Bros., of Emporia, was in town, this week. Born, on Thursday, November 14, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis, on Bloody creek, a son. Born, on Wednesday, November 6, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Palmer, of Elmdale, a daughter.

It snowed some, Monday night, and rained some, on Tuesday, and was cloudy all day Tuesday. Master Will Coleman came home, last week, from the State University at Lawrence, quite sick. Mr. Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is in town, visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle. Mr. E. Link left at this office, yesterday, in our absence, a turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner. Born, on Monday morning, November 25, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Minrod Daub, of this city, a daughter. George Hughes, of Diamond creek, left last week, for his old home in England, where he will remain until next February. Don't purchase Christmas presents until you see the handsome and useful presents displayed at the Fair, December 19 and 20.

Mrs. C. S. Ford and son, C. E. Ford, of Toledo Township, went to Emporia, last week, on a visit at Mr. J. S. Haynes, brother of Mrs. Ford. Married, at Elmdale, on November 10, 1889, by Squire W. M. Tomlinson, Mr. Isaac Moore and Miss Martha McGonigle, both of Prairie Hill. Mr. Jacob Hornberger has sold his home property in this city, to Mr. L. M. Swope. Mr. Hornberger intends moving to Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. F. W. Thaxter, of Kansas City, representing the American Bank Reporter, published in New York, called at the COURANT office, last Thursday. Married, on Tuesday, November 19, 1889, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. R. McLean, Mr. Francis M. Gaddes and Miss Annie Talkington, all of Matfield Green. We have come to Cedar Point to stay, and are constantly increasing our assortment of goods in all lines, and selling them at bottom prices. SEAMANS BROS.

The Ladies Guild and friends spent a most pleasant afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. Carson, Friday, November 22, upon the invitation of Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Frye, who served an elegant lunch at 6 p. m. I want loans at once, as follows, money ready and at lower rates, and on better terms than can be had anywhere: \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,100, \$500, \$500, \$450, \$350, \$300, and some large loans besides. Pay part or all, at any time. J. W. McWILLIAMS.

The Santa Fe has granted one fare rates for the round trip to and from the State Teacher's Association at Topeka. Tickets will be sold on December 24-25 and also on December 31 and January 1. They may be used either going or coming any time before January 3. On Wednesday morning of last week, Mr. James Clark lost a valuable horse, by death resulting from a wound received from a buggy pole. A few nights previous Mr. Clark was going home at a rapid rate, when he collided with Mr. H. P. Coe's team, the pole of Mr. Coe's buggy entering under the shoulder blade of Mr. Clark's horse. Tuesday afternoon, as Sheriff E. A. Kinne was crossing a box culvert put in by the railroad, near Bazaar, one of his horses broke through the same, hurting one of its hind and one of its fore legs, and throwing Mr. Kinne from the buggy, when the team became frightened and ran away, breaking the tongue and top of the vehicle. No other damage was done.

An interesting meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association was held at Matfield Green, on Saturday, the 23rd inst. The program was carried out in full, each person whose name appeared on the program was present and responded. Rev. A. R. McLean in his address gave some valuable advice to the teacher, as well as a word of encouragement. The Association was entertained by the good people of Matfield Green, whose only complaint was, come oftener and in greater numbers, and we will take care of you. From the present time to the first day of January, 1890, R. L. Ford will present to every customer, who buys from him one dollar's worth of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in the drawing he will have on that day. The prizes will be as follows: 1st prize, one fine organ. 2d prize, a pair of r. p. gold bracelets. 3d prize, a fine garnet lace pin. 4th prize, an elegant album. 5th prize, a silver napkin ring. 6th prize, a gent's r. p. gold chain. 7th prize, a gentleman's locket. 8th prize, an elegant album. 9th prize, pair gent's sleeve buttons. 10th prize, a fine accordion. 11th prize, a lady's silver thimble. 12th prize, a fine, lady's gold set pin. 13th prize, a violin box and bow. 14th prize, a pair of lady's solid gold ear rings.

STRONG CITY ITEMS. Mr. C. I. Maule was quite sick, last week. Ex-Marshal F. J. Harden has gone to work on the section. The Rev. T. J. Pearson, of Herrington, was in town, last week. John Williams, the typo, was at Guthrie, Oklahoma, last week. Miss Bertie Gossett, of Morris county, visited Miss Dora Vose, this week. Mrs. Hickman, of Kansas City, visited her son, E. P. Hickman, last week. Mr. Bud Richards was out to McPherson county, last week, visiting his brother. Mr. Wm. M. Lind has bought the old Fruit-Vail grocery building, on South Cottonwood Avenue, and has moved it. Mr. Edward Richards, of Arizona, was visiting his brothers, Messrs. W. R. and Bud Richards, of this city, last week. The young men of this city will have a Thanksgiving dance in the opera house, to-night, to which every one is invited. Miss Hulda Hegwer, of Cairo, Kansas, is visiting at Mrs. Fritze's. She intends assisting Miss Martha Fritze in dressmaking, this winter. Messrs. McVain & Gill will take charge of the Bank Hotel, next week. The new furniture, fixtures, etc., have arrived and are now being put in. Miss Lulu Wager, Mammie Kelly and Maggie Kennedy, of Emporia, were in attendance at the McDonald-Rettiger wedding, in this city, last week. Thanksgiving services at the Baptist church in Strong City, on Thursday night, the 28th. Everybody is invited. A special invitation is extended to old soldiers. Mr. Geo. W. Crum has bought the Asa Chaple place and moved the house to the opposite side of the street, and is building an addition to it to put the house in condition for renting purposes. Mr. Matt McDonald and wife, nee Lizzie Rettiger, we neglect to state, went on a wedding trip to St. Louis where they intended remaining about two weeks and then returning to this city, where they will go to housekeeping in Mr. McDonald's house east of his old home on Cottonwood avenue. X. L. C. ORR.

It Must be Done. AS many predicted, the time has come and the slaughter will begin. The stock of goods formerly owned by Mr. J. F. Kirk must be closed, out by December 1. A certain amount of money must be raised by that time. The opportunity for which close buyers have been waiting is now here. This stock, while it is broken in some lines still contains many desirable goods, and they must GO. DO NOT PUT IT OFF, POSITIVELY THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE YOU will have TO SECURE these BARGAINS. J. J. WOOD, Agent Mortgagee. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Coal delivered to any part of the city by Kerr. Now is the time to have your property insured at reasonable rates, in old time reliable Fire Insurance Companies, by J. W. McWilliams. Brown & Roberts have the only bears in the county. tob16-17 Mrs. M. Oliver has just received a large supply of fall and winter millinery goods. Carson & Frye are Selling lots of Cloaks. Get their prices. Coal! Coal! Coal!!! at Kerr's lumber yard. H. F. Gillett has the largest assortment of stoves in the county. It will be to your interest to get prices of him before buying. J. J. Vestering, the photographer at Burns, Marion county, makes a specialty of enlarging pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jv25-3m If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. aug15-17 Examine the Tubular axle wagon, a Gillett's hardware store, before buying. Warranted to run one-fourth easier than any other wagon on the market. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. S. A. Brees has cheap money to loan, on real estate. aug15-17 J. M. Kerr has Hard and soft coal, at bottom prices. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialtaet. aug25-17 Carson & Frye are making the lowest prices on dress goods.

