VOL. XVI.

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

NUMBER 9.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMA KER 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 postmasterships were turned by a Kentucky jury for years to be forwarded to him until after the

dismissed W. S. Brock and demanded the resignations of J. E. Engel and J. | was hurt by the explosion of a car load A. Bond, of Pennsylvania, and ac- of naphtha belonging to the defendant cepted the resignation of Hamilton Reeve, of New York. They held good positions and were implicated in Tan- and peaceful session at Atlanta, Ga., ner's rearranging and rerating. There are seventeen other rerated employes who will probably be reproved.

ST. JOHN's College, Washington, was dedicated on the 22d by Cardinal Gib- yard and dry dock have reported at last

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 KIN-NEY, mother of the New York poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, died at Summit, N. J., recently, aged seventynine.

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 on the avenue Unter den Linden on the by railway companies and other corpoother morning by Mrs. Hannah South- site of the Royal Academy of Arts. worth. It was stated that Pettus some time ago drugged and ruined the woman and then mocked at her after delaying | color was given to rumors unfavorable reparation until criminal proceedings were barred by the statute of limitation. patches were revised by the censor be-

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

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. Johnsburg, 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, Re-

publicans, 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

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 38,000 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 court has jurisdiction over crimes committed in No- ment, through Lord Salisbury, its re-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

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

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 ggiantic 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 rewas given recently at Louisville in the opening of Congress. He has ninetyseven cases before him now.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has

was given recently at 200 and the Standsuit of M. Tierney against the Standard Oil Company. The jury gave the
plaintiff \$25,000. Tierney was a Louisville & Nashville freight conductor and

company. THE Knights of Labor ended a short

on the 20th. THE commission appointed last January to select the most desirable location on the Gulf of Mexico for navy bons in the presence of a large crowd. in favor of Algiers, La., opposite New

A MASS meeting was held at Lake Providence, La., recently and a sum of money raised to employ detectives to 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., re

cently wiped out the principal stores. This was the second destructive fire in ten days. FRANK THISON BARRY, fifteenyears-old, son of the late ex-Congressman

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 thing is in readiness. the Austrian Cabinet has agreed to recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria. THE Pan-American Congress recon-

vened at Washington on the 18th. IT is reported that the Emperor of Germany intends to build a new palace

MANY European newspar fears of the future of Brazil. Some to the republic by the fact that all disfore being permitted to leave the coun-

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 Asso ciation 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 steer-

age 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

EMILE OLIVIER's new book has just that the best form of government is a monarchy. He predicts that a Cæsar and our internal commerce by water 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 Governgrets 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 cousumed. 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 \$678,428,844 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 monastory of Detchan. The

monks fled. THE Governor-General of Cuba disclaims that he in any way aided the rible suffering must ensue. The appeal 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 Barry of Mississippi, was found dead | Dr. Talmage had an interview with Premier Tricoupis and an audience with Queen Olga and ex-Empress Vic-

toria of Germany. CLAUS SPRECKLES again announces that his new refinery is ready to start. Raw sugar has been received and every

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 rations.

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 Lavoulute prison, Tunis. The prisoners succeeded in freeing themselves from their chains quarters have been refitted and are comand in procuring firearms and other pleted and ready for the old soldiers. 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 Parisrumors 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 Bagamayo 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 been published in Paris. He contends chief, to foster and promote our ocean carrying trade, foreign and domestic,

and rail. SLOSSON has signed the billiard

tourney agreement. C. B. WHEELER, a seventy-year-old bachelor of New Milford, Conn., was recently found dead in the woods. He seen and is believed to have been murthe State of Connecticut.

ing, Pa., has given all its puddlers twenty-five cents a ton increase in

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 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 296 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 packinghouses 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 county's funds with him when the 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 desti-tute condition, and that immediate aid must be furnished or starvation and teris 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 news paper plants is \$733,800, and the total value of telegraph franchise \$45,900. The gross income for the year of these papers was \$282,891. The expenses for the year were as follows: Stock, \$72,-067: labor, \$388,179; postage, \$6,342; 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 sworn to by the officers, are found to be penitentiary offense. The company has

able 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 at old Fort Dodge. The five officers' 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 Legislatute, 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. Countz 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 & Arwas rich, had much cash when last kansas Valley railroad, thus formally opening direct connection over the St. dered. His brother is ex-Secretary of Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern portion of the Missouri Pacific system be-THE Glasgow Iron Company, of Read- tween 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, tects, in session in Cincinnati, have elected Richard M. Hunt president and 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 idmitted 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 intil 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 mempers 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 Cleve-land 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 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 finds that it has violated laws in many unexpended balance of \$222,804. The inpropriation for the current fiscal year mously adopted a resolution favoring to the Insurance Department, although is \$5,650,000, estimated expenditure \$5,902,216, leaving the estimated deficit false in several particulars. This is a of \$252,215. He recommends appointment of a commission to recommend to over \$20,000 of unpaid losses and is un-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.

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 accepted 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. 26 .-Fort Dodge, Iowa, special says: There was a bad wreck 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 Quieted 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 ery. 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 prought that a thousand or more Esquivelitas were marching on San Jose from Alajueia. Other wild rumors were in the air that Victor De La Guardia, brother of the late President Guardia, had proclaimed himself dic-

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 decapitation in a philosophical way, but one of them in passing near the Central Guaratel gave vent to his feelings in a last defiant "Viva Esquivelitas." This was at once seized by the Roderiguists as an excuse for a demonstra-tion. By six o'clock the city was in a terrible uproar and excitement. The prominent Roderiguists 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 Roderiguists 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 "Roderiguse;" 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 ballet. Your correspondent went in every direction without the least difficulty. Most of ticular flags, but this was wholly un-

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 Esquivalitas, 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 cuartets," 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 Quieros, 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 brotherin-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 remem-

bered. The demand for the cuartets 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 Richardo Jiminese as Minister General in place of Mauro Fernindese, 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 Richardo Jiminese 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 phllosophically, like the progressive and bread-minded man that he is.

Shot For a Quall.

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 ramed Munger. Munger raised his and to shoot at a flock of quail, and young Knapp got in range and rece the full charge of range and rece one barrel in the ck of his head.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. . . KANSAS.

WHEN THE LIGHT GOES OUT.

Tho' yer lamp o' life is burnin' with a clear an' An' it never seems ter flicker, but it's allers shinin' bright;

Tho' it sheds its rays unbroken for a thousan' happy days— r Time is ever turnin' down her wick thet feeds her blaze.

So it clearly is yer duty, of you've got a thing Ter put yer shoulder to ther wheel an' try to

push her through; Ef yer upon a wayward track yer better turn You've lost ther chance ter do it when the

Goes

Speak kindly to ther woman who is workin' for Ther same way ez you used ter in those happy courtin' days : She likes appreciation jest the same ez me an'

An' it's only right an' proper thet yer give her what is due. Don't wait until her lamp o' life is burnin' dim

an' low. Afore you tell her what you orter told her long Now's ther time ter cheer her up an' put her Youv'e lost ther chance to do it when the

Light Goes

Goes

Don't keep a puttin' matters off an' settin' dates To-morrow's sun 'll find a hundred thousand of

Don't think because yer feelin' well you won't be sick no more— netumes the reddest pippin hez a worm-hole

to the core. Don't let a killin' habit grow on you soft and Because you think thet you ken throw it from

you et your will— Now's ther time ter quit when yer feelin' brave You've lost ther chance ter do it when the Light

I'd ruther die wita nothin' then ter hev ther people say
Thet I hed got my money in a robbin' graspin'

way; No words above my restin' place from any tongue or pen Would hev a deeper meanin' then "He helped his fellow-men."
So ef you hev a fortune an' you want to help

the poor Don't keep a stavin' off until you get a little more; Ef yer upon a miser's track you better turn

Yer record keeps on burnin' when the Light

-- Henry S. Chester, in Inter-Ocean.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In the Front of a Stampede of Buffaloes.

Jean Darblaye, who is now a Montana ranchman, is a modest man, and seldom recounts any adventures in which he bore a prominent part; but he was lately persuaded to tell the story of one of his experiences, which deserves wider

currency than it has yet had. parents, but was born at a frontier post

with his father at the post. His time while at home was occupied impossible. in athletic sports and, as he grew older, in hunting. His comrades were Indian boys, young Sioux, who taught him lated that, if nothing unusual should to shoot with bow and arrow, to ride their stocky and often stubborn little ponies, and to play at lacrosse. He used also to paint his face, and join them in their mimie war dances, in which he could yell as loudly as any of his companions. When Jean was fifteen years of age, his father moved westward and es- and Jean expected, after finding the tablished a trading post on the Upper Missouri, near the Belted Buttes. Here he bought furs in connection with the Northwest Fur Company.

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 storeroom, which had to be "camphored" and ed for some sign of the big herd. About "tobaccoed" to protect them from damp- noon several small bands of buffaloes ness and moths. When he was nineteen years old, his father died of a rectly south of a high point upon which wound received from a drunken Mandan. Mr. Darblaye's business affairs were not in a prosperous condition at ed, were outposts of the main herd, this time, and when his accounts with the Fur Company were settled there feeding upon the short, dry grass of the

Left to shift for himself, the young frontiersman set to work at once with an enterprise characteristic of men were some hills, higher than the his race. Feeling that he had not one they had mounted. In order to the means nor the experience to enable avoid climbing these, Jean, who thought him to successfully compete with the agents of the Northwest Fur Company, game, determined to travel in the river he went to St. Louis, and there made arrangements for the sale of buffale hides, tongues and "hump steak." He and in the riengaged a boat to make regular had halted. fall and spring trips to the Belted Buttes region for the loads of hides and meat which he proposed to furnish to the St. Louis market.

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

The young hunter's first season was a prosperous one. He kept two yoke of They had turned this bend and had 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 objects, which covered the sloping hill-dollars off each cargo. This amount he sides almost instantly. The riders regarded as a fair return for his labor came to a sudden halt. and investment, as risks were scarcely counted in that region.

The months of September and October and of May and June were the periods for us, and we must hurry, too-some in which the great herds migrated between their summer pastures on the ing the Indian nunters. high prairies of the British possessions and their winter feeding-grounds along ble of hoofs which, coming in the dis-

times the country about Jean's headquarters swarmed with buffalo.

Almost daily throughout these months great herds of buffalo crossed the river ed their ponies and struck the spurs into above and below the young trader's block-house, and his most profitable the range of hills which had hidden the method of hunting was to shoot them from a boat as they swam above his post. The dead bodies were floated down to nearly in frwithin a few rods of the post stockade, ride ahead. and hauled out upon the bank, where they were skinned, and the tongues and hump steaks cut from them. In this manner buffaloes were killed and brought down from points twenty, and even thirty, miles distant.

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 pointations 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. If there was time after a scout came in to give warning, they paddled to a point just above where the herd was expected to cross, and waited. But if greater haste were necessary, they mounted their ponies and rode at a flying gallop | wall, bore down upon the young hunters for the point of crossing, and taking their position on the bank, shot the big animals as they lunged into the water or

swam past. During the second autumn of Jean's the north the largest herd that he ever saw, except the mighty one that after-wards came into the vicinity of Fort Rice, and is known in a legend among the soldiers, scouts and hunters as the

"Eight-Square Mile Herd." About the twentieth of September one of his hunters rode to Jean's station with the information that a herd, "as wide as the eve could see," was moving slowly up from 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. He had been out several times after buffalo, but had not succeeded in killing one. When the news of the big herd came in, he was wild with excitement.

"I can get one this time!" shouted he. after Jean had interpreted the Indian's report. "Where there's no end to 'em, there's a mighty sure chance."