These are only a few of them. We can show you plenty more of them. Silk finish Henrietta suiting, 38 inches wide, regular price 75 cents, our price, 57 cents. All wool Moire stripe suiting, elegant goods, 38 inches wide, regular price \$1.00, our price, 75 cents. Oarina Lustrine, one of the most popular dress fabrics, 40 inches wide, regular price \$1.00, our price, 87 cents. All wool French Diagonal Suiting, 36 inches wide, regular price 50 cents, our price, 36 cents per yard. All wool Henrietta Dress Goods, regular 60 cent goods, our price, 40 cents per yd. All wool 54 inch Sacking, regular 75 cent goods, our price 62 cents per yard. Very cheap. All wool Plaid Flannel, regular price 45 cents, our price, 30 cents per yd. We are making lower prices on Cotton Flannels and Wool Flannels than any of our competitors, and we are anxious to have you compare qualities and prices. Come and see if we can't save you from ONE TO FIVE DOLLARS ON A CLOAK. Yours, Respectfully, CARSON & FRYE, LOOSE'S OLD STAND, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

EVERY LADY WANTS A SILK DRESS. This is your opportunity. A new departure. Silks direct from the manufacturers to you. Our reduced prices bring the best goods within reach of all. We are the only manufacturers in the U. S. selling direct to consumers. You take no risk. We warrant every piece of goods as represented, or money refunded. See our references. We are the oldest Silk Manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1838, with over 50 years' experience. We guarantee the CHIFFEE DRESS SILKS, for richness of color, superior finish and wearing qualities, to be unexcelled by any make of Silks in the world. We offer these Dress Silks in Gros Grains, Satins, Surahs, Faille Francaise and Aida Cloths, in Black only. Send us a 2c. stamp (to pay postage) and we will forward you samples of all our styles free with prices, and you can see for yourselves. O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre, Conn. Refer by permission, to First National Bank, Windham National Bank, Dime Savings Bank, Willimantic Savings Institute, of Willimantic, Conn. We send to all parts of the U. S. With each Dress Pattern we present the buyer with 1000 Yards sewing silk and 500 Yards silk thread, and through silk thread to bind bottom of dress. THE GOODS are delivered to you PREPAID all carrying charges.

MAKING A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTENDING ALL ORDERS. DAY OR NIGHT. FOR UNDERTAKING. FURNITURE. PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. STRONG CITY, KANSAS. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTENDING ALL ORDERS. DAY OR NIGHT. FOR UNDERTAKING. EVERY LADY WANTS A SILK DRESS. THIS IS THE BEST season of the year in which to purchase a Black Silk or Satin Dress. It is adapted to so many uses for which ladies require a becoming and handsome dress; for house wear, as hostess or guest, dinners, parties, lectures, amusements and entertainments of all kinds. A good Black Silk or Satin Dress retains its beauty and fine appearance many years, outlasting and outwearing half-a-dozen ordinary dresses. A GREAT many are now looking around to see what to give as a BIRTHDAY or NEW YEAR PRESENT. In many cases it is the intention to present the wife of an officer, pastor, or a lady teacher with something handsome, tasteful, and beautiful. To all such we say send us a 2-cent stamp and GET OUR SAMPLES and prices, you will soon be convinced that a Black Silk or Satin Dress is just what you have BEEN LOOKING FOR. Everybody we sell to is as well satisfied as the following parties: FALL RIVER, MASS. Dec. 4, 1888. Have just received from the express office the two silk dress patterns. Both my friend and myself are delighted with the goods and the beautiful braided and fine silk enclosed with the dresses. You have been generous and honorable in the sale. Shall do all I can to introduce your silk and brand. Yours respectfully, Mrs. M. J. CONANT NELL. Office of Biblical Recorder, BALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 17, 1888. MRS. O. S. CHAFFEE & SON: Dear Sirs—The package of silk for my wife came safely and soundly to hand to-day. She is delighted with it and pleased that you were so prompt and generous with her. I highly appreciate the compliment yourself, and enclose check for the \$25.00. With very best wishes, C. T. BAILEY. REMEMBER (our patterns are so liberal that) a Black Silk or Satin Dress when bought direct from our factory is the MOST ECONOMICAL dress made. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or refund the money. O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre Conn.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. S. A. Brees may be found in his office, one door west of the postoffice, where he is prepared to loan money, on real-estate security. aug15-17 MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop at his home, northwest corner of Front and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 182847.

STARTERS. These are only a few of them. We can show you plenty more of them. Silk finish Henrietta suiting, 38 inches wide, regular price 75 cents, our price, 57 cents. All wool Moire stripe suiting, elegant goods, 38 inches wide, regular price \$1.00, our price, 75 cents. Oarina Lustrine, one of the most popular dress fabrics, 40 inches wide, regular price \$1.00, our price, 87 cents. All wool French Diagonal Suiting, 36 inches wide, regular price 50 cents, our price, 36 cents per yard. All wool Henrietta Dress Goods, regular 60 cent goods, our price, 40 cents per yd. All wool 54 inch Sacking, regular 75 cent goods, our price 62 cents per yard. Very cheap. All wool Plaid Flannel, regular price 45 cents, our price, 30 cents per yd. We are making lower prices on Cotton Flannels and Wool Flannels than any of our competitors, and we are anxious to have you compare qualities and prices. Come and see if we can't save you from ONE TO FIVE DOLLARS ON A CLOAK. Yours, Respectfully, CARSON & FRYE, LOOSE'S OLD STAND, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

NEW DRUGS. THE OLDSTONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, ELMDALE, KANSAS. HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. 1018-17

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of wood cuts, engravings, and full plans and specifications for the most such as contemplated in building. Price \$1.00 per year, 50 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 311 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS. A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or of public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the most such as contemplated in building. Price \$1.00 per year, 50 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS. In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & CO., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook. COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly prepared. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TRADE MARKS. Notice to School Dist. Officers. The laws of 1876, chapter 122, article 4, section 13, are as follows: "The County Treasurer shall pay to each District Treasurer in the county all school moneys in the county treasury belonging to the district upon the order of the Director and Clerk of the district; provided, that said order shall be accompanied by a certificate from the District Clerk stating that the Treasurer of the district has executed and filed his bond as required by law." The above laws will be strictly adhered to, and District Treasurers are hereby notified to file said orders when calling for school funds. A. M. BREESE, County Treasurer.

FOR THE YOUNGER YOUNG FOLKS. BABYLAND. This is the one magazine in the world that brings happy hours for baby and restless hours for mamma in the nursery. For 1889 there will be twelve charming stories by Margory Johnson with delightful pictures. "Polly Pny and Toddlekins." Twelve stories of a baby and his "happenings." "Wonder Days of Baby" by Annie Poterson. Dainty stories, poems, jingles, pictures. Large type, heavy paper—only fifty cents a year. New volume begins with January.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. BEST COUGH MEDICINE. It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have preliminary symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents. J. W. McWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 1877-1878

COMPLEXION OR VIOLA CREAM. THIS preparation, without injury, removes freckles, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubborn red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. O. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO. C. E. HAIT, DRUGGIST.



CHEER.

Think not so often of where grows the rue;
Oak trees outnumber the yew and yew—
Brave, mighty oaks that the storms can with-

FAIR WOMAN'S WAY.

The Various Ways in Which Novels are
Read by the Fair Sex.
Watch a woman or a girl read a novel?
And if you have watched one of course
you have watched more. It is curious

JUG RIDGE SOCIETY.

The Simmons Apple Bee Marked With
Many Pleasant Features.
Since our last epistle to your valuable
paper society on the Ridge has been all-

LIFE IN SORRY CITY.

Some of the Trials and Pastimes of the
Editor of the "Scalping Knife."
A SPLENDID PIECE OF MARKSMANSHIP.
Last night about twelve o'clock we
were awakened from our sound slumber

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Lime water, beaten up with sweet
oil, is an excellent application for
burns.
—For bee stings, probably the best
dressing is mud, as it is for most bites

WRITER'S CHIROGRAPHY.

A Glimpse at the Handwriting of
Well-Known Authors.

Some Write a Legible Hand, but the Ma-
jority Scribble, as did Hawthorne,
"Author-Like"—Good Anec-
dotes of Horace Greeley.

"What do you think of my becoming
an author and relying for support upon
my pen?" says Nathaniel Hawthorne, in
a letter written when he was a student

THE COLLEGE WIDOW.

How She Turned Her Grip on the Seniors
and Sophomores.

He turned sternly from the slight,
quivering figure, convulsed with sobs,
and, leaning his elbow on the mantle-

THE VACCINE VIRUS IS OBTAINED.

The vaccine virus, used to produce
what we call "vaccination," is obtained
by shaving the belly of a young milk

cow, or even a calf. After the shaving
process has been accomplished to the
satisfaction of the operator, the skin is

THE PROBLEM OF LIVING.

Sensible and Encouraging Comments on
the Problem of Living.

Are not the lives of most of us a mat-
ter difficult of solution? We drift along
aimlessly with the tide, or we rush along

A HOUSE IN THE PANTRY.

A certain old man used to say to his
granddaughter when she was out of tem-

per or naughty in any way: "Mary,
Mary, take care, there's a mouse in the
pantry!" She would often cease crying

NEW SPELLING BUT AN OLD WAY.

It is a striking illustration of the fact
that new light is often found to be only

old darkness, that one can see in the
library of the British Museum, under
the date of 1858, more than three

ALL IS OVER.

"All is over," she cried, brokenly.
"He was my last hold. Henceforth I
am reduced to freshmen!"—N. Y. Sun.

—There are forty-eight zoological gar-
dens in the world, six of them being in
the United States, located as follows:
Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati,

THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES.

The best opportunities and the best
results come from people of the middle

class. The very poor, from the fact of
their poverty, have no chance to study
this problem. Life to them means

THE MOUNTAINEER.

"I don't know what transpired during
the interim, but that lady is no longer a

conductor on any train. She is married,
and the mountaineer who was on the
train is her husband. He is wealthy in

WOOD CONTINUALLY BEING PUT TO

USES. "There is a bath tub of wood fiber
which, in my estimation, is the best

thing made," said a plumber recently to
a reporter of the Bangor Industrial
Journal. "It has advantage over mar-

WOOD CONTINUALLY BEING PUT TO

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THANKSGIVING.

More the
circling months
come round;
The birds have
flown from bush
and tree—
The vanished sum
mer leaves no
sound
To hint of her
stilled mis-
trely.

A MIDNIGHT RAID.

A Jack-O-Lantern Parade and Its Satisfactory Result.

JASPER was sitting on the bench by the old well-curb, making a Jack-o'-lantern. It was a soft, still day in early November, and the pleasant old yard, with its clean flagged walks and prim borders around the grass plots, looked doubly pleasant in the warm, mellow sunshine.

Another Jack-o'-lantern, Jasper? she called out before she was fairly off the door steps. "What a boy you are!" "Yes, ma'am," Jasper kept on carving. "And the biggest one of the season, too! Goin' to have a parade to-night."

Rachel didn't say anything to this. She came along to the bench, leaning idly against the well-curb, and falling into a brown study immediately. Jasper looked at her once or twice, curiously, out of the corner of his eye to see "what was up," for Rachel was never quiet long. Presently she remarked, solemnly, and apropos of nothing: "Jasper, it's almost Thanksgiving."

"That will be jolly for your father," said John Teal; "but what are you going to give yourself?" Walter lifted his eyebrows superciliously. "Isn't that enough?" he said, laughingly. "More than enough for your father," said Jasper, bluntly; "but you don't give it. I thought we boys were running this business," and then Walter offered his mite with the rest.

nicely way of helping the Gordons, and she was so sorry for them. But she needn't have been afraid; Jasper was only considering, and presently he said: "All right, Rachel, go ahead; and, I say, put in one of my honey-combs, too, for the babies."

"That'll be jolly," Rachel beamed on him. "And if you don't turn all your pumpkins into Jack-o'-lanterns before then, I'll make some pies. I'll be a famous basket! You'll see."

They were all country boys, with each his own way of earning money. Some had vegetables of their own raising, some apples; several of them kept hens and had eggs to sell, and though none of them could give much, yet as one boy's gift met another's, a good deal was made up.

"I'll give wood," cried Tom Horton, loudly; "I've got a wood-lot this year." "And so've I," shouted Billy Gray, "and I will give just as much as Tom does!" "I've got a prime lot of nuts to sell," added another. "I'll give some of the money towards a bag of flour," and then there were several dimes and quarters offered to make it up.

"I'll ask father to send a load of coal," said Walter Hale, at last, consequently, but the boys would have no airs. "That will be jolly for your father," said John Teal; "but what are you going to give yourself?"

the Gordon household they would have been repaid a hundred-fold. But more surprises were to come. The Jack-o'-lantern boys had decided with many regrets not to hang their gifts separately, "because some of us are dead sure to be caught—that Dick, you know," so they had met at Billy Gray's house, the back yard whereof joined the back yard of the Gordons. Here one or two of them had climbed over the fence, the rest occupying the vantage ground of shed roof and fence itself to superintend operations. One by one the things had been handed over in profound stillness, and a big stack made by the Gordon's back doorstep.