"Well, Louis," said Jean-the lad's name was Louis Longstreet-"you shall have a try, only don't get so nervous, or you will not be able to handle your

sent his scout back with instructions to feet into the current. stampede the big herd as soon as he and the other two scouts who were waiting out among the hills could get in be-

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. This route was taken that they might keep a lookout for the herd, and void also the danger of being caught by the front of the stampede and forced Jean was the son of French-Canadian into the river, which might occur if they kept too near the bank.

in Northern Minnesota. At seven years It is not often that the accidents we of age he was sent to St. Louis to school, fear happen to us, but in this instance emy of St. Phillipe, but returned every spring by boat to spend the summer a point where escape from contact with he remembers that he remembers the remembers that he remembers that he remembers the remembers t the wide front of the immense herd was

Jean and Louis had set out about the middle of the forenoon, and Jean calcudisturb 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 about twenty miles above the post, buffaloes, to reach the canoes in time to paddle down to some bar or island from which they could advantageously shoot the swimming animals. He dared not trust so inexperienced hunter as Louis in a boat among swimming buffaloes.

For about two hours they proceeded on their way. Jean all the time watchwere sighted upon some elevations dithe riders had halted to take observations. These, the young trader concludwhich he had no doubt were quietly were but a few hundred dollars re-maining for Jean. depressed prairie which lay between his pointed view and the Belted Buttes, the conical tops of which could be seen in the distance. Just in front of the horsethat he had sufficiently located the valley for the rest of the distance. He pointed out to Louis a willow-grown isl-He and in the river opposite to where they

"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. 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

"The big herd'! said Jean, hurriedly. 'We'll have to scatter, Louis-too badbut down stream's the only safe route mistake-confound those rascals!" mean-

They could now hear the heavy rum-

the Niobrara and the Platte. At these tance, had been lost in the clatter of arrival. One of the hunters went for a their horses' rapid gallop. Louis thought it did, indeed, sound like the mutter of distant thunder. They wheeltheir flanks. To their right stretched coming herd, and to their left, a mile distant, ran the river, sweeping round nearly in front of them, a few minutes'

"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 hort-legged little fellows, when out hunted upon that side of the river. ing toward the river, or feeding in situ- the right swept a dense, black mass, filling in the gap between those behind and those ahead. Jean and Louis were

> 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

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 buffalo hunting, there came down from 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 as, with heads down, they bowled their hugh, 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 end-

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 handhis left arm was bruised and numbed Five minutes later the two young from the shock-clung for a brief inhunters were in the saddle. Jean had stant, then slid down some ten or twelve

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 com-

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.

and helped to buoy him up while they kicked and struggled hard against the current; that they managed to get a few vards 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 unvelcome freight.

Jean, still keeping fast hold of the great brute's mane, drifted backward as far as he could and then flopped himself over the creature's sunken hindquarters, so that it now towed one per son 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 go. Kick hard and help all you can; we must get across before the rest of 'em if possible." Louis readily comprehended the situa

tion. The cool water helped him to re gain the use of his arm, in which, for tunately, no bone was broken, and he worked vigorously to relieve the bull of a part of the burden of drawing him on

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 tollowed the bull to the shore, and ran to some scattered cottonwoods 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 or twenty minutes the dripping herd lumbered past them, the swelling sea of ladies have all the most wonderful humps stretching for half a mile on either side.

An hour later Jean's hunters, who had bank as they awaited their comrades' Weekly

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 were 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 Assinneboines or Crees, who

from a big ravine, not three hundred vards ahead, there shot a great, solid diving, recovered Louis' gun from the One of the half-breeds, after much tongue of buffaloes, and over the hill to 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 trapped-hemmed in on all sides but Companion.

CONCERNING HIVES.

The Causes and Proper Treatment of This Painful Disease.

This disease, called by the doctors disgust. 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 per.' more. The discomfort of their presence arises principally from the burning and tingling sensation which always accompanies their eruntion, 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 individal 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

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 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 Be Beyond Calculation.

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 incrusted 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 car 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 ceremonials—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 entree 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 opague ground. The capitals of the villars are inlaid with topaz. When the tle! Czarina receives here she wears a drese of cloth of gold covered with gold embroidery, topaz and yellow diamonds.

parures, while the twenty-five Grand Dukes with their splendid uniforms and An hour later Jean's hunters, who had ridden up on the other side, discovered Jean and Louis, who were pacing the forms and blonde mustachea—Jewelers THE BOWSERS.

Mr. Bowser Forsakes His Barber and



RS. BOWSER, do you know how much time the average man consumed per week in getting shaved?" queried Mr. Bowser, as he entered the house the other evening with a parcel under his arm. "I do not."

"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."

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."

"And I shall hereafter shave myself. I

'Well, I hope you'll make a success of it, "There you go! Did I ever attempt any

thing you didn't discourage?"
"But you know you tried it twice and gove it up and threw your outfits away in "And why? Because some one used my

razors to cut kindling wood!" "Mr. Bowser!" "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 rea From this time forward I shall

shave myself, and I shall begin after sup-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 seaton the landing jus as Mr. Bowser had removed coat and vest and collar and was mixing the lather While he was soaping his tace I heard him growl several times, and afterwards ascertained that it was caused by his jabbing the brush into his eyes and mouth by mis-About one-half of the lather was de posited on his shirt front before he go 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

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

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

Mr. Bowser 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

'By thunder," gasped Mr. Bowser as h regarded the damage, and he carefully washed all the lather off that side to close inspect the calamity. Investigation proved that the damage was not beyond repair and he renewed the lather and went ahead In the course of the next fifteen minute Mr. Bowser must have removed as many as two hairs from his face, and he uttere



fully one hundred sighs and grunts. H left, and in every conceivable position, and he brushed on the lather until a hoe would scarcely have scraped it off.
"You see," I heard him saying to him-

self, "a fellow has to fool around awhile t get confidence in himself. I expected would take me about half an hour this time but inside of a week I'll make a clean shave inside of five minutes. There-that's

He wet a towel and wiped the lather of his face and took a look in the glass. The esult astonished him. So far as he could see he had not removed one single beard He had scraped off the lather, but the beard was still there. He growled away for awhile, and then mixed a fresh lot o lather and brushed it on, and after satisfying himself that the razor's edge was all right by cutting a hair pulled from his head, he laid it against his chin. He gradualize urned it up and began to scrape and

heard him softly saying:
"Now, then, I've got the real hang of it I was carrying it too flat. There's a trick-'
Two things suddenly happened. He cut the left corner of his mustache off and gashed his chin at the same stroke, and the next instant he bounded out into the hall and shouted for me.
"Well, what is it?" I asked as I rose up.

"Look here! I'm fatally wounded," cried, as he danced around the hall. 'Let me see. Why, it's nothing but

slight cut. Let me wash the lather off." It was a lively cut, and it bled freely for quarter of an hour, during which time Mr Bowser did a great deal of sighing and groaning, and forgot about his mustache. When I had plastered up the cut he re-turned to the glass, discovered that his mustache was lop-sided, and wheeled on me o exclaim:

Look at it! Look at that, Mrs. Bowser! "Yes, you haggled your mustache. I'll get the shears and trim it off." 'Never! Keep right away from me! Mrs. Bowser, your plot has been discovered!"
"Don't be so foolish, Mr. Bowser. I told

you I didn't believe you could shave your-self." "It is all as plain as day now," he contin ued, as he upset the lather cup and walked through its contents; "you probably figured

that I'd cut my throat. You were sitting a the head of the stairs to catch my death rat-"Did I tell you to bring home that razor? Didn't I try to discourage you from shav-

He turned from me without a reply, and went down-stairs. He came down after about half an hour. He had been obliged to sacrifice a third of his mustache to get it

in proper shape again, and the lather which had gotten into his eyes gave him the appearance of having wept for a week.

"It's too bad," I said, breaking a long and embarrassing silence.

"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.

"Not a bit, Mrs. Bowser. You had a plan. I checkmated it. You stand revealed in your own true light as a would-be Borgia or worse. This is the last straw, Mrs. Bow-ser—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 Art-

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 steries 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

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 Faijum. 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 repre-sented at the head of the mummy or coffin. This custom was adhered to in the Græco-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 atter alone being left visible. A mummy of this kind, therefore, presented the ap-pearance 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 pur-

The only other graves where these curious pictorial works have been found were pened in the winter of 1887-88 by the Endish engineer, Mr. Petrie, at Haward, but he pictures discovered in them are said to be not nearly equal to the specimens discovered t Rubaijat. The tombs themselves built in he rocks were ransacked ages ago by hieves, who, in their search for gold, destroyed both coffins and mummies. Luckily no value, and so they were thrown away but not to perish-in the dry dust of the

Herr Graf's collection numbers ninetyfive specimens of varying interest in point of execution, but all valuable as works of art. They are portraits on cypress wood, 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 yelk 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 turpen-

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 past 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 exist-ence of dropsy. The French Government is in treaty for the collection, the value of which is estimated at about £40,000.—The

FORGOT SOMETHING.

A Post-Office Clerk Declines to Accom "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 de-livery window of the New York post-office the other day.

"No, you couldn't," was the reply. "Let-

ters dropped in the boxes must go the regu-lar course. They can't be returned to the writer.' "Cayn't? Well, that's too bad. It's a real important letter to a darter o' mine livin' a few miles out o' Jersey City, and here I was green enough to mail it without backin' it proper, an' I'm 'feered it 'il be

a long time gittin' to her. You couldn't, have the mailin' clerk finish 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 247, Jersey City." "Isn't that all right?" "Yes, all right fer as it goes; but it is a reel 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 indow before the sentence was finished. -Time.

A Hard-Hearted Man. Brown-How do you like your new prother-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 men.
"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-ic."-Merchant Traveler.

Use for the Coin.

McCrackle-I see that a movement is on ot to induce the Government to coin half-McCorkle-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.

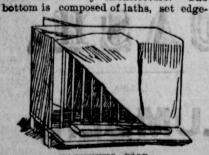
The person who purchases two breeding animals as nearly alike as possible and of opposite sex and couples them together may obtain offspring resembling the parents, if upon examination he also ascertains that the ancestry of each of the parents were also of similar form, color and quality; and to this add the further condition that the said offspring have also the same feed, care and attention. If, says the Breeders' 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 to-gether. It means a study of the an-cestral 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. 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 imperfec-tion which had heretofore passed unnoticed. Before you go out on a chase for breeding stock first cull your own 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 any thing, 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 offcolored progeny. In other words, that undesirable quality will keep cropping out to plague and humiliate you. It takes lots of nerve to pork a favorite old brood sow, even if she is ugly, but pork 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. H. Stoddard's work on Poultry Architecture. The



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 (ajar in illustration), is of obvious use.

ICE-HOUSES. Two Good Methods for Constructing

There are, says the Country Gentle-man, two distinct modes of building and

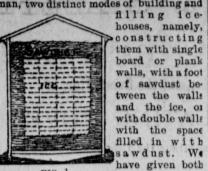


FIG. 1. modes a thorough trial, and prefer the former, as being simpler, more easily man-aged and less liable to have air crevices in the sawdust. Figure 1 represents a vertical section of such an e-house, the contents being built of solid blocks of ice, and the sawdust being compactly filled in as this ice struct-ure 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 saw-

dust in place.

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 fulrepresents a cheap and simple ice-house Fig. 2.

built in this way, the plank siding rest-ing 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



three requisites are absent—compact casing of the ice on all sides with sawdust, perfect drainage and ventilation over-head. A needless amount of sawdust



is often used. A uniform thickness of a quite sufficient; two feet is needless, whether in double or single walls.

STRAWBERRIES.