There were bags of potatoes, of turnips, of onions and of beans, two big bundles of wood, one or two cabbages and yellow pumpkins to give color to the pile and the bag of flour above, while crowning the whole was cautiously set in place a Jack-o'-lantern fixed to a pole. It had a cross-bar for arms and was comfortably attired in Tom Horton's outgrown overcoat, which would be just big enough for Dick, while its "hands" were ornamented with a pair of new blue mittens sent by Mrs. Gray. How the boys gouted over that stack, to be sure.



BUT MORE SURPRISES WERE TO COME.

Dear, dear me, nothing but the fear of getting caught ever induced them to tear themselves away. Then they hid behind the fence on the Gray side of it, while Tom gave a thundering rap and then boomed over among them, nearly demolishing Billy in his haste. They nearly exploded when Dick came to the door and gave a perfect yell of surprise. Then he shouted to the rest of the family to come and see, how the eyes at every crack in the fence did shine. It was well the Jack beamed so, or really I don't know but the eyes would be retained on a "sweet old age." This remedy is a guaranteed cure for all the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women.

SLAMMING THE DOOR.

A Performance by Which Absolutely Nothing is Gained. A suggestive little squib with a moral is going the rounds of the papers. Bessie and Willie overhear a quarrel between their parents. "Which of them is getting the worst of it?" asks Bessie. "I don't know yet," answered Willie, "I am just waiting to see which of them will slam the door going out." Willie had found a better and more universal test of human frailty than he knew. The man who gets the worst of it usually slams the door. To "get mad" is not only a sign of weakness, it is a sign of defeat as well. The successful person can afford to keep his temper and wait for time to vindicate his course. Some people slam the door in the newspaper with a vicious, ill-tempered article. It helps our cause not one whit, but indicates that they have had recourse to a defeated man's last resort, an ill-natured fling. Others metaphorically slam the church door. They get angry with a brother member, call him names, provoke a quarrel, and perhaps a serious division results. The man who has a good cause can afford to be patient. He can meet his enemies' arguments, if it is worth while, or he can let them go for old Father Time to bury in oblivion. He is not greatly ruffled or annoyed even by slander and abuse, for he knows that a barking dog is estimated pretty accurately at his true value in this practical world, and that the best poultice for the wounds caused by hard words is silence. Nothing is gained by slamming the door. The angry man forgets that his opponent's fingers are not in the crack of the door and that the sound neither hurts him nor destroys his arguments nor heals the pain he has inflicted, but only seems to make the slammer ridiculous and indicates that he is worsted in the combat.—Golden Rule.

Oh, Valentine Day is well enough, And Fourth of July is jolly, And Christmas time is beautiful, With its gifts and its wreaths of holly. New Year's calling is rather nice, And Halloween sports are funny, And a May-Day party isn't bad, When the weather is warm and sunny. Oh, all of them are well enough; But the day that is best worth living Is when we all go to grandmamma's, To a splendid, big Thanksgiving! —Emma C. Dowd, in Youth's Companion.

—The number of our mercies is bewildering. The devout soul often has occasion to ask the question of the Psalmist: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?" —Not the least of the benefits connected with Thanksgiving Day is the reunion of families. The visit of an absent son or daughter to the old homestead will make many a heart sing for joy.

—Thanksgiving for some personal blessings can not be rendered in the public assembly. They have to be sung in the retirement of the closet.

CATARRH.

Catarrah Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby Catarrah, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment, both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, cor. of John and King Street, Toronto, Canada.—Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrah troubles should carefully read the above.

Some of the compound Kalamazoo Greek names suggested for the killing of murderers by electricity are more terrifying than the thing itself.—Hartford Courant.

YOU may sing of the beauty of springtime that glows on the cheek of the young, But I have proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby Catarrah, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

An old-fashioned housewife in a Clifton, Pa., farm-house will never permit her husband to be without at least one black sheep in his flock. She has got a notion that it is not healthy to wear stockings with any kind of dye in the wool, and as she dislikes to buy her hosiery, all her stockings are made out of natural black wool. She cards the wool into rolls by hand, just as people did three or four generations ago, spins the rolls herself and knits her own stockings. Once a tree fell on her only black sheep and killed it, and her husband had to hustle around and find another. It took him three days and miles of travel, but he finally came across a black ewe lamb fifteen miles away and bought it.

A Weekly Magazine. It publishes each year as much matter as the four-dollar magazines and is illustrated by the same artists. It is an educator in every home, and always an entertaining and wholesome companion. It has a unique place in American family life. If you do not know it, you will be surprised to see how much can be given for the small sum of \$1.75 a year. The price sent now will entitle you to the paper to JANUARY, 1901. Address, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

ONE would think that a jailer would be in pain all the time with so many felons on his hands.—Kearney Enterprise.

Consumption surely cured. TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use, the most incurable cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their names and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl Street, New York.

WHEN money is said to be close it is really far away. This is authentic.—Oil City Blizzard.

GRATVILLE, IND., Feb. 2d, 1887. DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir: I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and have found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause. Respectfully yours, P. M. BROWN.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach, and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

A BUSINESS engagement—Securing the matrimonial promise of a heir.—Merchant Traveler. Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Don't heap coals of fire upon your enemy's head. Remember that coal is six dollars per ton. Economy is wealth.—Troy Press.

If every woman in this land knew for herself the actual quality of Dobbin's Electric Soap, no other washing soap could be sold. Millions use it, but millions have never tried it. Have you? Ask your grocer for it. It takes us half our lives to learn that mankind are fools; and the other half to be convinced that we are one of them.—Fack.

MUST not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

A SYNDICATE of cattlemen has a perfect right to water its stock.—Rochester Post-Express. FOR BRONCHIAL, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" has remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes. It's odd that the word "trust" should of itself be enough to excite suspicion.—Washington Capital.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose. The same obituaries seem to do for almost every man who dies in these days.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. The man who wears his heart on his sleeve does not do it in order to beat his way in life.—Kearney Enterprise.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 25c. The base-ball player naturally looks out for a change of base. A 10c. Cigar in quality, but only a 5c. cigar in price is "Tansill's Punch." WHEN a train is telescoped the passengers are apt to see stars.—Baltimore American. It is afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 35c.

Egypt and Jerusalem via Gibraltar, Naples and Rome.

Geo. May Powell, of Philadelphia, is acting as special manager for organizing a trip for ladies and gentlemen wishing to visit the East. The Ocean Steamer Circassian is permanently chartered to start with the party from New York, February 19th, returning through France, England and Scotland, about June 7th. The main trip will cost less than \$300. Excursory excursions to Ephesus, Constantinople, Vienna, etc., can be added to the route for small increase of expense.

Rola Floyd, the most famous of Syrian Dragomen, will have charge of the Oriental section, and Messrs. Gaze & Son, of London, have been engaged to manage the European section. Rev. Dr. C. F. Thomas, an experienced director of such excursions, will have general charge.

This will be by far the most for the money ever before offered in this line. A number of young ladies are already booked, as Mrs. Thomas will have care of a department for them. For further particulars address "Circassian," P. O. Box 700, Philadelphia, Pa.

The man who reaches the top of the ladder must get there in a roundabout way.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE ONLY NIAGARA ROUTE. St. Louis to New York and Boston. WABASH TRAIN NO. 42—VESTIBULED. Leaves St. Louis, Mo., 6:55 p. m. Arrives New York, N. Y., 7:30 a. m. Arrives Boston, 9:50 a. m. Only through line from St. Louis to the Grand Central Station, New York, via Niagara Falls.

Reaches the Grand Central Station OVER TWO HOURS EARLIER than any competitor. Arrives Boston via Hoosac Tunnel FIVE HOURS EARLIER than any competitor.

Is the ONLY Through Sleeping-Car Line St. Louis to Boston, leaving St. Louis at night. Stops at Falls View Station Expressly to give patrons the best possible view of NIAGARA.

Has been for NINE YEARS the only line to New York and Boston running DINING CARS. For Tickets, Time-Tables and full information call upon the nearest Ticket Agent.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

CAUTION. No other Liniment made to resemble ST. JACOBS OIL. COMPARE WITH IT. St. Jacobs Oil is THE BEST, AND THAT IS WHY ITS CURES ARE PROMPT AND PERMANENT. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Tutt's Pills

J. H. ATHEY, a prominent druggist of Holly Springs, Miss., says: "Your pills are doing wonders in this state. The sale of Tutt's Pills exceed those of all others combined. They are peculiarly adapted to malarial diseases. Our physicians all prescribe them." SOLD EVERYWHERE. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is a by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be built up which will stand the strain of a vigorous life. It is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shock by the use of a well-tried, well-known, and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY. Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE CATARRH BY USING ELY'S Cream Balm.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

PENSIONS FOR ALL SOLDIERS, if disabled; pay, etc.; De-certifiers relieved; Laws free. A. W. RECORDED & SON, Cincinnati, O., & Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal. CATARRH. It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warton, Pa.

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Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy lids; the ears are itching, buzzing, and sometimes the hearing is affected; there is constant disagreeable discharge from the nose, bad breath, and in many cases loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE, 50c. Salvation Oil. "Kills all Pains." Try it! Only 25c.

JONES

PAYS THE FREIGHT. 50c in Wagon Freight. Iron Locomotive, Steam Tires, Boilers and Locomotives for Sale.

PILES! FISTULA!

All other diseases of the Rectum, Discharge of Women and Diseases of the Skin cured by Dr. J. H. HUNTER & SONS, 100 N. 3rd Street, Kansas City, Mo. No money to be paid until patient is cured. Write for our circular which will give you all necessary particulars. Send 10c for our Circular. We have been cured by us. Reader, if you are not afflicted yourself but this out and send it to some one who is, if you know of one who is not, send it to any; you may find it in the years to come. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GUNS.

FREE GENUINE SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE to the first

By mailing the shortest list in our correspondence. Send 10c in stamps for our valuable book, Beautiful and Independent Holiday Presents. Fancy and Useful Articles for the Home. Agency Works, etc. Regular price \$1. Don't delay. Address THE BAZAAR, 404 N. Main St., Hutchinson, Kansas.

HAVE YOU THE BLUES

Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir. The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Biliousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, etc. SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS. Manufactured by McPHEE & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

CURE FITS!

When I am cured I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made it in the case of my son, who has had Fits since he was born. I have cured him of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, and all other kinds of Fits. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my valuable remedy. Give your name and Post-Office, H. C. ROOT, M. C., 182 Pearl Street, New York.

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For all Sewing Machines, ST. JOHN'S, ST. LOUIS, MO. The Trade Supplied. Send for our Circular. Address, W. F. FITZGERALD, 101 N. 3rd Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Procured quick. 25-page Circular. Address, P. H. FITZGERALD, 101 N. 3rd Street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for our Circular. Address, W. F. FITZGERALD, 101 N. 3rd Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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### THE THREE AMERICAS.

The Brazilian Delegates to the Pan-American Congress Receive Credentials From the New Republic—A Resolution Welcoming the United States of Brazil into the Sisterhood of Republics Almost Unanimously Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary Blaine called the International Congress to order promptly at 1 p. m., yesterday, and the conference proceeded to consider the report of the committee on rules. Secretary Blaine, as soon as business was fairly started, vacated the chair, and Dr. Guzman, of Nicaragua, took his

### HEADQUARTERS OF PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

place as presiding officer. Discussion of the rules was soon interrupted by the appearance of Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, and also a delegate to the conference, who announced that he and his colleagues were now ready to take their seats in the conference, and submit their credentials from the republic of Brazil. This caused a sensation in the conference, and Mr. Henderson, the American delegate, at once prepared and proposed the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this conference joyfully welcome the United States of Brazil into the sisterhood of American Republics.

The delegates from Colombia and San Salvador thought the proposition premature.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister and delegate from Mexico, believing the resolution could not be adopted unanimously, moved to lay it on the table.

This brought Mr. Henderson to his feet, who in a short speech eloquently and forcibly explained the motives and feeling which prompted him to offer the resolution. He said:

The motion to lay the resolution on the table is not debatable. I do not wish to say anything except by way of personal explanation. I offered the resolution without consulting with my colleagues from the United States, because I saw a gentleman from Brazil here and supposed they had authority to act for the Republic of Brazil.

[Here he was interrupted by Senor Valente who said the delegates from Brazil had just presented their credentials from the republic.]

Mr. Henderson continuing, said:

If that be the case, then, Mr. President, that completes the circle of American republics. We have no differences here, we are all Republicans. I am sorry that any of my friends who represent other governments should be placed in any embarrassing attitude regarding this matter. So far as I am individually concerned, I should have with equal pleasure announced the announcement to act for the Republic of Brazil.

Mr. Henderson continuing, said: It is that be the case, then, Mr. President, that completes the circle of American republics. We have no differences here, we are all Republicans. I am sorry that any of my friends who represent other governments should be placed in any embarrassing attitude regarding this matter. So far as I am individually concerned, I should have with equal pleasure announced the announcement to act for the Republic of Brazil.

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### HEAVY ROBBERY.

An Express Train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road Held Up by Masked Robbers—\$50,000 Stolen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—A special to the Times says: Two masked men armed with revolvers robbed a Missouri, Kansas & Texas train of \$50,000 at a water tank on Pryor creek near Perry station, I. T., at 9:30 last night.

The robbers displayed great coolness and Express messenger Johnson, who was relieved of between \$45,000 and \$50,000, is certain that they were professionals.

Just as the north bound train stopped at the water tank this side of Perry station, one of the robbers boarded the engine and covered the engineer and fireman with his two revolvers.

"Do as I tell you and do it—quick," the man said.