What an Old Grower Has Learned About

Them. I have been taking notes, writes Waldo 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 onehorse harrow, and later were cultivated frequently. Now he has a bed of straw-berries far superior to those adjoining which were planted last spring, and it is perfectly free from weeds. 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 twoyear-old bed last year yielded double what the yearing bed did, and I commend this plan.

It is very difficult to clean grass seed, and the farmer who buys his clover and DISTRICT COLUMBIA

- BUSENSE -

As Hereby Granted from the first day of Armond 1889 until the first day of November next, to famus & Kunan as

PROPRIETOR OF BAR-ROOM,

located at No. 800 Highen the Strick M. M. in the District of Columbia, as provided for by the laws governing the District of Columbia.

Amount Paid.

\$/10.

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 reguations 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.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SS.:

the

only

Selling Keeping E to the

[SEAL.]

£ 8

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.

In Testimony Thereoff, I have hereunty set my hand and seal, this 6 day of former one thousand eight hundred and English runo Rober Williams

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 now to be seen in the cigarcase in the buffet bar of said hotel.

Some & fee or kin Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1889.

Salvay Subar

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 Reublican 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. Mor-, 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 Democratic States Represented by Rethat 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 gentlemen to consider certain facts coneven stronger terms by one said to be the Vice-President's private secretary, in response to inquiries made by Republicans interested in quieting the dis-turbance 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 it was in the name of the manager of the Shoreham, Mr. James R. Keenan, and not in the name of Mr. Morton, who of Senator Allison. 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 It is astonishing that Senators Platt and 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 namewas 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 dis-

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 do-ing 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 highlicense law.-Chicago News (Ind.).

> REFORM THE SENATE. publican 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 cerning 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 lo! 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 Repub-

licans 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

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. Hawley, of Connecticut; Evarts and Hiscock, 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.

-Republican Iowa has passed into history; Democratic Iowa is present, and Democracy is the hope of the State in all the future. The Democrats of the State have come out of their Egyptian bondage; the hosts of their oppressors now lie under the waters of the Red Sea of prohibition, and in 1893 they will help the people of this country cut their way out of the wilderness of protection and humbuggery. Under Democratic rule the future of Iowa is an assured magnificent success. - Chicago Herald.

DEMOCRACY AND TRUSTS.

"Trusts," Blaine said last fall, "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 anner 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 boodle and wrong,
Let Democracy fight
For justice and right
With a faith that is steadfast and strong

REPUBLICAN CANT.

Pharisaical Arguments Made by a Shame This from the Inter Ocean is as coolly pharisaical as any thing in which it has indulged:

"The Democratic programme of political action fails 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 are." of the age.'

Are you there, old Truepenny? 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 unstintedly; that it will give bounties for sugar-raising; that it will will prevent a free market in fabrics of home production for the benefit of the rier-Journal. 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 collect-

ively, will close the mouths of veterans. The Republican party assumes that the majority of the Nation are adventurers, schemers, jobbers, mendi-cants—shiftless fellows who want Government support or greedy and crafty speculators that would make the Government increase their present large fort-

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. Dudley would have Halstead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. electors bought in blocks of five out of money furnished by the pious Wanamaker. The platform made no secret of its purpose to bid with the funds in the National exchecker. "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, Messrs. Veterans of the War, without 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 opporbuy us and we buy you."

And so it ran, always promising free ests, offering debauchment, and assuming, of course, that the American people brazen-faced are wholly without conscience or have (Va.) Gazetta.

consciences so weak that it can be stifled 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 inter-est that the bribes will be paid. The old vet. of thirty days' service, the sub-sidy-hunter, the wool-grower, the manufacturer, the fellows with irriga-tion 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 familiars 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 rerate 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 vote great river and harbor bills: that it early the subject of one of Dr. Harrison's most fervent prayers .- Louisville Cou-

-The Republican party, contrary to the usually accepted opinion of the paragraphist, is quite ready for Thanksgiv! ing Day. Its "goose is cooked."-De troit 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

-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." they find consolation in this reflection. their happy, victorious brethren find it no less. An increased Democratic vote of 205,489 in one year in the ten States that held elections is "Apathy" indeed, but it is all on one side, and it is synonymous with repudiation. - Roc

Lamentations of a Fraud.

Union.

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 tunities. This way, manufacturers; no colonel Clarkson is the very same idennonsense here; you want a high tariff and we want your votes. Come on, genof the subscription list of the Voice, and tlemen, come on; it's a bargain; you who, with his pal, Colonel Dudley, directed the purchase of Indiana voters in "blocks of five." But though Colonel use of the Treasury for particular inter- | Clarkson may not be an honest politician, he certainly deserves the prize for brazen-faced effrontery. — Alevandria

The Chase County Courner,

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday. Official Paper of Chase County.

of Brazil. than has ever accompanied any similar proceeding in the history of the world.

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 pa-

A powerful temperance serial story 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 the series of the series. 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

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 pur-ple 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. It's 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 plete 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

said, "No longer a government tax old reliable "Santa Fe Route. falls upon brokers, billiard rooms, banks and bankers, steamships, rail- ing rates, through car accommodations, roads, 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 patienal ray.

The trickling streams of patienal ray. 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 mands 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 necessal lows: Declamation, "A Visit to the

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 hest of all Ladies' Magazines, viz., Godeys's Lady's Book, of Philadelphia, and we can offer all of our lady friends who subscribe for our paper, Godey's together with the COURANT for \$3.00, Godey'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 your subscription to us, together with one for our paper, and we will supply it to you. Godey'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.

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 \$1.00 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 sbbscriber, 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 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
**State vs. C. Handy and George Hotchkiss, disturbing the peace; verdict, guilty.

Geo. E. Spalton et al. vs. Ira J. Powell for \$700.

Geo Storch vs. C. Handy and George Hotchkiss, disturbing the peace; verdict, guilty.

Geo. E. Spalton et al. vs. Ira J. Powell for \$700.

We C. Parker vs. John Louding the peace; verdict, guilty.

Geo. E. Spalton et al. vs. Ira J. Powell for \$700.

We C. Johnston's for \$13,530.21. S. A. Breese appointed to receive rent and collect rents, bond \$1.000.

W. C. Parker vs. Johnston et al., foreclosure; judgment against the Live-Stock Indicator of \$443.20

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.

cator 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 reconstituted without cost 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 far the mealing. \$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 umn. 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 myrtie
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 mam-moth 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 CONTESTS DECIDED.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters:

KANSAS-TOPEKA.
CARLT C. RADABAUGH vs. Raughley Horton.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.
ys. GEORGE H. LYNN.

A. G. Collins vs. EMANUEL JOHN ROSENKRANE vs. Jed C

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. COLOR A O SPRINGS AND DENVER, COLORADO.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining-chair cars between 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 tready to take subscriptions. Every ready to take subscriptions. Every with all modern appliances for both Democrat should take advantage of this offer.

built expressly for this classical with all modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequaled by any cars run between these interpretations. Dan Voorhees in a recent speech you better accommodations than the

For any information desired regard-

HICH SCHOOL ITEMS.

but not one dollar did they show that had been removed from the necessaries 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., Godeys's Lady's Book, of Philadelphia, and we can offer all of our lady friends who subscribe for our paper, Godey's together with the Courant for \$2.00. Godey's Lady's Book is not captured to the course of the course o

Capwell. On Friday afternoon, we had a short call from Mrs. and Miss Stone.

Young, Monday.

on officer; dismissed. State vs. W. W. Hotchkiss, assault verdict, not guilty.
State vs. Neil Wilkie, illegally re-

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in adjourned session, last Monday, all the members being pres-ent, and transacted the following bus-

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. Simmons & Brown, 5.50. J. W. Franklin, Duchanois & Jones, 6.00 Austin & Stanley, 8.29 W. R. Patton, 7.50 .30 W. R. Patton, 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 or-der file for locomotive engineers; H. O. Gadberry, Cawker City, device for filing saws, J. W. Hart and H. Bar-tholomew, Iola, washing machine; E. H. Highy, Mayleton, wagen, he ke 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 Somerfeld, Canton, car coupling; Chas. Tindall, Utica, lifting jack; F. G. Winnek; Leavenworth, water cooler and filter. er and filter.

HUMPHREYS

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES.

HUMPHREYS JIO JAZEH HOTEW CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—
I Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and
care of Domestic Animais—Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs and Poultry—Sent free, Humphreys'
Medicine Co., 100 Fulton St. N. Y.

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 a circulation in every state and territory, and nearly every county, of the United States. All the news, better departments and more first-class entertaining and instructive reading than any other dollar paper published.

TAYLOR, W. H. TAYLOR,

TAYLOR,

TAYLOR & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

In December we shall commence publishingthe 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.

SPEAKING OF SPECIMEN COPIES. On Friday afternoon, we had a short call from Mrs. and Miss Stone.

We had a short call from Rev. Young, Monday.

H. S.

COUR I PROCEEDING.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

State vs. John McGinley, assault on officer; dismissed.

SPEAKING OF SPECIMEN COPIES.

We invite every reader of this paper and every reader of this county, to write us for two specimen copies. First, write us a postal card immediately for acopy of the Week-tall card immediately for acopy of the Week-

CONFIDENTIAL TO ACENTS 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,

460 ACTOS 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 terms apply to

RICHARD CUTHBERT, Cotton wood Falls, Kans.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. R. Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising BRAND.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

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.

CASH DRY HOUSE COODS

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

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.

Woolen FLANNELS Cotton

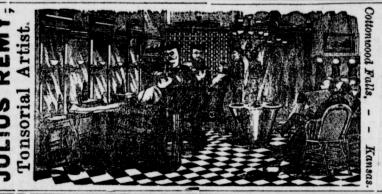
LINSEYS!

Our stock of Imported and Domestic Yarns cheaper than any other can possibly sell you.

LINSEYS!

Don't forget the place, and when in town call and see us.

S. F. PERRIGO & CO.



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

MARKET.

SCHLAU DCKR & ROBERTS, Proprietors

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTON WOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS

OFFICE, 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

JNO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen. DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office. J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesma

STRONG CITY HARDWARE :-: COMPAINY,

-- DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY-

PINE LUMBER, GRAIN, AND

ACRICULTURAL := IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY,

STOVES & TINWARE

whole or in part. For price and SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUSTOM MADE TIN GOODS

The above firm will continue to maintain and HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY KANSAS. operate the business at the old stand of E. A. HILDE.

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. fe28-ti

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office in Hillert's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyen, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federa

PHYSICIANS.

T. M. ZANE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND : URGEON.

Office at Central Drug Store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Sep4tf.

A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. WM. J. ALLISON. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Residence and office at WONSIVU, - - - ·

apr25-tf S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Seroggin

LIVE STOCK

-ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,-Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN.

S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN C. H HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. C.E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman feb7-tf

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-DEALER IN-

ROLAND ROBERTS Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

100 TONS

HARD & SOFT

LUMBER,

J. M. KERR.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. IRVIN BLANCHARD.

DEHORNER OF CATTLE,

Nearly three years experience, guarrantee no stubs to grow on all that I dehorn. I use HARF's dehorning tools and CHUTE.

with lung fever.

Emporia, Tuesday.

eturned from Chicago.

a, was in town, Tuesday.

residence, by rheumatism.

county.

Tuesday.

week, on business.

in town, this week.

on Bloody creek, a son.

of Elmdale, a daughter.

at Lawrence, quite sick.

to be found in another column.

Mr. Henry Bonewell was down to

Mr. F. J. Beardsmore 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

'Squire D C. Ellsworth, of Empor-

Mr. A. B. Watson is coufined to his

Read the ad. of S. F. Perrigo & Co.