At the same time a second robber uncoupled the express and mail car from the regular train and signalled for the train to go ahead. He at once jumped into the express car and covered the one man who was in charge of it with his revolvers.

In this way a run of perhaps one mile was made when the train stopped. Not a half dozen words were spoken while the train was in motion.

As soon as the train had stopped the robber, who had all the while kept Express Messenger Johnson under cover of his revolvers, commanded him to open the safe. Just what language was used even the expressman can not tell, but he unlocked the safe and handed the packages, one by one, to the robber, who placed them in a bag which he had brought into the car with him.

In the meantime the engineer and fireman had been kept constantly under cover of the two revolvers leveled on them when the first robber boarded the engine.

When the desperado who was engaged in rifling the express car had made his haul he left the car and walked deliberately to the engine. He signalled his companion to come on and he immediately obeyed.

The two men did not appear in the least excited and evidently did not want to harm anyone. The whole transaction was gone through with in such a methodical way that the train hands could hardly realize what was going on.

The engineer, as soon as he had been relieved of the presence of the desperado, ran the engine back to the train. The passengers had not been alarmed in the least and did not know the purpose for which the train had been stopped. When the news was communicated to them they were annoyed, and some of the men offered to assist in hunting for the robbers. The train men gave it as their opinion that the two desperadoes had pals waiting for them in the woods and had made good their escape.

The whole transaction did not require more than twenty-five minutes. The Pacific Express Company will be the loser. Expressman Johnson could not estimate his loss until he had arrived at Oswego. He thinks that the loss will be between \$40,000 and \$50,000 and may run higher.

### FATAL FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Much Loss of Property and Casualties to Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The large store of the wholesale grocery firm of Janney & Andrews, on Market street, was destroyed by fire about daylight yesterday morning, and the contents of several adjoining buildings were badly damaged by water, causing a total loss of about \$250,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, and was first discovered among a quantity of pepper on the third floor. The burning pepper and mustard sent up fumes which greatly interfered with the work of the firemen, and five of them are in the hospital under treatment for partial blindness. At about five o'clock the east wall of the burning building fell in, and eight firemen, who were on the roof of a lower building in the rear, were caught by the debris. James McCune, foreman of No. 4 company, suffered a fracture of the skull and died while being carried away. One of the other men had an arm broken, while the other six succeeded in getting away with slight injuries.

### Heritors Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Commissioner of Pensions has dismissed W. S. Brock and demanded the resignations of J. E. Engel and J. A. Bond, of Pennsylvania, and accepted the resignation of Hamilton Reeve, of New York. They held good positions and were implicated in Tanner's re-arranging and re-rating. There are seventeen other rerated employes who will probably be reprovved.

### Telegraph Office Robbed.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 24.—Highwaymen entered the telegraph office at East Hannibal at noon Saturday with drawn pistols and ordered the operator, Quinn Emerson, to throw up his hands. The place was searched and a sum of money and a gold watch taken. The men then left in the northern direction and officers were immediately put on their track, but no arrests have been made.

### Princely Bequests.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The will of the late J. Warren Merrill, of Cambridge, contains the following public bequests: Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, \$5,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, \$50,000; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$2,500; American Baptist Publication Society, \$1,000; Colby University, \$10,000; Newton Theological Institution, \$20,000; conference of Baptist ministers, \$10,000; Massachusetts Baptist convention, \$5,000; trustees of the Daniel White charity, \$5,000; Brown University, \$10,000; Vassar College, \$10,000.

### NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The Indians of the Territory to Be Massed as Close as Possible.

TAIHEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 22.—Significant acts have recently transpired which indicate the opening of another chapter in the Cherokee negotiation. Until recently it was supposed that the Government would not avail itself of article 15, treaty of 1866, but that the Western tribes might possibly be settled on the Strip. Two letters, recently written, seem to indicate that the Government will use its privilege under article 15. The Quapaws and other tribes in the extreme northeast of the Indian Territory wish to dispose of their present reservation and join their friends, the Osages. Acting under instructions from Secretary Noble, the Commission will soon visit the Quapaw agency. The Indians can be settled upon Osage lands by the consent of the Osages. The Commissioners are authorized by Congress to negotiate only for lands west of the 96th degree. The Osages are east of this line of longitude. The only other lands which the Government could conveniently use are those of the Cherokees, which lie west of the 96th degree. The Quapaws could be settled there and the price per acre settled afterwards. The unoccupied Cherokee land adjoining the Osage land will probably be selected, so that the two friendly tribes may establish the neighborly intercourse, which they desire. The lands would cost but little more than those of the Osages. In a late letter the Commission has indicated a disposition to consider economy of the several proposed locations for reservation Indians, who are to be en massed in as compact a body as possible, but where this can't be done, they can be scattered about in the most available places and still keep up their tribal relations. Much less than one-fourth of the Cherokee home tract is unoccupied. The cost of settling tribes upon these lands would not exceed \$2 per acre. The settlement of 8,000 Indians in the Cherokee Nation would make a population of about 35,000, or about one-half the population of the new and small territory of Oklahoma.

Eight thousand Indians would include the Quapaws, Osages, Iowas, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Cheyennes and Arapahoes and other tribes, thereby opening nearly 10,000,000 acres to settlement, or nearly twice the number of acres as in the Cherokee outlet. Thus the Government could open 10,000,000 acres by the payment of \$2,500,000, while the Outlet, comprising only 6,500,000 acres, would cost the Government \$7,500,000. If the Cherokees accept, the Commissioners think that they would not have much difficulty in removing the reservation Indians from their present quarters, as experience shows that the Indians are ever ready to go where clothing and beef issue are made and where they receive their annuity.

Chief Mayes intimates that their removal to the Cherokee Nation would produce war and dissipation. Threat of war would scarcely deter the able Cheyennes and Comanches from coming early and often to the beef issue. The Commissioners have been carefully considering every phase of the question, and recent correspondence between them and Secretary Noble would indicate that the Administration is about to inaugurate an Indian policy which will revolutionize the Indian Territory and open a vast country to settlement by next spring.

### STANLEY HEARD FROM.

The Great Explorer Makes Some Additional Discoveries Among Them the Largest Lake in the World.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Mr. MacKinnon, head of the Emin Pasha relief committee has received a cable dispatch from Henry M. Stanley, announcing his arrival at Mpwapwa and stating that he expected to reach Zanzibar in four or five days. The dispatch also stated that he had made the important discovery that there is an extension of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

The British Consul at Zanzibar telegraphed to the Foreign Office as follows: "Stanley arrived at Mpwapwa on the fifty-fifth day after his departure from the Victoria Nyanza and the 18th day after leaving the Albert Nyanza. In addition to the names already telegraphed Stanley has with him Hoffman, Emin's daughter and Fathers Gault and Schinze of the Algerian mission. Stanley left Mpwapwa on the 12th traveling toward the coast by the way of Kamba and Mwem. Stanley made an unexpected discovery of real value in finding an extension of the Victoria Nyanza toward the southwest. The utmost southerly reach of extension is south latitude 2 degrees 48 minutes. This brings the Victoria Nyanza within 155 miles of Lake Tanganyika. The area of the extension is 29,900 square miles.