Mr. Wm. W. Rockwood 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

Mr. Geo. Muntz and family, of Rock creek, have gone to McPherson

County Commissioner Wm. M

Miss Alice Taylor, who was visiting

friends near Emporia, returned home,

Mr A. Ferlet was down in Green-wood county, the fore part of the

Mr. Arthur Gray, of the firm of Austin & Gray Bros, of Emporia, was

It snowed some, Monday night, and

Master Will Coleman came home,

Mr. E. Link left at this office, yes

terday, in our absence, a turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner.

Born, on Monday morning, November 25, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Minrod

George Hughes, of Diamond creek

eft last week, for his old home in England, where he will remain until

Daub, of this city, a daughter.

rained some, on Tuesday, and wa cloudy all day Tuesday.

Harris was in Oklahoma, last week,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1809.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at-ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	3 in.	Sin.	5in.	% col.	1 00
I week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$3.00	33.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.0
3 weeks					8.25	
4 weeks	2.00	3.00			9.50	
3 months.	8.00	4.50	5 35	8.50	14.00	25.0
8 months.	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.
6 months	8.50	9.00	12.00	20.00	82.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	185.00	\$5.00	185.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent
insertion; double price for black letter, or for
items under the head of "Local Short Stops."
No due bills for patent medicines or other
goods taken on advertising; that is, we will
not advertise for manufactures of goods and
then pay them, in addition to the advertiing, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of
advertiseming their goods.

	TIME	TARL		
TIME TAB				R. R.
BAST.			. E.EX.	
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Cedar Grove	12 10	9 50	11 37	12 0
Clements	12 23	10 02	11 46	12 2
Elmdale	12 44	10 20	11 59	1 0
Evans	12 50	10 26	12 04p	m 1 1
Strong	. 1 05	10 37	12 12	2 10
Elitnor	1 20	10 50	12 21	2 40
Saffordville	1 28	10 57	12 26	2 5
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Evans 4 12	4 05	5 05	9
Elmdale 4 18	4 10	5 08	9
Clements 4 39	4 27	5 28	10
Cedar Grove 4 52	4 87	5 33	10
C.K. &	W. R.	R.	
RAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixe
Diamond springs	11 59pm	6 30p m	
	10 15 am	O KK	

Diamond springs 11 59pm	Frt. 6 30p m	
	7 80	
Strong City	7 50	4 20pm 4 32 4 50 5 30
WEST. Pass. Bazar	Frt.	Mixed, 5 40pm 6 20 6 40
Cottonwood Falls Streng City	6 30am 6 45	0 20

Only Temperauce Bitters Knewn.

INECAR BITTERS

PUT UP IN LIQUID FORM EVER DISCOVERED.

discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects up-or those troubled with the following dis-

VINEGAR BITTERS.

JOSEPH J. EGAN, of No. 75 West street

VINEGAR BITTERS.

Restorer. Cures all kinds of Head-

ache, also Indigestion and Dispepsia, send for beautiful box, free. Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., New York

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Thanksgiving Day.

town, Monday.

Gobble! gobble!! gobble!!!

The Great Blood Purifier and Health

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 Marths McGonigle, both of Prairie Hill.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger has sold hi HE ONLY NON-ALCOHOLIC VEGETABLE MEDICINE L. M. Swope. Mr. Hornberger in tends moving to Pueblo. Colorado.

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum sweetened to please the taste, but a purely representing the American Bank Revegetable preparation, made from native California herks. Twenty-five years' as a has demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever

1889, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. R. McLean, Mr. Francis M. Gaddes and Miss Annie

Dispelia, Ruematism, Catarrh, Neural-gla, Headache, Boils, scrotula, Skin Dis-ease-, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurties; sud as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that intest the human system.

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old 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 The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in eathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste, and a perfect medicine for women and children. Each kind is distintly marked on top of 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, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,100, \$500, \$500, \$450, \$350, \$300, and some large loans besides. Pay Many families keep both kinds on hand as they form a complete medicine chest. As a Family Medicine, for the use of lapart or all, at any time.

J. W. McWilliams.

As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits,
the New style Vinegar Bittors has no equal
in the world. It is invaluable for curing
the ills that beset childhood, and gently
regulates the disease to which women at
every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist
and try it. If your druggist has not the
New style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send
for it. If you once try it you will never
be without this priceless remedy in the
house. 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.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore pefect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 169 Barronest, New Orieans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Spriage, Ark., for fifteen years for an atching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vineaar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSUPH J. EGAN, of No. 75 West street. 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 Coal! Coal! 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 New York, says. "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family." of his horses broke through the same hurting one of its hind and one of its our family."

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON, of Dryden, N.

Y. says: "Vinegar Bitters is the bost medicine I have ever tried; it saved my life.",

T, F, BAILEY, of Humbolt Iowa, says:
"Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten
years ogo, and recently it cured me of
rheumatism." 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 Satur-day, the 23d 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 val-uable advice to the teacher, as well as a word of encouragement. The Asso-

From the present time to the first day of January, 1890. R. L. Ford will present to every customer, who buys from him oue dollar, s worth of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in the drawing he will have on Mr. Guy Johnson is at Colorado City, Colorado. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in

Mr. James McNee is seriously ill that day. The prizes will be as fol-

1st prize, one fine organ. 2d prize, a pair of r. p. gold braclets. 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, an elegant album.
9th prize, pair gent's sleeve buttons.
10th prize, a fine accordeon.
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 prings.

STRONG CITY ITEMS. Mr. C. I. Maule was quite sick, last

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

Mrs. Hickman, of Kansas City, vis ited her son, E. P. Hickman, last Mr. Bud Richards was out to Mc-

Pherson county, last week, visiting his brother. Subscribe for the COURANT the largest and best paper published in Chase county.

Mr. Wm. M. Lind has bought the old Fruit-Vail grocery building, on South Cottonwood Avenue, and has

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.

Born, on Thursday, November 14, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis, Miss Hulda Hegwer, of Cairo, Kan-sas, is visiting at Mrs. Fritze's. She intends assisting Miss Martha Fritze in dressmaking, this winter.

Born, on Wednesday, November 6, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Palmer, Messrs McIlvain & Gill will take charge of the Bank Hotel, next week. The new furniture, fixtures, etc., have

arrived and are now being put in. last week, from the State University Miss Lulu Wager, Mamie Kelly and Maggie Kennedy, of Emporia, were in attendance at the McDonald-Rettiger wedding, in this city, last Mr. Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is in town, visiting his sis-ter, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle.

Thanksgiving services at the Bap-tist church in Strong City, on Thurs-day 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, ne Lizzie Rettiger, we neglectee 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 Mr. F. W. Thaxter, of Kansas City, stock of goods formerly epresenting the American Bank Re owned by Mr. J. F. Kirk porter, published in New York, called at the Courant office, last Thursday.

Married, on Tuesday, November 19, amount of money must be raised by that time. The 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 assertment of goods in all lines, and in some lines still conselling 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. LAST CHANCE YOU Will have to SECURE these BARGAINS.

J. J. WOOD.

Agent Mortgagees. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Coal delivered to any part of the city by Kerr.

Now is the lime to have your prop-

Now is the fime to have your property insured, at reasonable rates, in old time reliable Fire Insurance Companies, by J. W. McWilliams.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county.

Mrs. M. Oliver has just received a large supply of fall and winter millin-

Carson & Frye are Selling lots of Cloaks. Get 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 speciality of enlargening pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jy25-3m

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. omestic companies. Mr. Ford also satins, Surahs, Faille Francaise and Aida Satins, Surahs, Faille Francaise and Aida Cloths, in Blacks 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. chines.

Gillett's hardware store, before buy-ing. Warranted to run one-fourth easier than any other wagon on the 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.

market. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

S. A. Breese has cheap money to a word of encouragement.
ciation was entertained by the good
people of Matfield Green, whose only
complaint was, come oftener and in
greater numbers, and we will take
gare of you.

4 ima to the first
current of the first of th

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, 78 cents.

Oarina Lustrine, one of the most popular dress fab. rics, 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.

J. A. COUDIE,

J. S. LOY. GOUDIE & LOY,

DEALERS IN

ETC , ETC.

FURNITURE.

FRAMES,

EVERY LADY

PICTURE

CITY. KANSAS.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIR-INC. AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NICHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

Our reduced prices bring the best goods within reach of all.
We are the only
manufacturers in the U. S. selling direct to con-sumers. You take no risk. We warrant every piece of goods as represented, or money refund-ed. See our re-ferences. We are the oldest are the oldest Silk Manufac-DRESS SILKS. for richness of ing qualities, to be unexcelled by any make of Black Silks in the world. We

offer these Dress Silks in Gros Grains,

PECOLIFIT We send to all paris of the U.S. With each Dress Pattern we present the buyer with 1000 Yards Sewing Sils. and shough Silv. Braid 19 bind bottom of

Brown & Roberts have all the furni-

season of the year in which A SILK DRESS

This is your opportunity. A new departure. SILKs direct from the manufactures to your states of the 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, ladies require a becoming and handsome dress; for house wear, as hostess or guest, make calls, attend church, receptions, weddings, 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 out-wearing half-a-dozen ordinary dresses. A GREAT many are now looking around to see what to give as a

THIS IS THE

BIRTHDAY or NEW YEAR PRESENT. In

silk Manufacturers in the U.S. Established in 1838, with over 50 years' experience. We guarantee the CHAFFEE 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 braid 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 braid. Yours respectfully, Mass. M. J. CONANT NEILL.

Office of BIBLICAL RECORDER, RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 17, 1888.

MESSRS. O. S. CHAFFER & 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 myself, and enclose check for the \$25.00.

With very best wishes, C. T. BALLEY.

REMEMBER, (our tooms 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. THE GOODS are delivered to you PREPAID o. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mancfield Centre Conn.

MARTIN HEINTZ. ture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

S. A. Breese may be found in his office, one door west of the postoffice, where he is prepared to loan money, on real-estate security.

Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and goodwor guarranteed, shop at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwoon Falls, Kansas. NEW/DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON.

ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Is the oldest and most popular scientife an mechanical paper published and has the larges circulation of any paper of its class in the world A Edition of Scientific American. RCHITECTS & BUILDERC

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GENERAL OFFICE: SGI BROADWAY, N. Y. Notice to School Dist. Officers.

The laws of 1876, chapter 192, 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 Discret 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 law 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 restful hours for mamma in the nursery. For 1880 there will be twelve charming stories by, Margery Johnson with delightful pictures. "Polly Pry and Toddlekins." Twelve stories of a baby and his "happenings." "Worder Days of Baby Bun," by kaile Pousson, Dainty stories, poems, Jingles, pictures, Large type, heavy paper—only flity cents a year. New volume begins with January.





It has permanently cured Thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory 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. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .--

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

TOMPLEXION TEBRAS

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freck-less, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Oream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a reasely 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. C. BITTNER & CO.,

C. E. HAIT, DRUGGIST.

9

CHEER.

Think not so often of where grows the rue; Oak trees outnumber the cypress and yew— Brave, mighty oaks that the storms can with Building the homes and the ships of a land.

Why should we think of the bitter things most, When to outweigh them there counts such a

Things that are kind, and the things that are Filling the home-life, the office, the street?

Hands may be empty that fain would bestow, Feet chained by pain that love's errands would Pity for strangers and grief for our kin

Wakens each morning, each night shuts us in Tangles of all things that contrary go, Failure of hope, to the slip on the snow, Every thing earthly since Eden bore curse Bettered may be, while it might have been

Roses still bloom and shall never cease bloom Sprinkling fair summer with sweetest perfum-

Music of nature, and day's long delight, Fill the heart full as the stillness the night.

Boon of our work with its earnest achieving, Shaming the toiler who needs must be grieving, Helping the comrade who fell 'mid the whirl— This be the motto our flag shall unfurl:

Cheerfulness bring, though our sky be o'ercast,
Hope never dying, love bearing all test,
Serving the Lord, and just trusting the rest.
—Isadore G. Jeffery, in Chicago Advance.

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 Anecdotes of Horace Greeley.

"What do you think of my becoming an author and relying for support upon my pen?" says Nathaniel Hawthorne, in letter written when he was a student in Bowdoin College. "Indeed, I think the illegibility of my handwriting is very author-like." That illegibility he retained all his life, and after his death several of his manuscripts remained long unpublished because no one was able to decipher their intricacies.

But there may be some question as to his adjective of "author-like." Many writers have been even worse scribes than Hawthorne himself, but, on the other hand, there are many whose penmanship is remarkable for neatness and beauty. Among living authors, Howells, Holmes, Bret Harte, Andrew Lang, William Norris, Frederick Locker and George MacDonald write hands that are plain and legible, and often beautiful, without any strongly distinctive characteristics.

Among the authors of the past, Gray, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Walter Scott and Buchanan Read possessed a pleasing running hand which also failed to express any decided individuality. Longfellow's handwriting was a bold, frank back-hand. Bryant's was aggressive and pleasing to the eye, but had no poetical characteristics; and Keat's was rather too clerical for the most dainty of modern poets.

Thackeray's penmanship was mar-velously neat, but so small that it could not always be read with comfort by any dertake to write the Lord's Prayer on his thumb nail. Charles Dicken's writing was much less beautiful, but almost equal minute, and his habit of writing with blue ink upon blue paper, with frequent interlineations and cross-lines. made his copy a burden alike to compositor and proof-reader. Douglas Jerrold was an offender of the same sort. He jotted down his jokes upon little slips of blue paper in letters smaller than the type in which they were presently to be set. Captain Marryat's hand writing was so fine that whenever the copyist rested from his labors he was obliged to stick a pin where he left off, in order to find the place again. Charlotte Bronte's handwriting appeared to have been traced with a needle. Other experts in microscopic penmanship are the English novelists R. D. Blackmore and Wm. Black, who write tiny characters that are almost indecipherable at first sight. and the Americans George Cable and Julian Hawthorne. The latter forms his letters with care and precision, but they are almost infinitesimal in size.

Nothing is more noticeable than the

difference between the hands of those who seem satisfied with their words who seem to find pleasure in the rapidity with which they express their thoughts, and the hands of those who are dissatisfied with their words and are disposed to torture language until it expresses something more or something less. Mathematicians, as a rule, write untidy, scrambling hands, because their thought so constantly distances their powers of expressions in words or symbols that they grow careless in their attempt to keep pace with it. Lawyers, on the other hand, usually write a precise and orderly hand, because they are fond of verbiage and are accustomed to employ more words than are necessary to express their thought. Fluent writers like Anthony Trollope or Prof. Tyndall write an easy running hand, but poets like Swinburne, Tennyson or Browning seem to throw over the words they write shadows of dissatisfaction that they express something more or something less, or at all events something different, as though words were a wrong to their soul and a sort of parody on the true expressiveness of sound Carlyle reconstructs with pen and gall what his mind and eyes have seen, and in the patient, but crabbed and oddlyemphasized handwriting much of his temperament may be read. "Eccentric and spiteful little flourishes," says one of his friends, "dart about his manuscript in various odd ways.—Wm. S. Walsh, in Lippincott's. ways, sometimes evidently intended as a cross to a t, but constantly recoiling in sprung. Some letters slope one way and some another, some are halt, maimed and crippled, and all are blind." He was himself highly amused at a story told by his London publishers. A Scotch he was acquitted.

compositor had just been added to the force of their printers on the strength of a recommendation from the Edinburgh Review. His first "take" was some of Carlyle's manuscript. "What! have you got that man here?" he fairly roared. "I fled from Scotland to get away from him?" Balzac's copy was even worse; few printers could read it, and those who could made an express stipulation with their employer to work at it only one hour at a time. Even after the hieroglyphics had been translated into print, the proof-sheets came back more illegible than the original copy. A French writer describes them as sending out from each printed word a dash of ink like a rocket, finally breaking into a fiery ring of phrases, epithets and nouns. These were interlined, crossed, written upside down, mixed, interlaced and knotted, forming a word-puzzle the climax is happy or unhappy. which made even the stoutest composi-

tor quail. Byron was nearly as bad. His handwriting was a mere scrawl, and his additions in the proof were generally greater than the original text. To one poem, which contained only four hundred lines in the first draught, one thousand were added in proofs. Dean Stanley, a short time before his death, was invited by a New York magazine to contribute an article on some timely topic. A paper was promptly written and duly received, but the editor, to his great consternation, could not read it himself, and found it undecipherable by the most expert printers. Finally the editor was obliged to return the manuscript to England to be re-written, and then the timeliness of the subjected had evaporated.

Sometimes, however, even the writer himself can not read what he has written. We are told of Jules Janin, for in- and reading slowly and carefully, they stance, that when a reckless compositor came to him and besought him to decipher some pages of his own mauuscript, the great man replied that he would rather re-write than attempt to read over again what he had once written. Napoleon's handwriting was not only illegible, it is said that his letters from Germany to Josephine were at first taken for rough maps of the seat of war. Rufus Choate, whose signature has been aptly compared to a gridiron struck by lightning, was equally unfortunate. While having his house repaired, he had promised to send the model for a carved mantel-piece. Failing to obtain what he wanted, he wrote to his workman to that effect. The carpenter eyed the missive from all points of view, and finally decided that it must be the promised plan; so he set to work to fashion what must have been the most original mantelpiece that ever ornamented a room.

But no penman, either American or foreign, could have been worse than Horace Greeley. "Good God!" said a new compositor to whom a "take" of the editor's copy had been handed, "if Belshazzar had seen this writing on the wall, he would have been more terrified than he was." It may have been this very man of whom a good story is told. Becoming disgusted with his typographical blunders, Greeley sent a note up to the foreman, requesting him to discharge the man at once, as he was too inefficient a workman to be any longer employed on the Tribune. The foreman obeyed the instructions; but, before leaving, the compositor managed but microscopic eyes. He is reported to get possession of Greeley's note. He to have said that if all other methods of at once went to a rival office and applied livelihood were to fail him he would un- for a position, showing the note as a letrecommendation. The foreman pored long and earnestly over the crabbed penmanship. Finally he thought he saw a clue. "Oh, I see—Good and efficient compositor, and a long time employed on the Tribune,-Horace Greeley," "-and immediately set him to

work. Once upon a time Mr. M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, Ill., invited Mr. Greeley to lecture. To this the following reply was sent:

"DEAR SIR.—I am overworked, and growing old. I shall be sixty next February third. On the whole, it seems I must decline to lecture henceforth, except in this immediate vicinity. if I do at all. I can not promise to visit Illinois on that errand—certainly not now.

"Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

"M. B. CASTLE,

Sandwich, III." We can partly imagine the great efforts made by the lecture committee and others to decipher Horace's pot-hooks, and the delight which they must have felt at their ultimate success. That they were successful, will be seen from the following answer forwarded in due time

to Mr. Greeley:
"Sandwich, ILL, May 12. "HORACE GREELEY, New York Tribu "DEAR SIR -Your acceptance to lecture before our association next winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the p'ainest, it took some time to translate it, but paniest, it took some time to transiate it, but we succeeded, and would say your time—'third of February'—and terms—'sixty dollars'—are perfectly satisfactory. As you suggest we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity; if so, we will advise you.

"Yours respectfully,
M. B. CASTLE." Joaquin Miller's writing is illegible in itself, and is rendered doubly difficult by the fact that the author's spelling is of the most eccentric kind. But who was the literary man who once said: "Sense and knowledge come by experience and study, but the power to spell correctly is the direct gift of God?" Many other authors openly acknowledge their orthographical imperfections and depend upon the intelligent proofreader to supply the missing vowels and consonants. Goeth himself, who took all knowledge for his province, was fain to leave spelling as a terra incognita. The Father of his Country spelled familiar words one way, while Lady Washington spelled them another, and neither managed to be correct. Nay, it is well known that William Shakespeare spelled his own name in several different ways. Mary Queen of Scots, whose English was feeble, signed indifferently Mary, Marie, Marye. In France, Malherbe spelled his surname in at least five different

-A professional tight-rope walker had an absurd fashion, as if attempting a an editor arrested for speaking of her as calligraphical summersault, and destroy- a "bald woman." He claimed in defense ing the entire word from which they that he had written "bold," and the FAIR WOMAN'S WAY.

The Various Ways in Which Novels are

Watch a woman or a girl read a novel? And if you have watched one of course you have watched more. It is curious and interesting work, and gives one quite an insight into a woman's character, for they do not all read novels in the same way. Of course, the majority read for the simple object of passing the time away, without caring for plot or style; they devour every thing that comes in their way, hardly knowing what it is, and forget the whole story as soon as they have turned the last leaf and closed the covers. These are old hands at novel-reading, and so long as they find temporary amusement and time flies by unnoticed, they care not for lovers' woes and ways, nor whether But the sentimental school-girl and

the romantic young woman go to work in a very different way. They will pick up a book and read the title attentively, and then the title page, gloating over it if by chance it happens to contain a line of poetry They will then open the book at the first chapter and read its title and the few head lines of poetry, if there happen to be any, and so on through the whole volume to the very last page. In this way they get a vague idea of the story and gauge the interest of it by the quantity and quality of the verse contained therein. After this skimming process they begin to read at the beginning of the first chapter and read steadily through to the very end, thoroughenjoying it all, and remembering fairly well the plot, names of the

characters and the principal incidents. These readers have good memories. They read more for story than for style, do not get through many books during the year, but remember those that they do read. Opposite to this class of readers is the unsentimental and unromantic class of women, both married and single. They skip all the poetry and most of the love making, and care only for the development of the plot. They gallop through book after book of intricate plots, caring little how the story ends, so far as hero and heroine are concerned -they are simply curious to know how much ingenuity the author can show in the weaving of a plot.

The impatient woman reads the last chapter of the novel first. She must know the fate of the lovers before she can consent to harrow her mind by reading of their quarrels, disappointments and separations. When she learns in the last chapter that everything comes out all right and everybody is happy, then, and then only, will she turn to the first page, and patiently wade through 300 pages of doubts and trials, confident of the ultimate joys of the despairing lovers.

And then there is the woman who reads only for style, caring nothing for plot, and taking little interest in the characters. Another type is the woman who reads for information, devouring every thing that comes in her way, reading rapidly and carelessly, it appears to observers, but she gets what she reads for and remembers it. Ask her any question about the books she reads or has read within the past four or five years, and she will give you an accurate answer .- N. Y. Star.

THE COLLEGE WIDOW.

How She Lost Her Grip on the Seniors and

He turned sternly from the slight, quivering figure, convulsed with sobs, and, leaning his elbow on the mantlepiece, gazed darkly into the empty grate.

"Then it is true," he said, as the frown deepened on his brow.

"Forgive me!" she sobbed, rocking to and fro in her grief and abase-

"But you told me you had never loved before—that no man had ever stirred your heart."

"Not as I loved you," she cried. wildly. "And yet you admit that you were

engaged to Ferguson, of the class of "Yes," she murmured.

"And that before that you had an understanding with Williamson of "les."