This new discovery of Stanley's, if confirmed on his arrival at the coast, makes Lake Victoria Nyanza the largest body of fresh water on the globe—very much more extensive than Lake Superior in the United States. The old Victoria Nyanza was about 800 miles in circumference, and the present addition is within 5,000 square miles of the size of Lake Superior.

### Opposed to Windom's Ruling.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 22.—The Rocky Mountain ore producers met here, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Western Colorado being represented. Strong resolutions were adopted in opposition to Secretary Windom's ruling on the Mexican lead ore, based on a long report reciting the action of the Treasury Department inviting a hearing on the question. The long delay in making the ruling and final order against home productions in opposition to the law and against the traditions of the department were also discussed.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Foster Decides That No-Man's-Land is Subject to United States Laws Governing Indian Territory.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—Judge Foster of the United States District Court has decided that the alleged Stevens County murderers should be transferred to Texas for trial. The decision caused consternation among the prisoners, all of whom had been assured by their lawyers that they would soon be at liberty. They served notice of appeal to Judge Brewer's court and were sent to jail pending the hearing, which will probably be held next Monday in this city.

The position of the Government, broadly, was that all public lands of the United States, whether particularly set apart to any Indian tribe or not, were for the purpose of constraining statutes and making general laws and rules for the government of such country, to be deemed and held to be Indian country, if not included within a State or Territory.

The defendants contended that this was not Indian country and therefore was never attached to the Northern district of Texas and was attached to no district and was not in the jurisdiction of the United States at the time the offense was committed; that if the Muskogee Court act attempted to attach this territory to the Eastern district of Texas it could have no application to offenses committed prior to the date of that act. The defendants further contended that they had a constitutional guaranty of a right to a trial in a district designated and formed by law prior to the commission of the offense.

The Government contended that this constitutional provision did not apply to offenses committed within the territory, and further that Paris, Tex., the place designed for the trial of those indictments, was within the territory which constituted the Northern district of Texas at the time the offense was committed.

Judge Foster, in deciding the case, stated that questions of great interest were involved and had been ably discussed by attorneys on both sides, and that the history of the acquisition of this particular piece of territory had been made very clear upon the argument, and held that in a general proposition the court, in the trial of a case, must determine its own jurisdiction, and upon the trial of a case it must be morally satisfied of its jurisdiction of the person or subject matter; that in an application for habeas corpus, such as this, if it was manifest to the court here that the Texas court had jurisdiction of the person or subject matter involved the court would not hesitate to so declare, but if it was a question of doubt whether the Texas court had jurisdiction or not, it should be left to that court to decide, and certainly so, if upon the weight of authorities it seemed that that court did have jurisdiction; that the act of 1834 under the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States became applicable to this territory acquired from Texas the moment it was so acquired, and it became, to all intents and purposes, and especially for the purpose of constraining statutes, treaties, etc., Indian country. Being Indian country, it was, by the act of 1855, attached to and became a part of the Northern district of Texas and was a part of that district when the offense was committed; that by the act of 1859 it was transferred to the Eastern district of Texas; that the place of trial in the Eastern district of Texas—Paris—was within the territory which constituted the Northern district of Texas at the time the offense was committed. This being true, the Judge held there was no violation of the constitutional guaranty that a man should have a trial in the district in which the offense was committed, if that provision was applicable to offenses committed within the Territories and not within the boundaries of any State.

### KNIGHTS ADJOURN.

After a Short and Profitable Session the Knights of Labor Adjourn.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—"This has been the best and most profitable, as well as the shortest session the general assembly has ever had," said General Master Workman Powderly in his speech, which brought the exercises of the general assembly for 1899 to a close. The assembly has finished its work and the delegates have left.

The treasurer stated that even if the order should remain in statu quo the receipts of the order would exceed the expenses by \$15,000 each year. Mr. Brockmire, of the co-operative board, was appointed to have general supervision of all the stores indorsed by the Knights of Labor. He was instructed to see that the Knights of Labor stamps should be respected.

The finance committee recommended a change so that in the future the actual car fare to and from conventions should be paid. In future all local questions referred to the general assembly will pay a per capita tax of ten cents per quarter, instead of six cents, as heretofore. The general executive board was empowered at its discretion to put on an assessment tax of not more than six cents for the next year.

### Terrible Fire Raging.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 21.—Passengers who came in on the southbound Fort Worth & Denver brought news of a terrible prairie and forest fire now raging for ten miles along the road and back from the road for over a mile. The fire caught from a locomotive and a high wind blowing the flames soon swept away hay, fodder, corn oats, fences, the grass, barns and in some cases farm houses. Railroad section men, farmers and stockmen worked diligently, but were not able to arrest the spread of the flames. Great trees are on fire and the situation is critical.

### A DESPERATE WOMAN.

She Wreaks Terrible Vengeance on Her Brutal Betrayer—Shot Down in the Crowded Streets of New York—Story of Her Wrongs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Stephen Pettus, secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn elevated railroad, commission merchant and member of the Cotton Exchange, was shot down in Fulton street yesterday morning about ten o'clock by Hannah Southworth, who emptied five chambers of a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver into Pettus' head and body.

Fulton street was full of persons whose number was swelled by the crowd just coming in from the Fulton ferryboats. A man who saw the shooting said that he had noticed the woman acting strangely on the boat as though laboring under great excitement. As Pettus was walking up Fulton street the woman suddenly sprang forward until close behind him, so near that she might have struck him with her hand. Then she fired five shots from a new silver-plated revolver, each shot taking effect.

Pettus staggered and tried to run in the nearest doorway. But the self-cocking pistol of the infuriated woman was too quick for him. Covered with blood he fell against the door, which swung open with his weight, and the dying man ran inside, rushed behind the counter, out again, and fell dead in a bloody heap at the foot of the stairway leading to the next floor.

Mr. Pettus was forty-two years of age and lived at 49 Eighth avenue, corner of Union street, Brooklyn. His wife is an invalid and there are no children. His business associates are shocked beyond measure by his death. The cause of the tragedy as stated by an acquaintance of Mrs. Southworth, who has known the particulars of the troubles between them for some years, dates back to an outrage committed by Pettus upon the lady, and which had been concealed from any one except a very few of her most intimate friends for a long time. It appears, as is alleged, that the acquaintance with Mr. Pettus was developed into friendship on account of the intimacy of Mrs. Southworth's woman friend with him. The story goes that this lady was in the habit of attending theaters and taking lunches with Mr. Pettus and upon these expeditions was in the habit of taking Mrs. Southworth with her from time to time.