"And with Graham of '85?" "No. no." she cried, "not with him: with both his brothers in the Sheffield

Scientific, but not with him." "But you were engaged to Sandiman of '85?" he went on referring to a letter

in his hand. "Can you not forgive me?" pleaded. "I could, Clara," he said, after a pause,

"I believe I could bring myself to it if 000 quills, varying with the different that was all. But you were also engag- animals, are thus provided with virus ed to McHaffy of '84?' "Ah!" she cried, feebly, "do not spurn

me from you!" "What have you to say for yourself?" he demanded, hoarsely. woman!"

She arose to her full height and looked at him with a pathetic dignity in her glance.

"Ah, George," she said, "you little know the exigencies of a young girl's life in a college town."

turned toward the door. ly away. In another second the street of which is:

door clashed behind him. With one heart-breaking cry the girl flung herself on her knees and buried her face in the cushions of the parler

"All is over," she cried, brokenly. "He was my last hold. Henceforth I button, butn. But this is not equal to am reduced to freshmen!"-N. Y. Sun.

-There are forty-eight zoological gar the United States, located as follows: Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. These institutions are supported by the cities or by local enterprise, instead of the National Government, but in Europe there is an entirely different state of affairs, nearly every nation supporting its own garden or park, and some of them support several.

JUG RIDGE SOCIETY.

The Simmons Apple Bee Marked With

Since our last epistle to your valuable paper society on the Ridge has been all-Word was sent out early in the week that an apple bee would be given by the Simmonses, and the event culminated on Thursday evening in one of the finest bees we have had in the township for a long time. The Simmons girls are among our most popular belles, and none know better than the Simmons boys how to maintain order at social affairs. We regret exceedingly that our duty as a journalist compels us to chronicle the painful fact that Grandpa Simmons' rheumatism is no better.

The Simmons beedrew together the very best people of the Ridge, with here and there a black sheep, whose room would have been preferable to their company. In justice to the Simmonses, we are glad to state that these peopleit is not necessary to call names-were present without invitation. Fiddler Cypert had evidently read our scathing denunciation of his reprehensible conduct, and was comparatively sober. Great is the power of the press. Apples are not of the best quality this season, worms being unusually large and abundant. On this account we regretted to see some of the young folks core their fruit with such a seeming indifference to the way in which said coring was done. We do not believe in slighting one's work, although it is done without any hope or expectation of reward. Your correspondent had the honor to be placed at the head of the corers, and if all had worked as conscientiously as did we, the cider would

have been of better flavor. In our capacity as a journalist we must animadvert against the practice some of the young gentlemen have of spitting on the stove. The world moves, and Ridge society should move with it. Spit on the floor, gents, spit on the floor.

We think we have the guilty wretch who placed a setting-hen in your correspondent's new hat on the back porch, where said hen and hat were found next day. A few lumps of coal had been placed under the hen, so she would be sure to not forsake her trust, and she would no doubt have been setting there yet if Maggie Simmons had not found her next day and driven her hence. Maggie is always ready to do a kindness, and she will please consider our hat off in recognition of her interest in our behalf. Good luck to you, Maggie, say we. We would not have minded the trick, only that it was generally understood we intended to take Sarah Rudspinner home that evening, and a walk of three miles with a handkerchief tied over your head is not the most agreeable experience in life. However, the pleasure of such a charming lady's company dispelled all thoughts of our missing hat, and the delightful walk home terminated all too soon. Sarah is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies we have on the Ridge. The gentle pressure of her hand at parting at her father's gate gave the lie to the story cruelly circulated that Sarah had herself placed the hen in our hat.

Richard Snodgrass took his coon dog to town last week and had his ears foxed and his tail bobbed. The work was done by your genial tonsorial artist, and there is no better job of the kind extant. The dog's appearance is vastly improved, albeit he seems to miss his tail quite a little.

In our capacity as a journalist we again call the attention of the supervisor to the mudhole in the big road near the Red Horse School-house. The last man fished out of this hole was our new minister, and it seems about time time we have paused to direct attention to this crying evil, and on the next occasion somebody will hear something drop. With both the pulpit and the press arrayed against him, the supervisor is going to find himself between the devil and the dun cow. Ah, there, old Road-scraper!—Cor. N. Y. World.

How Vaccine Virus Is Obtained.

The vaccine virus, used to produce what we call "vaccination," is obtained by shaving the belly of a young milch cow, or even a calf. After the shaving process has been accomplished to the satisfaction of the operator, the skin is scarified and the wound inoculated with the virus from an animal already in use. A sore is thus produced without injury to the beast. After about a week or ten days a kind of matter begins to flow from the abrasion; this is the vaccine virus used by the surgeons. Goose quills, which have been scraped with a knife so as to present a rough surface, are rubbed in the fluid-not filled with it as some suppose. From 1,000 to 10,from a single abrasion on a cow's belly. If you should closely examine one of these quills after it has been "medicated" you would be unable to detect anything wrong with it. The blood from the scar on the arm moistens the virus and causes it to have the desired effect .- St. Louis Republic.

New Spelling but an Old Way.

It is a striking illustration of the fact that new light is often found to be only For an instant he hesitated, as if his old darkness, that one can see in better nature moved him, and then he the library of the British Museum, under the date of 1585, more than three "Farewell!" he said, and walked rapid- hundred years ago, a volume, the title

"Æsopz Fablz, in tru ortography, with grammar notz. Heruntoo ar also jooined the short sentencez ov the wyz Cato, both ov which autorz are translatid out ov Latin intoo English."

The author of this sentence spelled the direction of a letter received lately by a gentleman who was addressed from abroad, as in the "Youknightid Statts dens in the world, six of them being in of Aymerrika." The name "Hudson," which originally was Hodge's son, is found, in English publications, spelled in twenty-two different ways .- Detroit

Free Press. -Saperstitious people will not be sur prised at the statement that the records show No. 13 to have killed more people than any other train on the Erie railLIFE IN SORRY CITY.

Some of the Trials and Pastimes of the SPLENDID PIECE OF MARKSMANSHIP.

Last night about twelve o'clock we were awakened from our sound slumber by unseemly noises coming from the direction of our chicken-coop.

Suspecting something wrong we lifted rack over our couch (where it always hangs heavily loaded) and stole noiselessly to the window. Seeing the dim outline of a man moving about, we raised our piece and fired. Judging from the shrill sounds of distress that followed we think we must have hit our man. He bolted, however, before we could inquire with another shot.

Early this morning, as we were passing Jack Tarer's house, we noticed Jack was eating his breakfast from off his mantel-piece, and that he did not put much cheeriness into his "good morning" to us. We regard the matter as a singular coincidence.

We don't want to make any charges against individuals: all we want to say to our fellow townsmen (to prevent any misunderstanding in the future) is this: If you are going to call on our hen-coop, it will be a good precaution to don a suit of riveted steel armor. We never waste a cartridge.

Why can't people be honest? Have we got to lose our rest getting up at all hours of the night, squirting buckshot into dishonest people? Shame on such a community.

OUR CRITIC.

We understand our paper has been criticised by that slow-footed old hypocrit, Squeak. As no one ever listens to what the gossiping old imbecile has to say, we shall not give him the showing up we had intended, but shall content ourself with relating an anecdote on him.

We had always noticed what a peculiar white color his beard was and how it seemed to continue down past his

Our suspicions being aroused we made some inquiries and found our critic had been lifted out of Nebraska on a fence rail. Before leaving, the thoughtful citizens presented him with a thick, tight-fitting suit of tar and feathers, which he has never been able to remove. He now goes around passing off the feathers on his face for a gray beard.

Readers, this is the man who passes judgment on the best paper in the United States.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT. Yesterday afternoon we were called away on business, and asked Charley Clark to mind office until we returned When we left, one of our high grade cigars, off which we had only taken a few puffs, was lying on our desk; when we returned it was gone. We asked Mr. Clark what had become of our property, and he replied with some embarrass ment that he didn't know. Of course every body knows it isn't the loss of the cigar that we mind; it's the dishonesty

that makes us hot. Charley, the finger of guilt seems to point to you.-C. S. McNeir, in Time.

HUMAN EXISTENCE.

Sensible and Encouraging Comments 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 pool the waters close over us and we are lost sight of forever. Which is best, to drift, or run the risk of the rapids? In an easy, aimless life, we are of no special use; we slip away and the niche we have filled is so small that it is entirely lost it was attended to. This is the second to sight, but we escape a great amount of care and worry. The disheartening defeats which arise from ambitious resolves are wholly unknown to us, and we are quietly content. On the other hand we struggle. We are continually "kicking against the pricks." Sometimes we grow defiant, and if disappointments harden our nature, then it were better had we drifted with the tide. Is it not the most difficult part of the problem to be able to adjust our lives that they may fit the groove made for them, to be helpful to others at the same time we are working for our own cause? To have charity for the sinful while we condemn vice, to so adjust our pleasures that they may brighten life, but not mar its exist-

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 simply to exist. A daily struggle for the maintenance of the body gives no time for other matters, and they drift train as it pulled out. because they are obliged to.

To most people of wealth, life is but a pleasure trip. They sail along pleasantly in sunny hours, and in storms have a safe harbor for refuge. Their hours are spent in planning how they shall get the most enjoyment out of the space of time allotted them on this earth. While their life is to be preferred to poverty, yet it is not an easy one. Do we not better enjoy the good that comes to us if we have striven and toiled for it?-Home.

A Mouse in the Pantry.

A certain old man used to say to his granddaughter when she was out of temper or naughty in any way: "Mary, Mary, take care, there's a mouse in the pantry!" She would often cease crying at this, and stand wondering to herself what he meant, and then run to the pantry to see if there really was a mouse in the trap; but she never found one. One day she said: "Grandfather, I don't know what you mean; I haven't a pantry, and there are no mice in mother's, b cause I have looked so often." He smiled and said: "Come, and I'll tell you what I mean. Your heart, Mary, is the pantry; the little sins are the mice that get in and nibble away at the good, and that makes you sometimes cross and peevish and fretful. To keep them out you must set a trap—the trap of watch-fulness."—United Presbyterian.

All the rectors of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, since the revolution, with one exception, have become Bishops.—Christian Union.

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 and stings from insects.

-In diphtheria the application of common salt to the tonsils, laid on in a thick our double-barreled bird-gun from its layer, and frequently renewed has proved very effective as a remedy. -Redness of the nose generally pro-

ceeds from defective circulation and the best treatment is to improve the digestion. Eat slowly light digestible foods, and rest after meals.

-For a sprained ankle take caraway seed, pound it, put it in a tin basin with a little water, put it on the stove and stir until it thickens, then bind it on the ankle; it will take out the inflammation and ease the pain.

Light Dumplings for Soup .- To one quart of flour in which you have sifted three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, add a generous teaspoonful of salt and work in (with the hands) a tablespoonful of lard. Mix with sweet milk or water, knead lightly, cut out with the biscuit-cutter. Be sure that your soup is boiling when you put them in and do not put them in more than ten minutes before serving.-Western Rural.

-A round steak is the most economical and the most epicurean of steaks. No other cut approaches it in flavor and while in a sirloin steak weighing four pounds nearly one-half is either bone or fat, or inferior meat, every atom of a round steak of that weight is available. In the round the best cut is midway between the chuck and the shank, about where the leg is the thickest. Never purchase any thing but a top round for other than stewing purposes.

-The correct way is to put your foot, when you are about to lace your shoe, as much as possible in the heel of the shoe. You can do this best by lacing your shoes with the heel of your shoe resting on a chair standing in front of the one you are seated in. Over the instep the lacing should be drawn as tightly as possible. This will hold your foot back in the shoe, giving the toes freedom and preventing their being cramped. Lace bout the ankle to suit your comfort .-Vanity Fair.

A WOMAN CONDUCTOR.

She Understood Her Business, Got Married, and is Happy.

"Talk about woman suffrage," said a veteran railroad conductor to a reporter, "I can relate to you a phase of woman that few people have seen in this coun-

"A few days ago I was going out from Denver, Col., on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, when I was thrown in company with a lady who opened my eyes, conductor as I was. She was a petite brunette, who had the vim and manner of what I would term a manly woman. Not impulsive and given to erratic spells, but purely a woman given by nature to manhood's ways.

"This lady was a conductor on a branch train tapping our line, and she was the first female I ever knew acting in that

capacity. "But you must not think that she was at all slow in meeting all demands, for while she had her range and could go just so far, to that extent she did her work superbly. She collected fares and punched tickets like a man, but when it came to putting some fellow off because in the current, and if we strike a whirl- of his failure to comply with the requireher custom to call on a man to do the work. The brakeman on the train was usually present to do her commands, but I have known cases where the passengers were called on to put other pas-

sengers off the train. "I will relate a singular occurrence that took place at a certain point in the Northwest. The lady conductor had charge of the train, and a burly, gruff passenger from Iowa got on board. He had not a cent to pay his fare to her knowledge, and when the ticket collector came along a climax occurred. She demanded his fare. "'I haven't got it to give you,' he

said. " 'Then you must get off' she replied, emphatically.

'At the next station?' " 'Yes."

"Then have a seat,' said he, and she sat down by his side. She first passed her lynx eye about, and seeing no man around resolved to say no more.

"At the next station the mountaineer quite unexpectedly arose, reached into his pockets, paid his fare, and, giving the lady a scrap of parchment on which was inscribed his name, stood on the platform and gazed wistfully on the

"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 mining interests, having many shafts in constant operation. That's my idea of woman suffrage. The theory before the country now has been instigated and is now being agitated by a class of the feminine sex who have been, to a greater or less extent, excluded from a proper understanding of life's obligations, who have been given but one opportunity when we find them married. This woman to-day is any thing but a suffrage advocate."-Memphis Appeal.

A New Use for Wood.

Wood is continually being put to new 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 marble or porcelain. The tub, as you see, is complete initself. It requires no frame to set in, but is simply set on the floor like any article of furniture, and the pipes attached. It has the advantage of being moveable, easy to keep clean, the pipes are easy of access, and it will not chill water like stone or metal. The walls of a porcelain tub are always cold, and it takes a good deal of hot water to warm them completely in winter. This wood fiber tub is a new thing, and promises to please every body. They are made in imitation of any grain of wood on the outside. The inside is finished in imitation of enamel,"



NGE more the circling months come round;
The birds have flown from bush and tree—
The vanished sum mer leaves no sound hint of her strelsy.

> With darkened skies and meadows bare, And winter's chilling blasts be

gun, 'o-day we think what glories rare easons brought from sun to sun-What fruits are in the cellar's bin.

What wealth the mows and granaries hold-While radiant cheer prevails within, And crackling fires keep out the cold

Then heap the board where joy has placed— Let sorrow sleep—be banished fear; If doubtful feet began the race They end one more triumphant year.

Not ours alone is all this gain-The harvest we have safe in store Should help us soothe some neighbor's pain, And spread kind gifts to hunger's do The bounteous hand that spreads our feast,

Which sent the rain and sunshine, too, Makes all our blessings twice increased By every generous deed we do. So, when our table groans to-day,

So, when our table groans to-day,
And happy hearts are gathered there,
Let's find some tear to wipe away,
Some welcome gifts which we can spare.
—Joel Benton, in America.

A MIDNIGHT RAID.

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



MASPER was sitting on the bench by the old wellcurb, 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. A load of cornstalks was going in at the farm gate and a row of yellow pumpkins sunned themselves in the open barn window, while bunches of peppers hung drying outside. Through the yellow leaves of the big elms the sky showed deeply blue, and afar off the river glittered like a silver thread through the meadows. But Jasper wasn't thinking of the beauty of the afternoon, being very much engaged just now with his Jack-o'-lantern. He had got quite a bewitching slant to the eyes, and what he regarded as a most "fetching" expression to the mouth, and was proceeding to elaborate the nose when Rachel came

"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-

Rachel didn't say any thing 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, curiousout of the corner of his eve to see 'what was up," for Rachel was never quiet long. Presently she remarked, solemnly, and apropos of nothing: "Jasper, it's almost Thanksgiving.

Jasper laughed. "Tell us something we don't know, won't you?" he suggested, holding off his Jack and surveying it critically with one eye shut.

Rachel laughed a little, too, but soon grew grave again. "Well, what are you going to do about it, you know?"

"Do?" Jasper stared at her with both eyes open. "Why, let it come, to be sure. What are you driving at?"

Rachel sat down on the bench beside him to talk comfortably. "You know the Gordons, don't you?" she said. "I'm driving at them." "Dick's folks, yes; what of 'em?"

"Why, they're in great trouble. Mr. Gordon broke his leg last week, and their cow's dead-"

"I know it," interrupted Jasper. "They took Dick out of school and put



"JASPER, IT'S ALMOST THANKSGIVING."

him in the mill. He's a smart little chap and I s'pose somebody's got to earn

"Yes. And Ellen's in the mill, too. She was in my class."

Rachel stopped to muse again. How she would hate working in the mill her-

"Well?" prompted Jasper, and she coused at once. "O, yes! Well, I've been thinking; and if you'll give some of your vegetables and things, I'll give a pair of my chickens and we can send them a Thanksgiving dinner."

night beforehand, and they'll never know who sent it. They can't send it back then! See?"

She hoped that Jasper wasn't going And if she and Jasper could have seen public assembly. They have to throw cold water." This was such a the Thanksgiving their gifts made in the retirement of the cleset.

she was so sorry for them. But she

for the babies." "That'll be jolly," Rachel beamed on him. "And if you don't turn all your then, I'll make some pies. It'll be a famous basket! You'll see."

Jasper to himself as she disappeared. 'She thinks a lot of those chickens, too. Meant to sell them for her Christmas Won't it help the Gordons money. though? Must be having a tough time of it, I declare! Why don't I tell the other fellows to-night and get 'em all to do something? They needn't interfere with Ray's basket, and I guess the Gordons will need all the help they can get this winter. Perhaps their fathers will the ball a-rolling. There, if that ain't a fine 'figger' of a Jack-o'-lantern I never saw one," and Jasper swept up his chips and carried his Jack off in triumph to be displayed.

The parade duly took place, and was a fine affair with two or three dozen boys in the ranks, with "Jacks" of all degrees of ugliness. Jasper hadn't been able to keep his plan a secret till after the per-formance as he had intended, but had come out with it, boy-fashion, just as soon as he reached the place of rendez-vous, and all the boys were elate with the idea. Nothing would do but they must go through the village and down the side street where the Gordons lived, bringing the whole family to the windows by their noisy demonstrations, when each boy waved his hat wildly, and gave them three times three before they moved on. The Gordons were rather puzzled by this proceeding. Dick indeed thought it rather kind of his old schoolmates to give him a bit of their fun though he was no longer of them. Mrs. Gordon wished they hadn't been so noisy and waked "Pa," who had just dropped into an uneasy slumber, but boys don't think, she added, apologetically. Ellen sighed over the pumpkins wasted on that procession and wished she had one for pies; while the smaller fry one and all were wild with excitement and longed to give chase, but were relentlessly swept off to bed by the motherly Jane, who came next Ellen in age, and was nursemaid in general.

Little did any of the family guess at crowd. Every boy was ready to do something, for Dick had been a favorite, and then Jasper's artful proposal that the things should be hung at the door, May-basket fashion, promised unlimited larks.

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

"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

sequentially, but the boys would have no airs.

haughtily.

"More than enough for your father," said Jasper, bluntly; "but you don't

offered his mite with the rest. The night before Thanksgiving came, sitting up and busied with a piece of hoped to turn to trifling account during ious, and there were new lines of care in her mending-basket. The younger and Ellen at the table, with their heads close together, were puzzling over a hard "sum," for they were trying to work. To-morrow would be a holiday at the mill, but there would be little earn the daily food for the family now; there was nothing to spare for luxuries.

"I wish I could get up a little something extra for the children," thought Mrs. Gordon, with a weary sigh, and at the moment came a thundering rap at the door and a sound of swift feet scurrying away.

"Those boys!" sighed Mr. Gordon half irritably, and Dick sprang up and ran to the door.

"What is it, Dick? Don't keep the door open," called his mother, for Dick was looking up and down the street for the mysterious visitant.

"It's a box," he called back, excitedly. "A big box!" and Ellen flew to help him, and between them they tugged into the room not only the big box, but a smaller pasteboard one that had been hidden And there were Rachel's behind it. plump chickens dressed for cooking, and looking almost good enough to be eaten then and there; there were potatoes, turnips and onions, nicely washed and made ready, and a quart bowl of ruddy cranberry sauce. There was a loaf of bread for stuffing, while the smaller box held two spicy mince pies "They won't take it, I'll bet," said Jasper, promptly. "They're awful proud." smaller box held two spicy mince pies below (which Rachel's mother had sent). Rachel. "We'll hang it at the door the promised, of which she was justly proud, so glossy, so golden were they, with —Thanksgiving for some personal crisp edges of crust delicious to see. blessings can not be rendered in the And if she and Jasper could have seen public assembly. They have to be sung

nice way of helping the Gordons, and the Gordon household they would have been repaid a hundred-fold.

only considering, and presently he said:

"All right, Rachel, go ahead; and, I
say, put in one of my honey-combs, too,
for the babia."

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 separately, "because some of us are dead sure to be caught—that Dick, you know," so they had met at Billy Gray's him. "And if you don't turn all your pumpkins into Jack-o'-lanterns before then, I'll make some pies. It'll be a two of them had climbed over the fence, She jumped up lightly and ran off to inspect her chickens and decide on the two to be sacrificed.

The fact occupying the vantage ground of shed roof and fence itself to superintend operations. One by "That wasn't half bad of Ray," said ness, 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 help, too, if the boys do; anyway it'll set enough for Dick, while its "hands" were



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 bounced 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 as 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, the plans developing in that noisy or really I don't know but the eyes would have illuminated for themselves. If the Gordons got more pleasure out of it than the boys did I don't know how they did it. And this at least I am sure of, that every single boy who had a hand in that pile declared it was the jolliest fun he had ever had in his life, and that more than one substantial present that found its way to the Gordon house in the succeeding weeks was a result of the ball that the boys set rolling that night of the Jack-o'-lantern parade. - Rutb Hays, in N. Y. Observer.

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 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 least 10 must be sell,"

Bessie and Willie overhear a quarrel between their parents. "Which of them is getting the worst of it?" asks

Bessie and Willie overhear a quarrel between their parents. "Which of them is getting the worst of it?" answered Willie, "I am just waiting to see which of them will slam the door going out."

GRAYVILLE, IND., Feb. 2d, 1887.

DR A. T. SHALLENBERGER,
Rochester, Pa. Dear Str: 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 ready. coal," said Walter Hale, at last, con- Willie had found a better and more universal test of human frailty than he knew. The man who gets the worst of "That will be jolly for your father," it usually slams the door. To "get said John Teal; "but what are you mad" is not only a sign of weakness, it going to give yourself?" is a sign of defeat as well. The success-Walter lifted his eyebrows super-ciliously. "Isn't that enough?" he said, and wait for time to vindicate his course. Some people slam the door in the newspaper with a vicious, ill-tem-pered article. It helps our cause not give it. I thought we boys were run-ning this business," and then Walter had recourse to a defeated man's last resort, an ill-natured fling. Others metaphorically slam the church door. a clear, starlit evening, dark enough for They get angry with a brother member, the conspirators, but not too dark. The call him names, provoke a quarrel, and Gordons were all at home, Mr. Gordon perhaps a serious division results. The man who has a good cause can afford to wood-carving. He was a carpenter by be patient. He can meet his enemies' trade, and had some skill, which he arguments, if it is worth while, or he can let them go for old Father Time to his illness. He looked pale and anx- bury in oblivion. He is not greatly ruffled or annoyed even by slander and Mother Gordon's face as she bent over abuse, for he knows that a barking dog is estimated pretty accurately at his children were safely in bed, and Dick 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. keep up with their classes by evening | The angry man forgets that his opponent's fingers are not in the crack of the door and that the sound neither hurts festivity at home. It was so hard to 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.