The natural result of this kind of association led to an invitation at the close of a matinee one afternoon in New York City, on the part of Mr. Pettus to Mrs. Southworth to call at a certain residence near by, upon the pretext of seeing a friend of his. As the house was in the neighborhood and in a respectable part of the city, after some explanation on the part of Mr. Pettus, calculated to quiet the lady's apprehensions as to the strict propriety of the proceedings, Mrs. Southworth consented.

They were ushered into a parlor, where, to Mrs. Southworth's consternation, they were met by a colored man, with the air of a waiter, from whom Mr. Pettus ordered a bottle of wine.

Mrs. Southworth, being frightened at her surroundings, demanded an explanation, and was reassured by Mr. Pettus that everything was all right. In the meantime she was urged to take a glass of champagne, which she did, having been accustomed from childhood to the use of wine upon proper occasions. In a few moments she lost consciousness and knew nothing more of her surroundings until the following morning, when she waked up, finding herself in bed in this strange house, with no one about her, with no one within call whom she had ever known. She soon discovered that she had been wronged while unconscious, and she had been abandoned to make her way upon recovering consciousness as best she could. Overwhelmed with shame she returned home, and giving some excuse as best she could to her family for her absence, she attempted to conceal her disgrace by keeping it a secret.

In the course of a few weeks, however, to her consternation, she discovered that some one must be taken into her confidence and that absolute secrecy would soon become an impossibility.

In her extremity she appealed to Pettus to assist her and still save her good name. In time she decided at the instance of Pettus, in order to protect the name of her widowhood, to consent to malpractice. She was sent to an interior city in this State, where at a hotel, among utter strangers, she was attended by a physician under whose care she lay for weeks, hovering between life and death. She was at length restored to a shadow of her former self, covered with shame, her life wrecked and her physical health irretrievably broken. In order to avoid exposure at the time of the outrage Pettus, it is alleged, made the most profuse promises of substantial provision for her.

Upon her recovery, after about a year, she reminded her betrayer of his promises, but was only met with derision. Pettus then attempted to rid himself of her by circulating stories that she was his discarded mistress. She then employed attorneys to prosecute him, but found to her dismay that the statute of limitations prevented a successful prosecution. In her desperation she determined to avenge her own wrongs, with the terrible result above given.

### Reward for Murderers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—A proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of Wilson Howard and William Jennings, has been issued. The two men enticed William McMichael, a deaf mute of Nodaway County, who was visiting in Maries County a deaf mute friend from the house under pretense of being detectives, and killing him for \$80. A few days later his lifeless body, riddled with bullets, was found in a lonely ravine. The murderers belong to the Howard faction, which has been causing so much trouble in Kentucky.

### WASHINGTON'S SENATORS.

John Beard Allen and Watson C. Squire Chosen United States Senators From Washington—Brief Sketches of Their Careers, Military and Civil.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 22.—Following are short biographical sketches of Washington's new Senators:

WATSON C. SQUIRE.  
Senator Squire was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on May 18, 1838. At the age of eighteen he entered the sophomore class of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He graduated from that institution at the age of twenty-one years, in the class of '60. After graduating he began the study of law in the office of Judge Ezra

Graves, at Berkimer, N. J., but was afterward elected principal of the Moravia Institute. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private and went to the front. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company F, Nineteenth New York Infantry, in which regiment he served on the Upper Potomac until 1862, when he was honorably discharged. In the fall of that year he raised a cavalry corps of sharpshooters, in Cleveland, where he then lived. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, including the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Nashville. During the latter portion of his term of service he was Judge Advocate of the District of Tennessee, and served on the staff of Major-General Rousseau, and also on the staff of Major-General George H. Thomas. At the close of the war he was appointed managing agent of the Remington Rifle Company, and in that capacity visited the capitals of Russia, Spain, Turkey, Mexico and other countries. He was made business manager for the Remingtons, and during the years 1871 and 1872 he negotiated with the French Government, selling that nation over \$15,000,000 worth of arms. In 1879 he removed to Washington Territory, and in 1884 he was appointed Governor of that Territory by President Arthur. His administration as Territorial Governor was in every way successful. Colonel Squire's first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln.

JOHN BEARD ALLEN.  
Senator Allen was born at Crawfordville, Montgomery County Ind., May 18, 1848. He lived at or near his native town until the spring of 1864, when, although not yet nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and served in Tennessee and Alabama until mustered out. In 1865, with his parents, he became a resident of Rochester, Minn., where for a year he served as agent for a firm of grain men. Next he read law in the office of Judge Wilson, of Rochester, and soon entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1870 became a resident of Olympia, the present John Beard Allen, capital of the new State, where he opened a law office. He soon became popular, and obtained a lucrative practice. In 1875 he was appointed United States Attorney for Washington Territory, and in this position, for over ten years, through the administrations of Grant, Hayes and Arthur, he served with the distinction characteristic of the man, and with a success attained by few, if any.

In 1881 he made the city of Walla Walla his home, where he built up probably the most lucrative as well as the most successful practice of any attorney in Eastern Washington, there scarcely ever having been a case of any prominence in that section in which he has not been engaged, with almost invariable success.

In 1888 he was chosen to represent Washington Territory in Congress by a majority of 731 over his opponent, Charles S. Voorhees, who for two terms had been the Territorial Delegate.

UNITED STATES BONDS.  
General Rosecrans' Report For the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—General W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, in his annual report shows that during the year 21,500 bonds, amounting to \$103,894,550 were issued and \$5,149 bonds, representing \$231,311,450 were cancelled. The total amount of bonds outstanding is \$702,428,812, of which amount only \$10,362,850 are held abroad—an increase, however, of 22 per cent. as compared with last year, due to more rapid redemptions of domestics as compared with the foreign holdings. Of the \$555,734,112 held by home persons and corporations, individuals and trustees hold \$332,503,112—a decrease of \$63,724,000. The amount held by insurance companies, etc., is \$43,864,000—a decrease of \$153,000—and that held by savings banks, mutual benefit and other institutions is \$176,367,000—a decrease of \$14,738,700. Of individual and trustee bondholders there are about 39,000, holding on an average \$8,526 each in bonds, a reduction of only \$228 in the average amount held by such persons at the close of the fiscal year 1888. There are now outstanding in treasury notes, certificates, etc., \$813,865, very little of which will ever be presented to the Government for redemption because lost or destroyed, thus making the Government a gainer to the extent of nearly a million dollars. The Register calls attention to recommendations previously made for legislation to remedy certain discrepancies in the public debt statement by different officers in the Treasury Department and also repeats his earnest recommendation for passing a bill to establish a division of balances in the Treasury Department.

### Fatal Headache.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Nov. 23.—John D. Williams, about twenty-three years old, was taken violently ill with hydrophobia and died yesterday morning after suffering terrible agony. A young son of W. A. Bell was also attacked by the disease. The boy is alive, but can't recover. Williams was bitten by a mad dog two months ago and the boy about six weeks ago. The same dog that bit Williams also bit his brother and several other persons, but they have shown no signs of the malady as yet. They are very much alarmed.

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