A Boy's Opinion. 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 be-

wildering. 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 ab-

sent son or daughter to the old home-

stead will make many a heart sing for

CATARRH.

Catarrhal 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 eastachian 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 Catarrh, 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.

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 pamphete 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 Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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

You may sing of the beauty of springtime. That glows on the check of the young.
But I sing of a beauty that's rare.
Than any of which you have sung.
The beauty that's seen in the faces.
Of women whose summer is o'er.
The autumn-like beauty that charms us
Far more than the beauty of yore.
But this beauty is seen too rarely. The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like frosts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a guaranteed cure for all the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women. ments peculiar to women.

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 hus-band 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 wear white 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

is really what The Youth's Companion is. It publishes each year as much matter as the four-dollar monthlies, 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, 1891. 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 thousands of hopeless 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 express 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.

kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause. Respectfully yours, F. M. Brown.

JUDGING from the many attractions in the dime museums it is easy to believe that this is a freak country.—Boston Courier.

Progress. It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remody be pleas-ing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessg these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one rfect laxative and most gentle diuretic

A BUSINESS engagement—Securing the matrimonial promise of an heiress.—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, Orego

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

lf every woman in this land knew for her-self the actual quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap, no other washing soap could be sold. Millions do use it, but millions have never tried it. Have your 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.—Puck.

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" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

It's odd that the word "trust" should of itself be enough to excite suspicion.—Wash-ington 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 leeve 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. Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac 'hompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

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 4,274 tons has been chartered to start with the party from New York, February 19th. Return through France, England and Scotland, about June 7th. The main trip will cost less than \$500. Radiatory excursions to Ephesus, Constantinople, Vienna, etc., can be added to the route for small increase of expense.

Rolla 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 arready booked, as Mrs. Thomas will have care of a department for them. For further particulars address "Circassian," P. O. Box 700, Philadelphia, Pa. Geo. May Powell, of Philadelphia, is ac

dress "Circ delphia, Pa.

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

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Made simply with bolfing water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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Every size Scale. For free price list
mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. F.

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing neises in the ears, 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 Sarsaparilia, 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

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100 Doses One Dollar

Salvation Oil "Hillsall Pain.



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A. N. K.-D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this



9

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—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 COM-GRESS 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 motion on the table is not debatable, and I do not wish to say any thing except by way of personal ex-planation. I offered the resolution without consulting with my colleagues from the United States, because I saw the 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 creden-

tials 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 hail with equal pleasure the announcement that Spain, or England, or Russia, or any other European nation had adopted a republican government. To me all places are proper, and all times convenient for the enunciation and all times convenient for the enunciation of my faith in republican institutions. I am not afraid to announce it now and here, and I am only sorreshat any representative of a republic must hesitate to give the announcement his most cordial approval. In this case I see especial cause for action. If I understand the situation in Brazil the revolutions stand the situation in Brazil, the revolution is complete and perfect; and better than all, it has been carried to success without blood. but with the united voice of the people. It is now an accomplished fact—the greatest and the most beneficient of all achievements of the kind on this continent. The changes of government in all other cases on this hemisphere have been attended with long and bloody struggles. In the case of Brazil the to the observance of contracts, the preservation of law and order, and the protection of civil and political rights.

My proposition is that, at this moment of time, when the Brazilian delegates have re-turned to us bearing the credentials of their republic, when every delegate here represents a free people, we shall cheerfully testify to our joy and give evidence of the faith which animates us as Republicans. Do we honestly believe in our governments? Do we believe that republican institutions best serve the welfare and happiness of the people? Would it bring us real joy that the peo-ple under other forms of government should join us in the experiment which we have, by the blessing of Providence, carried to suc-cess on this continent? If so, we dare not hesitate when a great movement like this shall be made. Our sympathies will not be needed after Brazilian patriots shall have made their Government as strong as ours. They need the words of encouragement now. If we have faith in our own professions we shall not hesitate. If the revolution be an aplished fact, our declaration of sympathy is due to Brazil, and can not harm us. If the movement be weak, it is nevertheless in the right direction. It has no stain of blood on its skirts. It points to more beneficent institutions. It promises larger liberty. It promises government of the people, by and for the people; and now is the time to give this simple approval which may bring hap-piness to untold millions in the future. In

I can not withdraw the resolution. If others here resist it they must take the re-sponsibility. It is, thank God, the expression of my own heart. I do welcome the coming of Brazil, and with equal joy I should welcome the coming of all others. The de-claration is commendable in an assembly of republicans. For myself, I am willing to proclaim it wherever I may be—whether at home or abroad, whether in field or forest, whether as a private citizen or a member of this International congress. The following dispatch to the Bra-

all such struggles I am against the favored

few, and in favor of the masses; and, in my

judgment, there are no occasions when a declaration of that fact can bring harm to

zilian Minister, dated Rio de Janeiro, November 21, was then read and referred to the committee on credentials: The Provisional Government confirm the

powers given to Your Excellency and Senors Pereira and Mendonca. [Signed] BUCAYWA, ecretary of State for the Provisional Gov-ernment of Brazil.

After some expression of views from different delegates favoring postpone-ment, the motion to lay on the table prevailed Uruguay and Venezuela

lone voting against it. The Brazilian episode over the conference resumed consideration of the report of the committee on rules, and at half-past four o'clock, after adopting some of the rules, reported, but without finishing them, adjourned until Monday. The congress agreed to a rule reported by the committee fixing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, from 2 until 5 p. m., for

HEAVY ROBBERY.

An Express Train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road Held Up By Masked Rob

bers-\$50,000 Stolen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25-A special to the fimes says: Two masked men armed with revolvers robbed a Missouri, Kansas & Texas crain 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 fessenger 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

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.

Rerators Dismissed. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Com missioner 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 employes who will probably be reproved.

Telegraph Office Robbed. HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 24.—Highway men entered the telegraph office at East Hannibal at noon Saturday with drawn ofstols 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.

Boston, Nov. 24.—The will of the late J. Warren Merrill, of Cambridge, contains the following public pequests: Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, \$5,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, \$50,000; American Baptist Home Mission So ciety, \$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.

TAHLEQUAH, 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 upon the Strip. Two letters, recently written, seems 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 10,000,000 000, 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 re-

ceive 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 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 188th 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 Kemba and Mwemi. 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 26,900 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 globevery much more extensive than Lake Superior in the United States. The old Victoria Nyanza was about 890 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 ores, 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

IMPORTANT DECISION.

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

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.-Judge Foster of the United States District tus, secretary and treasurer of the Court has decided that the alleged Brooklyn elevated railroad, commis-Stevens County murderers should be sion merchant and member of the Cottransferred to Texas for trial. The de- ton Exchange, was shot down in Fulcision caused consternation among the ton street yesterday morning about prisoners, all of whom had been assured by their lawyers that they would who emptied five chambers of a 38-calsoon be at liberity. They served notice of appeal to Judge Brewer's court and Pettus' head and body. 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 tribes or not, were for the purpose of construing 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 inditments, 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 jurisacres by the payment of \$2,500,- diction of the person or subject matter; that in an application for to Mrs. Southworth to call at a certain 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 coming early and often to the beef issue. The Commissioners became, to all intents and purposes, have been carefully considering and especially for the purpose of conevery phase of the question, and recent struing statutes, treaties, etc., Indian In the meantime she was urged to take country. Being Indian country, it was, a glass of champagne, which she did, by the act of 1885, attached to and be- having been accustomed from childcame a part of the Northern district of hood to the use of wine upon proper Texas and was a part of that district when the offense was committed; that by the act of 1889 it was transferred to of her surroundings until the followthe Eastern district of Texas; that the ing morning, when she waked up, findplace of trial in the Eastern dis- ing herself in bed in this strange house, trict of Texas-Paris-was within the with no one about her, with no one territory which constituted the Northern district of Texas at the time the offense was committed. This being true, been wronged while unconscious, and the Judge held there was no violation | she had been abandoned to make her 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

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 1889 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 south bound 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 Howard faction, which has been are on fire and the situation is critical causing so much trouble in Kentucky.

A DESPERATE WOMAN.

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

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 .- Stephen Petten o'clock by Hannah Southworth, iber Smith & Wesson revolver into

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 cting 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 selfcocking 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 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 every thing was all right. occasions. In a few moments she lost consciousness and knew nothing more within call whom she had ever known. She soon discovered that she had 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

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 terior 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 de-Pettus then attempted to rid rision. 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,proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of Wilson Howard and William Jennings, has been The two men enticed issued. William McMichaels, 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. few days later his lifeless body, riddled with bullets, was found in a lonely

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 Middleton, Conn. Higraduated from that institution at the age of the Mesleyan University at Middleton, Conn. twenty-one years, in the class of 59. After graduating he began the study of law in the office of Judge Ezra

Graves, at Merkimer, N. J., but was after-ward elected principal ward elected principal of the Moraviz Institute. At the breaking out of the war he en-, listed as a private and went to the front. H was promoted to Firs was promoted to Firs
Licutenant of Company
F, Nineteenth New York
Infantry, in which regiment he served on the

ment he served on the Upper Potomac until Watson C. Squire. Upper Potomac until 1862, when he was honorably discharged. In the fall of that year he raised a crack corps of sharpshooters, in Cleveland, where he then lived. He participat-ed in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, including the battles of Chicka-mauga, 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. Later 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 the Ter-ritory by President Arthur. His administra-tion as Territorial Governor was in every way

successful. Colonel Squire's first ballot was east for Abraham Lincoln. JOHN BEARD ALLEN. Senator Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County Ind., May 18, 1843. He lived at or near his native town until the spring of 1864, when, although not yet aine-teen 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 be-

came a resident of came a resident of Olympia, the present John Beard Allenseapital 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.

and with a success attained by few, if any.

In 1881 he made the city of Walla Walla his home and there 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.

success.

In 1888 he was chosen to represent Washington Territory in Congress by a majority of 7,371 over his opponent, Charles S. Voorhees, who for two terms had been the Territarial

UNITED STATES BONDS.

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 85,149 bonds, representing \$231,811,450 were cancelled. The total amount of bonds outstanding is \$762,428,812, of which amount only \$10,362,850 are held abroad -an increase, however of 22 per cent. as compared with last year, due tomore 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 \$53,-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 the name of her widowhood, to consent to malpractice. She was sent to an innow outstanding in treasury notes, are 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 re peats his earnest recommendation for passing a bill to establish a division of balances in the Treasury Department.

Fatal Wreck. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23 .- A street car containing nine passengers was struck by an Illinois Central train at the St. Thomas street crossing, and Mrs. Joseph Beal, of Baton Rouge, who jumped from the car, was killed, her body being run over by the engine and terribly mangled.

Fatal Hydrophobia.

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 not recover. Williams was bitten by a mad dog two months ago and the boy about six weeks ago. The same dog that big Williams also bit his brother and sevwal other persons, but they have shown no signs of the malady as yet. They are very much alarmed, ravine. The murderers belong to the